Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



We Guarantee every pound of ARCTIC METAL
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Every Belt Guaranteed.
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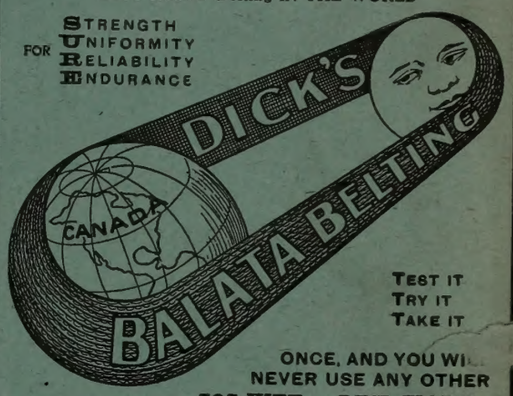
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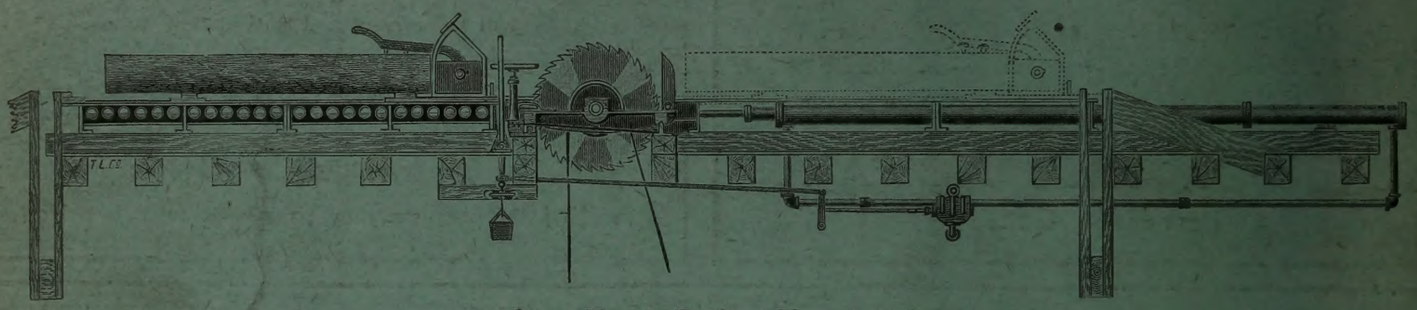
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Slabs both sides of the log at once

It is the very best machine now made for slabbing for a stock gang or a machine such as our "Kendall" Patent Circular Gang.

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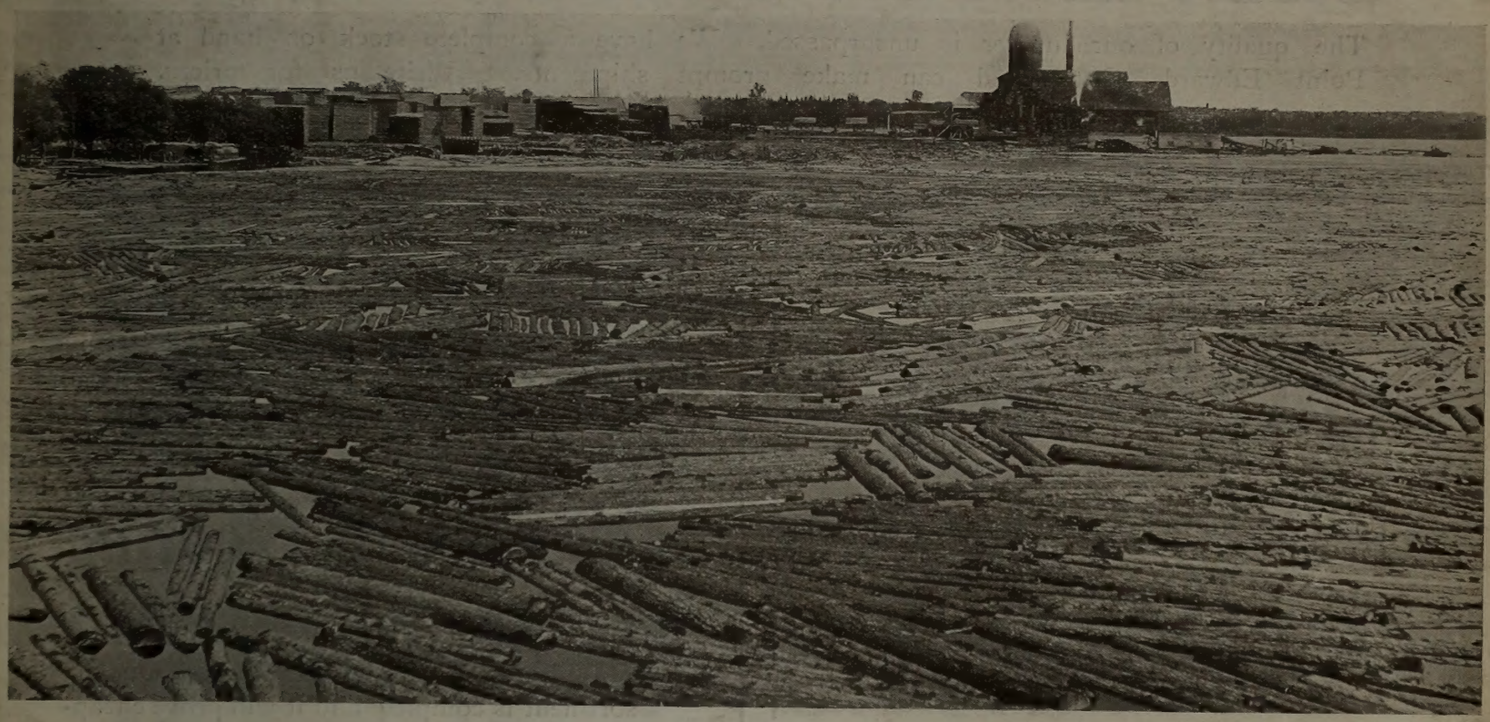
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The Finest Pine Timber in Northern Ontario

You cannot make good lumber without timber of real merit, and it is because our limits are furnishing us with the best that we are able to give you such satisfactory service. Our stocks are well assorted and in good shipping condition.

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Rough or Dressed Norway and White Pine Lumber
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With a daily capacity of 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, besides box boards, pickets, etc., we are in a position to fill orders of any size without delay.

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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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Manufacturers of High Grade

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BUILDING TIMBERS
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Hardwood Flooring

We have the stock in shipping condition and can fill your orders without delay. Our assortment is complete and it will prove cheaper for you in the long run to place your business with us.

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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

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Everything in Lumber

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We are open to buy **Basswood and Birch**

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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

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British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

WANTED—Three or four carloads of 3" x 7" and up x 12/16' Sound **Red Oak,** hearts accepted if free from rot.

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A large and assorted stock of $\frac{6}{8}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 2 and 3 in., in millrun or cull, well manufactured and dry, also a large line of

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in $\frac{3}{8}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. or $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., full thickness all planed 2 sides, polished, bundled and in widths and lengths to suit your trade. Let me quote you on above or on your requirements in

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Rough or Dressed N.B. Cedar

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We ship by Car or Cargo. Mail orders receive our prompt attention.

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We have a nice lot of 4, 5, 6, and 8/4 x 12/18 good fine dressing strips and sidings, also a nice line of 1 x 6 and 8 x 12/16 foot mill run.

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Lumber Salesman, Inspector and Arbitrator

Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Lath and Shingles.
Lists and consignments solicited. Will sell on salary or commission. Inspection contracts wanted—charges moderate. Fifteen years experience as salesman and inspector. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Brockville, Ont.
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Wholesale and Retail
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Bill Stuff
And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

British Columbia Timber
is the best investment to-day. List of timber and pulp limits, reports and blue prints supplied on application to
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Use
Nearwhite Yellow Pine
It is soft and almost as light in weight as White Pine.
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Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors and Factory Material
Dimension Bill Stuff in
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A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.



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We have about 100,000 feet of 1x4, 5 and 6" No. 1 dry Spruce.
If you are in the market for any kind of lumber and you want high grade stuff and prompt shipment, send us your requirements.
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Prompt Shipments.

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LET US QUOTE YOU ON YOUR NORWAY PINE WANTS IN
1 in. and 2 in. thick, 4 in. to 12 in. wide, 10 to 18 ft. long
Piled Separate Widths
ALSO
1x12-12/16 White Pine Culls

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Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.
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Let us quote you on 5/8", 1", and 2" Spruce; 5/8", 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" Pine; 1" and 2" Hemlock, also posts and lath. :: :: :: ::

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Dimension Timber a Specialty

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White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty. Interior Trim Mill Work.

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Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.

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"Well bought is half sold"

We are

Long!

If you are

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Better write anyhow!

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A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors. Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc.

Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

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No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies

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A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . $3.00

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Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . $2.25 or in ¼ lb tins, per dozen . . $3.50

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Put up in bulk, per lb . . . . 30c.

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In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, li r pills. cough syrup, in fact anything he form of Camp Drug Supplies. We w that there are no better remedies than those we offer. There may be nearly as good, but they lack our gu tee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to $100.

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The easiest builders' material to sell is that for which there is already a large demand. Eatons' Products are the best and your customer, if he knows them, won't let you say that anything else is "Just as good." Everything for the wood-work of a building.

SASHES, DOORS (pine or veneered hardwood), MOULDINGS, CEILINGS, FRAMES, ETC., DRESSED OR ROUGH PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER, EMPIRE BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING.

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A Quantity of No. 2 Pine Culls

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Established 1873

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Cedar Shingles and Railway Ties

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CAPACITY 40,000,000

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Car Flooring, in Required Lengths

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The Mill Culls, though a little narrow, are otherwise "Choice," being culled for little red streak and little wane. They are splendid for Box Manufacture, and the Dead Culls too, with little waste, can be used for same purpose.

Try us, we will endeavor to satisfy you. We have our whole season's Cut to dispose of.

Very Best

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WE are in a position to supply you with the very finest Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber made. We want your enquiries for

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We handle genuine **Louisiana Red Cypress** from one of the best shippers in the South.

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Long and Short Leaf

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Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

also

Rough Steam dried and Smoke dried finish.

Send us your inquiries and our prices will get the business.

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Wholesale Lumber

Spruce, Hemlock and Birch

1¼ in. Spruce Lath

Cedar Shingles - R. R. Ties

8 ft. and 9 ft. Cedar Fence Posts

Tamarack and Birch Cord Wood

Dressed Lumber a Specialty

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There is one firm with special facilities for handling Canadian orders of

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

We are backed by modern equipment and an adequate supply of pine timber for supplying orders of any size. We can satisfy **you.** Timbers up to 36 feet in length and 6 x 12 surfaces.

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Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, and Finish

Specialties: AA1 HIGH GRADE SHINGLES and TIMBER

BORED FIR TIMBER—Recognizing the superiority of timber with hole bored in centre, we have installed special machinery for this purpose, and can bore timbers up to 32 ft. with 3-in. hole.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

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Wholesale Lumber, Timber and Shingles

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OUR SPECIALTIES—Extra Long or Big Timbers for Scow Building, Dredge Spuds, Derrick Arms, and Lockgate Construction. Railroad and Structural Timbers. Car Material. Clear Fir or Cedar B. C. Cedar Shingles.

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Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.



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LIMITED

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Cedar, White Pine and Fir Products

Shiplap, Boards, Dimension Siding, Finish, Lath, Shingles

Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

Mills at

Revelstoke, B C. Comaplix, B. C.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

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500,000 ft. 3 x 6 and up, mill run White Pine (culls out)
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25,000,000 Spruce Slab Lath, 4 ft. x 1 3/8 x 3/8.

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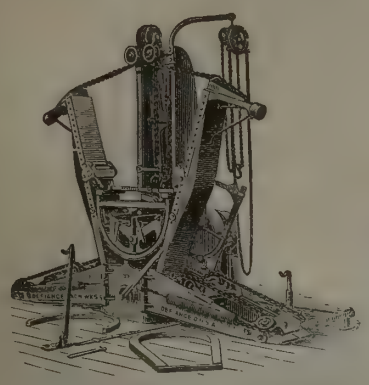
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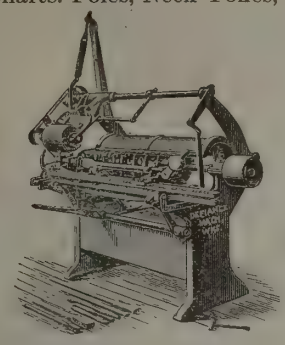
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Automobile Wheels and Bodies, Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims, Shafts. Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single Trees, Barrel Hoops, Handles of all kinds, Insulator Pins, Spools, Bobbins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes and for General Woodwork.



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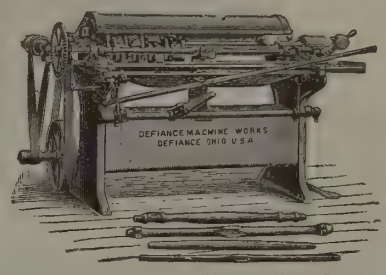
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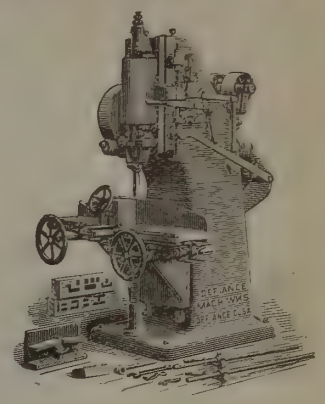
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48-Neck-yoke and Single Tree Lathe



No. 1 Hollow Chisel Mortiser



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Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

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" HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE "

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Spruce, Lath

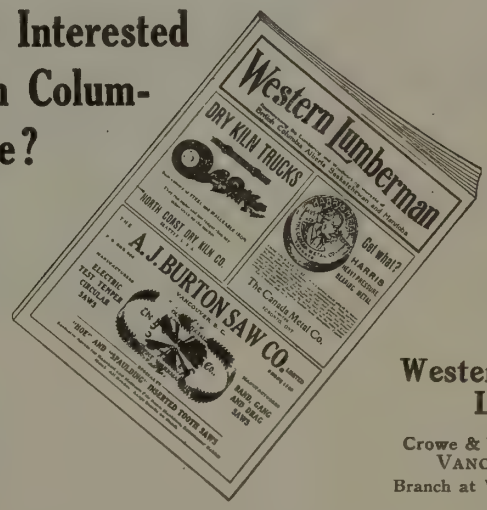
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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Limited

(WITH MILLS AT WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, HARRISON RIVER, KENORA, RAINY RIVER AND BANNING.)

Manufacturers of

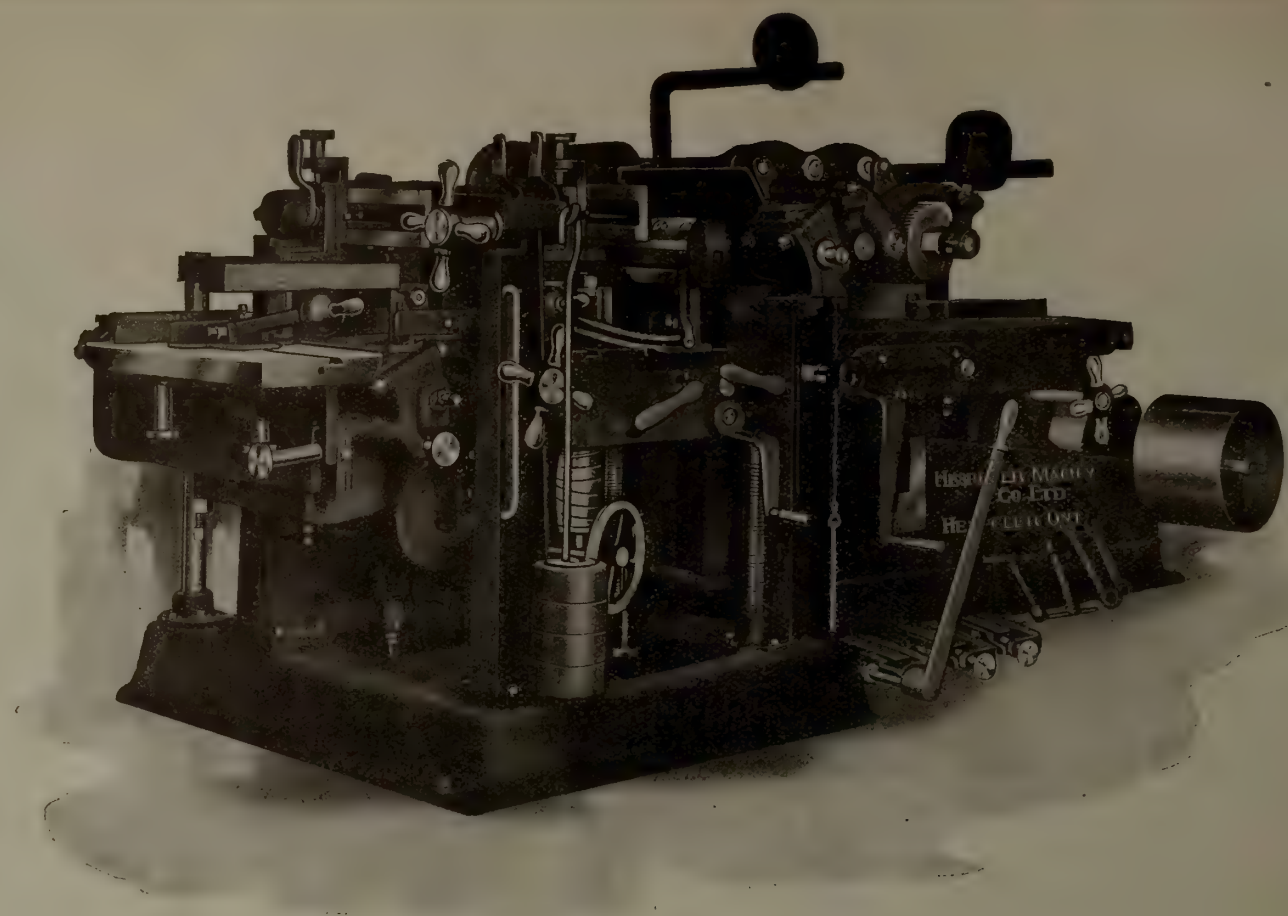
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And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac Piling, etc.

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No. 83 13-inch and No. 87 12-inch Four Sided Heavy Duty Moulder on Base

It's a good plan to talk quality, but a better one to deliver it

We deliver the Quality in our latest improved Heavy Duty Moulder, without doubt the peer among present Heavy Moulders

This machine, like all the rest of the "Hespeler Line," embodies the best material and highest grade of workmanship, which makes it a favorite with up-to-date mill men.

Note Some of the Strong Points of its Construction:

The Feed is what is known as the down feed, is positive in its action, and has unusual strength, so much so that all ordinary material will pass through the machine without the use of weights on the lever.

The Feed Rolls are 7" in diameter, the upper ones being made up in sections, the pressure being applied directly over the centre, raises and lowers in perfect parrallel, feeding as strong at the outer end of the roll as on the inside. Each machine has eight changes of speed varying from 11' to 50' per minute.

All Gears are cut from the solid, which insures smooth operation and a feed free from vibration.

The Feed Control is by levers, one at the feeding in end of the machine and the other at the side of the table in line with the main spindles, as shown.

The Table or bed is of ample weight and length, cast in one piece, firmly gibbed to the main frame and is supported on two large square thread screws. the thrust of which is taken up on roller bearings, which simplifies the raising and lowering. The table is locked to the frame in three places.

The End Table with bottom head is adjustable on ways, the outer section having another independent adjustment. The end can be swung out of the way for access to the lower knives without disturbing the guides.

The Spindles are all extra large and are made of the best refined steel.

The Bearings on the upper and lower cylinders (three in number in each case) are what is known as the White's patent type, familiar to all users of modern machinery and leaves nothing to be desired.

Our Woodworking Machinery insures adequate returns. No millman can afford to operate his plant with anything but the highest grade tools—provided he desires to retain his trade and secure the greatest profits on his financial outlay.

"Investigate The Hespeler Line"

The Hespeler Machinery Company, Ltd.

Hespeler, Ont., Canada

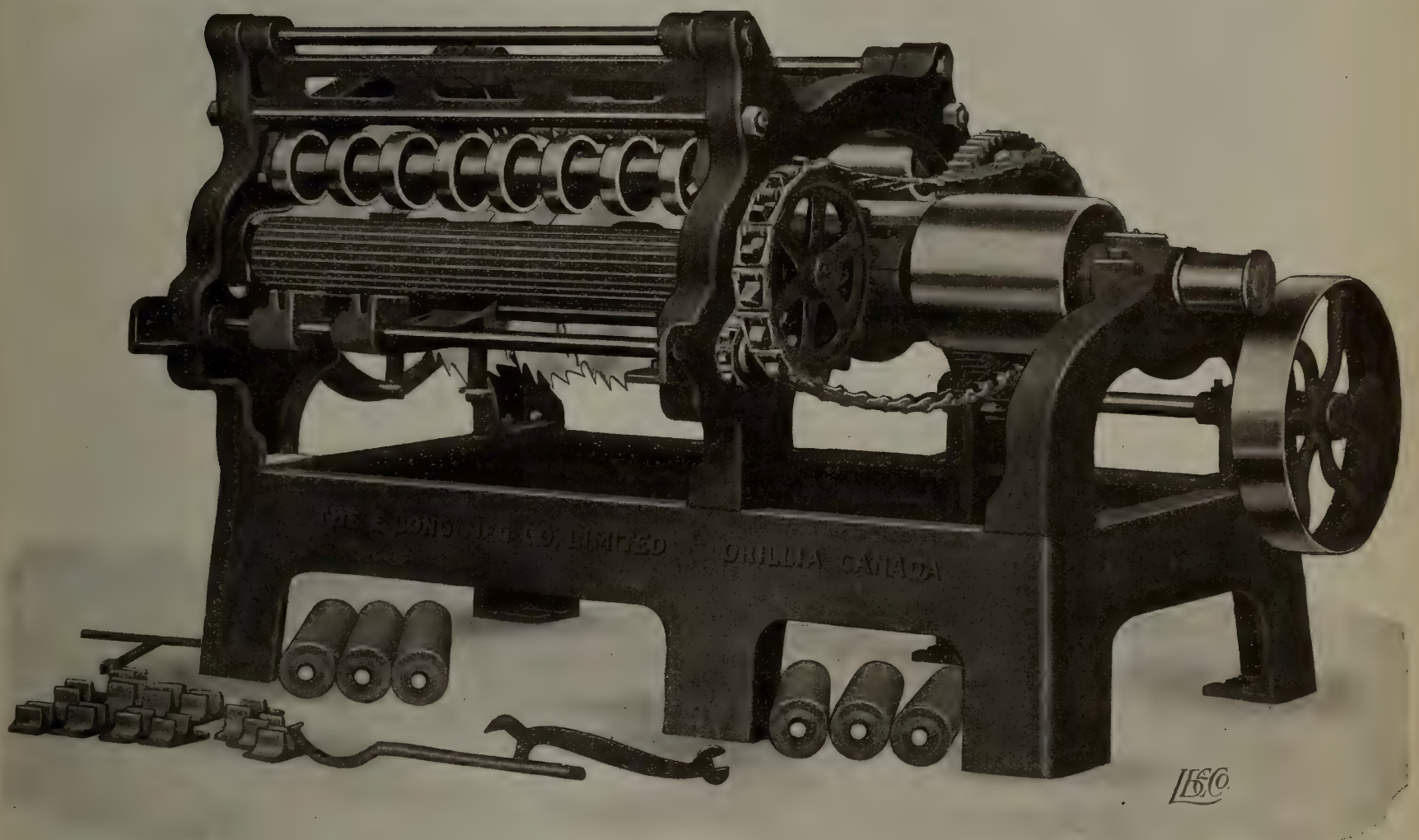
The Highest Development of the present day.

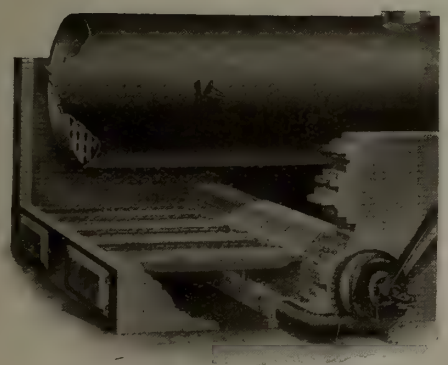
LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.

EDGERS

We build this style edger 36", 42" and 48" between frames and with divided pressure rollers in front and rear if so required. Prices and full specifications on application. : : : : : :





Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozed sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal. The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel used.

We will ship our **Hot Blast Grates** to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.

Catalogues sent and full information cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

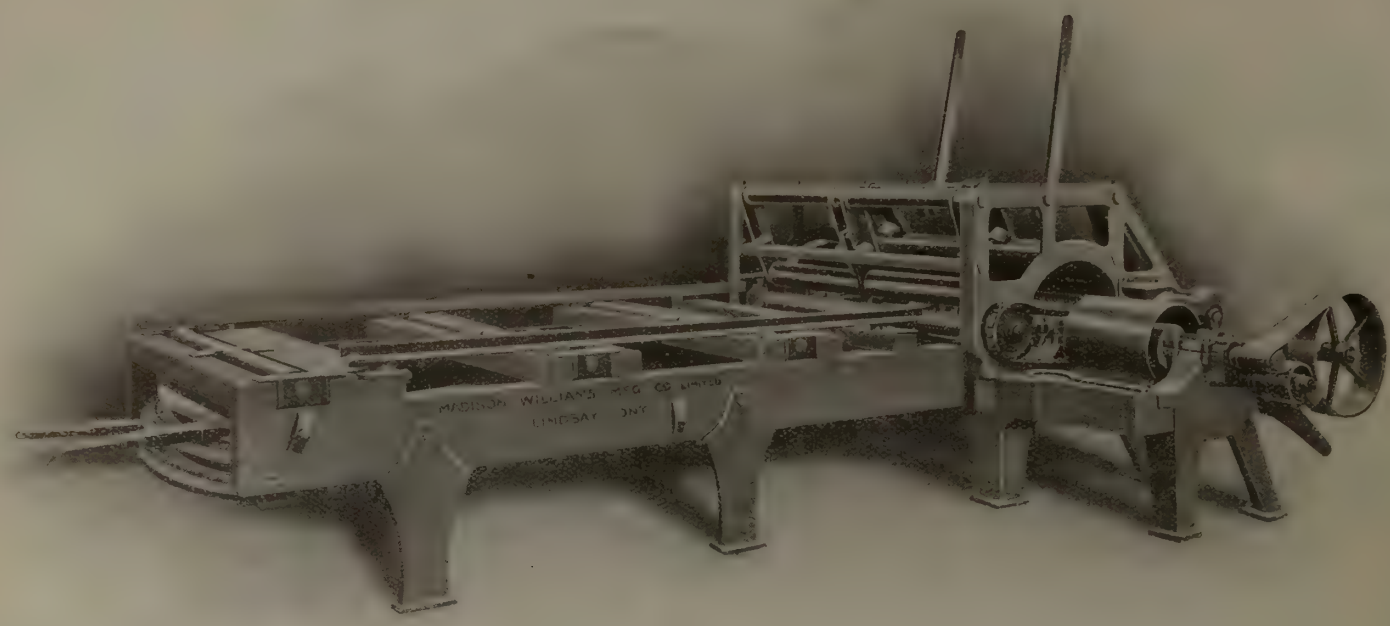
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Province of Quebec
Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Manitoba and Western Provinces
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British Columbia
H. W. Petrie, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal



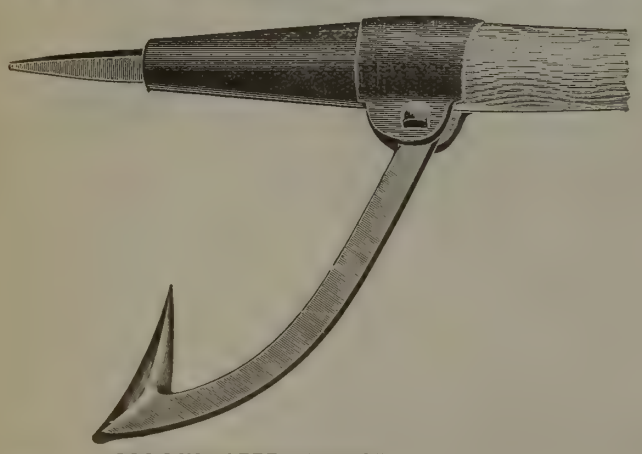
The illustration shows our No. 4 edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished. Every feature of this edger is extremely practical. and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it. If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

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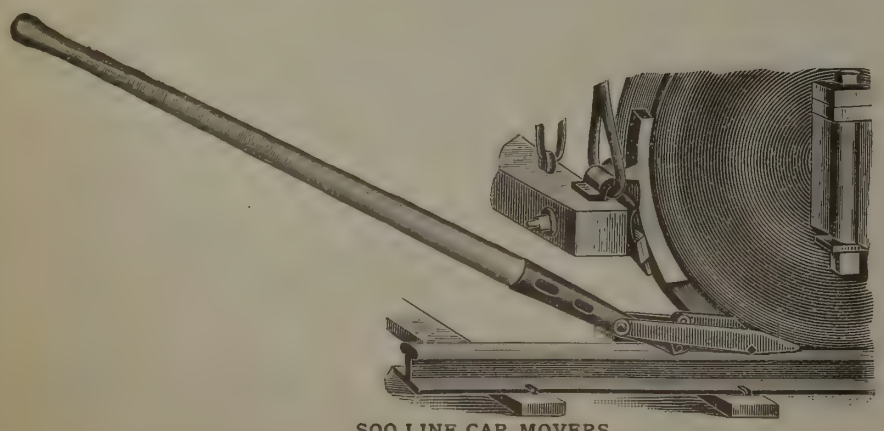
SOO LINE TOOLS SAVE YOU MONEY



SOO LINE STEEL SOCKET AND CLASP

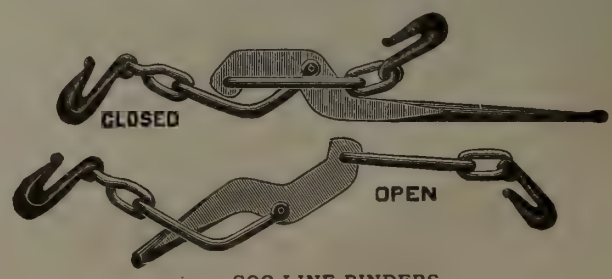
Ever have your men kick on Peavies because the handles are not straight grained, not turned properly, too clubby, not small enough under the knob? Picks get loose and drop out? Bolts break, jaws in socket wear so hook drops too low? Hook point bend or break? Bill so light, not sufficient weight to draw in when rolling toward you? Same hook wouldn't catch in both small and large logs? Too heavy, couldn't get length wanted, etc., etc.? Well, try the Soo Line and get the best. The only line made in Canada where each tool bears a label with a guarantee. Hickory or Maple handles 4 to 6 feet.

Are you moving your cars with "main strength and ignorance" or the best car mover on earth? You can get it from us at lowest prices.



SOO LINE CAR MOVERS

Our Log or Load Binder is a time saver, and if you have been using one made of malleable iron, you'd better get ours, its all steel hand forged.



SOO LINE BINDERS

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Limited, - Soo, Canada

The Lath Mill of Quality

Ours is the machine that worries competitors, because it is the favorite and always wins out when in competition because of its completeness, accuracy and durable construction. Very small amount of waste is made with this mill and a very large amount of high class lath—more than any other mill on the market. You will draw some

EXTRA LATH DIVIDENDS

if you use our mill. It is decidedly a money maker.

Are your lath machines all right?

Do they fully satisfy you from a production standpoint?

Are they always ready for the day's work, or are they continually getting out of order?

If they are not all a good lath mill should be, try one of our mills and you will use no other.

Sawmills Completely Equipped

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers **Fredericton, N. B.**

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle

Simonds Saws

Received the only Grand Prize

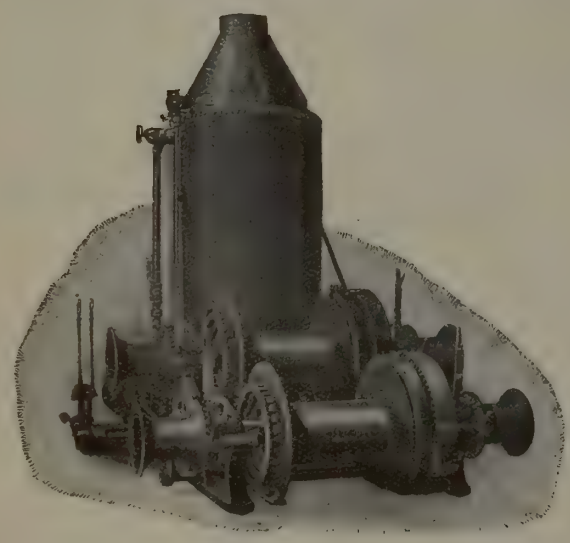
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SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. John, N. B. MONTREAL, QUE. Vancouver, B. C.



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We would like your enquiry when in the market. Our Hoists will stand up under the hardest kinds of service and are fully guaranteed. We have all sizes in stock for prompt shipment.

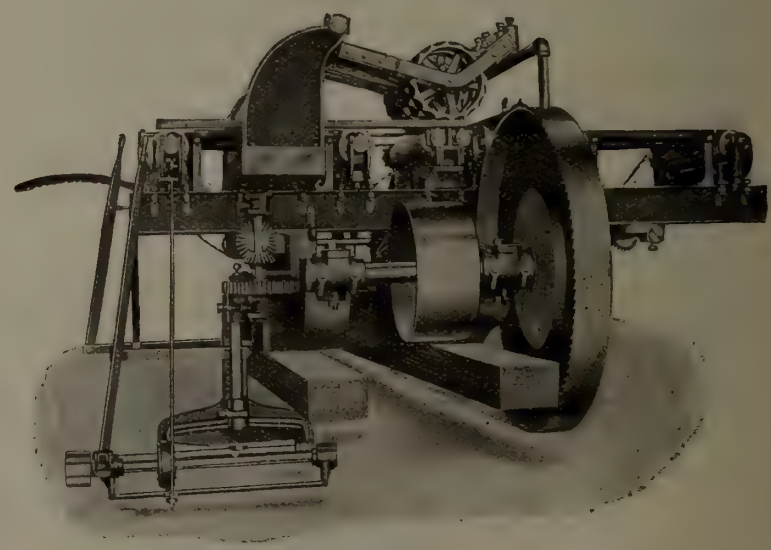
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Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Improved 1910 Model for 10 inch Saws.

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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworkking factories, pulp mills, etc., THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisments.

Vol. 30 Toronto, January 1, 1909 No. 1

Opposition to the Insurance Bill

The lumbermen of Canada have taken up in earnest the campaign against the clause in the new Insurance Act to provide a tax of 15 per cent. on premiums for insurance taken out in unregistered companies. The situation, which has been explained in detail in previous issues of the "Canada Lumberman," is briefly that fire insurance in the lumber mutual companies of the United States, whose rates are mrch lower than the non-specializing companies, will be so taxed, and rendered so burdensome by the necessity of making detailed reports to the Government, that it will be rendered unavailable to Canadian lumbermen. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association are acting vigorously, and in addition to influencing public opinion and seeking to effect the modification of the bill now before the Senate, they are distributing a resolution upon the subject which is being signed by large numbers of interested premium payers. The following is a copy of the resolution, and any who have been overlooked in the distribution by the Association should sign this copy and forward it at once to the secretary of the Association, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa:

Resolution:—"Whereas the proposed Insurance Act now before the Honorable Senate and House of Commons of Canada is calculated to prevent the placing of insurance outside Canada without the payment of an exorbitant tax thereon and the filing of certain unreasonable statements with the Superintendent of Insurance, the failure to comply with which makes the policyholder liable to fine and imprisonment; and

"Whereas none of these restrictions are placed upon the old line or registered companies; and

"Whereas the proposed legislation does not provide for the disallowance or investigation by the Government officials of rates of premium which may be deemed by the insurer to be unreasonable; and

"Whereas, if the proposed legislation become law it will create an absolute monopoly of fire insurance in the whole of Canada.

"Be it therefore:—

"Resolved, that (I or we) unhesitatingly disapprove of the objectionable features referred to in the proposed Act, and humbly pray that the Bill be not now further proceeded with, unless amended in accordance with representations to be made by the 'Committee of Insurance Premium Payers of Canada.'"

Name .....

Address.....

That this action of the Association is not based upon any local objection, but upon a widespread belief in the unfairness of the proposed measure, is evidenced by the interest the matter has evoked in all parts of the country. The subject was discussed in detail at the recent meeting of lumber manufacturers in Vancouver, when a unanimous resolution opposing the measure was adopted after a spirited discussion of the situation. This meeting and the resolution adopted are reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Rondeau Park Trouble

The good intentions of Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, have apparently been sadly misconstrued by the people of Kent county, or else there has been some miscalculation on the part of the Minister or his staff, in connection with the proposed timber cutting in Rondeau Park. The situation presents a rich field for misunderstandings. In the first place, there are so many interests to consider that somebody is certain to feel that there is ground for criticism. Of the elements which can enter the case to cause trouble: politics, local interest, Government interest and the interest of the lumbermen, to say nothing of the interest of posterity and of the users of the harbor at Erieau and the picknickers who resort to the Reserve, have all to be taken into consideration.

Hon. Frank Cochrane has probably taken into consideration all these interests, and has decided that, after all, there is only one real interest to be guarded—that of the preservation of the park itself, partly as a forest reserve, but more particularly as an interesting and unique museum of forestry, where many of the primeval trees now fast disappearing in other parts of the country, are to be found in stands of considerable numbers. Prof. Zavitz was commissioned by the Minister to examine the park, and, from the point of view of a scientific forester, determine what trees it would be necessary to remove to provide for the successful growth of those which are left. Through long years of undisturbed growth the trees in the park have attained great size. Many of them have long since reached maturity and are, as one might say, "in the sear and yellow leaf." Undergrowth has sprung up, and throughout the whole area of over 5,000 acres the necessity for scientific cutting is apparent.

Prof. Zavitz had not been in the park long before he saw that there was need for far more extensive cutting than was expected. Following out his instructions, he marked the trees which he considered it wise to remove. When he had made a trip of inspection he saw that, according to his own belief, the amount to be cut would be extensive. He proceeded with the marking, and at the request of the Minister he made an interim report. The people of the county were watching the proceedings with jealous eyes lest their park should be injured, and they quickly came to the opinion that far too many of the trees were being marked. Prof. Zavitz, however, is firmly convinced that if the usefulness anh permanence of the park are to be properly preserved, the cutting will have to be increased beyond the amount already marked. He asserts that the amount already marked is only about one-tenth of the amount he would consider neressary. The removal, however, of those already marked, he thinks, will take a long time, possibly exceeding the three years provided for in the conditions of sale. As to the park portion of the reserve, i.e., that portion in which the public are wont to resort for holidaying and picnick, no trees have been marked. The greater part of the timber marked is in the interior portions, where the growth is close and into which the public seldom penetrate.

The concern of the people of Kent county may be overdone, but at least it will serve a good purpose in making it more sure that haste is

made slowly. The Minister, although well seized with the importance of caution, will be doubly anxious to see that no injury is done. He will receive important deputations of those who are fearing injury to the park and, before the sale, will doubtless himself have made a visit to the park and examine closely into the actual conditions. Being a trained forester, his own judgment upon the subject will be of much importance.

The conditions of the sale and the publicity which the matter has received will probably assure that the park will not be injured. According to the conditions of sale, "all cutting and lumbering operations shall be carried on in a proper and economical manner, with the least possible damage to the forest, and in accordance with the directions of an officer of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, who shall be in charge of the same." In order to make economical use of the timber, a portable sawmill will have to be erected in the park. The ideal theoretical arrangement for the conduct of the work would be that the cutting should be carried out by the Government itself. But there are too many practical objections to this course to justify it. The main objection is that however careful the Government may be in the management of a business enterprise, practical experience demonstrates that the interests of the public cannot be so well promoted by government management as private. Government employees on such a work are difficult to control in an economical manner, and both loss of money and political interference and wire pulling are so much to be feared that such a plan is usually the last resource to be adopted.

The sale is to take place on January 3rd, and in the meanwhile the Minister's personal inspection of the park and the public interest taken in the matter should be sufficient to assure the people of Kent county that only the most suitable and careful methods will be adopted.

The Importance of Guarding Northern Timber Resources

The lumber industry of Canada has an advantage, in its extensive untouched timber resources which it would be impossible to overestimate. While the resources which have already been worked are enormous, that which remains is so extensive that it forms one of the most valuable assets of the country. While studying to make the best use of the timber which is being cut for to-day's requirements, it is essential, therefore, to take the best possible care of that which is to be cut in the future. Much of Canada's most valuable timber resources are in the great northern country between Hudson Bay and the Rockies, to the north of the Saskatchewan river. The district extends about 1,000 miles east and west, by some 300 to 600 miles (averaging 400 miles) north and south, all of which is more or less forested. "If the forests of this great region, so absolutely necessary to a northern district, a great portion of which is not even provided with coal, are to be preserved, an appropriation sufficient to provide an efficient and comprehensive patrol must be given, and the interests involved would thoroughly justify the expenditure." These words are used by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, in regard to this region, and form part of his contribution to the report of the Department of the Interior, lately laid before Parliament.

Steps have already been taken for the patrol of part of the region, rangers having, in 1908, been kept on the Athabaska, Lesser Slave, Peace and Great Slave rivers, in the region north of The Pas, Sask., and in the country north of Prince Albert, Sask., including the Lac la Ronge district, the scene of the mining excitement. Some of the most important points and routes of travel, however, remain unprotected, such as the whole district surrounding and north of Lake Winnipeg as far as Hudson Bay, the whole valley of the Churchill river and a great part of the Peace and Mackenzie river districts.

Fire notices have been printed in Cree and Chipewyan for distribution in the north. A special patrol was maintained along the route of the G.T.P., with the result that no serious fires occurred. Similar precautions need to be observed on the many other railway lines projected in the northern country.

The importance attached to this branch of the work by the Forestry Branch is shown by the increase in the number of fire rangers from 47 in 1907 to 82 in 1908; these rangers patrol their respective districts, discover and extinguish fires and warn travellers and residents of the danger of setting or neglecting fires. Few serious fires occurred on Dominion lands in spite of the dryness of the season and the consequent risk. The most serious fires were at Salmon Arm, Manson Creek and White Lake, in British Columbia, and in the valley of the Spray river in Alberta.

For the British Columbia fires, squatters on timber berths were chiefly responsible and in one case carelessness on the part of a lumber company was a partial cause For the Spray valley fire the carelessness of tourists was responsible. By the British Columbia fires 200,000 feet, board measure, of timber were destroyed and 10,000,000 feet damaged.

There is the greatest need for a survey of this northern forest belt, to say nothing of its protection from fire. An exploration of this tract, similar to the exploration of northern Ontario made in 1900 by the Government of that province, could, Mr. Campbell states, be made for $200,000, an amount which, spread over ten years, would mean an annual expenditure of $20,000. Some of the main lines of travel through the country are well known, it is true, but large areas are entirely unknown, particularly away from these routes, and in order to secure adequate knowledge upon which to base proper administration of the country definite knowledge of it is essential.

On the forest reserves timber surveys were continued during 1908 and plans of administration for the reserves are now being prepared in accordance with the results of these surveys. Fire and careless cutting have resulted in the deterioration of the reserves, and a long period of management will be required to bring them back into proper condition. Of the whole area of 10,000,000 acres comprised in the reserves, about 1,250,000 acres have been surveyed.

Quebec's Wise Action in Regard to Pulpwood Export

The intention of the Government of Quebec to prevent the export of pulpwood may be considered as definitely settled. Several announcements more or less definite have already been made upon the subject, and Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Gouin Administration, now states that: "The Government of Quebec will prohibit the exportation of pulpwood as a protection to the people of our own province. We will simply say that we have no more wood to sell to foreign countries, and that is all there is to it. It is merely looking after the interests of our people first. With our millions of undeveloped horse power and limitless forests, we think that we can look after our own interests."

This decision will be greeted with approval by all who are interested in the rational development of the resources of the country. It is based upon two sound principles of economy; first, the encouragement of Canadian industry, and, second, the preservation of the Canadian forest resources from destruction in the interest largely of foreign capital.

All that the Province of Quebec or any other province can do in this direction is to prohibit the export of pulpwood which has been cut from its Crown lands. If a measure were mooted to prohibit also the export of wood cut from privately owned lands, it would have to be fathered by the Dominion Parliament and apply to the whole country. Desirable as such a measure might be from many points of view, it might take a long time to persuade the Government to adopt it, unless extraordinary circumstances should arise, such, for instance, as the enforcing of the maximum clause of the United States tariff against Canadian lumber and paper. Such a contingency is fortunately remote and has been made more improbable than ever by President Taft's recent peaceable announcement upon the subject.

In regard to the Crown lands, however, the situation is different, the provinces having the power to stipulate, when leasing these lands to timber operators, that they must not sell the wood outside of Canada until it has been turned into a manufactured article. That the necessity

and the wisdom of taking such action is generally appreciated is evidenced by the course of events in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick. In Ontario, a measure was passed in 1897 requiring logs cut on Crown lands to be sawn in the province. This measure resulted in the lumber industry of Ontario receiving a great stimulus. British Columbia only allows the exportation of certain grades of logs upon rare occasions, when the supply becomes too great and the logs in the water are threatened with destruction by marine borers. Quebes, as stated above, has now decided to prohibit the export of its pulpwood logs, and New Brunswick is considering seriously the adoption of a similar measure.

In all quarters apparently the sentiment is growing in favor of a more rigid retention of the natural resources of Canada for the benefit of its own people. That Quebec is wise in adopting this policy is indicated forcibly by the increasing demand for pulpwood and wood pulp in the United States. This increasing demand is a result of the increasing use of paper and the decreasing pulpwood resources of that country. Canadians have no inclination to penalize the United States because of their lack of pulpwood, but naturally enough Canadians prefer, instead of selling to the United States, pulpwood at $6 or $7 a cord, to provide them with wood pulp at $20 a cord, or fibre at $30 to $32 per cord of wood consumed, or better still, paper at $40 to $45 and up, per cord of wood consumed. Even if wood pulp were sent to the States instead of pulpwood, the benefit to Canadians would be extensive, as will be seen from the statistics of the growth in imports of wood pulp by that country since 1880. In 1880 only $5,000 worth was imported; by 1890 this value had increased to $1,800,000; by 1900 to $2,400,000, and in 1908, wood pulp to the value of $7,000,000 was imported.

The Act to prohibit the export of pulpwood from Quebec Crown lands will not come into force any too soon. A further indication of its necessity is afforded by the situation to-day along the lower St. Lawrence, where all the available pulpwood limits are gradually passing into the hands of American capitalists. The activity on these limits during the present winter will be great, so that as much pulpwood as possible may be taken out and sent to United States mills before the prohibition is enforced. All this wood will go out of Quebec as raw material worth $6 to $7 a cord, whereas if the measure were now in force it would be worth as paper $40 to $45 per cord of wood consumed.

Exports of Canadian Lumber Reflect Improved Trade Conditions

The monthly statistics published by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce show that the expansion in the lumber business, as indicated by the exports of wood and manufactures of wood, has kept the pace set up already since the spring of 1909 and that in the month of September an even better pace was made. The total exports were greater than those of any other class of natural produce and the increase over the same month of 1908 was more than 50 per cent. The reduction in the duty upon lumber entering the United States has apparently been beneficial to Canadian manufacturers. Inasmuch as the tariff came into effect on August 5th, the month of September was the first during which the effect of the tariff was to be appreciated in its entirety. Exports of unmanufactured lumber to the United States during September, 1909, amounted in value to $4,287,182, against $2,803,014 in September, 1908. In August, 1909, the value was $3,651,459, so that the increase for September under the new tariff was $1,484,167. As compared with August, 1909, during most of which the new tariff was in force, but during which there had been little time for adjustment to the new conditions, the increase was $635,723.

Exports of forest products to all countries for the month of September, 1909, amounted in value to $6,183,648, against $3,982,984 in 1908, and $5,979,198 in 1907. This is the largest total for September on record. The exports of forest products moreover were greater than those of any other class. Next to forest products for September came animal produce, the value of which was $5,966,948. The total exports of Canadian produce of all kinds in September, 1909, were valued at $23,548,330, against $19,993,430 in September, 1908. The increase was, therefore, $3,554,900. The increase in the exports of forest products being valued at $2,200,664, shows that about two-thirds of the increase in all exports was due to the increase in the exports of lumber. Including the export of home and foreign forest products, the total value for September, 1909, was $6,196,988, against $3,983,108 in September, 1908. Exports of foreign forest products were valued at $13,340.

For the six months ending with September the exports of forest products in 1909 were valued at $26,985,491, against $21,844,231 during the same period in 1908. Exports of animal produce were the only ones to exceed forest products, amounting to $29,026,175. Including foreign forest produce the exports for the six months were valued at $27,093,542 in 1909 and $21,976,812 in 1908.

Exports of forest products as given by the Trade and Commerce Department include exports of unmanufactured wood and of ashes. The exports of unmanufactured wood amounted in value during September, 1909, to $6,172,280, against $3,969,982 in September, 1908. In August, 1909, the exports of unmanufactured wood were valued at $6,031,621. For the six months ending with September the values of unmanufactured wood exported were $26,937,222 in 1909; $21,793,170 in 1908, and $26,062,086 in 1907. In manufactured wood, which includes furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, matches, match splints and wood pulp, the exports for September, 1909, were valued at $533,195, against $457,356 in September, 1908. For the six months the value of exports of manufactured wood was $2,576,780 in 1909; $2,264,374 in 1908, and $2,510,544 in 1907.

The Trade and Navigation report for the month of October is also to hand and shows a decline in exports of forest products as compared with September, but an increase of $1,219,714. The total exports of forest products for October were valued at $5,291,442. During the seven months ending with October the exports of forest products were valued at $32,276,933, against $25,915,959; an increase of $6,360,974 for the period. During the seven months the exports of forest products ranked second, being exceeded only by those classed as manufactures, which totalled $33,383,888.

Time to Prohibit the Indiscriminate Cutting of Christmas Trees

The great demand for Christmas trees in the United States has formerly been satisfied by the supplies grown in that country, but this year the waning supply in the United States created a demand for the young Canadian spruce, which resulted in thousands of these valuable trees being destroyed to satisfy the sentiment of a day. It is high time to look into this matter carefully. The slaughter of the young trees involves a great waste of valuable timber which in the course of years would be many times more valuable if allowed to reach maturity. The very fact that the State of New York has found it necessary to import large quantities of Christmas trees should be a warning to Canada. The destruction of the pulpwood resources of the northern States has been in no small measure hastened by the Christmas tree trade. In the city of New York alone, from 100 to 120 carloads of young spruce trees are consumed each Christmas season. The United States Bureau of Forestry has put a ban upon the cutting of small spruce trees in certain localities. The Provincial Governments of Canada should adopt some similar measure, as the demand in Canada alone for Christmas trees is very large, and if supplemented by the demand from the United States it would reach dangerous proportions. Even the balsam trees should be protected, as they are by no means so worthless as some people imagine. Balsam lumber is coming into fairly general use and as a pulpwood, balsam can be mixed with spruce in about the proportion of 1 in 4 without fear of gumming the rollers of the pulp machinery. Apparently a small matter, this demand of a few days only has already obtained serious enough proportions to require attention. A large amount of money is devoted annually to methods for preserving our timber resources from the ravages of fire, of destructive diseases, and of wasteful manufacturing. By saving young spruce trees, very direct results could be obtained.

Enterprise in Woodworking at Huntsville, Ontario

Development of the Business of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company—Modern Equipment and Enerergetic Methods bring Rapidly Increasing Trade

How much Huntsville, Ont., owes to her woodworking industries will never be fully estimated until the history of the town is written and the tale is told of its remarkable progress from a primitive little village of but a few years ago, to its present proud position as one of the most important commercial centres in northern Ontario. Nature has had no small share in shaping the destinies of the town, for had the location been chosen with less regard for the convenience of inland commerce, it is not probable that the important status to which Huntsville has risen could have been achieved.

Nestling reposefully at the foot of the great Fairy Mountain, with her manufacturing properties occupying strategic positions on the shores of the beautiful bay, and with the Muskoka river taking its peaceful course through the heart of the town, Huntsville has just reason to claim that no town of similar size in Canada can boast of greater natural beauty, and few of more advantageous prospects for the manufacture of woodenware.

The object of this article, however, is more to bring to the attention of readers of the "Canada Lumberman" the development and importance of one of the chief industries of the town of Huntsville.

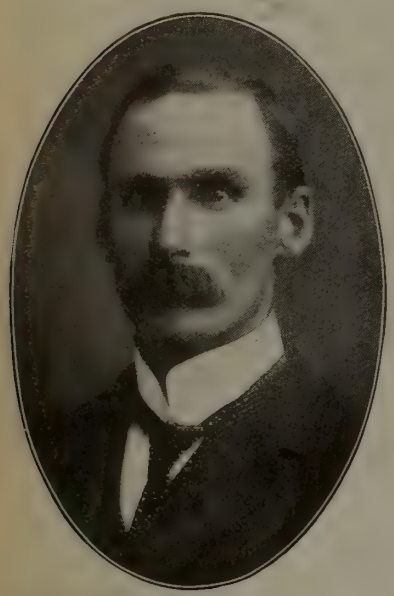
It was back in the 90's that a small factory, fitted with woodworking and iron repairing machinery, was erected on King William street, and operated for two or three years under conditions which gave little promise of any marked future growth. The product was chiefly confined to broom handles, and so meagre was the output that the markets were not reached advantageously.

Early in 1901 the factory and equipment were purchased by Messrs. Hanna & Hutcheson Bros., a mercantile firm in Huntsville, and a successful effort was made to enlarge the output. It was not long before the possibilities of much larger business with extended range of output were conceived, and in March, 1902, with a splendid site secured on the shore of Hunter's Bay, with lake frontage and piling yard occupying about 15 acres, the firm was enlarged and incorporated under the name of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited.

The company immediately proceeded with the erection of a large and modernly equipped sawmill, and a factory for the manufacture of flooring, handles, dowels, chair parts and other articles of woodenware. It would be difficult to find in Canada a site better calculated to contribute to the ease and convenience of handling the product of the forest. By navigable lakes and rivers the company are enabled to bring logs from their own limits at a minimum of cost, and place the finished product on railway cars or boats without moving off their own premises. The main line of the Grand Trunk Railway is their eastern boundary, and two main switches, as well as seven spurs, run through their yards, affording every convenience for prompt loading and shipping.

The plant has been greatly enlarged and improved. The floor space of the factory has been doubled and the addition of huge dry kilns, storage sheds and improved equipment throughout the mill and factory have enabled the company practically to double their capacity within the past two years.

Some idea of the variety and volume of the business may be gained



R. J. Hutcheson,
President and Managing Director Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.



W. E. Hutcheson,
ice-President Muskoka Wood Mfg Co.



T. S. Parkinson,
Secretary-Treasurer Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.



Geo. Bushfield,
Superintendent of Factory, Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.



Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.'s Mill—View from Yard.



One of Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.'s Switches in the Yard.

from the following figures, which represent the annual output of the mill and factory:

Lumber, pine, hemlock, mill stuff, hardwood and spruce, 6,000,000 feet; dressed softwood lumber and dressing in transit, 3,000,000 feet; hardwood flooring, 2,500,000 feet; lath, 2,000,000. The product of their manufactury also includes curtain poles, handles, dowels, chair parts, etc., cedar telephone and telegraph poles, cordwood and hemlock tan bark.

The company's power plant is a solid brick structure 40 feet x 40



Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.—View of Lumber Yard and Railway Switches from the Mill.

feet. The boilers, manufactured by the Waterous Company, carry 125 pounds of steam per square inch. The power developed is about 400 horse power, and is furnished by two Waterous high pressure engines and one John Inglis automatic compound engine. Power to the factory is transmitted by Dodge Manufacturing Company's rope drive. Electric light is furnished by a Westinghouse generator and extends to all parts of the plant.

The fire fighting equipment consists of a Northey duplex pump and the municipal water main, on which there is a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Hydrants, with hose attached, are placed to reach all parts of the yard and plant, and standpipes with hose attached are on each floor.

Sheldon & Sheldon fans, with connections to each machine for removal of dust, shavings, etc., with endless chains for the removal of cuttings and refuse material, keep the plant clean at all times. The dry kilns, one blast and one natural draft, have a holding capacity of 150,000 feet at one time, or about 7,000,000 feet of air dried lumber annually. The plant during the winter months is heated by a Sturtevant blast fan using exhaust steam.

The sawmill is equipped with machinery from the Waterous and



Bird's Eye View of Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.'s Plant.

William Hamilton plants throughout. One circular with capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day, 10-inch steam feed, nigger, log loader and kicker, double edger, trimmers, overhead slash table, live rolls and all modern equipment.

The company carry a stock of from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of lumber in their yard, and from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of hardwood flooring in the storehouse.

In the production of their "Red Deer Brand" kiln dried hardwood flooring the company use the latest approved machinery of American and Canadian manufacture. Their kiln dried product is all jointed, end matched, steel polished, bored for secret nailing, and bundled. This line of flooring is now sold all over the Dominion, from Halifax to Victoria, and a considerable quantity is exported to the British Isles. Its popularity is attested by largely increased sales. Birch enters principally into the manufacture of their 13-16 flooring, and from birch and maple of this one thickness alone, they manufacture about 2,500,000 feet each year. Oak is also used in limited quantities. Their standard widths are $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The thicknesses are $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, 13-16, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The birch of Muskoka and Parry Sound is, they claim, the best on the American continent.

By a long and intimate association with the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, the resident members of the company have been able to make many advantageous purchases of timber lots, and are now supplying a large portion of the timber demand from their own lots. The purchases of the company also include a large amount of timber from the settlers, most of which is delivered on the shores of lakes or rivers which form part of the chain of waterways leading to their plant. The bird's eye view of the plant shows to the left of the railway the mill, factory, storehouse, a portion of the lumber yards and the offices. Along the water front are shown the company's tug and about 2,000,000 feet of logs in a boom, ready to be manufactured.

The officers and directors of the company are: R. J. Hutcheson and W. E. Hutcheson, of Huntsville; William Hanna, of Port Carling, Muskoka; Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Waterloo, and Dr. J. A. Hilliard, Berlin, with T. S. Parkinson, Huntsville, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. R. J. Hutcheson is president and managing director. His businesslike management of the extensive affairs of the company has been largely responsible for the position it occupies among the prominent woodworking establishments of the province. He organized the company and has been successful in his choice of lieutenants, having manned the important positions with competent men, who have contributed in no small measure to the success of his management.

Mr. Geo. Bushfield has been superintendent of the factory for the past four years, and under his supervision the output has increased to its present standing.

Mr. T. S. Parkinson, secretary and treasurer of the company, was born in Thedford, where his father, Thos. Parkinson, banker, now resides. He has proved his ability as an expert accountant. Mr. Parkinson attended the Chatham Business College, where he received a medal for rapid calculation, and after receiving his diploma was employed with Messrs. Hanna & Hutcheson Bros., of Huntsville, where his ability secured for him the responsible position which he has held for the past six years. The company employ the year round an average of about 125 men.

Sayward Mills Sold to Michigan Company

The mills and entire timber holdings of Mr. Joseph Sayward, of Victoria, B.C., have been transferred to the Michigan & Puget Sound Lumber Company, the consideration being in the neighborhood of $900,000. Included in the transfer are some 5,000 acres of Crown granted timber and between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of leased timber upon the island or mainland. The purchasing company includes in its membership E. B. Cadwell, C. S. Phelps, Orla B. Taylor, E. B. Moore and one other gentleman, all of whom are millionaire lumbermen of Michigan.

The company intend to extend the scope of operations of the present building and to practically rebuild the mill. The output of the mill will be increased from its present capacity of about 15,000,000 feet to 50,000,000 feet a year, and the new structure and plant will be thoroughly modern.

The Importers' & Merchants' section of the Liverpool, Eng., Timber Trades Association propose that in future contracts the following clause shall be inserted: "It is hereby mutually agreed that should the wood herein contracted for arrive and be decided by arbitration to be 10 per cent. or more inferior in quality to what this contract stipulates for, the buyer shall in such case have the right to reject the goods absolutely. It is furthermore agreed that any award made by arbitration is hereby guaranteed by the selling brokers. Also, in the case of rejection the selling brokers to be responsible for the return of the cash or acceptance paid in exchange for the shipping documents."

S. O. Fisher, of Bay City, Mich., who has been operating in the Georgian bay district of Ontario for several years, returned from a visit to that region recently. Last year he lumbered about 20,000,000 feet, but says he is through in that district as the cost of getting the logs to the mills is so excessive that only the very best grades can be manufactured without a loss. Mr. Fisher has disposed of his Georgian bay holdings.

Western Lumbermen meet in Conference at Vancouver

Influential Gathering of Manufacturers to Discuss Timely Subjects—Odd Lengths, Insurance Bill and Tariff Dealt with—An Enjoyable Banquet

The convention of western lumbermen held in Vancouver on Dec. 10th and 11th will undoubtedly be recorded as the most influential gathering in the interests of the lumber business that has yet been held west of the Great Lakes. It had its inception in the strong desire of the coast men to have a heart-to-heart talk with the prairie and mountain manufacturers regarding matters of live import at the present time. Heretofore it had been the custom for two or three coast delegates to attend at intervals meetings of the Mountain Mills Association at Nelson, and for one or more members of the latter body to put in an appearance occasionally at the conferences of the coast manufacturers, the result being that whilst both associations admit a community of interests and aims, there was a lack of complete understanding, and the bonds of union were so slender at times as to be almost indiscernible. In consequence of the work accomplished at the convention, and the better understanding arrived at between the individual members of the two associations, future relations will be of the most amicable nature.

So successful was the convention that it was practically decided to make the conference an annual affair. The discussion on market conditions on Friday morning and afternoon made it plain that the outlook for the lumber industry in all its branches next year is exceedingly bright. A number of amendments to the price lists were recommended, but these, if carried into effect, will not involve any material advances. A resolution was adopted to have informal delegates attend the meetings of the two British Columbia conventions in order to discuss general trade conditions from time to time.

Mr. A. D. McRae's Optimistic Address

At the opening of the convention the delegates received a welcome from President J. E. Tucker and Secretary R. H. H. Alexander, of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Association. Mr. A. D. McRae, president of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, delivered an address dealing with the rapid growth of the western immigration movement and what the ever increasing area of the grain fields meant to the men who turned the timber of the provinces into homes. In the course of his remarks Mr. McRae said:

"The Canadian Northern will build in 1910, 700 miles of railway in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, exclusive of the main line to the coast. The C.P.R. and G T.P. together will build as much more mileage in the way of branch lines, making 1,400 miles in all. This railway construction will place in 1910, 120 new towns on the map, all wanting lumber.

"These towns should average two retail yards or 240 yards in all. An initial stock of 20 cars for each yard would be very moderate, which would make a total initial requirement of 100,000,000 feet. An immigration of 200,000 next year means an increase of 15 per cent. in the population of the prairie provinces. The partial crop failures of 1907 and 1908, together with the panic and the curtailment of credit, have deferred needed building improvements for two years. And now, with credit again normal, obligations liquidated and the proceeds of the bumper crop of 1909 available, the sod house of the settler will be replaced by frame, the pole or brush barn will also disappear, municipal improvements such as the building of bridges and schools will take place, cities will grow up to keep pace with the development of the country, and 1910 will usher in the greatest building era ever seen in western Canada.

"With the improvements in domestic markets, foreign conditions will improve and the demand for coast lumber from far away countries will take much of the product that would otherwise find its way to our prairies. The certainty of improved conditions in the United States will also relieve us of that competition. We are undoubtedly approaching the time when, owing to immigration and subsequent development, the demand for lumber has again equalled the capacity of the mills. The price of our product rests entirely with ourselves."

The Fire Insurance Bill

The first important discussion was opened by Mr. A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills, and was upon the subject of the proposed fire insurance bill which has been passed by the House of Commons and will soon be dealt with by the Senate Mr. McRae explained the difference between manufacturers and insurance companies. Manufacturers created, but insurance companies simply conducted insurance business, and, apart from the small commission which went to the agent, the balance went to the head of the business. The disposition of manufacturers was to absolutely oppose legislation or anything that afforded the resident company protection from outside insurance. They might as well recognize that they were going to get insurance legislation, and he thought it was better to have a compromise bill, which would perhaps cost a little more, and be preferable to the legislation now before the house. There was a well organized insurance trust, and they must meet it with some proposal. The board companies wanted to shut out outside insurance companies almost entirely. The 15 per cent. tax would be practically prohibitive, and place them almost entirely in the hands of one organization.

Mr. Otto Lachmund made a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that insurance in the United States was considerably cheaper than in Canada. Canada could not ship lumber to the United States without a duty, but the United States could ship into Canada without. This was not a matter which affected lumbermen alone. He believed 90 per cent. of all who insured would protest against such legislation.

Mr. R. H. H. Alexander protested against the right of the individual to do business where he saw fit, being interfered with. He thought they should fight that matter to the last ditch. It was a fight against a cast iron combine, which was trying to stifle competition. He presented the following resolution:

"Whereas a number of insurance companies in Canada, banded together in a cast iron combine to prevent competition in rates, which, through the operation of this combine are unnecessarily high, are making persistent attempts to obtain legislation, which, though ostensibly for the benefit of the insured, is in reality to force parties insuring to pay these rates and to deprive them of the right to contract for their insurance elsewhere than in Canada, which can be done at lower rates than insisted on by the aforesaid combination; and whereas such legislation would be onerous and detrimental to those engaged in the lumbering industry, this convention of lumbermen, representative from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, unanimously protests against the legislation asked for, resolves that it is against the best interests of those it is suppoed to benefit, and would add to the burden of an industry which does not receive the full measure of protection it is entitled to; and further, that no tax should be imposed on the execution of the hitherto inalienable right to make contracts with any one wherever residing and for any and all legitimate purposes."

Mr. A. D. McRae seconded the motion and after some further discussion it was unanimously carried.

Standardizing Odd Lengths of Lumber

The question of odd lengths was next discussed. Mr. Victor H. Beckman, Seattle, introduced the subject. Various other members spoke, and Mr. Anstie mentioned that the mountain mills were practically unanimously—95 per cent.—in favor of odd lengths in the upper grades.

The following resolution was carried: "That this convention approves of the resolution adopted by the United States National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Seattle, July 13th, to wit: That in the manufacture of all lumber, odd as well as even lengths be the standard in flooring, ceiling, partition, finish, mouldings, drop and bend siding, and will adhere to same, believing it to be to the best interest of the lumber trade. This to be effective commencing January 1, 1910.'"

A discussion upon the duty on lumber and shingles was introduced by Mr. A. Leitch, East Kootenay, who declared that the matter was simply "a question of votes." Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said, "There is no question in my mind as to your right, that you are entitled to a duty, but it is a matter of expediency." An interesting discussion followed, during the course of which Mr. J. Cameron said he believed that if the lumbermen of Canada stood shoulder to shoulder in the matter, they could swing the votes which way they liked. A motion was introduced and carried, calling for a duty of $1.25 on rough lumber and 30 cents per thousand on shingles.

The Banquet

In the evening an enjoyable banquet was held at the Dutch Grill. Mr. J. E. Tucker presided, and the guests included a large number of prominent Vancouver citizens, among whom was Mayor Douglas, seated on the chairman's left. In addition to a capital toast list, many good songs and recitations were contributed. At the close of the banquet the guests were invited to witness a cinematograph reproduction of the Johnson-Ketchel fight, and one and all accepted the invitation.

After the repast, Mr. A. D. McRae opened the toast list with the loyal toast, which was heartiy received, and was followed by a toast to the Province of British Columbia, to which Mr. Tisdall, M.P.P., replied. Mr. Tisdall mentioned the importance of lumbering from a revenue producing point of view, and referred also in complimentary terms to Mr. T. W. Paterson, one of the well known lumbermen of the province, who had been honored with the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

Mayor Douglass responded for the city of Vancouver, and Mr. Dana of the C.P.R. spoke for the transportation interests. Mr. R. H. H.

Alexander delivered an interesting address upon "Lumbering, Past and Present," and Mr. Peter Lund spoke to "Lumbering in the Future."

Mr. Sayward, of the Victoria Lumber Mills, an old timer, who is shortly to leave the business, made a few remarks, following upon which Messrs. Leitch and Hackett responded to the toast to "The Old Timer." Mr. Leitch was humorous, while Mr. Hackett, in more serious vein, told something of the industry in past years.

Mr. T. F. Paterson proposed the toasts to the guests of the evening, the delegates from the mountain and eastern mills, and visitors from across the line. Messrs. Otto Lachmund, A. R. Cavanagh and V. Beckman responded.

On Dec. 11 the convention discussed the matter of a uniform standard of finished sizes for the coast and mountain associations. The sizes were already so similar that it was agreed that a complete scale could be worked out in a short time.

Messrs. McRae and Alexander were appointed a committee to draft suggestions to the C.P.R. in regard to car supply to lumbermen.

The code of ehtics adopted by the American Lumber Trades Congress was considered, and it was decided to adopt it in the main with certain alterations by local secretaries in order to meet local conditions.

A committee was appointed to look into the insurance situation, and recommend some course of action to the lumber associations.

The question of "Uniform Terms of Discount" was taken up, and it was decided to allow 2 per cent. off for cash in 15 days, and 1 per cent. off in 30 days, with a net price for 60 days. The general feeling of the meeting was that no business should be done with those retailers who refused to accept drafts.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. H. S. Riddle, Montreal manager of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, was a welcome visitor to the "Canada Lumberman" recently. Mr. Riddle reports excellent business conditions throughout his field of work.

Mr. F. E. Lucas, formerly connected with the C. C. Manuel & Sons Company, at Escanaba, Mich., has gone to Sutton, Que., to become manager of the new plant which the company is erecting there.

Mr. J. M. Hastings, the prominent Pittsburg, Pa., lumberman and head of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company of that city and the Davison Lumber Company, of New York and Bridgewater, N.S., accompanied by Mr. C. O. Shepherd, of New York, spent a fortnight in December going over the extensive holdings and operations of the Davison Lumber Company.

Mr. George H. Hager, financial manager of S. A. Hager & Son, lumber and coal dealers, Toronto, and son of Mr. S. A. Hager, was married on December 29th to Miss Georgia Rodgers, of Toronto, soloist at the Central Presbyterian church The wedding occurred in the Bloor street Preesbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Hager are spending their honeymoon in New York and Boston, whither the best wishes of their friends and of the "Canada Lumberman" have followed them.

Mr. W. W. Bell, one of the leading stockholders of the Mundy Lumber Company, of Three Valleys, B.C., recently visited the company's plant in British Colubmai. On his return to the East he was accompanied by Mr. S. A. Mundy, general manager of the company, who will spend some time in the East. The sawmill which this concern lost by fire has been already rebuilt. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences and is a single band mill with a capacity of about 75,000 feet daily.

Mr. W. G. Paynes, formerly of the Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, has become associated with the firm of Campbell & Carman, Traders Bank building, Toronto, and will travel for the firm in western Ontario. He and Mr. J. P. Johnson will cover the territory between them. Mr. Paynes has been engaged in the lumber business for the past seven or eight years and, being a young man, 33 years of age, has a promising future to look forward to. During his connection with the Turner Lumber Company, Mr. Paynes has made a wide acquaintance in the trade, all of whom will join in wishing him every success in his new field of work.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, attended a conference at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 30 and 31, of the heads of a number of forest schools. The subject of the conference was "Education in Forestry." Dr. Fernow read a paper on "The Public Responsibility of the Forest Schools," dealing with their relation to the public in regard to the teaching of forestry. Among those in attendance at the conference were: Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, who delivered an address of welcome; Chief U. S. Forester Gifford Pinchot; Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forestry School; Prof. R. B Fisher, Harvard; Samuel B. Green, University of Minnesota; Prof. F. Roth, Dean of the Forestry School of the University of Michigan, and Frank D. Miller, head of the Forestry Department of the State of Washington.

Mr. G. W. Johnston, formerly with the Wilson Lumber Company of Toronto, has gone into business on his own account. He has taken into the business his son, Mr. Kenneth Johnston, who was formerly manager for the Wilson Lumber Company at Cincinnati, Ohio. The new company will be known as the Johnston Lumber Company, and will have its office and yard at the foot of John street, Toronto. They will deal in American and Canadian hardwoods and Canadian white pine. Mr. G. W. Johnston will attend to the buying and selling end of the business and his son will be in charge of the office and yard. Mr. G. W. Johnston's acquaintance with the hardwood business, both in the United States and Canada, is of the most thorough nature, as he has made it his life work. His son also has had an extensive experience in the business, so that between them they will be able to handle a large business. Mr. Johnston's many friends will join the "Canada Lumberman" in wishing the new firm every prosperity.

Mr. M. W. Teufel, managing director of the Davison Lumber Company, Bridgewater, N.S., and New York City, has severed his active connection with Mr. J. M. Hastings and his associates, of Pittsburg, Pa., who control the Davison Company, to become assistant to President Edward Hines, of the Edward Hines Lumber Company and its affiliated interests at Chicago. Mr. Teufel will retain his stock interest in the Davison Lumber Company. For years past he has been actively associated with Mr. J. M. Hastings, of Pittsburg, in his business enterprises, and since the time that the large purchase was made by Mr. Hastings and his associates in Nova Scotia, Mr. Teufel has played an important part in assisting those interests in the development and conduct of the business, which to-day has grown to be one of the strongest and biggest factors in the export and domestic lumber trade in the East.

Mr. Teufel's departure from New York has led to many expressions of appreciation, among which is the following from a contemporary lumber journal: "During his associations with us the past year or two, Mr. Teufel has made a host of friends. In fact he could not help it. While he had been a visitor in a business capacity in the Metropolitan district for the past 15 years or more through his previous Chicago associations, and latterly his Pittsburg connections, and had through those affiliations enjoyed a liberal local acquaintance, it was not until his permanent location here two years ago and since, that those in the trade with whom he came in closer contact recognized his high characteristics, and we therefore feel that we express the sentiments of the district trade when we say that the loss of Mr. Teufel's genial and optimistic personality and his royal good fellowship, is sincerely deprecated."

Mr. Hugh A. Rose Reports Improvement in the West

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto representative of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., has returned to Toronto after a visit to the head office and mills. While in the West he attended the conference of lumbermen at Vancouver and also visited the Anacortes Lumber and Box Company's plant in Washington. Mr. Rose returned to Toronto with a splendid load of optimism regarding conditions in the West. A concrete indication of the state of affairs in the West is afforded by the advancing prices. Already considerable advances have taken place and a further advance was decided upon while Mr. Rose was in the West This is to be effective from the first of the year and involves an advance of $1 in the price of low grade lumber and $2 to $3 on the upper grades.

Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" Mr. Rose said: "For the past three or four years there has been what has been called a 'buyers' market' and the buyers have had it all their own way. They have been persistently knocking down prices and buying at their own figures. Now, the yard stocks on the prairies are all low, very few yards having anything like an average stock, and the same conditions prevail at the coast among the manufacturers. None of the manufacturers have large stocks on hand. The outlook is the best that it has been in years. The manufacturers have been dominated by the buyers for so long that they are beginning to chafe, and now, having turned, they are going to try to make a little money out of their product. The price of logs is steadily advancing and labor is getting more expensive every year. There is a feeling of optimism out in the West that is contagious. Although prices have advanced there is no doubt that between now and the spring further advances will take place.

"There was a time when any little mill around the coast could get out almost any kind of a bill with very little difficulty, but at the present time good logs are at a premium and the man who has to go out and buy logs is in poor shape to compete with the man who has his own stumpage. So far as the Fraser River Lumber Company is concerned, we have our own limits and do business exclusively through our representatives. Last year we cut over 90,000,000 feet, and on the first of December we had less than 15,000,000 feet of unsold product. Most of that 15,000,000 is higher grades, and when I left the plant we were getting orders from the line yard companies and others that would clean up our dry stock pretty well.

"On December 26th the mill shut down for about two weeks for the purpose of making minor repairs, installing new machinery, including a large turbine electrical generator to supply power for individual motors for the machines in the planing mill, and to light the town. We are also installing machinery for the manufacture of cross arms."

Montreal Lumber Market Inactive

Holiday Season makes Quiet Trade —Pine Prices Gradually Advancing

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
December 29th, 1909.

With the inventory period rapidly approaching there is a noticeable dropping off in the general activity of the lumber market in Montreal. In some quarters, however, wholesalers report that yards are buying freely, with an evident confidence in the present outlook. The demand for box lumber is greatly improving and dealers view the general situation optimistically. Encouraging reports are received from the American market, especially from Chicago and the West.

White pine prices are steadily advancing and this lumber is very scarce, with some lines practically cleaned up. 1½-inch shipping culls and outs and, to a certain extent, 2-inch sizes, are very scarce. "O" cull pine is also in splendid demand. The scarcity of pine stock in Quebec this season is very marked, the amount of waney white pine stock cut in Quebec this year was 738,840 cubic feet, as compared with 1,139,960 in 1907, and 990,640 in 1908. Furthermore, only 57,520 cubic feet of square white pine is on hand at the present time, as compared with 132,560 cubic feet a year ago.

An advance of $8 per thousand over last year's figures is noted in some grades of pine lumber. 3-inch mill culls are very scarce. A prominent mill in the Ottawa district is said to have cut only 20 per cent. of the usual amount.

Spruce is very inactive just now. The New England market is being supplied with Southern yellow pine at a very cheap figure, which is altogether too low to allow of competition from Canadian spruce. There is, however, an undercurrent of optimism pervading the Southern markets which would seem to predict a strengthening of the present market condition.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	$27.00 to $35.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	24.00 to 28.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable spruce boards	16.50 to 18.00
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.50 to 18.00
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1¼-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 to 16 feet	19.50 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1⅜-inch x ⅜-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.15
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.35
Merchantable hemlock boards	14.50 to 16.50
2-inch merchantable hemlock	14.00 to 16.00
Cull hemlock boards	12.00 to 14.00
2-inch hemlock culls	12.00 to 13.50

From New York come favorable reports of the past season's trade and much encouragement for 1910. It is held that the prospects for new business will be greater in the coming year and that the opportunities for over production are handicapped. Should buyers appreciate the situation and pick up the available supplies, higher prices will be the natural outcome early in 1910.

American hardwood stocks are very scarce at the present time, with the market advancing in price. In Montreal, hardwoods are quoted firmly, but the demand, as could be expected in December, is not particularly active.

The Boston market for spruce is considerably firmer than has been the case for some time. Stocks of dry hemlock are small and, while the present demand is not active, dealers are holding their stocks in anticipation of realizing their asking price. The Boston shingle market is reported quite dull, while laths are said to be scarce and are held at firm figures. Quartered oak is quoted at from $88 to $90.

A St. John, N.B., despatch reports the death of Mr. F. C. Whitehouse at Topsham, Me. Mr. Whitehouse was head of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, an American concern, which a few years ago invested a quarter of a million dollars in lumber property in St. John county, erected a mill, constructed barges, and has been making large annual shipments of pulpwood to mills in Maine.

Annual Meeting of Montreal Lumber Association

The annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association of the Board of Trade was held in the association's rooms on Dec. 13th. The president's report of the business transacted by the association was received and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alex. McLaurin; Vice-president, W. K. Grafftey; Treasurer, F. W. Cotter; Directors, J. H. Redfern, W. A. Filion, G. A. Grier, Jr., G. A. Scott.

President McLaurin in summing up the year's work referred to the serious increases in railway freight rates, on local and export lumber, which were enforced by the railway companies in 1908. He regretted that, owing to the careful investigation that it required, the Board of Railway Commissioners had not yet given their decision in the matter, but if the trade succeeded in proving to the board that these increases were unwarranted or unjust, the increases collected since July 15th, 1909, would be refunded.

Speaking of the Transportation Bureau, President McLaurin stated that they had taken advantage of the services they offered, notably in the question of interswitching between railway terminals on the Island of Montreal, in separate municipalities, but within four miles of each other. They held this should be done by the railway companies at not more than 10 cents per ton. The board's decision on this point is shortly expected.

Another matter taken up by the Transportation Bureau recently is the question of stamping on advice notes, the weighing certificate, covering the gross tare, allowance and net weight, in order that consignees may be able to check the weight of all cases received. They are also investigating complaints regarding the supply of cars that cannot be loaded to their minimum capacity. They had been successful in having the rating of cars and mixed cars of joiner's work advanced by the railway companies from sixth to fifth, disallowed.

The railway companies, through the efforts of their association, must now supply stakes and fastenings required to hold lumber on flat cars.

The president noted with satisfaction that while the Intercolonial Railway had not been placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, they had adopted the commission's uniform bill of lading, which had become effective on the 1st of October. The new bill clearly defines the liability of the railway companies for loss or damage to goods in transport by them, and should result in an early settlement of all claims.

Personal News from Montreal and Quebec

Mr. E. Bradford will saw 30,000 logs this winter at his Granby, Que., mills.

W. F. Robinson, of London, Eng., who is the representative in the old country of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company, Grand Mere, Que., recently spent a few days in Toronto.

Mr. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of the late Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, visited Toronto recently and obtained information from the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines upon the subject of forest conservation. He is administering the immense family estate at Pointe Platon, near Quebec, on the newest principles.

Messrs. J. & W. Duncan, lumber merchants, 160 Delorimiere avenue, Montreal, recently acquired the extensive premises of Mr. Antoine Viens, at 1833 Ontario street east, and formerly known as the Mount Royal Box Company, Limited. This property comprises an area of 179,000 square feet, with every modern facility, including a railway siding. It is understood that the cash price of $35,000 was paid to Mr. Viens by the Duncan Company, who will now have very much larger yards for their general retail lumber business. Mr. Will Duncan, a member of this firm, is an old friend of the "Canada Lumberman," having been a subscriber for thirteen years.

A trade and commerce bulletin referring to the roller skating craze in England, says a considerable quantity of hardwood will be used in the flooring of these rinks and for the purposes of renewal in those already built. In this connection, it may be pointed out that Canada should be able to supply a good portion of the timber required, the wood used in the rinks already erected in this locality having come, it is said, from the United States, although it is likely that much of this was of Canadian origin in the first instance. Maple is the class of timber required, and of the hardest grain—"rock maple," as it is here called, which is tongued and grooved, measuring 6 feet in length, 2 inches broad, and ¾-inch thick. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that shipments should be of uniform grade throughout, otherwise they would be valueless for the purposes desired.

Jos. H. Ruttier, 60 years old, a well known lumberman of Sutton, Que., was run over and killed by an express train on Dec. 14.

The Care of Inserted Tooth Saws

Practical Pointers on a Subject of Importance to Saw Mill Men—By R. W. Schoening*

A great number of inserted tooth saws have been condemned, relegated to the scrap pile, or hung on a nail in the mill, where their bold presence occasionally reminds their owners that these idle and expensive tools have run well and made good lumber at one time.

One fine day, however, their saw started "bucking" and absolutely refused to work, the owners not knowing the source of trouble finally concluded that the saw required hammering, sent it to the saw shop; the sawmakers applied their skill with hammer and level, changed the tension, smoothed her up well, and sent her back. They put her on, but she "bucked" as before, and they sent her back to the saw makers, who changed the tension a bit, etc., etc., until she was given up as a bad job, and finally thrown into some corner of the mill and labelled as one of the incurables, because no matter how hammered the result was always the same. It would not work. Ten chances to one this particular saw had some minor defect which passed the sawmaker's scrutiny unnoticed, because the sawmaker has faith in his ability to hammer, and the mill man believes in what he terms "saw pounding," when really a little judgment and common sense pounded into the heads of both would give far better results.

I have no desire to belittle the great art of saw hammering, because hammering, when properly and scientifically administered, is necessary and beneficial to the saw, and saws could not be made and used without hammering, but I wish to impress upon you the fact, that too often a minor defect is regarded as unimportant, and it is this indifference to minor ailments, and the lack of money and an agreeable disposition so essential to one's health, which cause the trouble.

An inserted tooth saw is always the same diameter; always round; always ready—if it has been made right—as most saws are. Others are made with good intentions, but an inserted saw requires study, care, and attention, as well as any other saw.

When refitting new bits or points, rub sockets with rag or piece of waste saturated with good machine or lard oil. This will prevent sockets from wearing and enlarging. After refilling saw with new teeth, see that they are in line, using a saw set gauge for this purpose. If the teeth are not in line, do not dress them down with a file as you would a solid tooth, swaged; but take a saw set and spring the shoulder back into line or until the gauge shows that the points project same distance on either side. When setting or springing the shoulder, take hold of blade immediately back of the heel of the tooth. To gauge your teeth frequently will ensure uniformity, will make smoother lumber, and be easier on your power. I have seen saws lying in the scrap pile that had been sent to the saw shops several times, but could not be made to work at all, and the only thing wrong with them was that the shoulders had sprung slightly, throwing the teeth out of line and causing the saw to run in or out of cut. In every case I made them work as well as when new, chiefly by lining up the teeth. This is a small defect apparently, yet it has caused the loss of both time and money.

Another small defect is found in the loosening of the shanks or holders. This has caused much trouble, yet it is very easily remedied. Take out the shank, place it on an anvil or iron block and strike a number of blows with ball pein end of machinist hammer on both sides, taking care that an even number of blows is hit on either side. Strike on the inner circle of the shank's edge, about midway, and hammer until the shank and bit go in fairly tight.

Shanks worn two or three gauges have caused a lot of trouble, and the only remedy for this is to keep the inner edge of the shank rough with a few rubs of the file occasionally, or put in new shanks.

The man who understands the art of filing bits correctly should consider himself fortunate. A great many men are under the impression that an inserted tooth saw has more hook than a solid tooth saw, but the truth is that an inserted tooth has no more hook than is given it with a file by the operator or filer. It can stand more hook than ordinary solid teeth, owing to its high and heavy shoulder, and for this reason it requires more hook. My experience has taught me that an inserted point should be given as much hook as it can stand for frozen woods, especially for hardwoods. As long as you have a proud corner on your points and plenty of hook, you will have no trouble in cutting hardwood or frozen timber; that is to say, your mill and saw are right in every respect. To produce the proud or pointed corner on your bits, so essential for cutting hard and frozen timber successfully, take an upset swage and light hammer. Strike lightly. To overcome round corners it is not necessary to swage the point out as you would a solid tooth, but merely bring the corners to a point so that the tooth will be wide enough at the cutting point of the tooth to cut fresh and easily. Maintain your hook throughout the life of your bits. Most men decrease their hook unconsciously as the bit shortens. This is a costly mistake, as it causes the saw to work hard and cut bad lumber. The hook should increase with the shortening of the bit, if anything, owing to the blunt state the shoulder and bit present as the bit wears shorter. If you wish to economize and use as much of your bits as you possibly can, take a ¼-inch round file or emery wheel and cut a little gullet into the bit as it wears smaller, doing this from time to time until it becomes too weak to stand. In this way you can maintain your hook and get the most out of your bits.

*First of a series of practical articles on saw management, by R. W. Schoening, saw maker and traveller for the Orillia Saw Repair Works, Orillia, Ontario.

Miscellaneous News of Lumber Affairs

The recent advance announced by the railways in the freight rate per 100 pounds on shingles from British Columbia to eastern points in the Dominion, has aroused vigorous protests from the shingle manufacturers of Vancouver. They claim that they will be unable to make profitable shipments under the new rates, which went into effect on the 6th of December. Railroad officials state that they were compelled to make the change in rates on account of increased operating and handling expenses. On the other hand, the manufacturers say that there was no legitimate reason at all for the increase, and that before they will submit to it they will take action through the Railway Commission to force the railway companies to return to the old schedule.

The B. C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency, Limited, is the title of a new wholesale selling agency recently organized in Vancouver, which appears to have a bright future. It is in direct connection with a number of the largest mills in British Columbia, the object aimed at being ability to fill any sized order for any class of stock without the slightest delay. Mr. Ivan D. Smith, manager, has been representing the Mason-Gordon Lumber Company, of Montreal, in Vancouver for several years. He is well known on the coast, and possesses the respect and confidence of all men engaged in the lumber business. There has been a distinct need for such an organization, and no doubt orders will flow in upon Mr. Smith thick and fast. See the firm's advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Over two and a half million trees were sent out from the Dominion forest nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., in the spring of 1909, 2,010 applicants being supplied. In the spring of 1910 trees will be sent for the first time to 2,235 new applicants. Heretofore no coniferous trees have been distributed; in 1911 it is hoped to begin the distribution of this kind of stock, the species to be distributed being white spruce, jack pine, lodgepole pine and Scotch pine. To these the tamarck or native larch will probably soon be added. Applications for trees are now handled entirely at the branch's office at Indian Head, instead of at Ottawa as formerly.

Mr. W. Innes Paterson, the well known lumberman of Vancouver, met with a dangerous accident recently. He visited the waterfront in connection with the arrival of a scowload of paper and, in the darkness, fell through a hole in the wharf. As he fell he struck heavily on a projecting beam, fracturing two ribs. He swam round for a time in the chilly water before assistance arrived, when he was hauled out with the assistance of a rope. Fortunately he made quicker progress than was at first expected, and was soon back at his business again.

The extent to which Canada has been exporting shingles to the United States in recent years is shown by a bulletin on "imports of farm and forest products, 1906-1908," just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In 1906 Canada shipped to the United States 900,806,000 shingles, of a total value of $1,852,542, but increased this in 1908 to 987,266,000, valued at $2,527,360.

Canadian pine is being used with great success by German manufacturers of aeroplanes. This wood weighs only one-eighth as much as aluminum allow, which it is replacing. In order to obtain the strength of aluminum alloy, however, the wood must be three times as thick. Even at this, however, there is a saving in weight of about two-thirds.

The senior forestry students of the University of Toronto, who have been in Maine for the C.P.R. in connection with a dispute over timber lands, have returned to Toronto During the Christmas holidays the juniors are spending ten days in the woods near Blind River, Ont.

With the January 1st issue "Pacific Coast Wood and Iron," of San Francisco, becomes a bi-monthly journal under the name of "The Pioneer Western Lumberman."

Patents of Interest to Lumbermen

The following list of patents recently issued by the Canadian Patent Office is furnished by Fetherstonhaugh & Company, 5 Elgin street, Ottawa; Russel S. Smart, resident:

122,023. O. B. Osborn, Beloit, Wis.; adjusting and grinding planer knives; Berlin Machine Works, Limited.

122,036. M. Garland, Bay City, Mich.; band saw mills; M. Garland Company.

122,143. G. W. Walker, Hamilton, Ont.; abrasive wheels for grinding pulp.

Consumption of Lumber in Agricultural Implements

A Manufacturing Industry which Uses Many Million Feet of Lumber Annually—Growing Scarcity of Some Classes of Lumber Makes Demand for Other Varieties

The use of wood in the manufacture of agricultural implements is so extensive that the growing scarcity of lumber is a matter of much concern to the manufacturers. Nothing is more noticeable in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements than the fact that various classes of lumber which formerly were extensively used, are now becoming so scarce that other classes of lumber, in some cases less satisfactory, are of necessity being utilized. The variety of uses to which wood is put in these imlements is little appreciated by the public in general, nor even by the average lumber manufacturer.

It will be something of a surprise to many readers to learn that one large firm of manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada consume in a year not less than from 18 to 20 million feet of lumber. This, of course, includes not only the lumber actually manufactured into parts of agricultural implements, but that which is used for packing the implements for transportation. Practically all agricultural implements, machinery and wagons for the tilling of the soil and the reaping of the harvest use, to a lesser or greater extent, wood in their manufacture. The company referred to, make use of a great variety of lumber, including hickory, oak, white ash, rock elm, hard maple, soft maple, black ash, basswood, soft elm, whitewood, southern pine, white pine, cottonwood, spruce and gum. For packing the implements the woods used are black ash, basswood, cedar, soft elm, gum, soft maple, balm, hemlock and spruce. Some woods, such as black ash, basswood, soft elm and soft maple, are used both in the manufacture and in the packing of implements, the upper grades being used for the implements and the lower grades for the packing. All the lumber, including that used for packing, is run through the planer, while that used in the manufacture receives, of course, much more work, depending upon the particular use to which it is to be put. Lumber is purchased in the ordinary board form, brought into the shops usually on hand cars, sawn, ripped and planed, bored, morticed and sandpapered. In the case of handles for ploughs, or shafts for turnip drills, the wood is steamed and bent in addition to going through the other processes. For navvy barrow bodies the wood is steamed and bent. Drag scraper handles, barrow handles, whippletrees and neckyokes are turned in the lathe. One might use up a great amount of space in describing the infinite uses to which lumber is thus put, in connection with agricultural implements. The following summary of a few implements will give a slight idea of this variety:

Walking ploughs, handles—Rock elm or oak.
Sulkey ploughs, doubletrees—Maple or oak.
Snow ploughs—Almost the entire body of the plough white oak or maple.
Manure spreaders—Ash, basswood, and whitewood, maple and oak.
Wagons—Oak, hickory, maple, whitewood, birch, ash.
Dump wagons—Birch, maple and oak.
Sleighs—Oak, maple and ash.
Drag harrows, eveners—Maple.
Turnip drill shafts—Hickory, oak and ash.
Wheelbarrows—Pine and maple.
Pulper frames—Birch and maple.
Pulper covers—Pine.
Heavy straw cutter frames—Maple and birch.
Cement mixer frames—Ash or maple.
Land roller tongues and tongues for other implements of like nature—Maple and oak.
Land roller weight boxes—Maple and birch.
Trucks—Oak, maple and birch.
Dump car boxes and frames—White oak.

The proportions in which these woods are used could not be described with much accuracy, but it will be interesting to note that a well known Canadian firm of implement manufacturers which consumes from 1,300,000 feet to 1,600,000 feet of lumber annually, makes use of the following varieties and quantities of lumber:

Maple, 700 to 800M. feet; basswood, pine and cottonwood, 150 to 175M. feet; elm (soft or grey), 200 to 250M. feet; birch, 75 to 80M. feet; long leaf yellow pine, 250 to 300M. feet.

Maple is used mostly for making neckyokes, whiffletrees and singletrees, a large number of which are used with agricultural machinery. For shafts, No. 1 maple is required, but is hard to procure. Some implement manufacturers are adopting the use of long leaf southern pine for shafts, owing to the scarcity of good maple, it being necessary to purchase too large a percentage of No. 2, in order to get the required quantity of No. 1. Long harrow eveners and trackboards for mowers also require a good grade of maple, and a wide stock for the latter. The firm referred to above originally used maple for a large portion of their poles, but, for the reasons just cited, are now using long leaf southern pine almost exclusively.

Basswood, pine and cottonwood—Generally speaking, agricultural implement manufacturers use any one of these three woods for the various purposes, according to the stock available. The greater portion is used in the construction of grain boxes for drills and seeders. It requires to be a good width, and must be good stock—straight grained and as clear as possible. Basswood and pine, they find, are becoming scarce—that is the required quality—so they are now adopting the use of cottonwood to a large extent for the purposes for which they originally used pine and basswood. The required quality of pine is more expensive than cottonwood. This is also used for divider points on the reapers.

The greater portion of elm used by the same firm is 1½ inches thick for making wheel rims, and 1⅝ inches for plough handles, in connection with which latter they also use rock elm when they can procure the required quality. They also consume a large quantity of 1-inch elm for apron slats on binders. This must be No. 1 clear stock, so that there is considerable waste in cutting these out.

Birch is usually purchased for rollers on the binder, but difficulty is experienced in securing the proper grade of stock, it being necessary to buy too large a quantity in order to secure what is actually required in the proper grade. Birch, therefore, is now used mostly for the smaller rollers, and British Columbia fir billets are bought for the balance. In many instances birch is substituted for maple where it is found advantageous to do so from point of quality.

Long leaf southern pine is largely used for pole stock, for which formerly maple was used very largely. This stock, of course, is cut to the lengths, widths and thicknesses specified, so that there is very little waste. It is secured, as a rule, in the required width to cut two poles. Southern pine is also used for parts of hay loaders and side delivery rakes, and some manufacturers are adopting its use in the construction of grain boxes, although for this purpose they use the short leaf variety.

Spokes are made of hickory or good sound oak. They are used in the construction of drill, seeder and rake wheels.

Pitmans for mowers are made of good stout straight grained hickory, are 1¼ inches square, and 33 and 36 inches long, cut to these dimensions by the mills.

Pulpwood Production of the Lake States

Editor, "Canada Lumberman":—

Dear Sir,—As my recent letter in the "Canada Lumberman" seems to have been read with a great deal of interest, as is evidenced by the letters I have received, permit me to take the liberty of writing a short sketch of the Lake States, as a paper making and wood consuming centre.

In 1908, the Lake States consumed 633,331 cords of pulpwood. This out of a total of 3,346,953 cords for the entire country. In the consumption of wood by the mechanical and sulphite processes, they take third rank, being surpassed by New England and New York, in the order named. Wisconsin ranks first among the three Lake States in the consumption of pulpwood, and manufacture of fibre papers. The two principal centres of paper and pulp manufacture are located on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Fifteen pulp mills are located on the Fox river, with an aggregate daily capacity of 351 tons of mechanical and sulphite pulps. The paper business in this valley is represented by 30 mills (this includes all mills from Menasha to Green Bay), whose combined daily capacity is 490 tons of news, bond, book, ledegr and other papers.

The Wisconsin valley district includes all mills on the Wisconsin river and its tributaries. Fifteen pulp mills are located in this valley, whose added capacity totals 526 tons. Twelve paper mills are counted in this district, with an aggregate daily capacity of 456 tons of fibre papers. The Fox river develops the greatest water power of any stream in this State. There are a series of rapids extending from Menasha to Combined Locks. There are mills on the Menominee and Chippewa rivers, and a mill here and there in various parts of the State. The Fox and Wisconsin rivers have been especially mentioned because the bulk of the paper and wood pulp business is found upon those streams.

Fourteen pulp mills are credited to Michigan State, with a combined daily capacity of 311 tons. Thirty-seven paper mills, with a total daily capacity of 886 tons, give evidence of the volume of business in paper. Only eleven paper mills are reported. One mill uses peat (a black muck found in swamps) in the manufacture of cardboard. Kalamazoo is credited with seven mills. In 1904, six pulp mills were credited to the State of Minnesota, with a total daily capacity of 190 tons. Five paper mills, with a daily capacity of 185 tons, represented the business of paper making.

These three States are an important factor in the future supply of

pulpwood. There is not enough spruce in the State of Wisconsin to supply the pulp mills. In place of spruce, hemlock is largely used. As a matter of fact, this State uses a larger amount of hemlock than any other State.

Now, a word to my Canadian readers in regard to pulpwood. The pulpwood areas of western Ontario are nearer the Lake States than they are to New York or the New England States, especially when freightage by vessel is taken into consideration. The average cost per cord in the Lake States for 1908 was $7.94. This is $1.60 less than that reported from New York, and is undoubterly due to the large consumption of domestic hemlock. We read of large shipments of Canadian pulpwood to Wisconsin. As a matter of fact, the "Forest Service" reports only 23,736 cords of imported wood used in the mills of this State in 1908. There were shipped into the United States 233,094 cords less in 1908 than in 1907. This was due to business conditions—a smaller demand for paper, consequently a curtailed output. A large amount of domestic wood was cut on account of forest fires.

George B. Oberton,
North Bangor, N.Y.

Forests of the United States—Their Use

The United States Forest Service has published an interesting and instructive bulletin upon the forest resources of the United States, entitled: "The Forests of the United States, Their Use." The bulletin contains the following information:

The industries of the United States which subsist wholly or mainly upon wood pay the wages of more than 1,500.000 men and women. The forests now cover 550.000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. The original forests covered not less than 850.000,000 acres. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable. Forestry is now practiced on 70 per cent. of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent. of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent. of the total area of forests.

The yearly growth of wood in the forests does not average more than 12 cubic feet per acre. This gives a total yearly growth of less than 7,000.000.000 cubic feet.

Nearly all the native commercial trees grow much faster than those of Europe. The United States forests already grow post timber in 20 to 30 years, mine timber in 25 to 35 years, tie timber in 35 to 40 years, and saw timber in 30 to 75 years.

The United States have 200.000,000 acres of mature forests, in which yearly growth is balanced by decay: 250.000.000 acres partly cut over or burned over, but restocking naturally with enough young growth to produce a merchantable crop; and 100,000,000 acres cut over and burned over, upon which young growth is either wholly lacking or too scanty to make merchantable timber.

By reasonable thrift the United States can produce a constant timber supply beyond their present need, and with it conserve the usefulness of the streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation and power.

Under right management the forests will yield over four times as much as now. The waste in the woods and in the mill can be reduced at least one-third, with present as well as future profit. Preservative treatment will reduce by one-fifth the quantity of timber used in the water or in the ground. Forest fires can practically be stopped at a total yearly cost of one-fifth the value of the standing timber burned each year.

One-fourth of the standing timber is left or otherwise lost in logging. The boxing of longleaf pine for turpentine has destroyed one-fifth of the forests worked. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber sawed. The loss in the mill product through seasoning and fitting for use is from one-seventh to one-fourth. Great damage is done by insects to forests and forest products. An average of only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet which stood in the forest.

The United States take from their forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, three times the yearly growth. They take 36 cubic feet per acre for each 12 cubic feet grown; they take 230 cubic feet per capita, while Germany uses 37 cubic feet, and France 25 cubic feet.

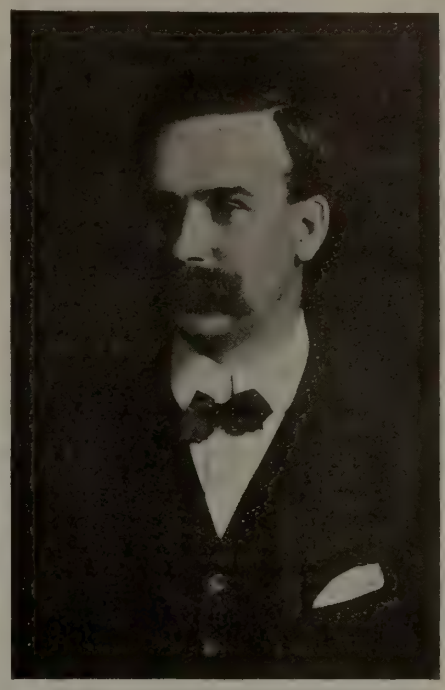
Referring to remedial measures, the bulletin says: "We should stop forest fires. By careful logging we should both reduce waste and leave cut-over lands productive. We should make the timber logged go further by preservative treatment and by avoiding needless loss in the woods, the mill, the factory, and in use. We should plant up those lands now treeless which will be most useful under forest. We should so adjust taxation that cut-over lands can be held for a second crop. We should recognize that it costs to grow timber as well as to log and saw it.

"We should continue and perfect, by State and nation, the preservation by use of forests already publicly owned; and we should extend it to other mountain forests more valuable for the permanent benefit of the many than for the temporary benefit of a few.

"If these things are done, they will conserve our streams as well as our forests. If they are not done, the usefulness of our streams will decrease no less than the usefulness of our forests."

Canadian Lumbermen of Prominence

Mr. E. L. Todd of Montreal—Experienced in every Branch of Lumbering



E. L. Todd, of Watson & Todd, Montreal.

Mr. Edgar Lawton Todd, the subject of this sketch, was born in the quaint village of Yarm, Yorkshire, England, 36 years ago. After receiving his education, in plain but telling English style, he early turned his attention to the problems of the business world. That he should have selected lumbering as a profession is natural. A well built youth, teeming with ambition, he felt that in no other trade were the same opportunities for adventure and promotion presented, nor is it strange that after a short apprenticeship with his uncle in Liverpool, he should set out for Canada, to seek his fortunes in the wilds of the new country.

In 1891, a young man of 18, Tood reached Canada. He was to all intents an absolute stranger, but this did not discourage him. He possessed a world of ambition and a willingness to learn the new country's ways. He was imbued with one great desire—to learn the timber business from the ground up and thereby earn promotion in his chosen occupation.

His first position was held with the Canada Lumber Company, of Carleton Place. Camp life in the famous Mississippi Valley in those days was full of hardships, and this young Todd quickly realized. It was anything but the roseate life he had so fondly pictured, but it was here that his tenacity of spirit, an inherent quality of the English race, stood him in good stead. In spite of his difficulties he continued by his work to add to his hard earned experience.

From his position as trail maker for the log cutters he gradually advanced notch by notch until he had filled the various responsible positions in the operation of a sawmill. His next post was that of timekeeper, and then he became salesman.

The season of 1895 found Mr. Todd in Newfoundland, representing Messrs. Watson & Todd, of Liverpool. At the time when Mr. Todd became associated with his uncle's company, Mr. Martin Power was in charge of the Montreal office. On Mr. Power's retirement to enter business for himself, in 1906, Mr. Todd was appointed to this position, and has since filled it acceptably.

The environments of the lumber industry make it perhaps the healthiest occupation that can be engaged in. The open air, the free life, all contribute to the upbuilding tendencies it possesses. Mr. Edgar Lawton Todd is no exception. He is a well built, robust type of Canadian, a thorough lumberman, but above all a gentleman and one with whom it is always a pleasure to meet and converse.

Firm Canadian Pine Markets in England

The London, Eng., "Timber Trades Journal," in its last issue to hand, says: "The market for yellow pine is firm, and Canadian shippers are holding on to their stocks because they consider the position favorable for further improvement in values. It is authoritatively stated that the stock of first quality deals, also seconds and good sidings, will be scarce next year, the stocks wintering on the other side being exceptionally small; there is also no accumulation of stocks here, buyers of late having in all the pine-consuming trades been purchasing from hand to mouth, and should anything like a revival in the consumption take place, prices will go up. We hear that the principal Ottawa cuts have been sold for next season at an advance on last year's prices, and that the J. R. Booth cut has been sold, as usual, to Robert Cox & Company and J. Burstall & Company; the W. C. Edwards cut has been purchased by Watson & Todd, and W. & J. Sharples have secured the Hawkesbury production."

The Canada Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Elmitt Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., capital, $20,000; incorporators, T. Elmitt and T. F. Elmitt, both of Ottawa. The Nominigue Pulpwood Supply Company, Montreal, Que., incorporated, capital $20,000; incorporators, A. Ecrement, notary public; C. A. Wilson and A. Rives Hall, advocates, all of Montreal.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

The Hespeler Machinery Company's Good Progress

The extent to which Canadian made machinery is making its way in the lumbering and woodworking industries of Canada is one of the most encouraging indications of the prosperity and widespread development of Canadian manufacturing. A firm which, though already young, has made an enviable name for itself in these fields is the Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, of Hespeler, Ont., whose machines are to-day in operation in many of the leading plants in Ontario. So busy have they been during the last year that they have been obliged to build an addition to their plant and have other extensions under consideration.

The Hespeler Machinery Company bought out the Clark-Demill Company, Limited, on Jan. 2nd, 1909. The president of the company is Mr. Geo. D. Forbes, who is well enough known to require no introduction to the public; the vice-president, Mr. W. A. Kribs, ex-M.P.P., is the well known builder and contractor; and the secretary-treasurer and managing director, Mr. W. G. Chater, was for eleven years general sales agent in Ontario for the Jenckes Machine Company. The company have made no attempt during the present year to extend their business beyond Ontario. The time has been spent in redesigning a portion of the machines made by the former company and completing a new line of machines not made before in Canada. It is the policy of the company not to attempt to make everything. They are confining themselves to standard lines of planing mill machinery and special machinery for furniture factories. Their new catalogue, of the loose leaf type, is practically completed and ready for the mails. This will be added to from time to time as new machines, several of which are under way, are completed.

The new addition to the company's premises consists of a building at one end of the plant, the dimensions being 108x44 feet, two storeys in height. Of the addition, a section 41x44 feet will be devoted to the new office, which will be finished in early English mission style. A section of the same size upstairs will be fitted up for a draughting room and store room, and the balance of the upstairs section will be fitted up for a pattern shop and for lighter machine tools. The balance of the new section on the ground floor will be devoted to an extension of the machine shop, which will then reach from the foundry through to the street line, giving a total floor space of 67 feet by 285 feet, which will be devoted to machinery and the fitting of tools only.

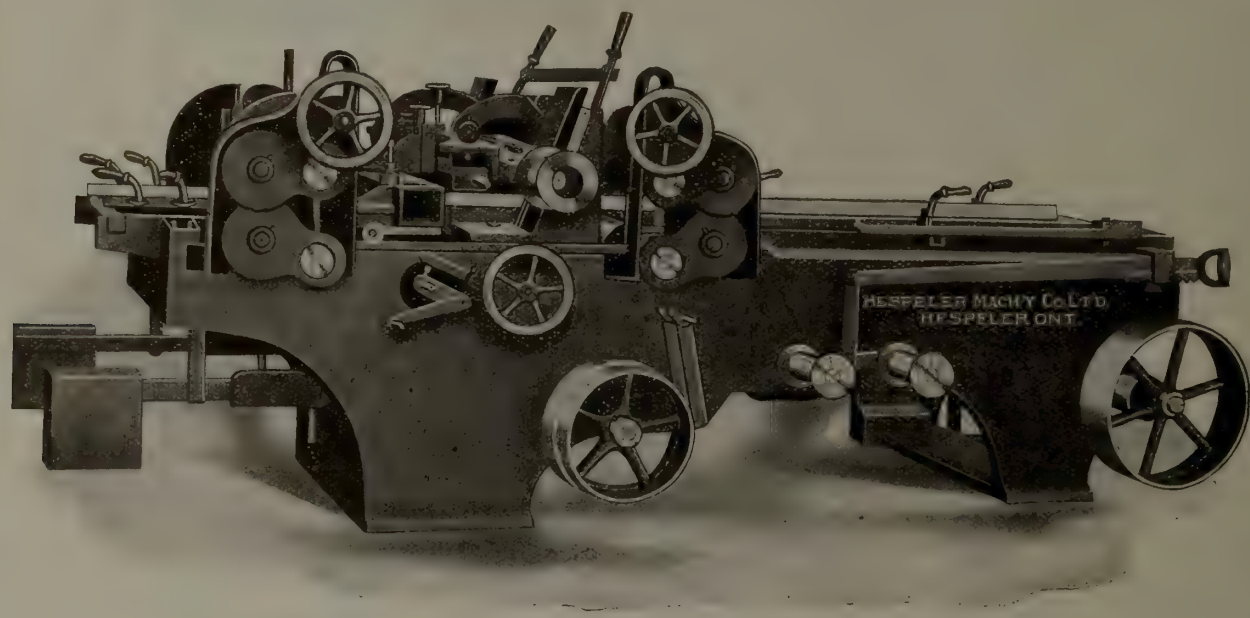
One of the new machines, not formerly made in Canada, and for which the Hespeler Machinery Company have secured the patent rights, is the Smith revolving bed sander, for furniture factory use, a machine which has a large sale in the United States and does the work of three or four ordinary type machines, as well as doing a vast line of work which cannot be done on any other machine at all. These machines are now completed and on the market, and orders and enquiries are being received from all directions. Another new machine which is meeting with much success is the Lucas patent panel sander, brought out in Jamestown, N.Y., in January, 1909. This was immediately registered in the Canadian Patent Office and the rights assigned to the Hespeler Machinery Company. Several of these machines have already been shipped by the company and six of them are now under way.

A machine on which they are making a special run is the Whitney type cabinet planer, quite a number of which have been bought lately, while others are under construction and order at the present time. This machine is rather more expensive than any of its type yet introduced, but the Canadian market at the present time is calling for high class machines and this machine has been very popular, as repeat orders have come from the same town within the last month in spite of the numerous cheaper machines offered.

The policy of the company is to make one or two good machines of each type, where it is generally customary to carry six or eight different varieties. The lighter and cheaper machines, however, give so much trouble and cause so much dissatisfaction that they have been discarded and do not appear in the catalogue at present being issued. Only good serviceable high class machines are being furnished. As a proof that this is the right course to pursue, out of approximately 180 machines shipped during 1909, only one solitary complaint has reached the firm, which more than ever convinces them that when something cheap is wanted it is better to leave it alone. They have received assurances from many of the leading manufacturers throughout the country that if they will stick to high grade work they will not lack for orders, as even to-day a great many of the leading works require high grade machines even if it is necessary to go to the United States to get them at higher prices, duty added.

During 1909 the company built almost exclusively for stock, practically all machines being put through from three to six at a time, tested in batches and placed in the warerooms, so that they have been enabled to fill practically all orders promptly. In some cases, in spite of keeping continually at work on certain lines of machines, they have run short; five of one line of machine being called for within a week. With additional facilities and space they expect during 1910 to, at all times, be able to furnish every standard line of machinery within a week from receipt of order, which will be appreciated and is appreciated by the trade. During the past year fires have taken place in some quarters where it was necessary to have machinery on the ground promptly, and in almost every case Hespeler machinery was the first to arrive. As an example, the Matthews mill at Fort William was burned during the past summer and had to be replaced in a hurry. An order for 16 machines arrived in Hespeler at 7 o'clock on a Monday evening, and on the following Monday morning, one week less 6 hours, eleven of the principal machines were unloaded on the dock at Fort William, which is believed to be a record shipment from a manufacturing concern. It was gratifying to the firm to receive word from Mr. Matthews a little later on, that he had not had any trouble with any of the machines and that he is to-day perfectly satisfied with his rush transaction. This is only one of many instances where prompt delivery together with a good class of machinery have brought business at the minimum of cost.

At the present time it appears to be the policy of manufacturers to sell to jobbers and dealers, and rush orders are generally filled from Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg warehouses, depending on the locality. The Hespeler Machinery Company's machinery is not carried in stock by any dealers in Ontario. Profits in woodworking machinery are necessarily small, and in the long run the company believe it is more satisfactory to deal with the users of the machinery direct, as laymen do not always know all the details of the machines and consequently are more



Hespeler Machinery Company's Single Cylinder Planer and Matcher No. 54 and 56.

apt to recommend machines for services they are not intended to perform, than the company would, were they selling the machines direct.

As the wood tool field covers a large line, it is not the intention of the company this year to go into competition with the existing companies on heavy matchers and flooring machines. This field is now well covered, and they are satisfied to confine themselves to standard lines of small machines. Even with the curtailed line they are offering to the public they will have nearly twice the variety of machines that they should have according to United States methods of manufacturing to-day. It is a well known fact that many of the largest makers of wood tools in the United States are not making to-day over a dozen different machines, and it is impossible to attain perfection or to approach it when making a variety of 200 machines.

The product of the company includes cabinet planers, pony planers, surface planers, single cylinder planers and matchers, which are used largely in the smaller mills and one of which, "No. 54 and 56," is illustrated herewith. These machines are at all times in stock or under construction. Moulders are made in all sizes from 13-inch x 12-inch to 6-inch x 16-inch; jointers and bus-planers from 12-inch to 24-inch. Other machines made include new style power mortisers with and without power attachments, tenoning machines, door clamps, shapers in three sizes, self feed rip saws, in three sizes, dimension saws, combination rip and cross cut variety saws, rip and cross cut saw tables, roller cut off saws, lightning cut off saws, adjustable and standard swing cut off saws, seven styles of borers, band resaws from 42-inch to 54-inch, 36-inch band saws of the newest type, revolving bed sanders, Lucas panel belt sanders, adjustable and standard arm sanders and a full line of wood lathes and veneer presses.

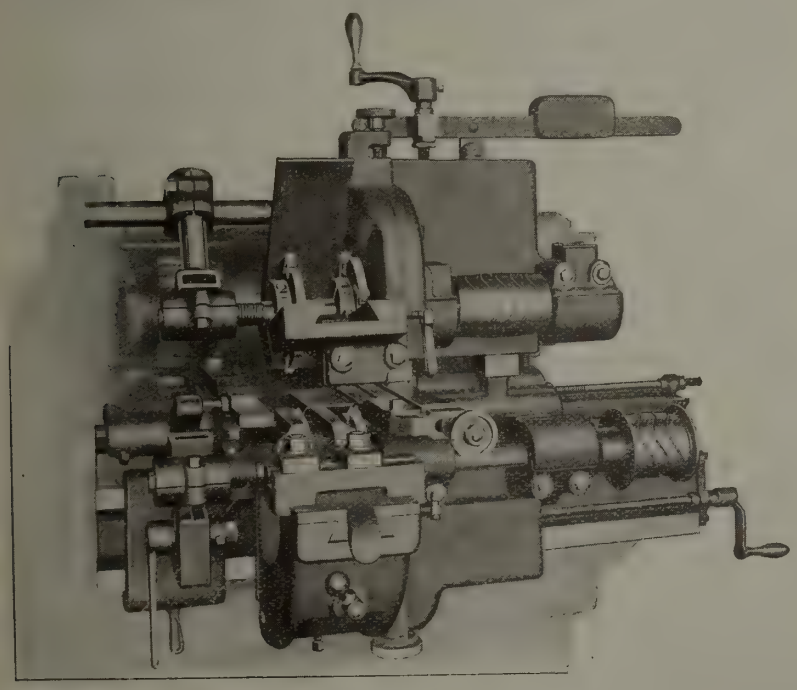
They have under construction several machines not before introduced in Canada which will be of interest to the furniture trade principally. These will be finished and offered to the trade by March, 1910.

On the whole the company are extremely well pleased with the outlook for business during 1910, and are particularly satisfied with the success with which they have met during the past year.

A Useful Beading Attachment

The desirability of maintaining a full number of knives on the surfacing heads of fast feed planers and matchers, in order to obtain the maximum output, has led to the development of a separate attachment for carrying beading and all other formed cutters, such as are used in working irregular forms.

The S. A. Woods Machine Company, the planer specialists, Boston, U.S.A., have brought out a new attachment, which is illustrated herewith, and is said to be one of the most important improvements ever applied to planing machines.



S.A. Woods Beading or Profiling Attachment for Fast Feed Planers and Matchers.

This new beading or profiling attachment carries all the cutters for taking formed cuts usually done by the top and bottom heads. It enables the operator to keep the full number of straight knives on the top and bottom heads for all classes of work. Provision is made for truing off the straight knives on the top and bottom heads, while in operation, and without removing them from the machine. The formed knives are also jointed while running by a profile jointer or truing device, made to the desired pattern, and all ordinary forms of profile work can be run at the maximum feed.

Heretofore in applying formed cutters to the top or bottom heads of a planing machine, it has been necessary to take off some of the straight knives, and to slow down or reduce the feed of the machine to offset this. No reduction in feed is necessary with the new beading or profiling attachment. With this attachment, when working novelty siding, it is possible to quickly change for flooring or similar work, and the change is made almost instantly by a few turns of a crank.

In one large mill where the work is of a variable nature, until this new Woods attachment was installed, it was the practice to sort all the undressed stock and run the machine on one class of work until a sufficient amount of another could be gathered to make up several hours' run. This required a great deal of storage room and necessitated holding up a large amount of stock, as well as a great deal of extra handling. This concern now takes the lumber as it comes to the machine, in truck loads, and runs the stock from load to load.

This attachment is placed at the feeding-out end of the machine, and is made either single or double as desired, whereby either one or both sides of the board may be operated upon. The upper attachment is provided with a shoe or chip breaker that rides upon the face of the stock and is at all times positioned thereby. The cutter head has a fixed relation to this shoe and no variation or change in thickness of stock affects the depth of the cut taken by this head. Both heads may be adjusted horizontally or vertically while the machine is in operation, and may be either put into or taken out of operation while the machine is running. A detachable end bearing is provided for each spindle for steadying it, and proper spring guides are provided for holding the cutters true with the edge of the stock. The cutter heads used upon these spindles are of a special disc type that permit of the use of self hardening steel cutters absolutely secured against the possibility of driving back or flying out. Quick means are provided for adjusting these cutters with relation to each other, and extra discs with any desired pattern of cutters in them can be placed upon the spindles in a few minutes' time. Such changes of heads are supposed to be fitted up in the grinding room and sent to the machines ready to operate. The table of the lower attachments swings down for greater accessibility to the lower cutter heads. This attachment permits the working of all beaded or profile stock at the maximum rate of feed for the surfacing heads of the machine, and the work produced is of an equal character.

Further details regarding the attachment and operation may be obtained from S. A. Woods Machine Company, the planer specialists, Boston, U.S.A.

Calendars for 1910

A beautiful glimpse of scenery, entitled "The Woodland Road," is the feature of a handsome calendar distributed by C. A. Spencer, wholesale lumber dealer, 55 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. The picture is richly colored and mounted on a light brown board, which, with silk strings and calendar pad in the same color, make a most attractive ensemble.

Scratcherd & Son, wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, Buffalo, N.Y., have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with their useful calendar pad, which has come to be a welcome New Year's visitor in a great many offices.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company's calendar for 1910 is tastefully designed, being mounted upon art tinted board and containing a colored and embossed reproduction of a painting, depicting a peaceful village scene.

The John Donogh Company, Limited, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, have issued an attractive calendar of useful proportions, and illustrated with a number of excellent views of lumbering, including camp, river and mill scenes.

H. P. Whiteside, Home Life Building, Toronto, selected a delightful colored and embossed painting of a birch canoe drifting upon pleasant waters and a pensive young lady resting therein. The color scheme and the subject are certain to make the calendar a favorite.

The alligator steam warping tug is portrayed in action upon the calendar issued by West & Peachey, of Simcoe, Ont. The calendar is a large one well suited for the office wall. This tug, which is favorably known in the United States and Canada, has been in successful operation on many of the northern lakes since 1889.

C. A. Larned, wholesale lumber dealer, of Phoenix, N.Y., shows excellent taste in the selection of his calendar design for 1910. The subject is "Sunshine," and the pretty girl whose picture graces the calendar will be as a strong ray of sunshine in many an office during the year. Not only is the girl pretty, but the calendar is tastefully conceived in pleasant soft colors.

It has been decided to hold the next annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States at Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 2nd and 3rd, 1910. This is the first meeting of the association which has been held in the West in several years, and indications already point to the convention being one of the largest in the history of the organization.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple Wanted

LARGE QUANTITY HARD MAPLE SAWN to order for delivery as soon as dry. Box 869 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

White Pine C. & B.

FROM 1 TO 5 CARS OF 1½ AND 2 INCH White Pine, Common and Better. M. McKINNON, Box 337. Cobalt, Ont. tf

Elm and Maple Wanted

WANTED TWO AND THREE INCH SOFT Elm and four inch hard Maple. Give full particulars. Box 882, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Basswood and Ash Wanted

1" WINTER SAWN BASSWOOD, 1½" ASH. Will pay good price for good stock. Cash less 2% on cars inspection at mill. Box 873, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 3

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 300,000 to 400,000 ft dry Birch of all thicknesses for this winter's shipment. State lowest prices with full particulars re quality, etc. Address THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 3

Birch, Basswood and Brown Ash

WE ARE IN WANT OF THE ABOVE stock, and will inspect and pay cash at the mill when quantities are large enough State what you have of each kind, when sawn, thickness, length and lowest price. Box 865 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Cedar Wanted

WE WANT TO PURCHASE FOR QUICK shipment Square Cedar of merchantable quality, sizes 8 x 10, 10 x 10 and 10 x 12. Lengths 10 feet and up. We also want to contract for a considerable quantity for early spring shipment.

Write giving quantity you have and prices F.O.B. cars, to

MASON GORDON & CO.

1 80 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, Que.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8' long. Address, THOS. CROCKETT, Fort William, Ont. tf

5/8" Red and White Pine

60 M. ft. 5/8 s/c White Pine
50 M. ft. 5/8 log run, Red Pine.
Box 864 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont tf

Red Pine

HAVE QUANTITY OF RED PINE SUITable for square timber, good lengths. Will cut to order. Write if interested BLACK & WAGAR, Temagami, New Ontario. 2

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Cherry, Sycamore, Chestnut, Etc.

50,000 ft dry Cherry C. and B.
1 car 4/4 Sycamore C. and B.
1 car 6/4 Chestnut 1st and 2nd
2 cars 8/4 and 1 2/4 com. w. Oak
1 car 8/4 com. beech and H. Maple.

1 R. W. BAXTER. Chatham, Ont.

For Sale

THREE CARS OF SHORT PINE BOX and better, 2½" and wider x 14". Six cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 20". Two cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 24". Address CHARLTON SAWMILL CO., LTD., Collingwood, Ontario. 1

Quartersawed White Oak

FOR SALE:—Quartersawed White Oak. 57,000 ft. 1 x 10 to 14" Indian 1 Quarter sawn White Oak, high grade ones and twos National Rules of Inspection, band sawn and trimmed, bone dry, and every piece showing a flashy figure entire length. AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 1

Basswood Ash and Maple

4 cars 4/4" winter cut Basswood
4 cars 4/4 Brown Ash
6 cars 4/4 Soft Maple
2 cars 1½ and 2" Soft Maple.

To be graded good, mill run or common and better to suit purchaser. Address box 863 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND BOILER 58 IN x 14 FT. carriage and loghaul chain. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont 2

Heavy Saw Carriages

Rebuilt and Refitted

For Sale

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, W.E.W.Co. make, Reliance style, three heavy cast iron logseats, 40" opening, knees 28" high, boss dogs, Waterous double acting set works, double axles, 14" steel wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame, in good condition.

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, Hamilton make, three heavy cast iron logseats, 46" opening, knees 26" high, boss dogs, double acting Waterous set works, four axles, 13" wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame in good condition.

These Carriages are in stock and have been rebuilt, in first class shape.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
Brantford, Ont. tf

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work. One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer
2 26" revolving bed, double surface planers
1 20" Goldie & McCulloch surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers
1 refitted 24" planer, matcher and moulder
1 new 24" Crescent surface planer
2 refitted 24" surface planers
1 new 18" planer and matcher
2 new 15" double surface planers and matchers
1 refitted 13" hedging planer
1 refitted 24" buzz planer with countershaft
1 new 16 buzz planer with countershaft
2 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
1 refitted 8" universal wood worker
1 refitted 10" 4 side, inside moulder
1 refitted 18" 3 side moulder
2 refitted wood frame sash stickers
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine
2 refitted power feed, rod and dowel machines
2 refitted hand feed, rod and dowel machines
1 refitted 20" patternmakers wood lathe
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe
1 refitted 2 spindle horizontal boring machine
2 refitted single spindle horizontal boring machines
1 new iron top, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 new wood top, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 refittted power feed gang rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachments
1 new No 1 Crescent saw table
1 refitted double, rip and cross cut saw table
1 refitted variety saw table with countershaft
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
2 new iron frame swing cut off saws
2 refitted iron frame swing cut off saws
1 nearly new roller top cordwood saw table
2 refitted handle and spoke sawing machines
1 refitted 40" pedestal band saw
1 refitted 38" pedestal band saw
1 new 26" Crescent pedestal band saw
1 refitted 54" band resawing machine
1 refitted Rogers vertical resawing machine
1 refitted 30" double drum sander with countershaft
2 refitted 24" single drum sanders
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
2 new No. 6 Lion universal wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A universal bench wood trimmer
9 new No. 4 Lion universal bench wood trimmers
1 new Champion hardwood floor scraper
1 nearly new Cowan band saw filing machine
1 refitted box board matcher with countershaft
1 refitted 15 nail, box nailing machine
1 refitted 8 nail, box nailing machine
1 refitted horizontal bracket carving machine
1 new Dominion band saw set
1 refitted hand power spoke tenoner
50 new 36" Palmer patent glueing clamps

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

Wanted

POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE LUMBER firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. tf

Experienced Lumber Accountant

WANTS POSITION FOR MAY 1ST, 1910. Seven years experience in charge of large manufacturing offices. Now employed in that capacity. Conversant with French and English languages. Can supply best of references. Apply to box 872 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Pulp Wood Saleman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

COMMISSION ARRANGEMENT WANTED with manufacturers of Pine, Hemlock Shingles, etc., by man with excellent connection in Ontario. Address Box 878, CANADA LUMBERMAN Tornnto. 1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Saw Mill

A.1. NEW SAW MILL, 50 H.P., 7 MILES from Powassan. Apply Box 876, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Saw Mill For Sale

BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE. SAW Mill capacity 10,000. Apply F. HOLT, Torrance, Ont. 2

For Sale

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND CHOPping Mill or would exchange for sawmill or timber. Apply to Box 881, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

Partner Wanted

WANTED A PARTNER WITH $5,000 FOR A Shingle Mill and Broom Handle Factory, abundance of timber and good mill and shipping facilities. Box 70, Thessalon, Ont. 1

Timber Limit For Sale

LARGE TRACT THICKLY TIMBERED Virgin Forest, Spruce and Jack Pine. North Saskatchewan and Macleod Rivers, Alberta, Canada. Write owner, Box 199, STRATHCONA, Alberta. 4

150 Acres Standing Virgin Timber

ABOUT 150 ACRES OF STANDING VIRGIN Timber—Maple, Elm, Hemlock and Cedar—on Lot 10, Con. 6, Reach (about two miles from Port Perry). Apply to PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester, Ont. 1

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

African Mahogany

BRITISH FIRM WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY of Mahogany and hold stocks of various kinds suitable for the Canadian market, want to get in touch with firms who would act as their agents in Canada. Box 871, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Sawmill Interest

FOR SALE CONTROLLING INTEREST in company operating sawmill in new country. Everything brand new, first-class, and complete. Plant includes houses and stable for crew and horses together with full equipment. Good supply of timber cheap and close at hand. Fine market for output at good margin of profit Owner must dispose of interest for private reasons. Inspection invited. For further information, address Box 883 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

In the Lake Temiscamingue District

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE by tender, Berths Number 1 in the Second Range and No. 1 in the Third Range, Block A., in the Province of Quebec

These births lie immediately east of the interprovincial boundary line, for a distance of twenty miles, measuring north from the tenth mile post north of Lake Temiscamingue

They have an area, as described by the current licenses of ninety and one-half square miles, and the timber growth is mostly spruce of a superior quality.

Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any further information as to terms and conditions of sale, or other particulars, can be had by inquiry from the owners.

THE BRONSON COMPANY.

Ottawa, 1st December, 1909.

How $5,000 will net you $3,000 to $5,000 a year for life

READ CAREFULLY

MILL SUPERINTENDENT. WE OWN IN Nova Scotia new small complete mill, capacity 15,000 to 20,000, lath mill 30,000, located mouth of river, tide water, that will furnish spruce and white pine for 25 years guaranteed. Cheap rates Boston and New York. Help—Scotch descent, plentiful. Absolutely no other industry near. 80% wages paid through commissary, which will net $1000 year profit. Owners live a thousand miles away, not practical mill men, but will market all material at $3 to $4 per thousand, net profit to you. To one or more thrifty economical practical men, this is a chance of a lifetime.

Full particulars post office box 285, Geneva, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST; fifty miles from Toronto; 1¼ miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE inquiring for Quebec holdings because they simply must have the raw material in spite of tariffs or anything else. To those interested we say let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary to our town as a manufacturing point and coming either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Dept Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5

Sale of Timber at Rondeau Park

A QUANTITY OF STANDING TIMBER ON Rondeau Provincial Park, County of Kent, Ontario, is offered for sale by public tender on MONDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1910, consisting of basswood, ash, elm, beech, maple, oak, hickory and other kinds of mature timber, or timber requiring to be cut and removed in the proper management of the forest.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 29th November, 1909. 1

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Utilizing Sawdust

There are many ways of putting sawdust to practical use, so that it is nowadays but rarely that a manufacturer is unprogressive enough not to realize something on his saw waste. One of the most important uses for sawdust is in the manufacture of artificial woods, the sawdust being mixed with tar resin and pressed at high temperature in moulds, after which it can be cut, planed and bored like ordinary wood. It is susceptible of a high polish and is altogether quite as satisfactory as solid wood.

When mixed with some sort of binding material sawdust is poured into moulds, making imitations of wood carving that are very handsome. By this means mouldings and decorative carvings of all kinds, including panels for the walls and ceilings of houses, furniture ornaments, etc., can be made.

From a mixture of the sawdust from the finer hardwoods a substance known as wood marble is made; it is mixed with ivory waste to which pigments are sometimes added, waterglass and glue being employed as a binder. The substance thus made is cut into veneers which may be highly polished and are not easily distinguished from the finest marbles. Oxalic acid, an important commercial article, is produced nowadays largely from sawdust. A fine sifted sawdust, known as "wood meal," is used as an imitation of pollen in the manufacture of artificial flowers. Beech sawdust is useful for polishing gold, and in France wood meal is employed to dry up ink in place of the old fashioned sand, and as a substitute for blotting paper. For this purpose the kerf of hardwoods is principally used, and it is dyed dainty colors and perfumed so as to make it a pleasing article about a woman's desk.

Sawdust is the source of much of the cellulose now employed for the manufacture of explosives. Eventually, however, its most important use will undoubtedly be in the production of sugar and alcohol. Sawdust is practically all cellulose, and the latter is convertible into sugar, which by processes already well understood can be transformed into alcohol.

Consumption of Wood in Spools

Small things are not to be overlooked in considering the problems of the future timber supply. The match maker has as much trouble in getting the grade of wood necessary for his business as the dealer in telegraph poles.

One of the industries which deals with small things, yet which is one of the utmost importance to the country's commerce, is the manufacture and export of spool wood. In the United States this business is peculiar to the New England States, and is centred in Maine. Spool factories of this State are now turning out 800,000,000 spools annually, with a market value of nearly $1,000,000.

The best quality of timber is used for the manufacture of spools. White birch, which is used almost exclusively for this industry, reaches the factory in the form of bars from ½ to 2 9-16 inches square, and from 2⅜ to 4 feet long. These bars must be absolutely clear. The birch is cut in winter and sawed in small portable mills, which operate near some railroad line, about 2⅛ cords being required for 1,000 feet of bars. After sawing, the bars are piled crisscross, in order to facilitate seasoning, and protected from the weather, are allowed to season until June. The spool-bar mills in Maine turn out about 15,000,000 feet of bars during the year, and approximately the same amount of material is manufactured into spools in the State.

The machines for making spools are complicated, and require skilled men for their operation. The spools drop from the lathe at the rate of one per second, and must be perfectly uniform and true. The finished spools are marketed in the U. S. principally in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, while the spool-bars are largely exported to Greenock and Glasgow, Scotland, and to Hull and Fleetwood, England. Shipments to these points are made mostly from Bangor, as much as 8,000,000 feet having been sent from that port in a season."

Warship's Teak Ribs

In the residence which I. N. Phelps Stokes is building at Greenwich, Conn., the timbers of the Wellington, once a British battleship, will find final repose.

The timbers will be used as rafters in the great dining-room and as supports of the new house which Mr. Stokes is having constructed at an estimated cost of $200,000.

The Wellington has many historic associations, but Mr. Stokes when he brought the timbers was indulging no antiquarian tendencies. His idea was to get a good strong wood. The wood is teak, which has great durability. There are firms in England which make a specialty of breaking old vessels to procure this wood.

Countess Buys a Sawmill

Hungarian aristocratic circles are perturbed over the act of Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who recently purchased a large sawmill at Remete Vasgyar. Connected with the mill is an extensive manufacturing plant which turns out all kinds of cabinet work. The Hungarian women of high rank admire the young American woman's enterprise and envy her business ability, but hint that it is a startling departure on the part of one of Hungary's noblest families. They deprecate the business move of the Countess on the ground that it is beneath the dignity of her station in life.

Forestry in the United States

"One of the most serious obstacles to the practice of forestry in some parts of the United States is the method of taxation of timber lands," said Gifford Pinchot in a recent address at Portland, Ore. "Timber is a crop which requires many years to mature. If cut over lands are taxed during the time that the new crop is growing, at such a rate that owners cannot afford to hold them until the timber has matured, then reforestation will be exceedingly difficult. But if the land can be taxed simply for its value, irrespective of timber, while the crop is growing, and then the timber be taxed at the time it is cut, the tax system will not stand in the way of reforestation, and both the owner of the lands and the taxing body will benefit.

"If forestry methods are properly applied, particularly in Oregon, the timber can be perpetuated and furnish for use between 2,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This will be abundant to meet all demands from the State, as I understand there is now disposed of through the lumber market about 1,600,000,000 feet annually. You have ideal conditions for reforestation and with the encouraging outlook in the Pacific northwest for this industry I hope to see every advantage taken of so favorable a situation."

Prussian Forestry

The Prussian national forests comprise about 7,000,000 acres. Marked success has followed the scientific care of the government's timber. In 1850 the yield is given at 20 cubic feet per acre; in 1865, 24 cubic feet; in 1890, 52 cubic feet, and in 1904, 65 cubic feet per acre, showing that the Prussian forest management has resulted in an increase in the rate of production of just 225 per cent. in 74 years. According to available figures the lumber consumption in the United States exceeds timber reproduction in the ratio of about three to one, so that if the same success can be achieved there as has followed forestry efforts in Prussia, forest reproduction will keep pace with consumption.

TIMBER MAPS

The undersigned can furnish to order timber and township maps of any section of New Ontario. Specialty of Abitibi timber maps. The advertiser was five years in the Ontario Survey Branch and knows the country thoroughly.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Phone Beach 315. 37 Lee Avenue, Toronto

Apple Butter
for lumber camps

I am manufacturing and have for sale a high grade of apple butter which I guarantee to give satisfaction. It has already gained a wide reputation among all users.

Telephone in connection.

Thos. Chambers,
Dunedin Ontario

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St,
Phone 163 Ottawa, Ont.

References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The holiday season has made the lumber markets quiet. Everything, however, is steady, and in some lines a stiffening is noticeable. Lath are getting exceedingly scarce. Mill run white pine, 1x10 and 1x8, are also very scarce, some manufacturers reporting that they are completely cleaned out of these sizes. Hemlock manufacturers are asking higher prices, but buyers are not very keen about an advance. The prospects for 1910 business in pine are very promising. Stocks generally in the Georgian bay district are low and manufacturers are feeling quite independent, whereas a year ago at this time they were inclined to do anything to make sales. One of the largest manufacturers of white pine in the Georgian bay district has made a sale of two million feet, to be delivered next season, at prices in advance of those now prevailing.

Market conditions at Ottawa are quiet, but every indication points to a brisk and firm market early in 1910. There is a scarcity of good sidings, shorts and strips, and their prices are firm. Thick pine shipping cull sidings are especially active, and the price recently advanced $1 a thousand. The demand for 12-inch spruce stock is also strong and a lot of dry stock on hand has been disposed of. Stocktaking is prevalent and the indications are that prices for the better grades will continue firm with a tendency to advance, while the poorer grades will not be any stronger. For pine shipping cull strips the price has fallen a dollar, to $18 to $20, and shipping cull shorts are also lower at $16 to $19. The recent storms have resulted in the demand for telegraph poles firming up, and nearly all the short lengths have been cleaned up. The price for 30-foot lengths has advanced from a minimum of $1.40 to $1.60, and 35-foot poles are 25 cents higher. Forty-five foot poles are 50 cents higher, and 50-foot poles are about a dollar higher on the minimum price

The market in western Ontario has stiffened somewhat in the past fortnight. The high grades of white pine at Sarnia are selling at an advance of from $3 to $7. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 cuts have also stiffened and the price is from $1 to $3 higher. There is also a better demand for the barn grades and the prices have been advanced by from $2 to $6. No. 1 lath 32-inch have advanced 25 cents, to $1.50. British Columbia fir at Toronto has been advanced a dollar, to be effective from the first of the year. B. C. cedar shingles at Toronto have been marked up 10 cents.

Eastern Canada

The arrival of the really cold weather has been a boon to lumbering operations in New Brunswick, but the absence of snow in the southern section of the province has hampered work materially. Conditions have been detrimental so far as the woods operations are concerned, and the expense of the camps has been greater than usual. Manufacturing has practically come to an end at St. John for the season, and the absence of snow in the southern part of the province has prevented the portable mills from commencing operations.

Shipments of English spruce in parcels, by the winter liners, have been fewer than up to this time in the previous season. It is believed that the quantity available for shipment by winter liners will be less than it was in the season of 1908-1909. "English" spruce deals at St. John are unchanged, but there is a tendency towards higher prices. Stocks on hand are only moderate and St. John dealers and manufacturers are in no hurry to market their holdings. The price of "English" spruce deals at St. John is about $15 to $15.50 on the usual specifications.

Cedar shingles for export to Boston are quiet and unchanged and shipments during the next few months will probably be light, as is customary during the winter. Stocks on hand at present amount to about 4,500,000 of high grades. Dutiable "extras" are now selling at St. John at about $2.75 per thousand, and "clears" from $2.20 to $2.30 per thousand.

Boston reports state that the spruce trade has been quiet for the past fortnight, without any indication of an early improvement. A few buyers have placed orders for delivery of cargo lots next spring. The prices on these orders vary considerably. The lack of snow in the producing country has led to a feeling that prices of spruce and all eastern lumber will be higher. Frames are not in much demand. Quotations for nine-inch and under range from $24 to $24.50 on the part of sellers. Random also is quiet and there is not much demand for spruce boards.

Reports from Quebec show a stiffening in the price of first class Ottawa waney white pine in the raft 18-inch average, which sells at 74 to 76 cents per cubic foot. Quebec spruce deals are also firm and are selling at $17 to $18 per thousand. There is also a firmer feeling in elm. White pine at Montreal is steadily advancing and stocks are scarce. Spruce is quiet at Montreal and American hardwood stocks are also advancing in price owing to scarcity.

Western Canada

Lumber markets in British Columbia are reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The recent advance of $1 is well maintained and stocks are light. Business has been rather quiet during the past fortnight, but with the new year a revival is expected. Shingles also are reported to be in fair demand at $1.70, with a promising outlook. There has been very little change in the log situation. The cold weather has had the effect of closing down some of the camps and the output for the next three months will be very light. Good camp run of fir and spruce is worth $9, cedar bringing from $7.50 to $14, according to quality. The prospects for 1910 for both loggers and millmen are very bright. The stock of logs on hand at present is very light, considering the time of year. The price of lumber has been advanced and will likely advance again after the first of the year and the logger will expect to share in the increased prosperity of the lumber industry. It is believed that in three months' time good merchantable logs will be selling at $12.

United States

Holiday conditions had quite a deterrent effect upon lumber markets in the United States at the end of the year, and no decided revival is expected until the middle of January. Northern pine at Chicago was affected by the holiday conditions probably more than any other class of lumber. At Buffalo the December demand for northern pine was good, and according to reports from the box factories there will soon be no complaint of too much low grade. The demand for it is much improved already. The advancing prices of high grades are helping the low grade market. At New York there is a fair demand for mixed cars. There is still a lively enquiry at Chicago for all kinds of railroad material. There is also a strong demand for spruce siding, but it is almost impossible to make deliveries on account of the strike in the northwest.

The reappearance of enquiries for southern pine at Chicago lead to a belief that country yards are preparing to place large orders for this class of material. The demand for coast shingles at Chicago is quiet, but wholesalers and retailers are stocking up to some extent. Prices have advanced somewhat of late and now clears are bringing $3.27 and stars $2.85. White cedars are quite steady. Lath are firm and selling well,

LATH

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Traders Bank Building, 65 Yonge Street, TORONTO

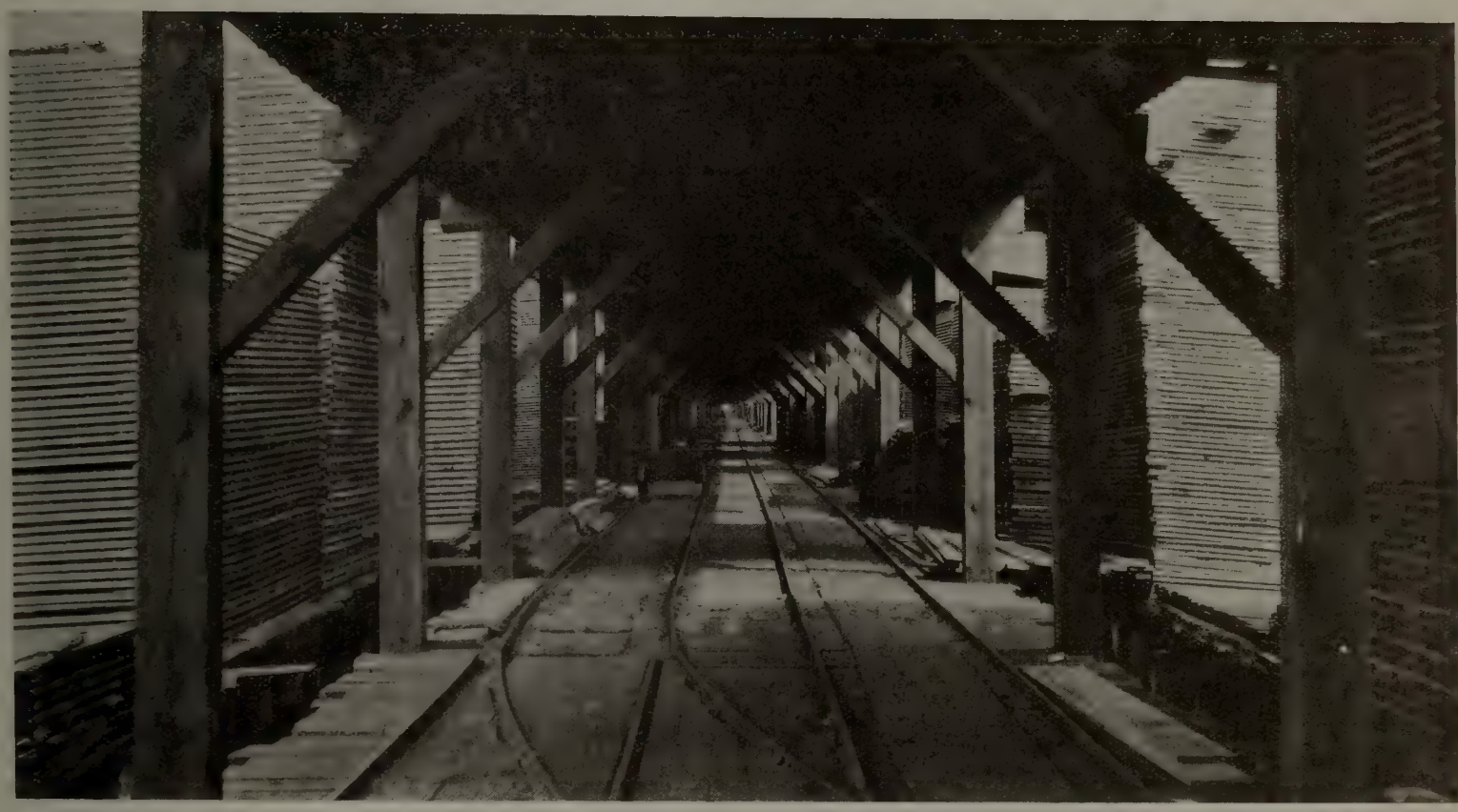
WRITE WIRE US PHONE

Large Stocks - Complete Assortment

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Tramway at Sarnia, Ont.

What Do You Need?

We cut special bills to order in a hurry in White Pine, Norway and Fir—any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Always ready to quote on heavy construction timber, bridge timber, ship timber, etc.

None better at filling your requirements in yard stock.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

At Buffalo, the shingle trade is strong, when one considers the quantity of shingles which have been handled there during the lake season. The surplus appears to be all gone and the prices are firm. There is only a fair stock of red cedars on hand for the winter and prices are expected to hold firm. The cooperage situation at Chicago shows no change.

Great Britain

The last arrivals of pine deals for the season from Canada have reached Liverpool and English buyers realize their position pretty generally in regard to the higher tendency of prices on account of the United States demand for this wood. The last arrivals of spruce deals in the Mersey were of small quantity and sold at about £8 c.i.f. for Manchester and a little less to Liverpool. Pitch pine transactions are very scarce. Manchester reports a slow movement in spruce, but if any changes occur in prices they will be in the direction of an advance. In spite of the holiday season, reports from Liverpool and other northern markets show a fairly good turnover. Bristol trade is quiet, but much confidence is expressed regarding the trade during the coming season, especially after the election disturbances are over. At Cardiff, trade is quiet and prices about steady. Spruce is being somewhat pressed by those who are large holders. At Glasgow business has eased off, but there is no appearance of weakness about the market. The tendency of values is a steadily advancing one. Good spruce deals are very firm in price just now, being dearer probably than for some years past, and it is making the sale of them somewhat slow, the exceptionally light stock of these causing holders to be indisposed to make concessions. While the stock of pine is also very limited, there is very little demand, though on the other hand there is no pressure to sell.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Prices Continue Firm

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Lumbermen find little in market conditions to absorb their attention these days. Any fluctuations in prices, however, are encouraging and point to a firm market when the expected brisk trade comes in the new year. All good sidings, shorts and strips are scarce and usually bring the top figures quoted in the "Canada Lumberman's" list of prices. Especial activity in thick pine shipping cull sidings sent the price up a dollar a thousand in the last week. There was evidence of an unusual demand for 12-inch spruce and a lot of dry stock on hand was bought up for the box trade. Lumbermen are busy stock taking and until this work is completed there will be no good basis on which to adjust prices. As far as the stocks on hand have been looked over, there is evidence of a further accentuation of the high prices for better grades of lumber and low prices or the poorer grades. Pine shipping cull strips, and pine shipping cull shorts are selling as low as $18 and $16 per thousand respectively, but, of course, higher suotations are the more general rule. Stock taking reveals that nearly all the short lengths of telegraph poles were cleaned up to fill the demand following the November storm which destroyed some 4,000 poles in eastern Ontario. In fact, there is little in stock now except long poles. The 30-foot pole has gone up from a minimum of $1.40 to $1.60 each, and there has been a 25-cent advance in 35-foot poles. Forty-five-foot poles are 50 cents dearer, and there is also an advance in 50-foot lengths.

Shanty work received the customary set back owing to hands returning to their homes for Christmas celebration. A small percentage of these men never return, and, in consequence, hiring to replace the crews has been necessary. So far log cutting and road making have been the only work in most of the upper Ottawa camps. Snow is plentiful, but the lack of frost hindered hauling operations. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company have just heard that many good roads have been laid out in the Montreal river limits and teamsters are only waiting for a little more frost to make hauling easy. The Gatineau river district was visited with heavier snowfalls.

Mr. G. B. Greene, manager of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, informs the "Canada Lumberman" that the drive of logs and pulpwood was greater in the past season than any previous time on record. From the large quantity of logs consumed in Ottawa river mills he believes the production of lumber in 1909 was equal to, if not greater, than any recent year. With a knowledge of the stock of raw material held by most of the Ottawa valley lumbermen, Mr. Greene is able to state that there are not so many logs between the axe and the mill as last year. Still, in the stretch of river from Coulonge to Quyon there is probably a record quantity of logs. As soon as the ice forms the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company will make repairs in booms, etc., at the head of Lake Temiskaming, Des Joachins, Fort William, Allumette, Quyon, Thompson's Bay and Deschenes. The company are having a new steamer built by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, to operate on Chats Lake to replace the J L. Murphy. It will be a propeller steel boat with a 7-foot 9-inch wheel. One of the reasons for the large production of lumber last summer, despite the setback to sawing by spring floods, was the regular supply of logs given in the mills by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company. This was partially made possible by the season's high water, but chiefly by the reserve boom at Quyon, which was enlarged to a capacity of one million logs to facilitate the company's operations. The trouble in previous seasons experienced by lumbermen whose logs were blocked by other logs, was obviated by this storage scheme. The E. B. Eddy Company had complained of shortage of pulpwood at one time, but their stock was well ahead before the end of the season.

J. R. Booth, who is just completing a power house of 9,000 h.p., at the foot of the Chaudiere, expects to have it operating early in January. When the power house gets under way its first work will be to turn the wheels in a new cardboard mill built this ceason at a cost of $235,000. Mr. Booth's new power house is the centre of attraction of electricians from far and near. He has developed so much energy at a moderate cost that there is some talk of using it to drive the lumber mill. So far, however, the plans are made only for the operation of the board mill and sulphite factory by the new electric plant. While not lessening his lumber operations a particle, Mr. Booth is going much more actively into the paper industry. Besides the board mill and power plant built this year, he has well under way a new pulp mill which will increase by 60 per cent. his production of pulp. All this pulp will be consumed on his own premises.

Anchor ice has disturbed operations in the E. B. Eddy mills. The snow has also increased the difficulty of getting raw material and hinders the work of shipping.

New Brunswick News—Parcel Shipments Light

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24.—Since last writing conditions at the logging centres throughout the province have materially improved. The setting in of the cold weather—while the frost has been only moderate—has been a great boon to lumbermen, and better work is being done. In the northern sections there is, on an average, a foot of snow, and this has been, of course, a great help. In the southern section of the province there is practically no snow, and the work is hampered accordingly. On the whole the season, up till a few days ago when the first hard frost came, is considered by local people as being perhaps the most arduous and expensive season during the past quarter of a century.

The manufacturing season might now be considered practically at an end so far as the mills at this city and in the county are concerned. There are two of the local mills running, but these will each close down for a period of several weeks early in the year to effect the annual repairs. So far as manufacturing is concerned, this section ceases to be important from now until late in April. The lack of snow in the southern sections of the province has practically prevented the portable mills from beginning operations to any important extent.

Parcel shipments of English spruce deals by the winter liners have been lighter during the present season than was the case up to the same date last year. Receipts from bay points have been lighter and the tendency of local dealers seems to be to hold their goods until later in the season. While it is almost an impossibility to make any estimate in regard to shipments through this channel (the sources of supply are so many and so various) it is generally conceded that the total quantity available to be shipped by the winter liners will be less than went forward during the winter of 1908-1909.

The local market for "English" spruce deals has shown little change although the general tone has an always growing tendency in the direction of a higher level in values. With the moderate stocks on hand and the probabilities that receipts from outside points during the winter will not be excessive, local dealers and manufacturers are able to pursue a policy that is the reverse of hasty in putting their "English" deals on the market. Current prices seem to be of a somewhat contradictory nature just at present, although there is no doubt that an enquirer for "English" spruce deals would be quoted from $15 to $15.50 on a specification containing say, 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 40 per cent. nines, and 10 per cent. elevens and up, f.o.b. steamer, St. John.

The trade in cedar shingles for export to Boston and vicinity has the element of quiet as its most prominent characteristic. Conditions are much the same as have prevailed in this line during the past five or six months, and, locally at least, little change is looked for until the spring business opens up. With the closing of most of the mills at this port and on the river, the output of this particular line has been curtailed by 80 per cent. and for the next three months a similar condition of affairs will continue. These conditions are quite as is usual at this time of year, when shipments of cedar shingles are always few, especially when trade in that line is dull. These shipments will be limited to present stocks (which would not aggregate more than four and one-half millions of high grades) and such quantities as are produced at the two mills now running.

The present local value of dutiable "extras" is in the vicinity of $2.75 per thousand, while "clears" would, no doubt, be quoted at from $2.20 to $2.30 per thousand.

The current freight rates on shingles by schooner are 25c per thousand to Boston and 27½c to Sound ports .

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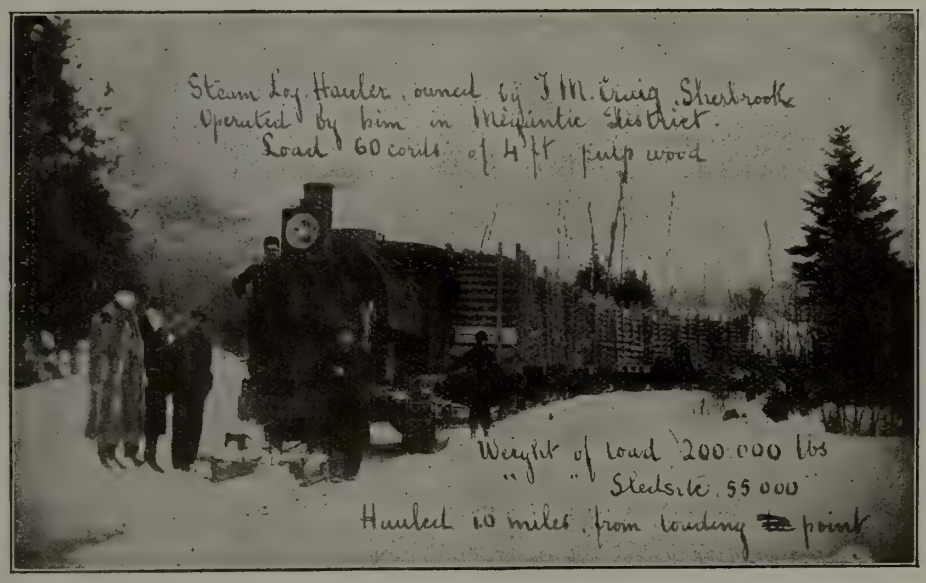
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Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Suit to Secure Bank's Dealing with Lumber Company — The Deadman's Island Case

Alleged Mismanagement—Hugh S. Brennan, of Hamilton, is suing the Bank of Hamilton, James Turnbull, Henry H. Watson, William Lees and William Milne, to secure the bank's dealing with the Nipissing Lumber Company, the Lentz Lumber Company, an dthe Mississaga Lumber Co., and with all securities held by the bank and belonging to those companies or to the plaintiff. Watson, Lees and Milne are directors of the Nipissing Lumber Company, which operates the "Spanish Mill" and the "Kitchener" and "Roberts" limits. The plaintiff alleges mismanagement and sues for the amount said to have been lost as a result. The plaintiff is the chief shareholder of the Nipissing Company, and asks the court to restrain the defendants from selling the "Cache Bay" mill.

Action for Breach of Contract—Bartram Brothers, of Ottawa, are suing the Riordon Paper Mills Company for $2,000 for alleged breach of contract Bartram Brothers were engaged by the Riordon Company to cut a quantity of timber in Labelle township. When they were about to start work, and had the men hired and outfits ready, it was discovered that the lot they were about to commence work on belonged to the Maclaren Company. The Riordon Company, it is alleged, immediately ordered Bartram Bros. to stop work, and refused to remunerate them for their outlay in getting ready for the job. As there is no Superior Court judge in the Hull district, the evidence taken will be submitted to one of the Superior Court judges at Montreal.

Breach of Contract—In the case of Mr. Robert Smith, of Durham, Ont., v. Walker & Filshie, of Mount Forest, Ont., plaintiff sued for damages on breach of contract. He contracted to cut 300,000 feet of lumber. After cutting 84,000 feet, defendants did not allow him to proceed, but agreed to pay for the quantity cut. Plaintiff claimed $200 damages. Verdict, $100 and costs.

Deadman's Island Case—The contest between the city of Vancouver and Theodore Ludgate and the Vancouver Lumber Company for the possession of Deadman's Island has reached the courts. The city has been arraigned in the Superior Court of the province as defendants in a suit brought by the lumber company, which seeks to recover possession under the Ludgate lease of 1889 from the Dominion Government. Twice Mr. Ludgate, who is a prominent lumberman and limit holder, has endeavored to take possession of the island, and each time the city has driven his men off. Vancouver contends that Deadman's Island forms a part of Stanley Park.

Mr. O. E. Elsemore on the Pulpwood Situation

Mr. O. E. Elsemore, of Toronto, who for many years was a very well known lumberman living at Bay City, Mich., was interviewed by the "Detroit News" during a recent visit to Detroit, upon the pulpwood and other timber conditions in Canada. Mr. Elsemore expressed himself in the following interesting manner:

"The eastern provinces find a market in New York and the New England States. It is not true that Canada has no other market for her forest product than the States. I have observed many vessels at different times loading large cargoes of spruce lumber and other forest products bound for such ports as Buenos Ayres, Kingston, Jamaica; Lisbon, Portugal, and Berlin, Germany Several pulp and paper companies in the Province of Quebec ship largely to London and English markets. When in Quebec, not long since, I noticed the steamship Empress of Britain taking on 500 tons of paper for Liverpool.

"There is no evidence of any tariff discrimination against the United States, on the part of Canada, so far as pulpwood and wood pulp are concerned, and pulpwood seems to be the bone of contention. First, we are seeking to conserve the pulpwood forests; and second, we desire to foster home industries. This would hardly seem to merit any retaliatory measures on the part of the United States. Perhaps it would be just as well if the forestry authorities in the United States would adopt a similar policy of conservation.

"I understand at the present time there is a large raft of sawlogs, containing some eight million feet, in course of construction near Seattle, Wash., on the Pacific coast. This raft is to be towed to Japan, and should this experiment prove successful it will not be long until there will be seen as many rafts of logs crossing the Pacific ocean, as there will be seen airships in the air.

"What next? The State of Washington will very soon be obliged to pattern after Ontario, and pass an Act compelling the manufacture of all forest products in the United States, in the interest of conservation of our natural resources. It would seem that it were up to the forestry authorities in Washington to give this matter some thought, which the Roosevelts, Pinchots and other expert foresters have declared to be the subject of 'utmost importance.'

"But this timely warning as to the rapid depletion of the forests everywhere seems to pass unheeded. Thirty years ago I heard it asserted that there was an inexhaustible supply of pine timber in the State of Michigan; that no one would live to see the last pine tree cut. The lumbermen of to-day do not know any more of the conditions of ten years hence than the foresters of 30 years ago knew what the conditions were going to be to-day, in Canada.

"I repeat that the eastern provinces of Canada have no more standing timber than they will be likely to need for Canada's home consumption during the next ten years, should the population continue to increase as it has in the last decade. The great law of supply and demand will still continue in force, and no amount of legislation will ever change old mother nature's programme. She will still continue to do business at the same old stand and old Father Time absolutely refuses to change his gait."

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquireies. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1722. Oak squares.—A Manchester firm asks for sizes and prices of oak squares from Canadian manufacturers.

1721. Oak.—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain dimensions and prices of oak from Canadian shippers.

1728. Pine doors.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine doors from Canadian shippers.

1729. Pick handles.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices of pick handles, all sizes, from Canadian manufacturers.

1736. Broom handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of broom handles, all sizes, from Canadian manufacturers.

1741. Agent.—A Manchester firm wishes to appoint a Canadian agent for the sale of all kinds of belting and belting laces.

1899. Ash boards.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of ash boards.

1907. Box shooks.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of box shooks from Canadian manufacturers.

1908. Pine deal.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and sizes of pine deals from Canadian shippers.

1777. Wood-mill appliances.—A firm of saw-mill engineers in England, being the patentees and makers of safety circular wood planer cutter blocks, saw-gaurds and saw-sharpeners wish to be referred to Canadian importers.

1911. Yellow pine boards.—A Yorkshire firm will be glad to receive dimensions and prices of yellow-pine boards from Canadian exporters of same.

Recent Publications

"The Whole Idea of Xmas" is the title of No. 9, of the Berlin Machine Works Bulletin. Page one contains a breezy Christmas sketch and the balance of the bulletin is devoted to handsomely illustrated articles relating to Berlin machinery.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Manufacturing Company, of Fredericton, N.B., have issued an attractive repair list of parts of the well known Dunbar shingle machine. The list is well illustrated and will be of much use to the numerous users of this machine. In a booklet entitled "The Factory Behind the Machines," they also give some interesting facts relating to the N. B. Foundry & Machine Shop, where the Dunbar shingle machine, and sappers, cedar cut offs, etc., are manufactured. The company further draw attention in a folder to Robertson's babbitt metals, made by the James Robertson Company, Limited, 144 William street, Montreal, which they also handle.

"A Treatise on the Protection of Forests from Fire," by W. C. J. Hall and B. L. O'Hara, superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Forestry of the Province of Quebec, has been published under the authority of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests. The booklet contains a large quantity of practical information relating to the prevention and fighting of forest fires. It would be a valuable work for any timber limit owner to have in his possession. The booklet has the merit of being both concise and to the point. Its writers are to be congratulated for having brought together so much practical information upon a subject which is treated far too often in merely a theoretical fashion.

"Lumber Shed Construction," by Met L. Saley. Russian linen, 176 pages, 8x11, with plans and illustrations. Price, $1.50 (express prepaid in United States and Canada). Published by the "American Lumberman," Chicago, Ill.—This book is one of the handsomest and most useful publications devoted to lumber matters which have recently appeared. It is attractively published on art tinted paper with handsome type and with the various subjects arranged in a systematic manner. The illustrations are extensive and greatly increase the value. The subjects dealt with include sheds for retail lumber yards, lime houses, coal sheds, sash and door rooms, offices and shed and yard conveniences. Mr. Saley's writings are too well known to the lumber trade to require any comment. The articles in this book are on a par with his best work and will repay careful study.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

A new sawmill is being built a short distance in the rear of the Markdale, Ont., furniture factory.

P. P. Elliott has closed a contract with the C. N. R. to take out 250,000 ties this winter along the C. N. R. near Banning, Ont.

J. R. Booth, Otawa, Ont., is considering plans for the installation of a pulpwood conveyor in connection with his mill. The conveyor will have a length of 1,500 feet.

G. Kastner has leased the mill of W. G. Simmie, Clavering, Ont., and will put a stock in the yards from three-quater to one million feet which will be cut next spring. He has a number of men now working at Mountain Lake getting out logs.

The town of Mount Forest, Ont., will vote on Jan. 3 upon a by-law to grant Leslie Bros.' planing mill, sash and door factory, a fixed assessment of $2,650 for a period of ten years, and also free water and light, in consideration of the firm enlarging their plant.

The Dominion Railway Commission has sent out a draft order requiring all railway companies to construct at all points known as "flag stations," shelter or waiting rooms for passengers and freight, the same to be done within six months. Where the revenue is not less than $15,000 the depot shall be what is known as No. 2 standard.

The steamer F. A. Myers, of Buffalo, foundered about 25 miles northeast of the southeast shoal light at Port Colborne, Ont., on Dec. 18. The Myers was bound from Boyne City, Mich., to Buffalo, with about 600,000 feet of maple lumber. The crew of 15 men and one woman were taken off by the steamer Mapleton, Capt. A. E. Stinson.

Mr. D. E. Wallace of Thamesville, Ont., is making further additions to his sawmill. The latest addition is a marking room, for marking off the lumber, which has been added at the west of the main building. It is also Mr. Wallace's intention to build new store sheds. In order to increase the capacity an additional 35 h.p. engine has been installed making the total horse power used now nearly 100. Mr. Wallace has recently purchased a well timbered farm of 135 acres near Newbury and another one of 50 acres near Mount Brydges. In order to handle the timber at these points to best advantage, a portable mill is used and taken from place to place as occasion demands. In addition to the regular sawmill business, Mr. Wallace manufactures hub blocks, spoke billets, neckyokes, single-trees, handles, baseball bats, etc. The average shipments are now between two and three cars per week. At the present time there are about 40 men employed in the mill and 10 or 15 more in the bush, while at Mount Mrydges there is another gang of about 20, making about 75 men employed altogether.

Eastern Provinces

M. Guenette, lumber merchant, Montreal, Que., is stated to have assigned.

The assets of Eusebe Lacasse, sawmill proprietor, Barrington, Que., are to be sold.

T. H. Mossicotte, lumber merchant, St. Thecle, Que., is stated to have assigned.

The Austin Lumber Company, Cap St. Ignace and Quebec, is reported to be in liquidation.

S. Cole, sawmill proprietor, Morrison Siding, Que., have had their mill destroyed by fire.

The N. B. Howard Lumber & Trading Company, Limited, of Melissa, Ont., has obtained a charter.

It is reported that the J. B. Snowball Company will equip their sawmill at Chatham, N.B., for a planing and woodworking factory.

The C. C. Manuel & Sons Company, of Richford, Vt., is building a plant in Sutton, Que., for the manufacture of butter dishes, clothes pins and veneers.

The Standard Chemical Company are building a addition to their plant at Fasset, Que., for the storage of refuse from the Haskell Lumber Company.

The Guay Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated with capital of $49,500. The incorporators are: L. A. Guay, B. Ball and J. Findlay, all of Montreal.

The Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, Fassett, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators are L. Boyer and Louis Gosselin, advocates, both of Montreal.
They are putting in two Jeffrey elevators in connection with this addition.

The McLeod Pulp Paper Company, of Liverpool, N.S., intend to put in a pulpwood conveyor next spring for storing pulpwood in the yard and reclaiming it from the yard to the saw house.

The Nominigue Pulpwood Supply Company, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000. The incorporators are; A. Ecrement, C. A. Wilson and A Rives Hall, all of Montreal, Que.

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec, states that a conference will soon be held between the Quebec Government and the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners with a view to further protection of property along the Government system.

The lumber property situated near Grand Lake, N.S., and owned by Sillikers and other Amherst parties, has beeen sold to Crowe Brothers, of Halifax, and Mr. H. C. Campbell, of Lower Stewiacke. The latter is to be manager. It is expected that lumbering operations will be commenced at an early date.

The Dominion Government is considering plans for the electrification of the National Transcontinental Railway along the portion of the line running through New Brunswick and Quebec, in order to prevent forest fires. The portion in New Brunswick to be electrified would be 260 miles in length, from the boundary to Moncton.

A new sawmill will probably be established on the site of the Estey mill in St. John, N.B. Negotiations for the purchase of the property are being carried on by R. W. McLellan. If the deal goes through Mr. McLellan will

dispose of his interest in the McLellan-Smith Lumber Company, of Oromocto, to Luther Smith. James M. Scott, of the Scott Lumber Company, will be manager of the new mill.

Western Canada

The largest vessel that has yet come up the Fraser river, the freighter Sandow, will load this month a cargo of about three million feet of lumber for the Antipodes.

The Westholme Lumber Company, of Victoria, B.C., have taken a 40-year yease of property on Government street, near Johnson street, and a three-storey brick building is being erected in which they will have their offices.

It is expected that the Northern Oil Company will establish works at Victoria, B.C., and will also build large wharves and a cooperage and box factory. Mr. James Auld, of Auld, Gwynn & McLarty, Vancouver, represents the company.

The preliminary surveys have been completed for the line from Cowichan lake to tidewater, which is to be built for the purpose of transporting logs from the recently acquired holdings of the American Finance & Securities Company to their mill at tidewater.

The G. M. Annable Lumber Company, which some time ago sold a 5,000 acre timber limit in the neighborhood of Trail, B.C., to Mr. Church, of Trail, is taking over the sawmill, which is located at Violin like, and will operate it in future. About 50 men are now getting out logs, and the mill will commence operation about March

A shipment of 50,000 feet of spruce lumber has been taken to Vancouver from Skidegate as a trial shipment. This lumber, which will be sent to England, is very fine, the boards being all wide and clean. It is the first shipment made from that place and will mark the beginning of the export lumber industry of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The steamer Lonsdale, of the Canadian-Mexican line, left New Westminster on Dec. 17th with over 500,000 shingles for Mexico for shipment to New York via the Tehuantepec Railway and the United States Atlantic coast lines. This is about a record shipment of shingles from New Westminster and is the first big cargo to be shipped via Mexico.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Gilfillan Lumber Company, Limited, capital $150,000; Canadian Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; The Enterprise Timber & Trading Company, Limited, capital $10,000; Silverdale Sawmill Company, capital $100,000; the Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, capital $150,000.

Charles B. Cram and Paul B. Thompson, of Spokane, with E. F. Hill, of Sheldon, N.D., have purchased a tract of timber and fruit land along the north fork of the Salmon river, containing 7,425 acres, from George L. Merry, of Trail, B.C., the consideration being upwards of $100,000. The area is estimated to contain 80,000,000 feet of timber, 3,500 acres of fruit land, and 2,000 acres of grazing land.

F. L. Buckley and M. C. Wilcox, of Vancouver, have purchased seven square miles of timber in the Waddington Channel district, at a price said to be in the neighborhood of $50,000. These men, together with Hamilton Wilcox, banker, of Griswold, Iowa, have formed a company known as the Buckley Wilcox Lumber Company, Limited, and taken over the interests of the Clowbone Falls Lumber Company.

The Boundary Mining & Exploration Company, of Greenwood, B.C., have sold a tract of land comprising about ten acres to the owners of the Ingraham creek timber limits at a price reported to be $100 an acre. The purchasers will erect a mill immediately on the site, which is to be in operation by the coming summer. A. G. Lambert & Company, of Nelson, are said to be interested in the deal, being associated with some Ontario mill men. They hold an extensive body of excellent timber on Ingraham creek and logging operations are expected to begin at an early date.

A report has recently been published to the effect that the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, of Vancouver, B.C., intended to do its logging by electricity. Someone was misinformed in the matter, as Mr. H. D. Blackford, manager of the company, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says: "The report is somewhat erroneous. We would like to log by electricity, but there is no machine built for that purpose, hence we are obliged to defer logging in this manner until some electrical expert designs a donkey that will operate with an alternating current instead of by steam."

The Yale Timber & Lumber Company has been incorporated at Buffalo, N.Y., with a capital stock of $130,000. The directors are J. B. Wall, M. M. Wall, and William J. Conners. Park Commissioner M. M. Wall and his brother, J. B. Wall, who for years have been prominent in the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, together with Wm. J. Conners, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, have purchased a large tract of timber in British Columbia, containing 225,000,000 feet of very choice timber, out of which they figure to get at least 45,000,000 of exceedingly fine white pine.

Considerable anxiety is felt by his friends over the mysterious disappearance of a young man named S. V. Howe, and a companion named Cunningham, who nearly three months ago left Kamloops, B.C., to look over some timber land up Clearwater river, and of whom no word has been received since Nov. 13. Young Howe is a recent graduate of Yale and the son of a millionaire lumberman of Minneapolis, and Cunningham went to Kamloops on Sept. 15th with the object of going into the Clearwater country. They purchased supplies and a couple of horses and left for up river. It is feared they have been drowned.

The Ocean Falls Company is the name of a new business started at Cousins Inlet, B.C. It is proposed to log an area comprising about 80,000 acres, which is said to cruise 40,000 feet of spruce to the acre. The location is 350 miles north of Vancouver, on a stream that has an estimated horse power of 30,000. The water at the mill site has a sheer drop of 105 feet and a drop of 150 feet in three-quarters of a mile just before striking the falls. The sawmill will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber a day, figuring that 60 per cent. of the logs will be suitable for lumber and the remaining 40 per cent, will be converted into commercial pulp by means of a mill with a capacity of 150 tons. On the directorate are: Mr I. Hamilton Benn, of Price & Pierce, Limited, London; Mr. J. S. F. Lowson, paper manufacturer, of Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. William Price, M. P. for Quebec; Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco; Mr. J. H. Campbell, manager of one of the leading banks of Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Herebert Gilley, president of the International Logging Company, of New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. E. Walker, of Vancouver; Mr. Lester W. David and Mr. E. F. Randolph, of Seattle.

We can make prompt shipment in the following quartered
White Oak
One to two cars 12 inches and up, First and Second, nice figure and well manufactured.

How are you fixed on
Red Oak
We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100,000 feet 8/4 No. 2 Common and better—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Get your order in early for
Chestnut
One car 12 inches and up No. 1 and No. 2, well manufactured and dry.

There is a lot of
Yellow Poplar
at one of our outside points—
5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common
2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2.
2 cars 5/8, 18" and over
1 car 5/8, No. 1 Common and Better
100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

Here is a genuine bargain in
Poplar
200,000 feet 4/4 No. 3 Common. Can be shipped surfaced or in the rough.

If you are in the market for
Chestnut
get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

Another chance on Heart Rived
Cypress Shingles
300,000 each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get prices on this
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths. One to two cars each of 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better.

What about
No. 3 Common Poplar and Bass
mixed? We have five to ten cars of 6/4 and 8/4.

If you are in the market for
Cherry
get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

Ask us about our Log run
Bass
We have 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mill culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00	48 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	58 00	60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00	65 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00	54 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	38 00	40 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	44 00	48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	26 00	27 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	29 00	31 0
1 x 12 com & dr's g	33 00	3, 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00	28 00
1x8 l'ox & common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00	18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	13 00
1½ inch flooring	25 00	27 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00	15 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		34 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		35 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		35 95
10x20		36 45
6x18, 8x18		36 95
6x20, 8x20		37 95
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 00
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 5
XXX 6 butts to 2"		2 95
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
XXXXX 5 to 2"		3 95
Red pine, c & c f 1"		30 05
" " 1½"		31 00
" " 2"		32 00
Red Pine, common	18 00	22 00
		0

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	40 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood. No. 1. common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
S ft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4	33 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Soft Maple, 1 ts and 2nds, 4/4	23 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	19 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	27 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	28 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	22 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

1 x 8 & 9 No. 2	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00	18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00	1 50
30 " " "	1 60	3 00
35 " " "	2 50	4 00
40 " 7" "	4 25	4 75
45 " " "	5 25	6 25
50 " " "	8 50	10 50
55 " " "	11 00	13 50
60 " " "	16 50	

Stand'd R'y ties 6"	0 45	0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00	50 00
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20	00 25
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	17 00	18 00
Oddments "	14 50	15 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	14 50	15 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	45 00	48 00
2" x 7" and up	52 00	58 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	55 00	60 00
Pine good strips:	34 00	36 00
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	41 00	43 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	28 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips	18 00	20 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	16 00	19 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	26 00	28 00
Pine, box boards	13 00	17 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	28 00
Pine O. culls	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	16 00	18 50
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2"	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 75	4 00
No. 2 white pine	3 00	3 25
Lath, mill run white pine	2 75	3 00
Spruce, mill run	2 25	2 50
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
No. 1 white pine 1¼" x 4'	2 00	2 50
No. 2 white pine 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Spruce mill run 1¼"	2 00	2 50
Red Pine mill run 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" Lath	1 00	1 50
Pine Shingles xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles: xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 50
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", xx	1 50	1 75

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	14 50	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	17 00	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 10	18 00	18 50	21 50	20 00
2 x 12	18 00	19 00	22 50	21 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 00
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	22 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10	22 00	22 00
3 x 12	23 50	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 50	21 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 50	22 50
8 x 8	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		30 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	26 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32	$26 80
10 x 20	28 80
8 x 20	30 30

All Common Cedar $2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	22 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	19 50
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	21 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$28 00
" 2 " " "	22 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.60
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 9/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	42 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	36 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	24 00	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	21 50	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 12 clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¾" Spruce laths	4 35	4 50
1½ " "	3 75	3 80

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 60	$3 85
Clears	3 10	3 25
Second clears	2 50	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" " Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" " Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼"		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



Get Next to a Good Thing!

Our White Pine is "It"

Fine old growth Pine; nice, bright, dry stock with an exceptionally nice red knot. Gang sawn, assuring uniformity of thickness, even lengths and Tonawanda grades as sorted by experienced Tonawanda inspectors.

We can supply shelving, Dressing, Moulding, or No. 1 Barn, No. 2 Barn, No. 3 Barn or Box, either rough or dressed in any desired way.

Fenderson Dressing,—you know how smooth this is.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

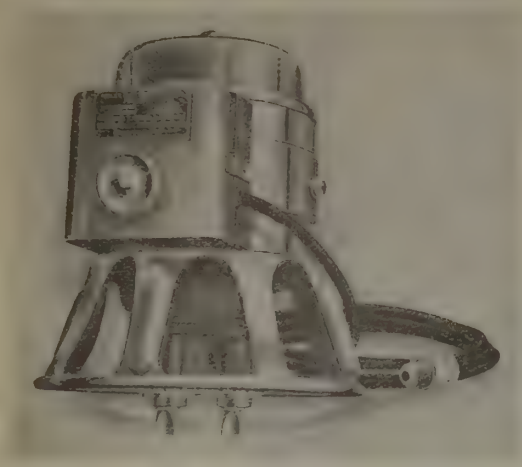
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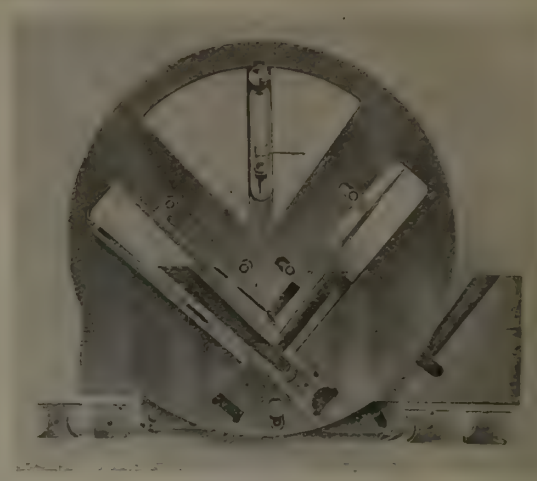
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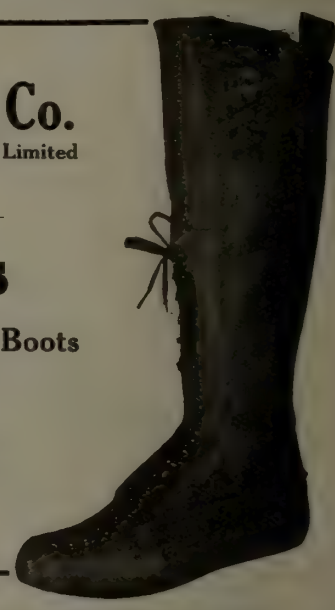
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Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low up-keep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

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Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

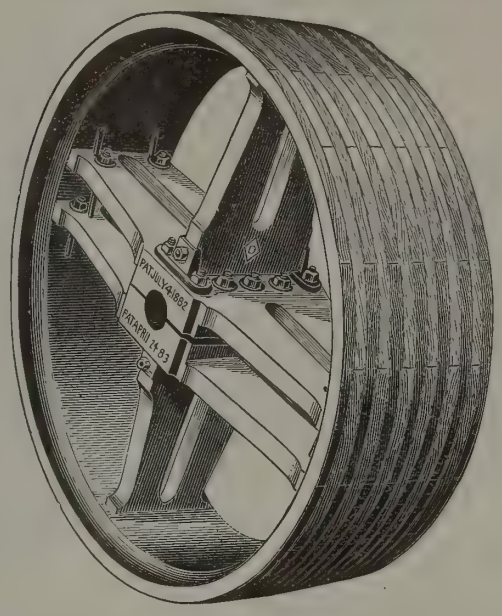
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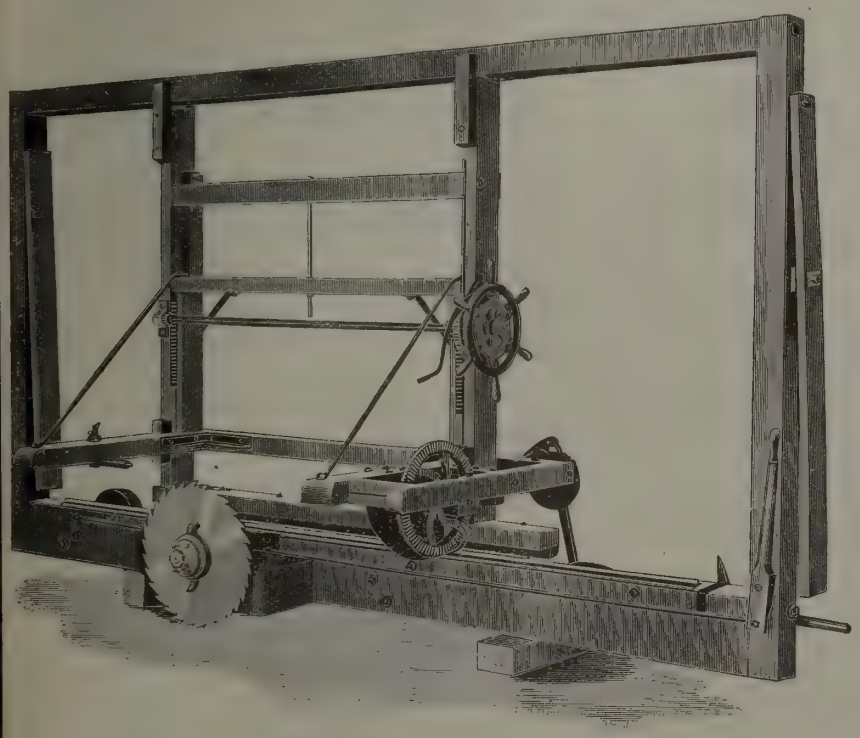
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If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.



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Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

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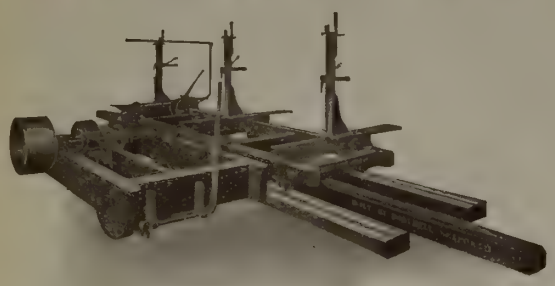
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

The Heaviest, Most Durable and Most Efficient Blast Grate on the Market

Pays for Itself in One Week

"The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate saved us enough on FUEL the FIRST WEEK to PAY FOR ITSELF, BESIDES increasing the cut of our mill by ONE-HALF."—Kinsbury & Henshaw, Antigo, Wis.

Adds from 25 to 50% to the Efficiency of a Boiler

"We installed your Hollow Blast Grate System in connection with our saw mill boilers several months ago. We were VERY SHORT OF STEAM at that time, and were undertaking to burn considerable WET CYPRESS DUST from our shingle mill. After installing the Hollow Blast Grate System we HAD NO FURTHER TROUBLE with our boilers steaming. We are getting AT LEAST 20% MORE STEAM and could possibly push them to 25% MORE. We consider the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate one of the BEST INVESTMENTS we ever made."—Aycock Lumber Co., Aycock, Fla.

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Gives as good results with wet, green or frozen saw-dust as a Draft Grate gives with dry wood

"We have used your Hollow Blast Grates CONTINUOUSLY since they were installed, which we believe was about FIFTEEN YEARS AGO (The actual period was 16 YRS. 8 MOS. G H. B. G. Co.) Prior to that time we were compelled to SEASON our fuel—the best of WOOD—to have a grade that would make us sufficient steam to keep our plant running, and EVEN THEN were compelled to stop at times during working hours to raise steam. After putting in your grates we make a sufficient amount of steam WITHOUT TROUBLE, using GREEN ELM DUST. The grates are apparently in AS GOOD SHAPE AS WHEN INSTALLED, and we consider them A WONDERFUL INVENTION."—G. V. Griffith & Son, Albany, Ind.

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Is Practically Indestructible

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Our services are, therefore, those of experts.

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Jeffrey Wire Rope Offal Conveyer

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for Saw Mills and——— ———Woodworking Plants

designed and built to suit your special requirements

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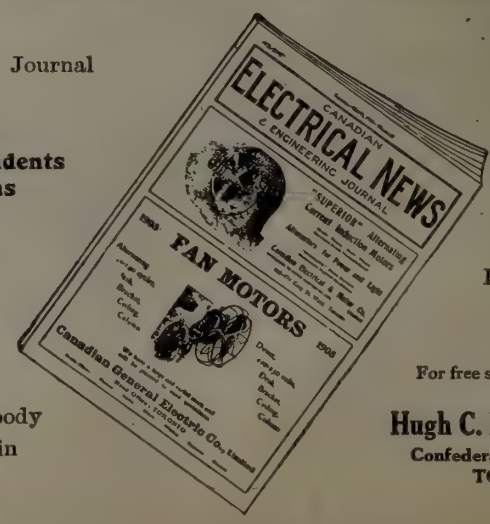
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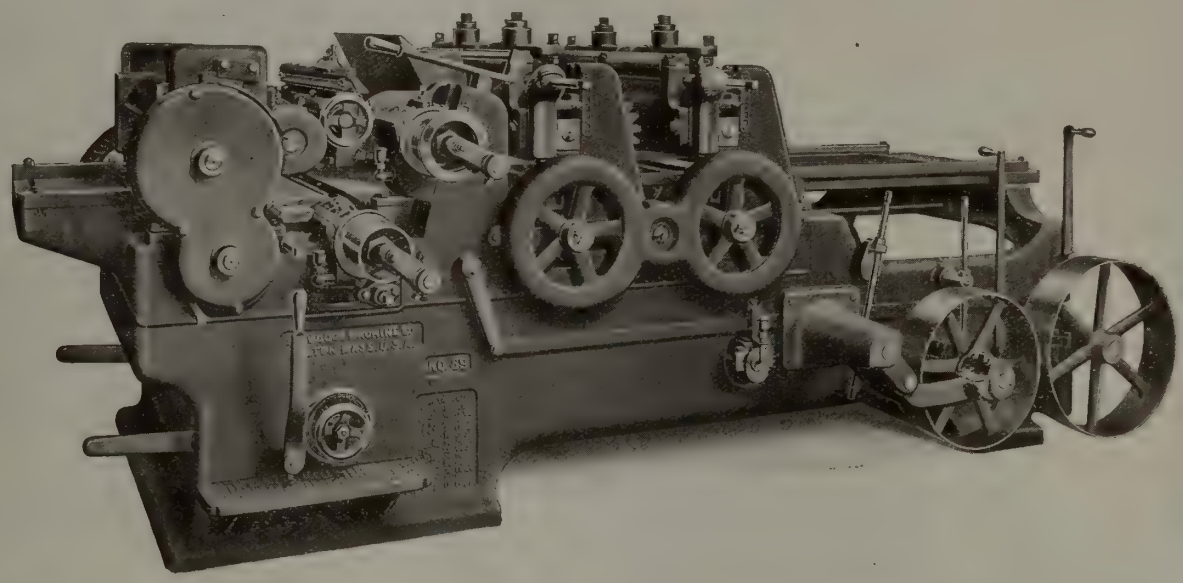
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The Best Practice

in dressing lumber is to run a narrow surfacer at the fastest feed. This is just what the 15 and 18 inch widths of the new WOODS NO. 59 SINGLE OR DOUBLE SURFACER are designed to do at a feed of 100 feet and upwards. This machine will do double the output of a wide slow feed machine, will do it better and with half the labor cost per thousand.

The patent Round Solid Back Cutter Head gives strength, stiffness and safety, is easily balanced and practically free from distortion due to bolt strains.

The Patent Truing Devices joint the knives while running and give absolute assurance of equal cutting by all.



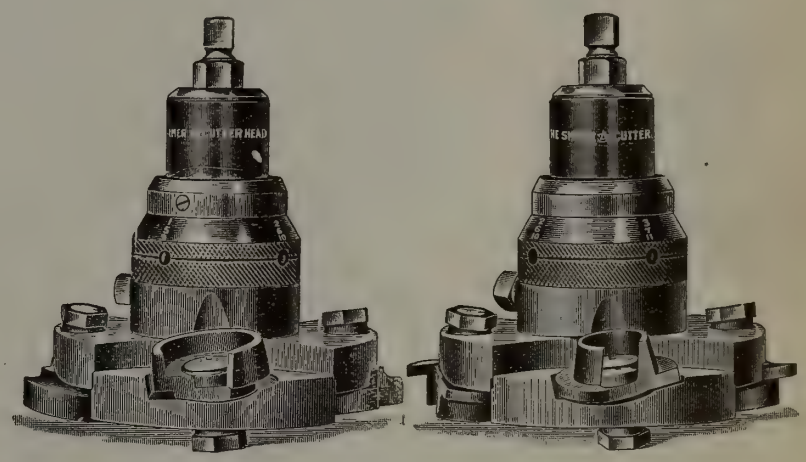
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Not the Price, but the Service of a Tool Determines its Value



Especially is this true about Cutter Heads. They are little things compared with the size of a machine on which they are used, *but are a very important part thereof*, if your mill is to be a paying one.

The Shimer Cutter heads are built for hard service. They are made honest and true from start to finish. The billets of steel are forged under a powerful steam hammer refining the grain which is very dense and capable of standing the hardest strains. They are then bored out and turned into shape. This process gives the purchaser a Cutter head which will stand up to the work on the hardest of woods and fast feeds. Even if the belts to the Cutter Heads break while the lumber is being fed into the machine (which sometimes happens) the extra strength of the steel forged head prevents the bit seats from being forced out of line.

These tools will bear the strictest investigation. They eave the "make-ready" built into them to save time, have lumber, save annoyance, and turn out a finished product equal, if not superior, to any on the market.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

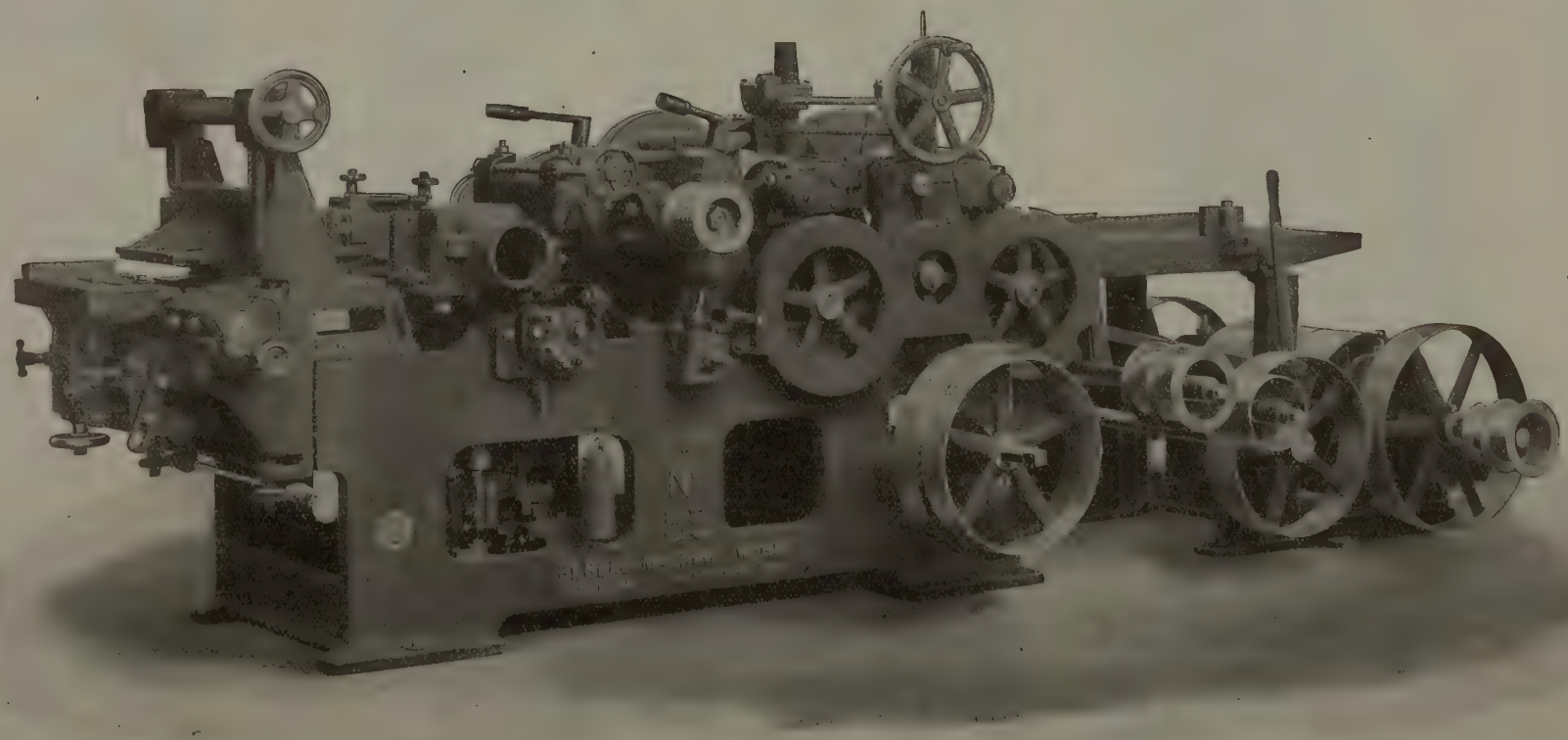
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Branch of Milton, Pennsylvania

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No. 55 Utility Planer and Matcher



The No. 55 is designed especially for the mill that requires a machine which will run first-class flooring successfully day in and day out but which can also be set to run moulding, base, etc.

The No. 55 is built along the same general lines as our heavier matchers. It has matcher legs which are especially designed for this particular type of tool and it also has an extra heavy hold down over the bottom cylinder.

It is an excellent tool and is meeting with favor amongst our customers from whom we had considerable call for a machine of this type.

We will gladly send you full particulars of the No. 55. *Write us now* while wood working machinery is foremost in your mind.

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BUILDERS OF BERLIN

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.



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Powerful, Strong and Economical in Operation

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Dunbar Logging Engine.

Dunbar Logging Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 feet of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses. The results to be obtained are not based on theory but have been actually obtained and in some cases the saving has been 75%.

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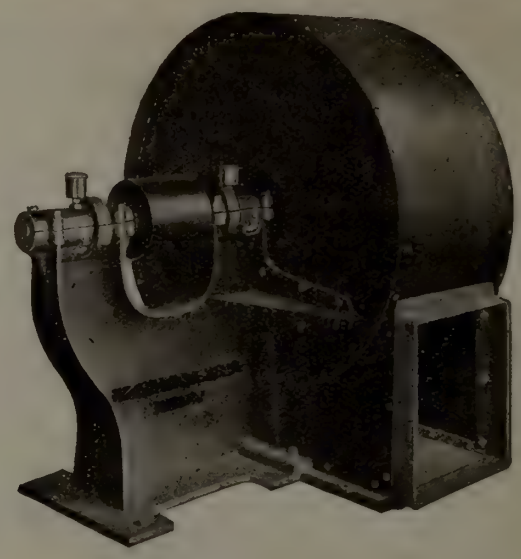
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Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.
It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.
Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.
This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

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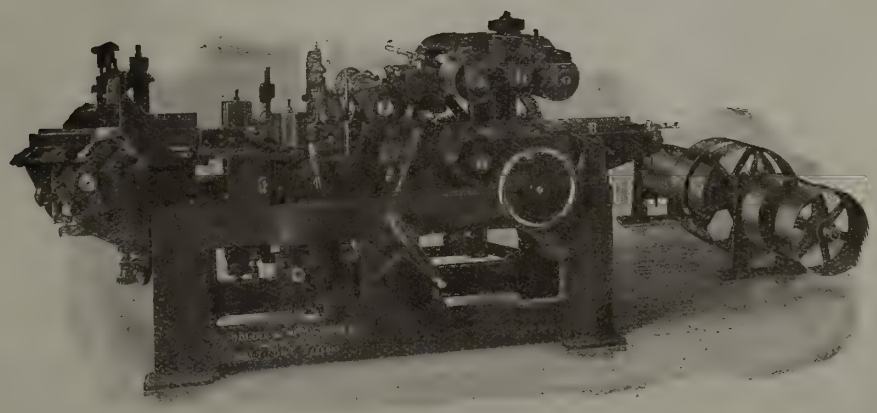
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This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



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72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



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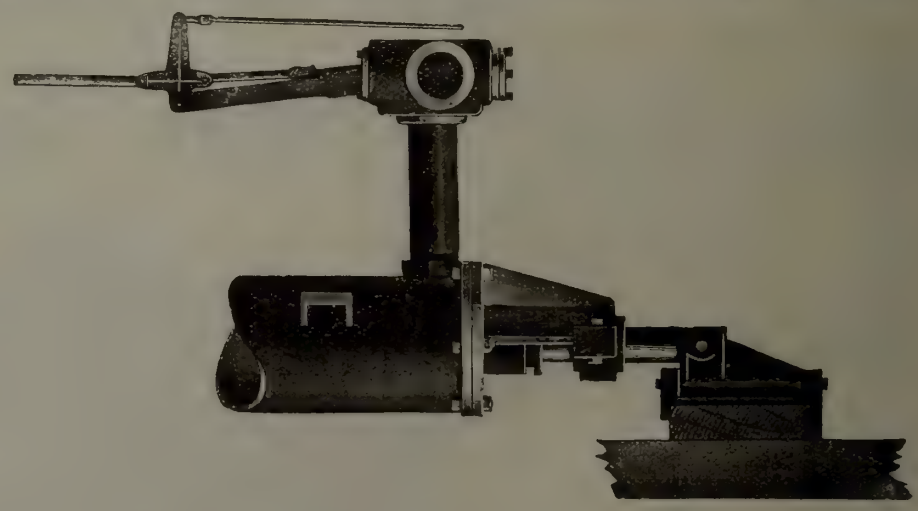
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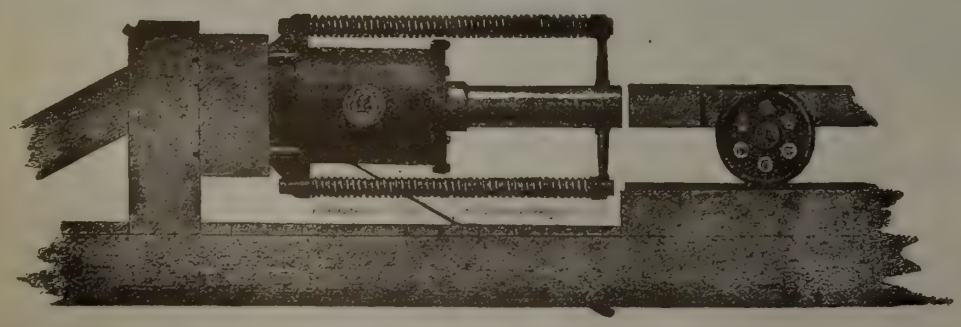
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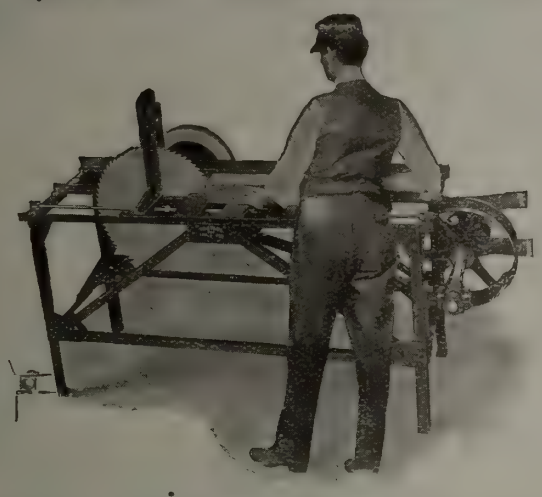
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CAN YOU BEAT IT?

$20 a Day Profit on a $100 Investment



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

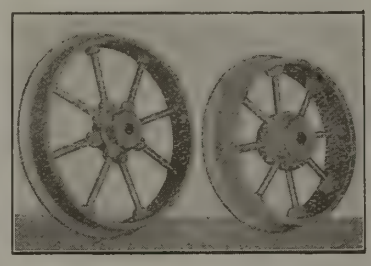
will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs $300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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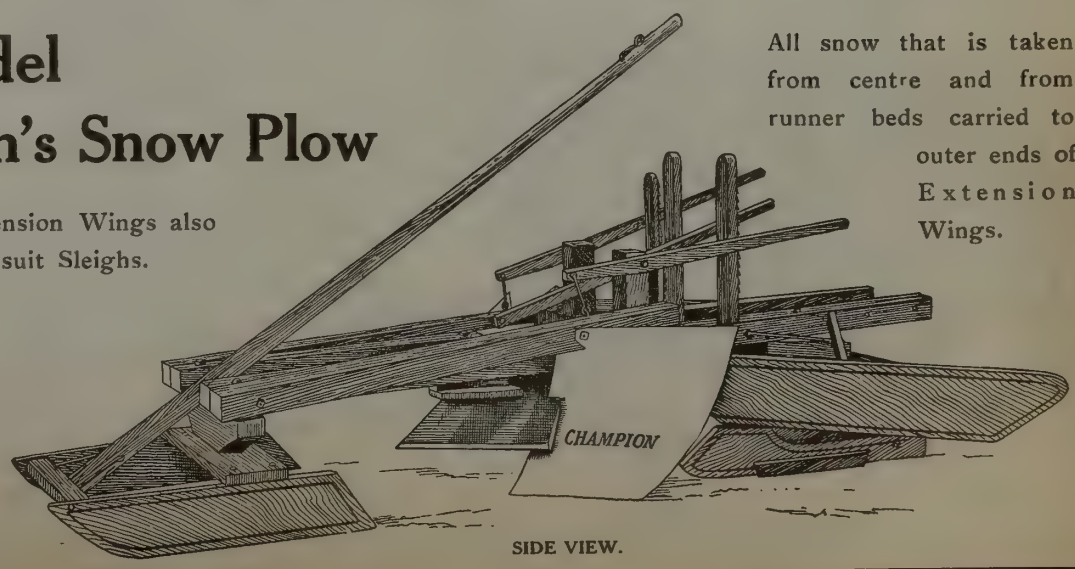
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Seat for driver not shown in cut. Extension Wings also width of Plow made to any width to suit Sleighs.

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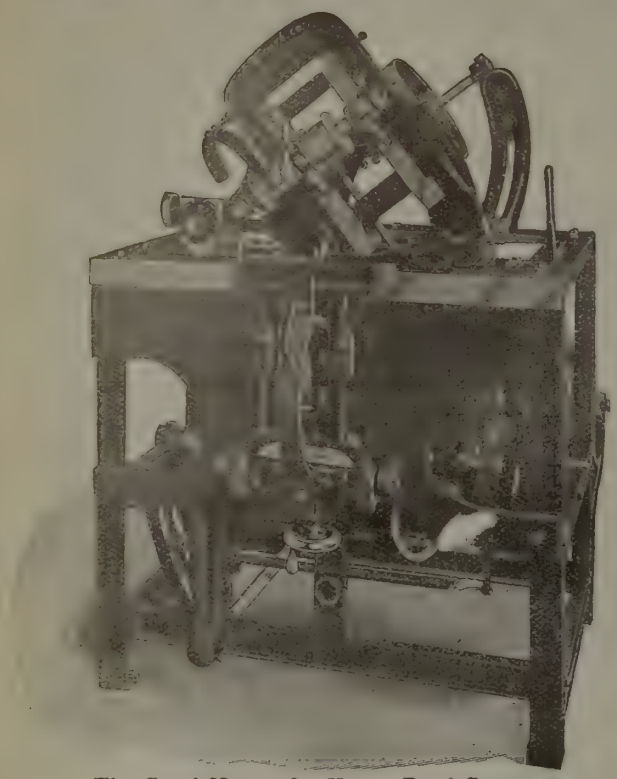


SIDE VIEW.

All snow that is taken from centre and from runner beds carried to outer ends of Extension Wings.

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The Covel No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the most Complete Line of

Automatic Saw Sharpeners
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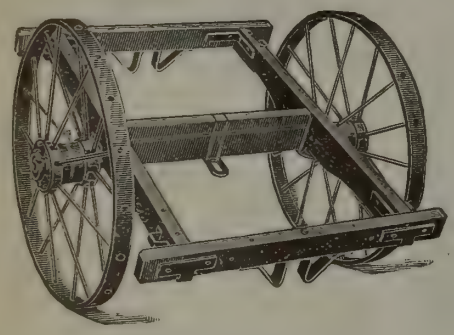
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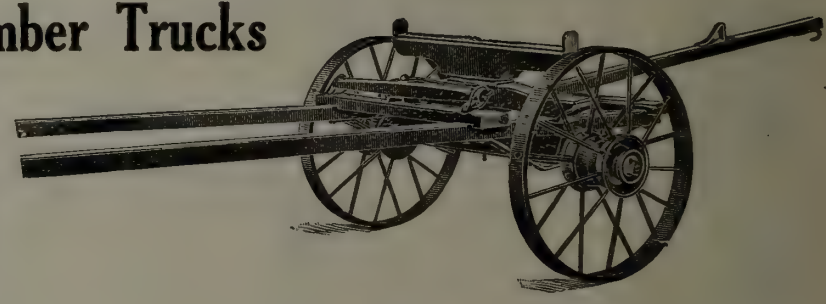
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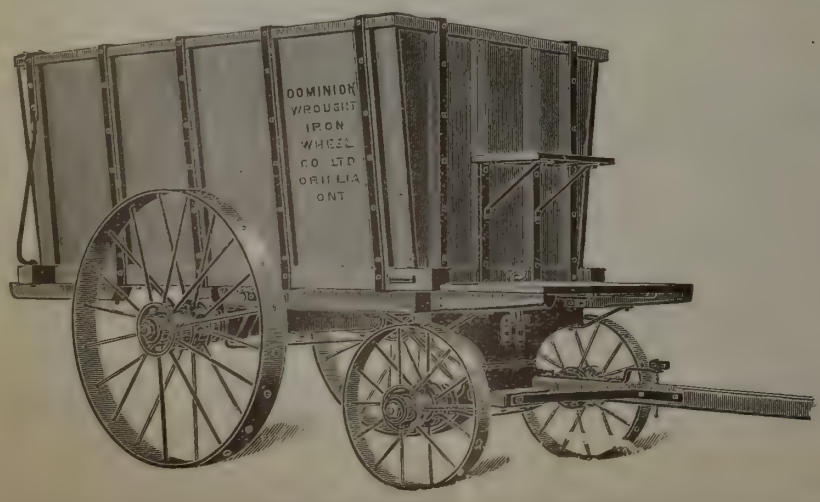
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In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.





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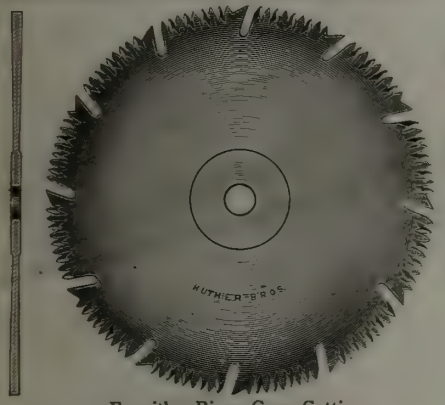
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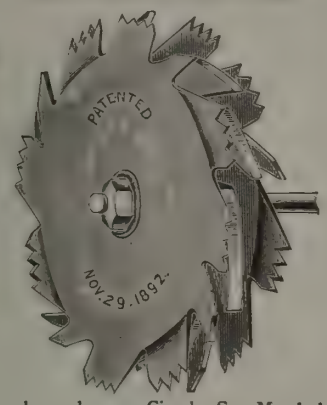
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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Canadian Hart | Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market. Have you got our Catalogue?

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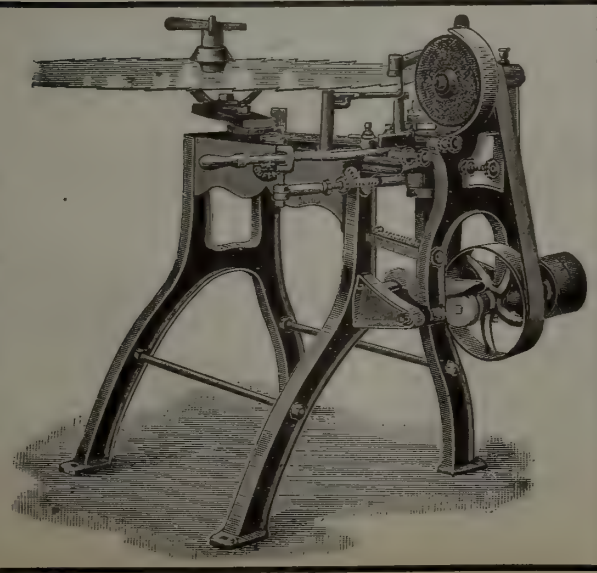
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Limited

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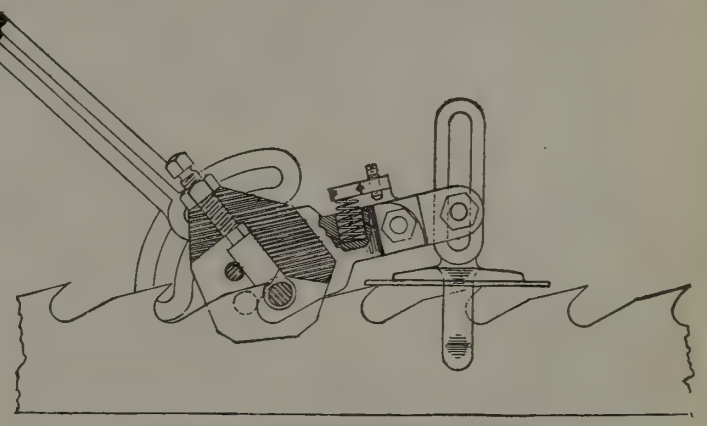
HAMILTON



We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

The sectional view of our swage shows our new spring bracket which permits the swage to tip forward during the operation of swaging. In this bracket we have preserved our compact construction features. It is practically as strong as a solid bracket, is impossible to get out of order, and is easily adjusted to give any amount of spring desired, or to be rigid and allow no spring.

This new feature of Hanchett Swages still further increases the efficiency of a swage which without this improvement has for a number of years been quite generally conceded to have the lead over any other swage manufactured. The spring bracket, in conjunction with the action of Hanchett dies, proves unusually effective in bending the tooth forward so that it may be faced perfectly with little grinding.



Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage.
(Patented January 5, 1909.)

With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

Let us send you our New 1909 Catalog No. 18. It is the most comprehensive and up-to-date Filing Room Catalog in existence. It will interest you. : : : : :

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

Hanchett Swages Do Good Work

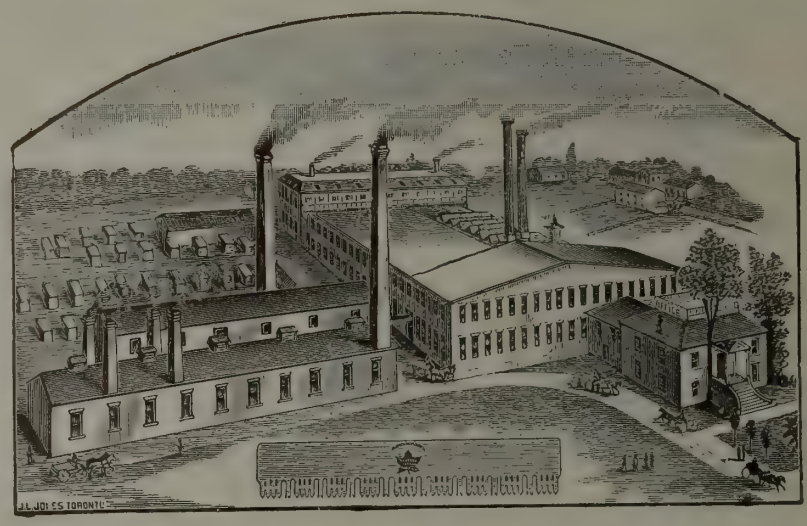
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly & Dietrich

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

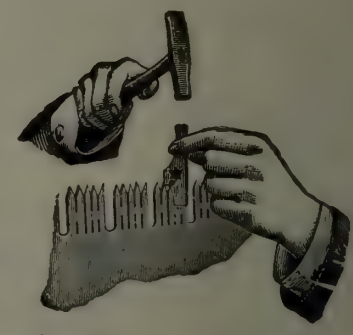
FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

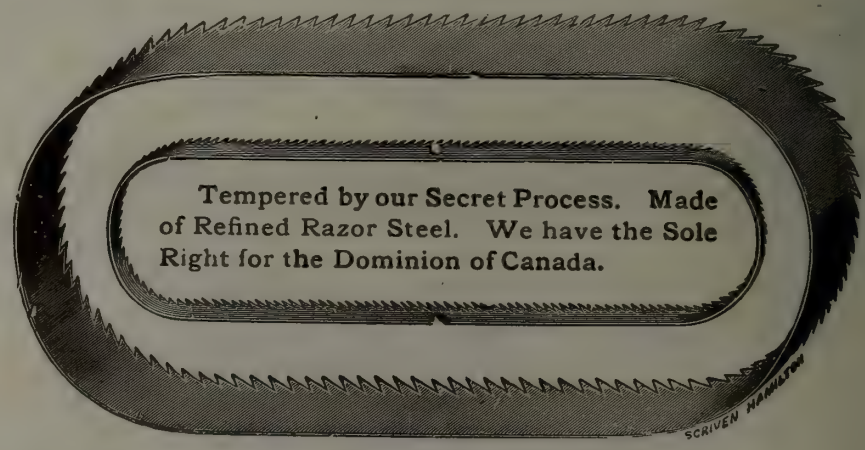
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.



Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

Steam Actuated

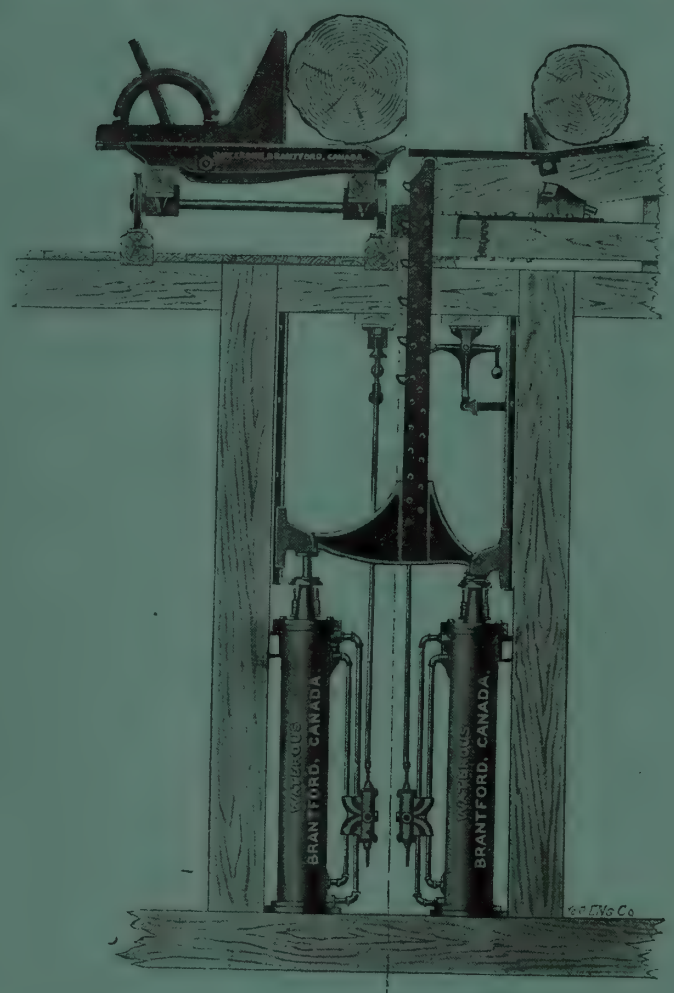
Single and Double

Log Deck Machinery

Our Stationary Niggers are built single and double cylinder, in sizes to fill the requirements of any mill.

The Cylinders are provided with steam ports instead of outside pipes, thereby avoiding leaky joints and loss of steam. They are made 8 in. and 10 in. in diameter, cast especially strong where necessary.

Valve Gearing and Valves of a newer and stronger design. Steam is admitted through a check valve, which regulates the exhaust to provide a steam cushion to the piston at both ends of the cylinder. This eliminates any danger of the cylinder heads being forced out by the piston. The valves operate easily and quickly by one lever only. Valve travel is short and the same distance in each cylinder.



Guide Rods of forged steel shafting, same diameter as piston rods, are carried with one end attached to the upper cylinder head to make the machine more rigid and self contained.

Cross Heads, extra heavy, bored to fit piston rods and guide bars, and provided with patent improved oiling arrangement.

Nigger Bars of cast and wrought steel, wider and stronger than the old style bars, fitted with forged steel teeth, hinged to drop back out of the way as the bar recedes.

New Spring Cushion Floor Plate, extra heavy, constructed to take up shock of the bar on the spring cushioned end pieces. All Cylinders and Valves are **thoroughly tested** before shipment.

NOTE: The accompanying cut has been used merely to show the general arrangement of our Stationary Nigger, as the cuts for our new Nigger, described above, are still at the Engravers.

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Niggers
Kicker
Log Stops
Log Turners
Cant Flippers
Board Lifters
Log Loaders

Write Us for any Information desired - **Catalogues and Prices sent on request**

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REDUCED RATES

Easy Money

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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, January 15, 1910 No. 2

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It is Reliable It Satisfies



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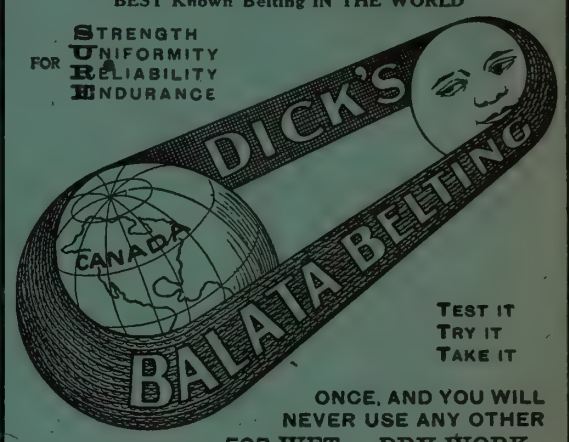
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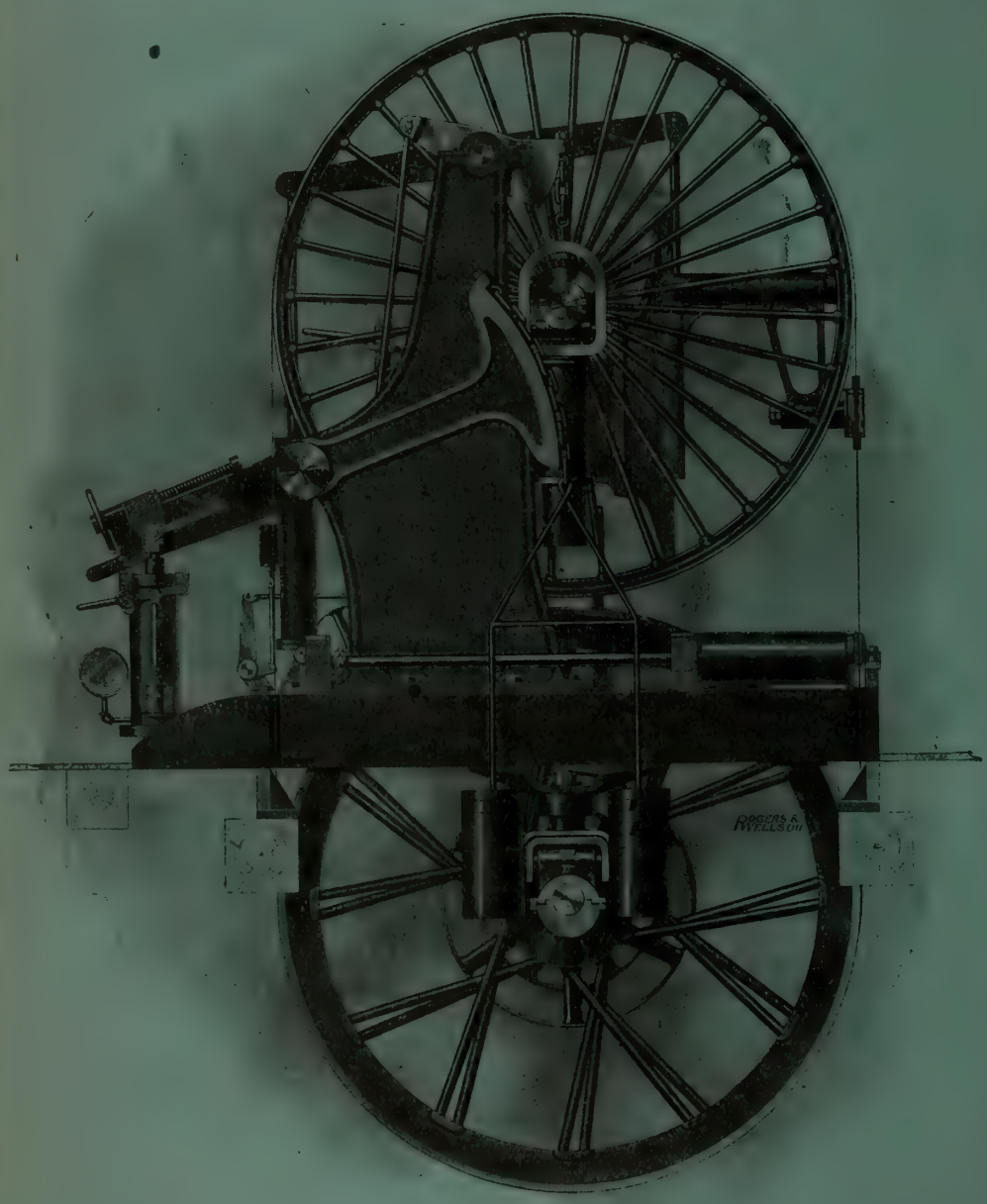
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The application of steam to the band mill is being followed by the same good results that accompanied the introduction of steam operated log handling machinery and steam feeds.

Our band mill has two steam cylinders, one for operating the top wheel and one to raise and lower the upper guide. Being steam controlled, these parts ***must*** move quicker than same parts operated by any purely mechanical device, such as frictions, gears, levers, screws, etc.

This means time saved to you every day—time for you to use in sawing, or, in other words, more lumber at the same operating cost.

The mill is simply and strongly built, and any good sawyer can run it successfully.

If you will notice how the top wheel is supported, you will see that we have entirely eliminated vibration.

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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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Hardwood Flooring

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We have a nice lot of 4, 5, 6, and 8/4 x 12/18 good fine dressing strips and sidings, also a nice line of 1 x 6 and 8 x 12/16 foot mill run.

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BUILDING MATERIAL of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine

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LIMITED
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It is soft and almost as light in weight as White Pine.
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Assorted Widths
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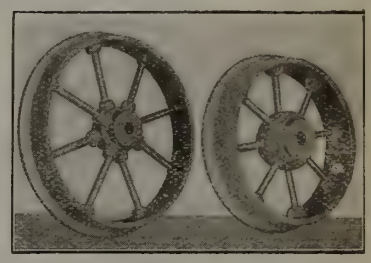
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Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

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Large and Long Timbers for heavy construction work

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6 x 6 to 12 x 12
All Lengths

Joisting

2x6 to 2x12x20 ft. and up
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Specification of above on application

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We have in Stock and Can Ship out Promptly

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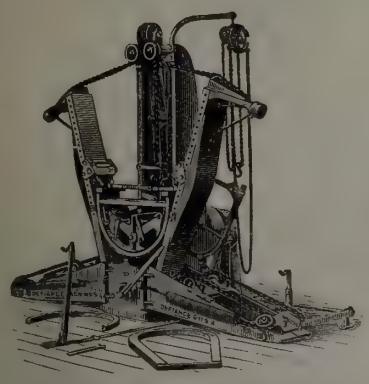
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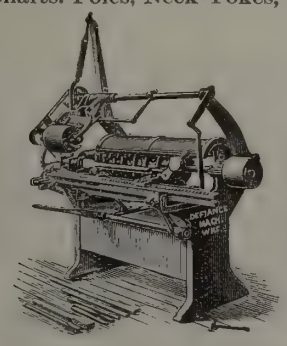
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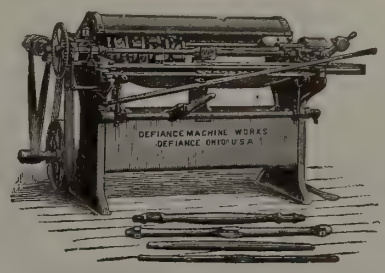
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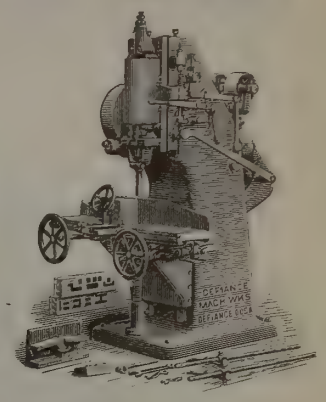
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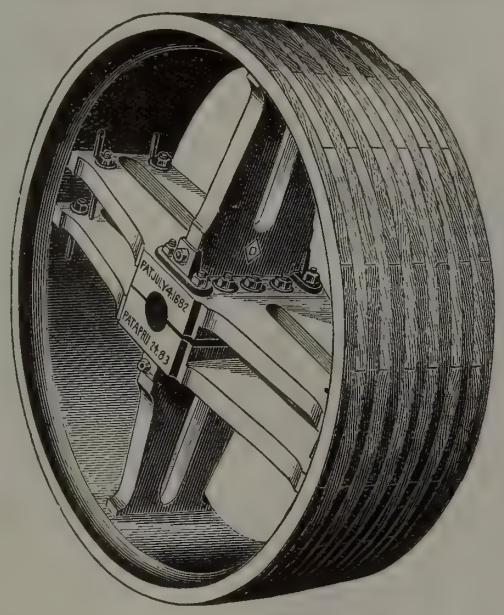
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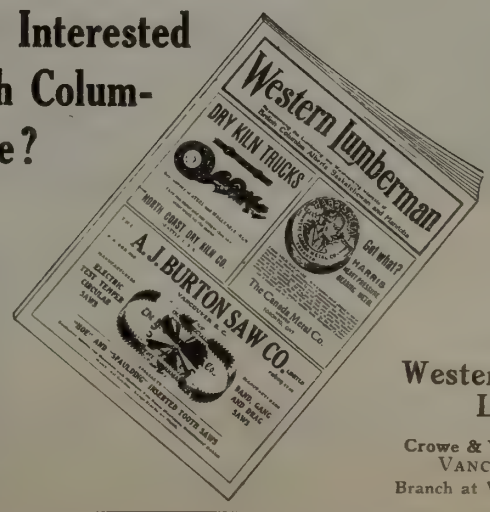
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SLACK ROPE SYSTEM,
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All Important Features Patented. 52 Logging Machine Patents.

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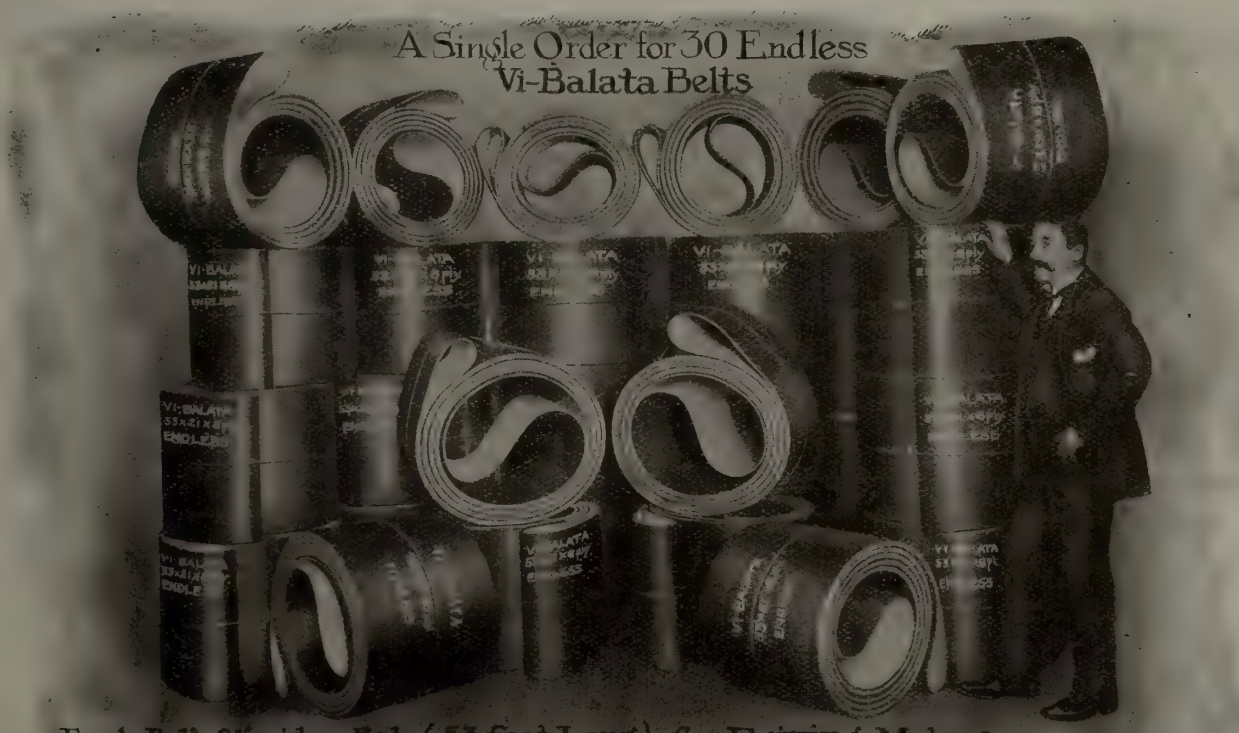
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Received the only Grand Prize

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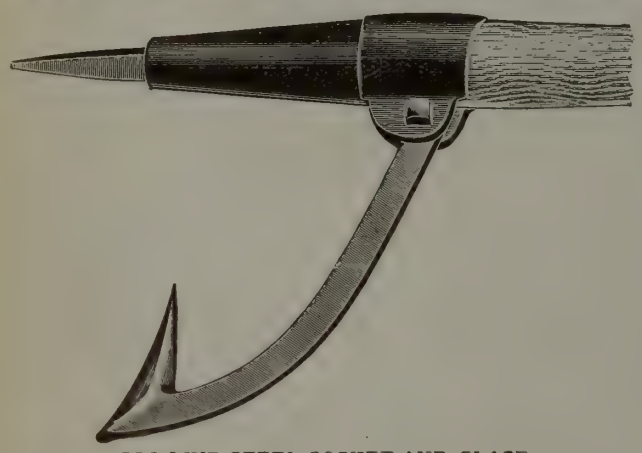
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The highest tribute ever paid mill saws

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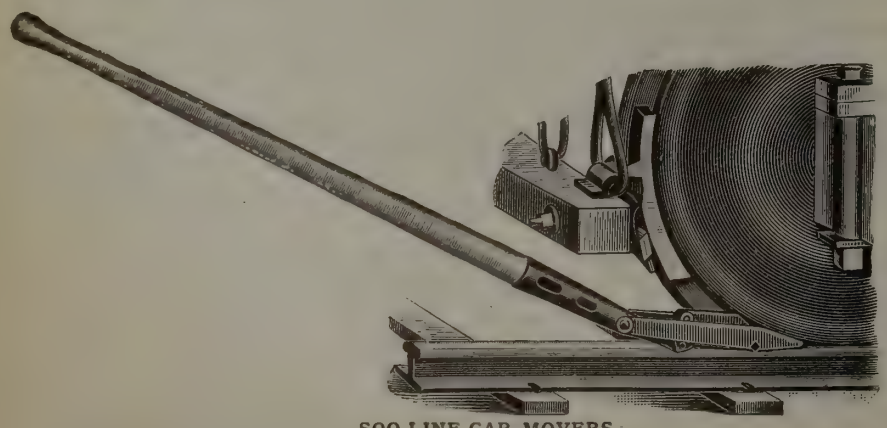
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SOO LINE STEEL SOCKET AND CLASP

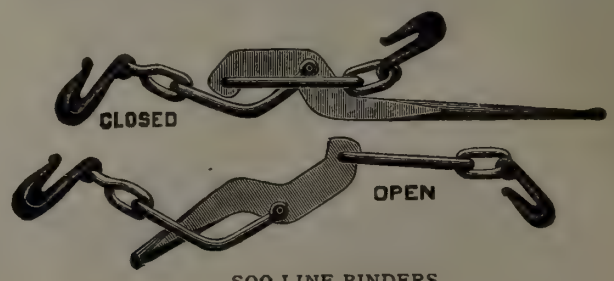
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Our Log or Load Binder is a time saver, and if you have been using one made of malleable iron, you'd better get ours, its all steel hand forged.



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Canadian Logging Tool Co., Limited, - Soo, Canada

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworkking factories, pulp mills, etc., THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisments.

Vol. 30 Toronto, January 15, 1910 No. 2

Antiquated Methods in Lumbering

There are some extremely contradictory views held by lumbermen in Canada as to the conditions which have prevailed of late and those which are now prevailing or to be expected. During the last six months trade conditions have improved rapidly. It took many months for the trade pendulum to return from its adverse swing, but it has come back with all the more impetus added. Yet there are cautions needed, and the purpose of the skeptic is to restrain the over-optimistic and rash Many correspondents of the "Canada Lumberman" have recently given their views on the trade situation, and almost with one accord they join in relating that they have been doing well during the last half of 1909 and expect to do still better in 1910. But in the midst of congratulations comes a communication from a manufacturer who turns out a moderate quantity of stock, and his views are worthy of attention. Probably he is a little too blue, but there is much in what he says which will bear consideration. "No lumbermen," he says, "excepting the large pine holders, have made any money (during 1909). The country is full of small mills which demoralize the market by supplying job lots of partly manufactured lumber, which the owners are usually forced to sell at much less than it cost to produce it. Nearly always they are men who consider they are producing merchantable lumber, by merely dropping slices off the log. Even this is usually done in a very defective manner, because the machinery used is too light and the power also. The operator, too, is seldom sufficiently experienced. Such conditions, coupled with the fact that such mill men are forced to part with their products, from needy considerations, for any price they can obtain, have rendered the business of the legitimate sawmiller probably the worst paid in the world."

Probably there is a modicum of unreasonable pessimism in all this, but aside altogether form the pessimism and from the statement about the sawmillers' profits, there is something to be considered seriously by everyone who owns a mill. Many mill owners are prone to imagine that with a boom of logs and a circular saw they can turn out lumber which will find a profitable market, irrespective of the quality of the logs and the efficiency of the saw. In no other line of business does one expect such unscientific methods to bring results, but somehow or other it is different with lumber manufacturing. Possibly the length of time elapsing between the cutting of the log and the selling of the lumber make it difficult, for the smaller manufacturers especially, to figure their exact costs. Yet there should be no excuse for doing business without a good knowledge of the cost of production of the article made. A fair knowledge of the costs would quickly indicate the remedy to the unsuccessful small manufacturer. He is in many cases using machinery and methods which are out of date and satisfying himself with the production of results which at one time may have been profitamle where labor and materials were cheaper, but which to-day mean ruin. If a mill is equipped with out-of-date machinery or is run on out-of-date principles, its owner should either close up or borrow some money and modernize his plant. By continuing to produce poor lumber with expensive machinery he is only postponing the evil day of failure, whereas if he closed up at once he would not involve anyone else in his trouble, and if he decided to adopt more businesslike methods he would probably make a success of his affairs and be a benefit to the community. In these days of keen competition no one has any business, let alone right, to remain for long, a drag on the business community.

Continued Improvement in Trade

The monthly statistics published by the Department of Trade and Commerce show continued increases in the Canadian lumber trade. The exports of unmanufactured wood during the month of October, 1909, were valued at $5,285,182, whereas in 1908 during the same month the value was $4,065,379. There was, therefore, an increase of about $1,200,000. Of these exports the quantity going to the United Kingdom was valued at $1,604,409, against $1,081,699 in October, 1908. To the United States the exports amounted in value to $3,282,684, against $2,687,826 in October in 1908. Acordingly, it is seen that the exports to the United Kingdom and the United States each increased by about the same amount, although to the United Kingdom the percentage of increas was much greater. This is contrary to the general belief that the exports to the United States were increasing to such an extent as to materially affect the exports to the United Kingdom. Apparently Canadian producers are able at present to supply both markets easily. The increase in exports of spruce deals to the United Kingdom amounted to about 75 per cent, yet the exports of spruce deals to the United States increased from $19,084 to $44,801, and the exports of pulpwood to the United States increased in value from $382,726 to $570,515. The exports of wood pulp to the United States were also increased by about 20 per cent.

The principal increases in the exports to the United Kingdom were as follows: Spruce deals, October 1909, $900,897, October 1908, $540,-824; deal ends, October 1909, $41,695, October 1908, $35,046; joists and scantling, October 1909, $100,220, October 1908, $27,274; white pine square timber, October 1909, $126,351, October 1908, $65,864. To the United States the principal increases in exports of unmanufactured wood were as follows: Spruce deals, October 1909, $44,801, October 1908, $19,084; planks and boards, October 1909, $1,935,977, October 1908, $1,502,288; lath, palings and pickets, October 1909, $244,525, October 1908, $19,978; joists and scantling, October 1909, $106,347, October 1908, $40,031; pulpwood, October 1909, $570,515, October 1908, $382,726

The increased duty on shingles entering the United States has probably been the cause of a decline in this line. The export of shingles to the United States during October amounted in value to $178,199, against $308,921 in October 1908.

For the seven months ending with October, 1909, the exports of unmanufactured wood amounted in value to $32,222,234, against $25,-858,549 in the corresponding period of 1908, and $31,201,779 in 1907. The exports of unmanufactured wood to the United Kingdom during the seven months were valued at $8,738,601. In 1908 the value was $6,982,526, and in 1907 $9,275,751. The trade with the United King-

dom has therefore nearly returned to the proportions of 1907. To the United States the exports for the seven months were valued at $20,573,286, against $16,765,958 in 1908, and $19,038,516 in 1907. There has therefore been a substantial increase in the exports to both countries for the seven months as compared with 1908, but the exports to the United States are increased by a larger percentage than those to the United Kingdom. For the seven months the principal increases were as follows: To the United Kingdom—spruce deals, $1,200,000; deal ends, $40,000; joists and scantling, $160,000; white pine square timber, $100,000. To the United States—pine deals, $20,000; spruce deals, $280,000; planks and boards, $2,000,000; laths, palings and pickets, $360,000; joists and scantling, $170,000; shingles, $45,000; pulpwood, $900,000.

The exports of manufactured wood during October 1909 amounted in value to $495,030, against $544,953 in October 1908, showing a decrease of some $50,000. During the seven months ending with October the exports of manufactured wood amounted in value to $3,071,810, against $2,809,327 during the corresponding period of 1908, and $2,952,292 during the corresponding period of 1907.

The imports of wood and manufactures of wood, non-dutiable, during October 1909, were valued at $565,324, and in October 1908 they were valued at $543,837. The dutiable imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the same period were valued at $277,189 in 1909 and $218,273 in 1908. There was, therefore, a moderate increase in the imports of dutiable and free. For the seven months ending with October the imports on non-dutiable wood and manufactures of wood amounted in value to $4,651,811, against $3,643,650 for the same period of 1908, and $6,873,034 for 1907. The dutiable imports of wood and manufactures of wood were valued at $1,898,722 in October 1909, against $1,422,944 in October 1908, and $2,057,362 in 1907. There has, therefore, been a moderate increase in the imports of wood and manufactures of wood during 1909 as compared with 1908, but as compared with 1907 the figures still show a considerable decline.

The conclusions most readily to be drawn from the above figures are that the Canadian lumber trade is making excellent progress toward renewed prosperity. The exports to the chief foreign markets are increasing rapidly and the trade at home is finding satisfactory markets, as indicated by the only moderate increase in imported lumber.

Government Postpones Proposed Sale of Rondeau Park Timber

As intimated in the January 1st issue of the "Canada Lumberman," there will be no unreasonable haste on the part of Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, in the matter of the cutting of timber in Rondeau Park. The tenders were to have been opened and the matter settled on Jan. 3rd, but so great was the strength of local opinion, in opposition to the cutting of the trees which had been marked, that the Minister decided to satisfy himself thoroughly by a personal inspection, of the extent to which cutting, if necessary, should be carried on. Hon. Mr. Cochrane is a trained forester, and those who are interested in the preservation of the park will be relieved to learn of his decision to proceed only after a personal inspection.

A great deal of nonsense has been written upon this question, regarding the natural inclination of the forestry expert to make a study of the conditions in the park and to carry on active forestry measures there. It is said that the whole area should be left alone, neglected, so that nature may have full sway. Nature is set up as a god for worship and the results of nature are pointed to as justifying a policy of letting the park alone. There would be some reason in this if the place were to be left simply as a museum, but as the public understands the object of such a park, one of its features should be accessibility on the part of the public, and another should be the encouragement of the best conditions for the growth of the trees. It is unreasonable to claim that an ideal forestry reserve is one in which the old trees are encumbering the growth of the younger ones. This may not be the case at Rondeau, but according to the opinions of experts it is the case and there is need for some pruning. If men of the calibre of Hon. Frank Cochrane believe that cutting in Rondeau Park is not only wise but necessary, it will take a lot of argument to counterbalance their opinion. Prof. Fernow, in a recent letter, outlines the situation briefly as follows: "It is possible that under intelligent management such a park can be made more effective, more accessible, more fit for its purpose, namely, for exhibiting nature's grandeur. This may be done, not by a landscape gardener's art, which, as a rule, is formal, but by what I would call aesthetic forestry, which preserves the naturalness, and merely removes the defective and inharmonious."

Perhaps the bottom of the trouble over Rondeau Park will be found in a fear that political favor will be exerted and a friend of the Government found to have secured the right to cut the marked timber. In this regard also the situation falls back upon Hon. Mr. Cochrane, and those who know him will have no cause for alarm along this line. His having decided to proceed slowly is a cause for satisfaction on all sides. Possibly those who tendered upon the marked trees are disappointed, but in the end it is safe to say that the cutting will be done to the satisfaction of the public and that there will be no great loss to the tenderers through having been obliged to wait. Whatever the timber is worth they will probably be well content to pay, and no great expense is involved by the delay.

Factors in Canada's Growth—An English Expert's View

We are pretty well accustomed in Canada to the receipt of encomiums from people of other countries who have admired our business conditions and some of our institutions, and even though the story is an oft-told one, there is comfort to be drawn from its reiteration by one who is an authority and has studied the subject at first hand. The editor of the London "Statist," Mr. George Paish, has recently made a first hand study of the conditions prevailing in Canada, and he finds ample justification for the most pronounced optimism. His views are of interest to all Canadians. "I have visited both western and eastern Canada," he writes, "and am convinced that this country has entered upon a long period of prosperity. From time to time there will doubtless be checks to the prosperity, but these will always come to states which make rapid progress, and the reactions are necessary to prevent inflation. But there is not likely to be even a check to the expansion for several years.

"The primary factor making for progress is the possession by Canada of great undeveloped resources of natural wealth—agricultural, mineral, forestral and piscatorial. The greatest of these natural resources is the vast tract of undeveloped and virgin lands that are merely waiting for farmers to produce a supply of foodstuffs sufficient to support a great population.

"The second factor making for growth is the willingness of Great Britain to find all the capital that Canada can profitably employ, and to supply it at a low rate of interest in comparison with the rates of interest usually required from young countries. Every man of business is aware of the advantage to a country of a banker in a position to supply capital freely for development purposes and the special advantage of possessing a banker who will supply capital in practically unlimited quantities at a lower rate of interest than he charges in other countries. This is the situation to-day: British investors are supplying capital freely for permanent investment in Canada at preferential rates of interest. Hence no difficulty is likely to arise in securing the capital required.

"A third factor of great import is the ability and far-sightedness of Canada's statesmen. They recognize that the essential thing to be worked for is to open up the country and to admit population to the natural wealth. All the energies of the statesmen of the entire country, Dominion and Provincial, are at the moment directed to the extension of railways. This is the platform upon which the ministries have

been returned to office, and it is this policy they are pledged to carry out. Everything possible is being done to encourage and to stimulate railway construction both in prairie districts and between the prairies and the seacoast, east, west, and north.

"A fourth factor of great moment and weight is the world's special need of new sources of food supplies at the present time and the high prices that are now current for food of all descriptions. This condition of affairs is mainly the result of the great expenditures of capital from the South African and the Russo-Japanese wars, an expenditure which prevented for about seven years the normal rate of capital outlay for the purpose of developing the food supplies of the new countries. Inasmuch as Canada is one of the most promising fields of food production, the shortage in the world's food supplies and the high prices of foodstuffs are having, and must continue to have, a great influence in stimulating the rapid settlement of the new agricultural districts.

"A fifth factor exceptionally favorable to Canada is the extent to which the resources of the United States are developed. Canada's slow progress in the past has mainly resulted from the existence of the Great Lakes and a stretch of country of several miles in extent, consisting mainly of rock and water, which effectually cut off the farming districts of eastern Canada from those of the western States. As agricultural development proceeded west, this geographical obstacle forced the pioneer farmers of Canada into the United States. When railway extensions and railway economies made it possible and profitable to raise agricultural produce in Illinois and in the western States, the pioneer farmers of Canada sold their holdings in their own country and moved into the new districts of the United States. Further, when the Dakotas were opened up to cultivation large numbers of Canadian farmers sold their developed properties at good prices to take up virgin lands. Had topographical conditions in Canada been similar to those of the United States, these farmers would have remained in their own country and would have proceeded west as railway science advanced and it became possible to raise foodstuffs for export at an increasing distance from the seaboard. Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas are now highly cultivated and farmers desiring land at low prices have to go still further west. In these circumstances large numbers of the old Canadian farmers who moved west from eastern Canada into the United States are returning to Canada to dwell in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Furthermore, considerable numbers of American farmers are also coming into western Canada. These pioneer farmers are a great acquisition to the new country. In the first place, they have skill and experience in breaking up the land, and in making it fruitful; and secondly, having sold at good prices the lands they had previously made productive, they have secured large profits and they are bringing a large amount of capital, consisting of farming machinery, cattle, furniture and cash into the new country.

"Another factor of no small moment making for rapid development is the fact that the world's unappropriated lands are fast becoming exhausted and that Canada is one of the few countries which can still make gratis grants of fertile land to anyone who will carry out the simple conditions attached to the grant.

"Lastly, the time is favorable for Canada to obtain the large numbers of workmen needed for railway construction, for extensive building operations, for distribution and for industries.

"In brief, every essential to progress is apparently at the service of Canada—natural wealth, a practically unlimited amount of capital at low rates of interest, free markets and good prices for produce, a good supply of skilled farmers and of unskilled labor, together with statesmen exerting all their influence and power to attract capital and labor and to develop the natural resources of the country.

"One of the great influences which prevented the development of Canada in the past has long ceased to operate. The long winters, the coldness and the liability to frost even during summer months, have entirely lost their terrors. Experience has shown that the large number of hours of sunshine pressed into a few months, more than make up for the shortness of the season, and that there is ample time to sow and to harvest the crops. Further, liability to damage from frost and drought is diminishing as cultivation extends. The recognition that the drawbacks to farming in western Canada have been greatly exaggerated is likely to cause the number of incoming farmers to grow steadily greater from year to year. In brief, from whatever point of view the outlook is regarded, the future of Canada appears to be assured."

Insurance Problems—A Profitable Winter Study

The matter of insurance could be profitably considered by mill owners during the winter season, when the fires are out and the plant is idle. A sawmill owner is more vitally interested in fire insurance than probably any other class of manufacturer. He owns an expensive plant, which is highly inflammable in most cases, and upon which the possible causes of fire are numerous. Not only his plant, but his stock also, is highly inflammable, and the possibility of fire wiping the whole out of existence is an ever present cause of anxiety. Mill owners know all this, but are none too prone to benefit from the lessons of the experience of others. Owners of large mills are much more careful than owners of small mills. The latter, however, are the ones who can least afford the strain of a heavy financial loss. A week or two of study upon the subject during the winter months would be advisable.

There are two broad ways of utilizing the advantages of fire insurance. Firstly, one may take out a policy at whatever rate is current upon his risk. Secondly, he may seek to improve his risk. Along the second line lies the true solution of all fire insurance problems. A careful consideration of the situation will show ways of reducing the risk on a sawmill which will induce great savings in premium costs.

Lumber owners or manufacturers are sometimes inclined to think of the destruction of someone else's lumber as a benefit to trade, because it takes just so much lumber off the market. There is no more short-sighted point of view possible. One man's loss is a direct disadvantage to the whole trade. Needless fires retard business and reduce the wealth of the country in a manner which must have a direct effect upon all industry. So widely distributed, however, is the general effect that it is neglected. Only the particular effect, when one's own property is destroyed, carries force to the average property owner. There is no more sane and imperative method of reducing business risks than by insuring against fire and taking every reasonable precaution to prevent it. Small losses are to-day receiving the attention of careful business students as they never did before, yet curiously enough the large and comparatively preventible losses are often neglected. The lumber manufacturer and the lumber owner are both large sharers in the general fire losses. Last summer the losses to lumbermen throughout Canada were widespread and extensive. Canadian lumbermen should be keen to take up any campaign to reduce the annual loss or to lessen the expense of insurance.

Apropos of the cost of insurance, is it to be hoped that no stone will be left unturned to dissuade the Dominion Government from enacting the measure now before it which places a tax of 15 per cent. on the premiums of insurance in companies not registered in Canada. Such a measure would be a calamity to lumbermen. The lumber specializing insurance companies of the United States can give much lower rates than any of the Canadian general insurance companies. No lumber specializing companies exist in Canada as yet and Canadian lumbermen should not be restrained in their right to purchase one of their prime necessities in a foreign market when it can only be had at home from a monopolistic group of insurance companies who make no specialty of lumber protection and so cannot give lumbermen the advantageous rates they deserve. Every lumberman interested should stir up his local member of Parliament on this subject.

Only by systematic and unanimous action can anything be effected in the way of persuading Parliament to go back upon a course which it has already adopted. Canadian lumbermen are so keenly concerned in this matter of securing cheap insurance that it is of vital imporatnce to act at once and with vigor. If they are to be burdened with unreasonably high premium rates for the benefit only of companies registered in Canada, which are in many cases foreign companies, they will be the less able to insure and the less likely to consider insurance as a scientific necessity in connection with their business. The passing of this measure would mean a regrettable step backward.

Reduced Stocks Reflect Improvement in Business

Manufacturers in All Parts of Canada Have Small Supplies on Hand Compared with a Year Ago—Splendid Outlook for 1910 Business

The good demand for lumber in Canada which prevailed throughout the year 1909, has resulted in the mills being now in an excellent condition to carry on a successful business during 1910. The woods operations of the winter of 1908 and 1909 were curtailed in many localities of Ontario and the eastern provinces. This, together with the excellent demand, has resulted in a materially reduced quantity of stocks on hand in the principal manufacturing districts. In Ontario, the demand for the good grades of lumber has been so steady and good that many of the mills, particularly those in the Georgian Bay district, report that their stocks are all sold. Of a total of 51 mills in the Georgian Bay district which have reported the quantity of stocks on hand at the close of 1909, twelve mills reported having on hand 71,320,000 feet of lumber which was sold, and only 17,984,000 feet which was unsold. These mills included a number of the largest ones in the district, and may be taken as fairly indicative of the actual conditions prevailing throughout the district.

The Georgian Bay District

The total quantity of stocks on hand, at the end of the year, as reported by 51 of the larger Georgian Bay mills, is as follows: pine, 249,688,988 feet; spruce, 11,148,955; hemlock, 41,161,353; hardwoods, 8,050,160; miscellaneous, 1,432,200; total, 311,481,656. The most interesting feature of the reports received is the fact that with but few exceptions the stocks on hand are of the middle and lower grades. Apparently everything in the form of good lumber has been sold, and judging from the continuance of the demand, most of that which has been sold has already gone into consumption. Manufacturers also report in many instances that the stocks they have on hand for the winter are being moved out as rapidly as possible. Another point of importance is that in many cases the mills reporting state that their output next season will be extensive. Unquestionably, the firm demand and the satisfactory condition of stocks have encouraged Georgian Bay manufacturers to look forward to a splendid year's business. When the manufacturing season opens, the prospects are that stocks will have been fairly generally depleted. With business expansion and the building increases expected as a result of the good conditions prevailing in 1909. it is not unreasonable to look for a strong and steady demand for lumber from the spring onward. Manufacturers of lumber in the Georgian Bay district are looking for it, and the more hopeful ones are counting upon having orders ahead for a great deal of their season's output.

Ottawa Valley Stocks

The stock of lumber on hand at the important manufacturing points of the Ottawa valley, including eight or ten places between Hawkesbury and Pembroke, is estimated roughly at 300 million feet. This is 100 million less than last year. Most of this stock is in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa, and it is estimated that over 200 million feet is in the hands of middlemen. A very small portion of this belongs to the class above shipping culls. Six weeks were lost in the beginning of the manufacturing season on account of high water, and there was a larger export An interesting sidelight on the latter feature is afforded by a statement of lumber shipped to the old country from the port of Montreal. Nearly all this was deal produced in the Ottawa valley. The total is 114¾ million feet, compared with 108 million in 1908. Watson & Todd, who handled, among others, the Edwards Company output of deal, sent 35½ million feet away, as compared with 28½ million the year before. E. H. Lemay, who handled the McLaughlin Brothers' cut of Arnprior, shipped 11½ million feet, or nearly double the quantity of the previous year. Robert Cox & Company, buyers of Booth's cut, dropped a little over a million feet, shipping 18¾ millions. J. Burstall & Company and W. & J. Sharples shipped 20 million feet between them, dropping half a million each from the year before. Four million of the gain at the Montreal port was made up by shipments not originating in the Ottawa valley.

The stocks of square and waney pine and hardwood wintering at Quebec are given by the Controller of Revenue as follows: square white pine, 29,455 cubic feet; waney board pine, 220,734 cubic feet; red pine, 6,262 cubic feet; oak, 698,097 cubic feet; elm, 88,663 cubic feet; ash, 607 cubic feet; birch, 141 cubic feet; hickory, 1,225 cubic feet.

Reports from Montreal and Quebec indicate that the stocks of spruce and hemlock, being wintered, are the lightest that the lumber trade has witnessed for a number of years. The excellent demand from the United States made the markets brisk, especially during the latter half of 1909, and as a result the exports were extensive. One of the largest exporting houses in Quebec report that without exception the amount of stock wintering is the lowest on record.

The stocks of lumber in western Nova Scotia at the close of 1909 were composed principally of South American order lumber, with a smaller quantity of lumber sawed for the United States market, and some laths. There was not over 5,000,000 feet of South American spruce in western Nova Scotia, perhaps that quantity of United States lumber, principally sawed into New York stock sizes, and about 3,000,000 laths. This was distributed from Digby down the shore of the Bay of Fundy to Tusket, excluding the stocks at Annapolis Royal and Bridgewater. The preparations for getting stock out for the coming season are about of an average.

In the eastern part of the province there was at the close of the year quite a quantity of stock held, principally deals for the English market and United States order stock. The parties in the woods in the east will produce about an average quantity, although the mills on the Atlantic seaboard in the eastern part of the province are not getting out more than 20 per cent. of the usual quantity.

The Nova Scotia Situation

A correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" dealing with the situation in Nova Scotia at the close of the year, writes as follows: "Stocks of lumber on hand in eastern Nova Scotia are extremely light. In fact, the smallest perhaps in 20 years' time. Taking in all the mills to the eastward of Halifax, or between Halifax and the Strait of Canso, and including sawmills on the Intercolonial Railway tributary to Halifax, you could not get 5,000,000 feet of lumber, including refuse and every other description of lumber. In fact, I am inclined to believe that 3.000,000 feet of merchantable lumber of all descriptions would take in everything now on hand. This district usually produces about 100,000,000 feet annually.

"To the westward of Halifax there are also light stocks on hand, but they will be found heavier than in eastern Nova Scotia. This lumber goes largely to South America, where larger stocks are required to get the cargo assortments for such market.

"Eastern Nova Scotia lumber goes largely to Europe, in the shape of deals, etc., whilst from the west, South America, United States and West India cargoes are supplied. The Nova Scotia production, yearly, is about half from the east and half from the west."

A prominent New Brunswick operator in the Miramichi district, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," deals with the situation in that province as follows: "It is becoming a little more difficult each year to get at the stocks wintering, as parties seem to be more conservative about giving this information. As far as we can find out, there are about nine million feet of English deals wintering on the Miramichi. Most of these are owned by English concerns, who will, no doubt, move them first thing in the spring. At Campbellton and Dalhousie there are five million feet of English deals owned by an English concern and five million of South American stock, all of which we understand is already sold to go forward in the spring. At St. John there are from 25 to 26 million feet of English stock, which will probably go forward by the liners during the winter months.

"On the whole, the stock of deals in the province is smaller than it has been for a number of years. The fall was a very difficult season for woods operations. We had a great deal of wet weather. Men's wages are a great deal higher, and all the necessaries, such as beef, pork and hay and oats, are costing more than last year, which we expect will add considerably, possibly $1 per thousand, to the cost of the logs.

"We had very little snow and not much frost up to the end of December. The Miramichi river last year, and on an average for the last forty years, has been frozen over by the 3rd December. It was still open late in December this year. The lumber operations in this district are on about the same scale as last year, which will probably make about 75 million to go forward from here to the English market. This is quite a reduction, as up to a few years ago we shipped from the Miramichi from 120 to 140 millions annually."

Conditions in the West

Everyone in the lumber business in Canada knows the conditions which prevail in western Canada. Prices have recently been advanced materially on two occasions, and the British Columbia mills have been forced to call their travellers in from the prairies. Stocks are reduced to a minimum and the demand is strong enough to give every promise of a record year's business.

The increasing consumption of southern yellow pine in Canada and the northern States makes it an important factor in Canadian market conditions. The great quantity of yellow pine shipped to northern markets has recently acted as a strong drag upon any upward tendency of prices for the woods with which it competes. Canadian producers have

long been on the lookout for any improvement in the southern horizon. Conditions at present are more promising than they have been for some time. Surplus stocks of good Canadian lumber have apparently been wiped out and southern lumber looks as though in the near future it will demand a price both here and in the States which will greatly reduce its importance as a disturbing element in market conditions. Authorities who have long been bears on the yellow pine trade are now in the bull camp and predicting that buyers who delay longer in placing orders will probably be heavily penalized. The demand for railroad material is absorbing the output and will probably continue to do so for several months. Predictions are freely made of increases in prices of from $1 to $1.50, to take place before the end of January.

An estimate of the stocks of lumber on hand at Duluth, Minn., U.S.A., will prove of interest to Canadian lumbermen. The bulk of the lumber manufactured in Duluth is sold early in the season for delivery as soon as it is in shipping condition There is, therefore, very little unsold lumber on hand at the Duluth mills at the present time. A correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" places the stocks on hand at a rough estimate at 53,000,000 feet of sold lumber and 15,500,000 of unsold lumber. The cut of the Duluth mills during 1909 was in the neighborhood of 240,000,000. In speaking of Duluth lumber, however,

Results From Advertising

A Journal's usefulness to its advertisers is measured by results. Below is an example of results from the first insertion of an advertisement in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker".

Hespeler, Jan. 10, 1910

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—

Replying to yours of January 6th we are forwarding half tones of Lucas Panel Belt Sander and Cabinet Planer.

Try and run these in the next issue on the one page, as they are the best pair of finishers on earth.

It may be interesting to you to know that **we have already received seven enquiries from the West, which we can trace up to your paper.**

Yours truly
Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited
(Signed) W. G. Chater
Manager

the custom is to include the inland mills whose stocks are tributary to Duluth, the bulk of which is always handled at Duluth. The annual cut of these mills, roughly speaking, amounts to 525,000 feet, and the cut of a few tributary mills in Wisconsin amounts to 260,000,000 feet. Other small mills bring the total up to about 1,250,000,000 feet. With such an annual output, the small amount of 15,000,000 unsold at the end of the year shows that the trade conditions were most satisfactory.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports contain the following reference to the Swedish lumber traffic: "Large amounts of timber have this year been lying in the Swedish rivers on account of their floating having been prevented through the general strike. It is estimated that at least 3,000,000 pieces of sawing and pulp timber will not come down to the mills this year, and the consequence will, of course, be that the work at the mills will be considerably reduced this winter. The export of sawn and planed lumber also suffered very much from the strike. While during the months of January to September, 1908, there was exported 607,552 standards, the export during the same months in 1909 was only 484,595 standards.

"No material change in the wood market has taken place lately. English buyers are still very reluctant to purchase at the prices now demanded by shippers. But Australia and the Cape have come into the market to quite an extent, mixed white for Australia being quoted at £10 f.o.b."

Canadian Pine in the United Kingdom

An Englishman's Opinion Regarding the Increasing Tendency of Shipments to go to U. S. Markets

The increasing tendency of Canadian pine exports to go to the markets of the United States instead of Great Britain, is attracting much attention in the old country. Undoubtedly, Canadian shippers have recently found much more profitable markets across the border than in Great Britain, and the indications at present are that this state of affairs will be increased, in the immediate future, and will in all probability become a permanency. The English lumber trade papers have recently been devoting much attention to this matter, and in one of them, the "Timber Trades Journal," an interesting letter from a Liverpool correspondent, was recently published, which gives a brief and unbiased view of the situation. The letter was as follows:

"Sir,—Referring to your notes in your last Saturday's issue anent the value of Canadian pine, you very properly point out how the continual advances in price have affected the demand in this country.

"Whilst I hold no brief for the Quebec shippers, who are pretty well able to take care of themselvts, and who for years have played the American buyers against ourselves, I think that your remark: 'In our opinion it has reached the limit, and if any further advance is made it is an unreal value'—to be somewhat wide of the point at issue, as it ignores those economic considerations which underlie the handling of any wood, and Canadian pine in particular. Of all the pines of commerce, the one referred to stands unrivalled in its intrinsic utility for the purposes for which it is peculiarly adapted. Your remarks further overlook the growing competition in the States for this wood. At this time it is not possible to give absolute percentages, but it will probably be found at the end of the year that 85 or 90 per cent. of the product has been absorbed by the States.

"Whilst this condition of things continues, you, sir, will be the first to admit that there can be no finality of value. We hear much about 'Colonial Preference,' but it is the colonies who want the preference, and not they to give one; and, as one of the Quebec men admitted to the writer, 'so long as the States would pay $1 per thousand more than this market, not a stick would he ship here.'

"This is the plain, unvarnished position of the question, and, as your Liverpool correspondent in his report of to-day aptly remarks, 'We need hardly say that the producers in Canada hold the right end of the stick as to prices for next season's shipments.'

"Of course, it must be admitted that this trend will more and more cause the use in this country of Canadian pine to be a diminishing quantity; but, at the same time, it does not affect the point that, so long as the Canadians find this demand for their natural products, the prices must be upwards.

"There is still another factor in the position perhaps not generally recognized—that, although prices are enhanced, it does not follow that the shippers are simply pocketing the difference, as they have constantly to go further afield to secure stocks. The cost of camps is increasing, and then there is the intense competition at advanced prices to secure the right of cutting in the Governmental limits. This is at once a national asset—a lesson which we might with advantage apply to the export of one of our own natural products—coal. It is regrettable that we in this country should so far lose our grip as to commanding the supply of such natural raw products as are absolutely necessary for our industrial supremacy, yet it will serve no purpose to disguise from ourselves the fact. It behooves our capitalists to exploit the world, to find substitutes for such woods as are admittedly commandin gprices which are a bar to their use in this country."

There is no question about the main facts of the case as outlined in this English correspondent's discussion of the situation. Apart entirely from any consideration of preference, the situation is essentially one of profits. If the English markets, from the point of view of profits, were as attractive as those of the United States, there would be no reason for English importers to worry, as Canadian exporters have for many years shown a strong attachment to English trade, but can scarcely be expected to give it such a preference as to interfere with direct profits.

The Fassett Lumber Company, of Fassett, Que., started their large, two-band-saw mill, night and day on January 3rd. The company state that this is the only sawmill in Canada running night and day the year round. It has a capacity of 100,000 feet a day of ten hours. The company are stocking a large amount of logs this winter, about 30,000,000 in all. They have a large amount of hardwood, birch, elm, ash, basswood and pine. They have just finished a very successful year, and believe the demand and price for lumber will be much better than heretofore. The company operate a standard gauge railroad, which enables them to supply logs for their mill at all times. The name of the company was changed on January 1st from the "Haskell Lumber Company, Limited," to the "Fassett Lumber Company, Limited."

Montreal Lumber Market Improves

Quietness Prevails But Dealers are Optimistic—Common Lumber Looking Better

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
January 12th, 1910.

A fairly quiet tone, in keeping with the holiday season, characterizes the lumber market in Montreal at the present time. Returns for the past year's business are in some quarters completed and show up well in comparison with the previous season's figures. The last few months of 1909 were brisk in the lumber business, for which the building operations, progressing as they did almost to the close of the year, were in a large measure responsible.

Market conditions continue to show signs of improvement, and local dealers, both wholesale and retail, are generally optimistic and cheerful. The English market has strengthened considerably and will bear close watching from now on. From the Quebec and Ottawa district the reports received are very favorable, while prices for the 1910 cut have not yet been definitely settled, there is every reason to believe that they will be closed at steady figures.

Common lumber is looking much better at present and several large lots are reported to have changed hands recently. All good grades of lumber are reported very scarce indeed.

The spruce market shows a tendency to strengthen and the different grades are in better demand. Several eastern mills have already closed contracts for their entire cuts.

All grades of pine are in good demand and there is an evident scarcity of this lumber. Dealers are expecting to see material advances in 1910 contract prices on pine.

Laths are reported quite scarce and while prices are not likely to fluctuate until the spring demand sets in, it is expected that there will be an upward movement before the new cut is placed on the market.

Hardwoods are quoted at steady figures and are not particularly active just now. Birch planks are the exception and in some quarters are moving quite freely.

The shingle market continues quiet. New Brunswicks are easier and one eastern firm is offering them 10 cents lower than former quotations. The American market apparently stocked heavily just before the last additional tariff rates were enforced. British Columbia shingles are firmer and some dealers anticipate a stronger tone to the eastern market at an early date. Existing prices are said to be too low for the profitable manufacture of shingles, and several New Brunswick companies have large holdings at the present time.

Dimension timber will rule higher during the present season. A prominent Montreal firm, who are large dealers in this class of stock, anticipate an advance of 5 per cent. over the figures of 1909.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	$27.00 to $35.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	24.00 to 28.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable spruce boards	16.50 to 18.50
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.50 to 18.50
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1¼-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 to 16 feet	19.50 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1⅜-inch x ⅜-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.75 to 3.00
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.15
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.35
Merchantable hemlock boards	14.50 to 16.50
2-inch merchantable hemlock	14.00 to 16.00
Cull hemlock boards	12.00 to 14.00
2-inch hemlock culls	12.00 to 13.50

The recent snowfalls which have been general throughout the Province of Quebec have assured the lumbermen of a good season for logging operations. The snow has been rather late in coming this year and some anxiety was felt on this account, since a poor logging season would mean a large loss to the lumber trade.

Personal and Trade Notes from Quebec Province

Mr. Wilfrid Talbot and Mr. W. Damose, Montreal, were recently in New York.

Mr. George T. Goodfellow, Montreal, is making a business trip through Ontario.

Mr. H. M. Price, of Montmorency Falls, was a recent visitor to Montreal.

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal, is at present on the Pacific coast and expects to be absent for a period of eight weeks.

Mr. H. W. Gross, Montreal representative of the Nagle Lumber Company, of St. John, N.B., is in that city for the purpose of attending the company's annual business meeting and gathering information concerning the extent of eastern stocks.

The Tourville Lumber Company, whose mills are situated at Louisville, Que., have disposed of their entire season's cut of spruce, consisting of between twelve and thirteen million feet, to a prominent Montreal firm. It is understood that this cut was purchased for export purposes.

Mr. J. A. Bothwell, who has been manager of the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company for the past two years, has resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, at Bromptonville, Que. It is understood that Mr. Bothwell has purchased an interest in the Brompton Company and will enter upon his new work at once

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, was in New York recently and arranged for the opening of an office at 1 Madison avenue, to take care of their increasing business in the eastern metropolis. Mr. M. H. Gatchell, formerly with the William, Crombie Lumber Company, of New York, has been placed in charge of this office. Mr. Campbell reports a growing confidence among the New York lumbermen in the business outlook for the coming season.

Wasteful Destruction of Young Trees

The destruction of young spruce, pine and cedar trees, especially for the supply of Christmas trees, has brought out many strong protests. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the United States, however, has given it as his view that this is not a matter of much concern. This brings forth a letter of protest from Mr. O. E. Elsemore, of Toronto, who writes to the "Canada Lumberman" in the following emphatic manner:

Editor, "Canada Lumberman":

The chief forester of the United States, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, does not seem to think the destruction of 5,000,000 young trees annually—spruce, pine and cedar—amounts to much. He says, "they can be grown on a farm of 1,600 acres." If Mr. Pinchot will be kind enough to tell us how many trees of the same size have been grown under his forestry methods within the past ten years, on any number of acres, we will use our own mathematics to show how fast we are gaining on the rapid denudation of the forests.

Mr. Pinchot seems to think the destruction of small trees at the rate of 5,000,000 annually would be small compared with the loss by fire and wasteful cutting by lumbermen. "Even if a famine was threatened," he says, "the proper remedy would not be to stop using the trees, but to adopt wise methods." If he has any of those methods up his sleeve it is high time he shook them out and held them up to the public gaze Mr. Pinchot's consistent forest policy would arrest and punish men and boys who were found cutting small trees on the 26th day of December, and encourage and applaud those found doing the same thing on the 24th day of December.

I notice that some of these scientific foresters are inclined to criticize the Ontario Government's forest policy, but the prudent observer would give the authorities credit under the existing conditions and circumstances, for doing the best they can. There is one thing that seems quite certain to me, and that is, if the small trees are not permitted to grow now, future generations will be found lamentably short of large ones.

Yours truly, O. E. Elsemore.

Ninety million dollars was the contribution of the forests to the exports of the United States during the fiscal year of 1908, an increase of twenty-fold since 1851. This is one of the striking facts told in a bulletin covering a period of sixty years, issued by the Department of Agriculture. The forest product imports have grown even more rapidly. From a little more than $1,000,000 in 1851, they reached more than $100,000,000 in 1908. Wood pulp shows the greatest increase in import. From a value of $5,000 in 1880, it has grown to more than $7,000,000 in 1907. Exports of wood pulp are comparatively small, and are decreasing.

Personal News and Views of Lumbermen

Hon. Chas. E. Oak, lumber merchant of Bangor, Me., visited Chatham, N.B., recently to look after some of his lumber interests there.

Mr. Lindsay, superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company has retired, and Mr. Gilke, of Kalispell, Montana, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Wm. Margach, Crown timber agent at Kenora, Ont., is making a trip of inspection around the various lumber camps up the lake. He is accompanied by W. Smith.

A. J. Sproul, surveyor for the Shives Lumber Company at Underhill's camp, Grog Brook, N.B., recently scaled a pine tree containing 1897 superficial feet of perfectly clear lumber.

Mr. T. Patterson, of the Patterson-Tilley Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been offered and has accepted the position of Vicegerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada.

Mr. C. O. Shepherd, of the Shepherd Lumber Company, New York City, has succeeded Mr. M. W. Teufel, managing director of the Davidson Lumber Company, Bridgewater, N S., in the New York office of the company.

Mr. John R. Pollock, of Flatlands, N.B., was married to Miss Hattie Davidson, of Jacquet River on Jan. 4. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are spending their honeymoon in Halifax. On their return they will reside at Jacquet River, where Mr. Pollock is manager of the Louison Lumber Company.

Mr. J. A. Sayward, of Victoria, B.C., who retired from active lumber business on Jan. 1, was presented by the office staff at the mill with a beautiful silver and oak salad dish. The souvenir was artistically engraved with Mr. Sayward's initials. The presentation was an informal affair, the gift being sent to Mr. Sayward's residence.

T. A. G. Gordon, of Dryden, Ont., has returned from a visit to New York city on behalf of the Gordon Pulp & Paper Company, of Dryden, in connection with the power project of the company, which is being examined by Joseph H. Wallace & Company, consulting engineers. Samuel B. Nesbitt, president of the Gordon company, will shortly proceed to England to negotiate for finances.

Senator G. G. King, of Chipman, N.B., recently visited the Canadian West and has again returned to his home. Concerning the lumber outlook in the vicinity of Chipman, Senator King reports that at present it is not very bright. There are between two and three feet of snow in the woods now, too much for yarding, and the lumber operators are handicapped because of this condition.

Mr. E. C. Mahony, manager of the Royal City planing mill branch of the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, at Vancouver, B.C., who is severing his connection with that concern after a period of service extending over 20 years, was recently made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and illuminated address, presented by the employees of the branch. Mr. Mahony had occupied the position of local manager for the past eight years.

In accordance with resolutions adopted by the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Mr. Leonard Bronson has been engaged to fill the position of manager, and took up his duties on January 1st. The office of the manager will be located in Chicago, it being the most central point for all the different local sections of lumber manufacturers in the United States, the exact location to be announced later.

Thos. Shaw, of Shaw Bros., lumbermen of Dauphin, Man., visited Winnipeg recently on a business trip. He reports that the snowfall in his district is not so great as in and around Winnipeg, and is just sufficient for easy work in the woods. The conditions this year could scarcely have been improved upon. The operations are a little behind owing to the scarcity of labor earlier in the season, but everything is running smoothly now. The camp in the Dauphin district is up-to-date in every way this year, being, for example in one detail, lit by electricity generated from the mills.

Mr. A. Hanken, who for some time past has been superintendent of the sawmill of the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company at Jordan River, B.C., will be in charge of the Sayward mill at Victoria which his company have acquired. While the capitalists who have acquired the Sayward mill are identical with those who own the Michigan Pacific holdings at Jordan River, it is understood that both concerns will be run independently. Mr. Hanken has had over 20 years' experience in the managerial end of the business. For fifteen years he was employed as general superintendent in the firm of Gow & Campbell, in Michigan, and for five years acted in the same capacity for the Hackey & Bonnell Company, of the same place. About a year ago he went to the coast, and since then has been employed by the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company of Jordan River.

Prof Wm. Somerville, who fills the chair of Rural Economy in Oxford University, has been making a study of the forests of North America. In a recent interview he said: "I have had an opportunity of inspecting the forests on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, and I have just returned from a week's camping in the hardwood forest of the southern Appalachian Mountains on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. I find that public interest in the lumber supply of the country is at present very keen, and it strikes me that it is none too soon for the Governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada to be taking the question of forest conservation seriously in hand. On the Canadian side of the boundary the impression left most prominently in the mind is the appalling destruction of valuable timber that has resulted from forest fires—many of these doubtless avoidable. Canada has established a system of forest guards who will doubtless do much to control the fires, and she is also taking steps in the direction of national forest reserves."

Mr. M. L. Foley, who for many years was connected with the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, Hull, Que., visited Ottawa recently, after an absence in the West of twenty years. Mr. Foley, who is an expert for the E. & N. Railway, as well as some London and New York Log Scale, and is an expert on both standing and sawn timber. He is interested in several timber holdings in British Columbia, having located many sawmill sites in the province for outside capital, and is acting as expert for the E. & N. Railway, as wel las some London and New York capitalists. Speaking of the West, Mr. Foley says that British Columbia, the province of his adoption, is going ahead at a more rapid rate than any of the provinces in proportion to her population. The extension of the E. & N. Railway from Wellington to the west coast of Vancouver Island opens up a splendid field of virgin soil, which is easily cleared, and most suitable for root and market gardening. This land can be secured all the way from $5 to $40 per acre, according to the amount of timber standing on the soil. With the completion of the road about the end of next year it is expected there will be quite an influx of small farmers settling all along the line.

One of the officials appointed by the New Brunswick Government to look into forest conditions has reported on the phenomenal growth of spruce in that province. He declares that he has travelled over much of the timber areas of Canada and has never seen anything approaching the phenomenal growth of spruce to be found in New Brunswick and parts of Nova Scotia. In Ontario an abandoned field produces weeds; in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, spruce. In the counties of Kings and Albert, farms abandoned ten years ago are to-day covered with a thrifty growth of spruce, and farms abandoned thirty years ago are to-day carrying a heavy stand of spruce from 30 to 40 feet in height and from six to ten inches in diameter breast high. With nature thus asserting itself, it becomes only necessary for the Crown to repossess these deserted farms and allow them to grow up with spruce. They never should have been allowed to pass out of the hands of the Crown. Action should be taken at once to see that they revert to where they belong. If this is done and anything like proper fire protection afforded, these deserted homesteads will in a few years become valuable timber bearing lands and will add considerably to the public domain.

E. Mallandaine, chief timber ranger and district land agent in the Kootenays for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been granted a two months' leave of absence by the railway company to enable him to take a well earned holiday. It has been several years since Mr. Mallandaine has had a vacation, and the work he has accomplished has begun to tell on his health. In addition to his office of district land agent and chief timber ranger for the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Malladaine has filled the office of chief fire warden for the Canadian Pacific and has had the personal supervision of many fire wardens throughout the Kootenays. As a result of Mr. Mallandaine's explorations the company will know just what they have in the way of timber, agricultural lands and other lands. Hundreds of miles of new trail have been cut that will not only be a benefit to the company, but to the Government and the prospector and others making their living out of the hills. All the streams in this vast area have been measured and their courses correctly plotted, and the altitude of high mountains was also taken. The railway company also have in view the clearing up of large areas of land for settlers and leaving it in such a state that when the land is taken up a crop can be produced immediately without the necessity of stumping and laboriously clearing the land, as at present.

Sturgeon Falls, Ont., reports considerable improvement in the lumber trade. Prior to the last two months the effect of the slump of 1908 was still visible, but during the last two months prospects have brightened and prices are $1.50 to $5 better than last year, while in some lines of stock there is quite a scarcity.

Preventing Breaks in Band Resaws

Some Practical Pointers on Avoiding Accidents —Lessons from Experience—By J. W. Irwin

I have been handling band resaws for one firm about four years with the machine running constantly ten months in the year, and during this four years I have had only three cracks in the saws, two from accidents, one being in the centre of the braze. The first two were caused by the saw jumping off the wheels; by a sliver jamming and making it very hot on the tooth edge and the lower wheel rubbing hard against the back of the saw, case-hardening it. The cracks commenced at these spots, and the one at the braze I can hardly account for unless the tension had got wrong, as it commenced at the middle of the braze at the centre of the blade.

Previous to my coming to this firm they were quite discouraged with their resaws cracking and breaking and could scarcely get anything done. Well you might ask, how do you manage to keep your saws from cracking, as so many band saw filers have all kinds of trouble with their saws cracking and breaking and heating.

First: I keep the saws well swaged and shaped with the shaper, and ground with the automatic saw sharpener. Never file resaws with files, as the least cut with the corner of the file in the blade of the saw will start a crack.

Second: I keep the saw properly tensioned up to the curved gauge with a hammer or rule, properly levelled, and on the back of the saw I carry about 1-32 of an inch on a five-foot straightedge. Then, the saw being in a good condition, I put it on the machine, tighten the saw and take a short true straightedge or square (I use the latter myself and find it the best), open up the rules, place the straightedge against the two stationary rules, then draw in the rules till the straightedge comes quite close to the saw. Then I look closely and see if the straightedge shows straight in line with the saw at the bottom of the rules and at the

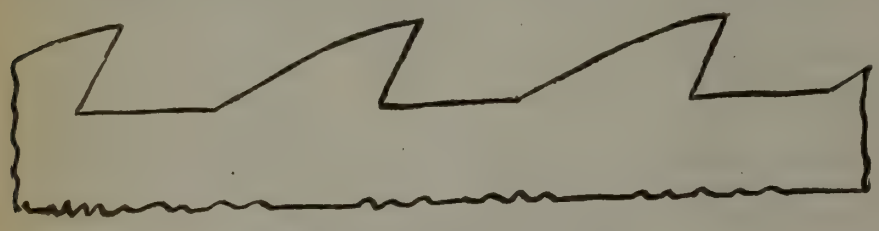


Diagram of a Good Resaw Tooth.

top also. If they are out the least bit it is very hard on the saw and the result will be snaky work and this will cause the saw to become hot.

"Well," you say, "is that all there is to it? I do all that, yet they crack and break."

Third: The last and most important of all, in by estimation, is the proper shape to carry the tooth in a resaw. Many band saw filers will admit this to be a very important part in a band saw. I include a drawing to illustrate this. The tooth for a four or five-inch saw is to be 7-16 of an inch long. The straight space in the throat is to be $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch long with a little curve on the back of the tooth. The teeth are $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch apart. Now this style of tooth is very important if you wish to prevent the saws from cracking and breaking. I introduced them in this factory upon the suggestion of a band-saw man from Quebec who was once a filer and is now superintendent of a large manufacturing concern. He explained to me the reason why they were a success and as I saw through the idea at once, I set to work to put my saw teeth in this style. I find that it worked out very satisfactorily.

The following Canadian patents, of interest to lumbermen, have been issued by the Canadian Patent Office. Information regarding them may be obtained from Russel S. Smart, care of Fetherstonhaugh & Company, 5 Elgin street, Ottawa:

122,341—B. D. Stevens, Beloit, Wis.; holding devices for planer head bits; Berlin Machine Works, Limited.

122,473—E. Smith, Black River, N.B.; sawmills.

Some useful and entertaining philosophy is indulged in by the Berlin Machine Works, Limited, in their monthly bulletin "Berlin Quality," for January. The editor contributes an interesting discourse upon New Year's resolutions. The other pages are made attractive by illustrations and descriptions of a number of the company's excellent wood working machines.

Frand A. Cutting, 79 Summer street, Boston, Mass., has presented his friends again with a fine large calendar, on which the numbers are displayed in large sized type. At the head of the calendar is an illustration of a carload of hemlock bark, which is his business specialty.

Miscellaneous News of Interest to Lumbermen

The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association is to be held at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 23rd and 24th.

The annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association was held at Cranbrook, B.C., on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 14 and 15. A special feature of the gathering was a ball in the Auditorium on Friday night. The committee of arrangements consisted of Chairman A. Leitch and Messrs. Lund, Ross, Adolph, McNab, Watts, Dubois, Staples and Dr. J. H. King.

The Northumberland Pulp & Paper Company, Campbellford, Ont., will install a log conveyor in connection with their plant. The conveyor will carry the rossed wood to the storage yard, and from thence when needed to the mill. It will be supported on trestles 30 feet high and will be 360 feet long from centre to centre. Like all the other machinery at the mill, the conveyor will have direct electrical drive.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Armstrong, M.P., making it illegal for any member of the Commission for the Conservation of Natural Resources, or any secretary, officer or clerk, employed by the commission, to purchase or acquire franchises, powers, mines, lands or timber limits under penalty of forfeiture of the property so acquired and payment of a penalty of $1,000 for each violation.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., now enforce a compulsory examination of their girls' teeth. Every female worker in the match factory has to undergo once a week a specialist's examination. Every defect is reported on a slip which is handed to the patient, and the latter is obliged to have it remedied as quickly as possible. This is in accordance with the provisions of the law of the Province of Quebec, and the object aimed at is the prevention of necrosis of the jaw, a malady superinduced by the action of phosphorus fumes or vapor.

Favors an Export Duty on Pulp

Mr. Thomas Malcolm, of St. John, N.B., in a recent interview gave his views upon the question of imposing an export duty upon pulp, and the situation developing out of the construction of the International Railway. "The International Railway," he said, "is not being built for the benefit of foreigners, and the sooner an export duty is placed on pulpwood the better I will be pleased. The road is being built to develop the country through which it runs, and I would much rather see the lumber used by local industries than carried to the United States as raw material. I believe most strongly in the development of industries in our own country and such development would be of greater value to the International than anything else. Instead of the shipment of lumber to the United States being the chief business of the road, we are doing no such business now, and we are getting more traffic than we can handle comfortably. The chief business now is in connection with the lumbering business, carrying men and supplies. There are 3,000 men in the woods this winter, and operations are being carried on on a large scale. The presence of the railway is a great convenience to the lumbermen in getting in their supplies. Formerly they had to get their supplies in a year in advance, as they had all to be hauled, and this was only possible when the snow was on the ground."

Georgian Bay Prospects are Bright

R. A. Loveland, of Saginaw, Mich., who is identified with extensive lumbering interests in Ontario, referring to conditions in the Georgian Bay district, reports that prospects are unusually favorable. The season thus far has been satisfactory as regards operations in the woods, although at the outset men were somewhat unsettled, but they are now doing good work and there is every reason to expect every sawmill in the district will have a full stock of logs to begin the season with in the spring. Loveland & Stone, at Cutler, will manufacture 30,000,000 feet, and the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, at Thessalon, 20,000,000 feet next season. There is very little good manufactured pine on the mill docks remaining unsold at the present time in that district.

Not only have large blocks been sold, but contracts for sawing millions of feet for delivery during the season have been made by sawmill men with dealers in the Saginaw valley, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Tonawanda and other eastern points. Good pine lumber is high and there is reason to expect that the better grades will bring still higher prices next season, for the reason that wages and supplies are considerably higher than usual. Lumbermen state frankly that, aside from the stumpage cost, the expense of getting pine logs to the mills is not less than $12 and $13 a thousand feet. When sawing, loading, freights, etc., are added, it is seen that if the manufacturer gets any reward for his industry prices must be stiff. Then, too, only a comparatively small portion of the timber will cut lumber of the better grades. Some Saginaw valley lumbermen operating there state that they are leaving the low grade timber in the woods, as they can not put it into lumber and come out whole on the deal.

John McLean, of the Port Moody Shingle Company, paid a visit to his old home in Caribou, Me., recently. On his way to the east, he stopped in Toronto and called on a number of his friends among the trade.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

An Enterprising Dealer—Leaks in the Lumber Business

A Retailer of Wide Experience



Wm. A. Hagerman, London, Ont,

One of the best known wholesale and retail lumber dealers in western Ontario, is Mr. Wm. A. Hagerman, of London, Ont., who belongs to a family which has been identified with Ontario from its pioneer days.

The subject of this sketch was born at Hagerman's Corners, Ont., in the township of Markham, in the year 1852. He comes of U. E. Loyalist stock, his grandparents having been U. E. Loyalists. The place of his birth was deeded from the Crown, to his great grandfather, about the year 1790, and the two hundred acres then acquired is still held in the Hagerman name by -two uncles.

At the age of eleven William Hagerman removed with his parents to the township of McGillvray, where his father had taken up some bush land, from the Canada Company. It was there he saw the giant white oaks felled, hewn into square timber, and hauled to the the railroad to be shipped to Quebec, and as it would require four or five good teams of horses or oxen to handle some of these large sticks, one will gather a very good idea of their size. It was there also that his young mind was inspired to be a lumberman, if he grew to be a man. Hemlock timber was in abundance, as well as oak, beech, birch, maple and cherry, and was of very little value in those days. It was burned in the log heap to clear the land.

Young Hagerman's chances for schooling were not of the best. He had three miles to walk to reach the old log school, and this would be for about four of the winter months. In the spring, summer and autumn months he was kept at home, helping to clear the new land, and to gather in the harvest, which was hard work in those days before the advent of modern machinery, as everything was done by hand.

At the age of eighteen he started out to face the world, spending the first winter in a lumber camp, owned and operated by the late Dr. Hunter, in the township of Whitechurch. The following spring he returned to his former home, and helped his brother to clear the land. The winter season was spent in the lumber woods.

In April, 1883, he removed with his wife to Michigan, and worked in a sawmill, owned and operated by the late William Peter, but as he preferred Canada to a foreign country, in September, 1883, he returned, settling in London, Ont., securing a position with the Bennett Furnishing Company, as yard foreman and lumber inspector, and remaining with them about four years.

In order to better his condition, and become better posted in the lumber business, Mr. Hagerman engaged with Mr. F. G. Rumball, travelling for him for one year. In 1888 he started in business for himself, in the wholesaling of hard wood lumber, buying and selling in car lots only. He gave his business his whole attention, and soon gained a good connection. In 1899 he purchased some property on Queen's avenue and opened a retail yard, handling hardwood, as well as pine and hemlock lumber, and worked up a good business. Since then Mr. Hagerman has built upon his properties formerly used for his lumber yard

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How to Prevent the Leaks

Success in manufacturing depends as much on watching for detail technicalities as upon a basic knowledge of business conditions. Both are essential. And these little points, which must be watched, spell success or failure in any line of manufacture. The head of a manufacturing business must discover and catalogue the weak spots where profits are likely to leak away.

Raw material buying offers the first big loophole for leaks. You must have more than a knowledge of lumber—or of steel or textiles or coal—whatever you buy. Some managers give to the lumberman a profit which rightly belongs to the mills, because they buy only in small quantities for immediate demand.

Labor must be carefully supervised. Wages cover many leaks. Piece work time records are valuable, but on many orders, except the large ones, are costly and often misleading in mill work. It is economy to hold good men. Poor workmen are responsible for rejected work.

Ordering work into the shop carelessly is responsible for heavy manufacturing costs in many lines. Arrange work so that each department is busy and not waiting for jobs to come through. In the effort to work to capacity, however, don't figure too low on jobs.

There is a balance to be struck between the cost of idle departments and the cost of making and selling the goods. Departments can often be kept busy by arranging stock work to fill in the gaps.

Manufacturing details naturally must be followed closely. Bad cutting—too much kindling wood—is uneconomical. But too much labor can be expended in sawing small pieces. Here is another chance to balance the cost of two methods of procedure. Some of this cutting loss is due to errors in billing work into the shop. Unskilled men, as a consequence, waste time in figuring details.

Lack of cost knowledge is a basic cause of an unsatisfactory inventory. Don't figure a job without having sufficient details. Guesses at values, without knowing the exact amount of labor required, cause many losses. Few men, also, have a proper knowledge of their general expense. This results in many a profitless job. The lump quotation, too, causes heavy losses. All quotations should be made on a basis of all millwork required.—C. J. True, in "Factory."

A Well Equipped Lumber Firm

The most important matter for a retail yard owner to consider is the securing of good stocks. Energetic methods and good stocks will ensure success anywhere. A properly equipped lumber yard and planing mill finds it necessary to supply itself with various kinds of lumber that are produced in the States, and should be glad to know of dependable concerns who handle such products, and upon the reliability of whose shipments they may depend.

Among the shippers who are catering to such trade, the firm of Wistar, Underhill & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., stand high, and in the past three or four years have made many good friends among Canadian buyers. This firm make a specialty of such hardwoods as poplar, quartered oak, plain oak, chestnut and gum. They also handle extensively the output of first class mills manufacturing cypress, longleaf and shortleaf finish, flooring and ceiling, as well as longleaf yellow pine timbers. They have their own lumber yards, in which they carry well rounded stocks at Nashville, Tenn; Crandull, Tenn.; Dugdale, Va.; Warrior, N.C., and Evergreen, N.C.

Frederick S. Underhill, of this firm, is a native Canadian, claiming Montreal as the place of his birth, in which town he spent his early years. He is personally known to many Canadian lumbermen and has been actively identified with the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, of which organization he is a trustee. He has also been honored by serving for several terms in the office of the 2nd vice-president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Mr. R. Wyatt Wistar and Mr. Thomas N. Nixon, of this firm, are lumbermen with many years of practical training and experience.

Mr. James W. Anderson, one of the principal sales representatives of the firm, was brought up and educated in London, Ont. He is well known to many lumbermen and millmen and visits his Canadian friends three or four times each year.

Mr. W. J. Anderson, the resident Canadian representative of the firm, has lived in London, Ont., for the past 25 years. He has represented Wistar, Underhill & Company in Canada for about three years and has made many friends for himself and his firm. Mr. Anderson has paid several visits to the mills. These visits enable him to understand fully the various stocks that he has to offer.

By a judicious system of disposing of its timber lands the Province of British Columbia has gradually built up an enormous annual revenue. As the demand for timber lands increased the number of licenses to cut timber grew correspondingly; the stumpage increased, and in every part of the revenue from timber the amount turned into the Government treasury jumped. In 1908 the revenue of the province timber department from all sources totalled $2,658,381.39. This enormous sum partment from all sources totalled $2,658,381. While it is not expected that there will be any great increase in this amount during 1909, for the reason that no new timber licenses are being issued, it is safe to say that the figures of 1908 will be equalled if not surpassed. The revenue from each timber license is an annual one until the timber is cut—the rate being $140 per square mile on the coast and $115 in the interior of the province, besides which the Government collects 50 cents for every thousand feet of timber sawed. Thus the Government is assured of an enormous annual revenue with practically little expense at collecting.—The Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

A Novel Improvement in Logging Machinery

The development of the steam skidder and loader during the past five years indicates that, like the automobile, it has came to stay; and that the operator who keeps his eye on the cost sheet cannot afford to continue the use of old methods. Any engine of sufficient power will skid a log and load it. How many it will load in a day, however, depends on many things outside of the engine itself.

The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, of Detroit, Mich., have recently brought out a combined skidding and loading machine, built



Combined Skidding and Loading Machine—The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit.

for the Ingram-Day Lumber Company, Lyman, Mich., which has a number of novel features, all of which, they assert, have proved to be distinct improvements. The machine, excepting the loading boom, is constructed entirely of steel. It is what is known as the straddling type — that is, it straddles the track, resting on blocking and is raised and lowered by means of power-operated hydraulic jacks of ample capacity, to ensure rapid action.

The skidding is done by means of a Russel special heavy duty logging engine, cylinders 9-inch x 11-inch, 150 pounds working pressure



Combined Skidding and Loading Machine—The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit.

There are three skidding drums, 30-inch diameter, 30-inch face, two of which only are in constant use, the third being only used in case of a broken line to avoid delay while splicing. This engine is also equipped with two drums for tightening the guy lines—and drum for a car spotting line.

On the front end of the machine is a skeleton steel tower from which is suspended a vertically hinged jib, or triangle, from which the skidding sheaves are hung at the outer end, on each side of the jib, just over the skidding sheaves, is a guy line sheave. The two guy lines are made fast, one on each side of the machine, to any convenient stump or tree entirely without regard to their relation to each other, the lead of the lines may be backward approximately to an angle of 45 degrees from the centre line of the machine.

The guy lines lead through the sheaves on the end of the hinged jib, through sheaves on the tower to two friction driven power operated drums on the skidding engine. The connection of the hinged jib at its upper end to the tower is not rigid, being provided with a spring arrangement similar to the draft rigging on a car. The company claim that by this arrangement the following advantages are secured: first, there can be no interference between the skidding lines and the guy lines; second, the guy lines cannot possibly interfere with the loading boom; third, all strains due to skidding are absorbed by the guy lines; fourth, all shocks are softened by the spring attachment of the jib; fifth, an operator standing on the deck of the machine watching the hinged jib can bring it into an exactly central position with an equal strain on each guy line; sixth, should one guy line stretch they can be equalized without any delay to the skidding or loading; seventh, should a guy line break the jib will swing into the line of pull of the skidding line, relieving the tension on it, and allowing the leverman time to release his friction before any strain is transmitted to the tower of the machine.

The loading boom is of the swinging type, having a hinged connection at its lower end to a turntable on which the loading engine is mounted and its outer end supported from the top of the tower.

The loading engine has two 8 x 10 cylinders for 150 pounds working pressure, and three drums, one operating the loading line and the other two for swinging the boom, by means of two wire ropes leading through sheaves, supported on a steel frame projecting from the front of the tower.

The swinging of the boom is controlled by one lever and the company claim that the action is quick and certain—the boom being locked in any position by placing the operating lever in a middle position. When the machine is being moved the loading boom is locked in a central position by a foot brake.

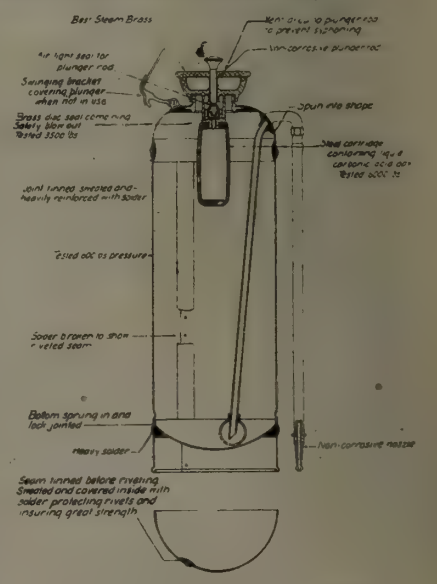
As the capacity of a skidding and loading machine must largely depend on the proportion of working hours it can be kept at work skidding and loading, the designers of this machine had in mind the production of a machine with which a maximum amount of time would be consumed in work that would count for results and a minimum consumed by time lost in moving or in delays caused by the interference of guy lines and between skidding lines and loading boom.

The accompanying illustrations clearly show how this has been accomplished, and advices from purchasers of the machine express the highest satisfaction with its operation, design and construction.

A Fire Extinguisher which will not Freeze up.

The illustration published herewith is of a hand fire extinguisher which should find much favor among samwill owners. The chief objection to hand fire extinguishers of the ordinary type has been that the contents freeze at slightly below the freezing point of water, which renders them not only useless but oftentimes damaged beyond repair.

The Arctic, being charged with calcium chloride dissolved in water, will not freeze in a temperature as low as 30 to 40 below zero. This solution is also more efficient than water as a fire extinguisher. The expelling force consists of three ounces of liquid carbonic acid gas contained in a steel bottle which has been tested to a pressure of 6,000 pounds.



Arctic Non-Freezing Fire Extinguisher.

The operation is simply to press with the hand a steel plunger. This plunger has a fine point which pierces the seal of the steel bottle and liberates the gases, generating sufficient pressure to send a stream of water at least 50 feet. The mechanism is very simple, there being no valve springs or levers to get out of order.

This extinguisher will appeal as an ideal equipment for exposed

places where it is impossible to keep the buildings heated at all times, or where there is no heat, and for this reason will be especially suitable for sawmills

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Archer & Gerow, 8 Temperance street, Toronto, who are putting this extinguisher on the market.

Prominent Lumbermen Called by Death

Henry Hilliard, one of the best known business men of St. John, N.B., who was extensively interested in lumbering, died at his home on Dec. 22nd from complications following a severe cold. Mr. Hilyard was a son of the late Thomas Hilyard, who, in his day, was one of St. John's most prominent shipbuilders and laid the foundation of the Hilyard firm, which became one of the largest and best known in eastern Canada. Mr. Hilyard was born in 1847 and was consequently sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. He received his early education at the St. John schools and supplemented this with a professional course at Harvard University Law School, graduating with the degree of B.C.L. in 1870. Returning to St. John, he continued to prosecute his legal studies in the office of Byard & Thompson—then a well known legal firm at that place. He was admitted an attorney and afterwards went to England. On his return from England he associated himself in business with his father, and upon that gentleman's death succeeded to the business with his brother, Thomas Hilyard, conducting the firm as Hilyard Brothers. This firm engaged first in shipbuilding, and a number of wooden ships, famous in their day, were built by them. Of late years they have devoted their attention to the lumber manufacturing business and sawmill operations.

Mr. Hilyard is survived by his wife, one son, four brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Thomas, who was associated with him in buiness, Arthur and Herbert Hilyard, of the Dalhousie Lumber Company, and William Hilyard, of Florida.

Mr. Hilyard left an estate valued at $77,000. His share and interest in the firm of Hilyard Brothers is to go at once to the son, so that he may succeed his father as partner.

Mr. James L. Burton, one of the best known lumbermen of Ontario, died on January 4th at his home in Barrie. Mr. Burton was formerly in partnership with his brother, Mr. Martin Burton, of Barrie, but severed this connection a few years ago when a company was formed which included Mr. J. L. Burton and his son, Major Frank Burton. Mr. Burton, who was 62 years of age, was born at Millbrook, county of Durham, in 1848. He located in Barrie when he was 20 years of age and engaged in the lumber business. In addition to his extensive lumber interests, Mr. Burton was a large shareholder in the new Parry Sound Chemical Works. Mr. Burton also took a lively interest in municipal affairs and served the town of Barrie as deputy reeve for several years. In 1889 and 1890 he occupied the position of reeve. Mr. Burton had been more or less of an invalid for about twelve years, since sustaining a fracture of one of his legs, which never united. Several weeks previous to his death his illness became critical and the end was not unexpected. He leaves a widow and one son.

Oliver Harper foreman of the milling department in T. A. Burrows' sawmill, near Grand View, Man., was accidentally killed recently. Mr. Harper was a promising young man, well known in the Dauphin district. He came originally from Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of Mr. Burrows three years ago, remaining with him ever since and working himself up from the duties of an ordinary workingman to those of bandsaw filer and foreman. He had a reputation for honesty and reliability which made him many friends. He is survived by a widow and four children.

F. C. Whitehouse died at Topsham, Maine, recently. Mr. Whitehouse was head of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, an American concern, which a few years ago invested a quarter of a million dollars in lumber property in St. John county, erected a mill, constructed barges, and has been making large annual shipments of pulpwood to mills in Maine.

Mr. J. E. Clement, Provincial Crown Timber Agent, died on Jan. 6 at Montreal, Que., at the age of 79 years. Mr. Clement had been ill for several weeks. He was a native of St. Hyacinthe, and went into business at an early age. For several years he was a leading merchant of St. Johns, Que. Ten years ago he was appointed Crown timber agent. Mr. Clement leaves nine children, three sons and six daughters.

George Mann, inspector for the Bradley Lumber Company, of Hamilton, Ont., was instantly killed by a M.C.R. express, one mile east of Hagersville, Ont., on Jan. 5. He had been to the bush to inspect lumber and was walking back on the track.

Mr. John H. Whitten, a well known and wealthy will owner of Manchester, and formerly of New Brunswick, died suddenly at Manchester on Jan. 5.

The Pioneer Lumber & Implement Company, of Moose Jaw, Sask., have disposed of their business to Mr. Frank J. Grobb, a member and partner of the firm. Mr. Grobb intends to carry on the business as heretofore.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Suit Between Game Club and Loggers—Interesting Freight Rate Case in the United States Courts

Inteference with Game Club—The appeal taken by the Riviere Ouelle Pulp Company against the judgment rendered by Judge Cimon in favor of the Ste. Anne Fish & Game Club, was recently maintained in the Court of Appeal and the decision of the lower court reversed. This was a case arising out of the damming of a lake by the appellant company, for the purposes of driving logs. The Fish & Game Club contended that the erection of this dam backed up the waters of the lake to high level, and interfered with fishing on the lake and hunting of deer. They accordingly entered action in the Superior Court against the Riviere Ouelle Pulp Company and their contention was maintained by Mr. Justice Cimon.

Suit to Compel Payment—William J. McDonald, Hamilton, Ont., has issued a high court writ against Hugh S. Brennen, of Hamilton, to compel him to pay to the Bank of Hamilton $7,500 under an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant by which Mr. McDonald sold and transferred to H. S. Brennen 120 shares of stock in the Mississauga Lumber Company, Limited, in consideration of Mr. Brennen agreeing to pay the indebtedness of Mr. McDonald to the Bank of Hamilton of over $10,000. The agreement was in writing and was dated Dec. 31, 1906. Since that time it is alleged that Mr. Brennen has not paid any of the money to the bank, and the bank officers are pressing Mr. McDonald for a settlement. He, in turn, is proceeding against Mr. Brennen.

Injury to Logging Employee—A verdict for the defendant has been rendered in the case of Elmer Hunter against the Anderson Logging Company, which was heard before Mr. Justice Morrison and a special jury of eight at Vancouver recently. The plaintiff lost an eye as the result of an accident while working for the Anderson Logging Company at its camp on Vancouver Island. Hunter was holding up a piece of wire which was being cut on the edge of an axe by another man using a hammer. As the hammer came down a chip of steel broke off and struck Hunter in the eye, which had subsesuently to be removed. Hunter sued for unstated damages under common law and the Employer's Liability Act, but the jury found that the employer was not liable. He may still seek damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Payment of Camp Employee—A shantyman named Isaac Moher, of Peterboro, sued Wm. Creswell, a lumberman of the same place, for balance of $16.66 alleged to be due him for work done in camp. He alleged that he had been engaged at $26 to $28 per month. Defendant claimed that the agreement was for $20 to $26 per month, the exact amount to be settled when the man had shown his capacity. Moher had proven to be a slow workman and had left the camp on the Thursday before Christmas. When an employee did not stay for the whole season it was customary to deduct the cost of his transportation. The magistrate decided the case against the plaintiff.

Unreasonable Freight Rates—A common carrier in the United States charged with exacting an unreasonable rate cannot escape liability on the ground that the shipments could have been transported over a route carrying a lower rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered reparation of unreasonable charges upon eighteen carloads of newspaper shipped from Grand'mere, Que., to San Francisco, in the case of H. R. Williar v. the Canadian Northern Quebec Railroad Company. The commission holds that if the rate assessed was in fact unreasonable, the defendants should be required to make reparation, irrespective of the fact that the shipper would have enjoyed a lower rate if his shipments had moved over a different route.

Refusal to Accept Delivery—Messrs. Wood Brothers, lumber dealers and millers, Brantford, Ont., have been awarded $2,777.59, less $200, on a counterclaim against the Gall Lumber Company, Limited, of Toronto, by Mr. Justice Latchford. Plaintiffs sued for $3,000 damages for refusal by defendants to take delivery of certain hemlock, spruce and balsam which plaintiffs contracted to supply under a contract made in 1907. His Lordship found that plaintiffs had executed their orders properly and that defendants had no ground for not taking delivery. The counterclaim was for 100,000 feet of lumber short delivered in 1906, on which a loss of $2 per thousand for claimed.

Timber Limit Case Settled—The timber case of Bowes v. Storrs, which was partially heard before a jury and Mr. Justice Morrison at Vancouver recently, has been settled without a judgment being required from them. The plaintiff, John R. Bowes, alleged that Dr. Henry Storrs, of the United States Immigration Bureau at Vancouver, sold him a timber limit under misrepresentation, and he sued for the cancellation of the agreement, the return of $400 paid and damages. The case was settled by the defendant undertaking to pay the plaintiff part of his claim.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

An Ontario Lumber Camp in January

Thirty degrees below zero and the sun glittering in the steel gray sky like a ball of fire, but giving forth about as much heat as a diamond; this was the way of the weather during the first week in January in most of the lumber camps of northern Ontario, and the men went out to their day's work at road making with a vigorous stride. The sun has not yet climbed the eastern slope before the lumber jacks are drawing on their moccasins (unless they slept with them on), by the glimmer of a lantern flame. It is something to think upon afterwards if one gets a glimpse inside of the men's bunk house in a northern camp during the winter months just as the men are preparing for the day's work. A stranger would be struck more than anything else by the odd collection of wearing apparel hanging from the beams. Moccasins, boots of every description, overalls, weird looking hats, snowshoes, mitts, sweaters, socks, stockings, everything conceivable in the form of clothes and much that is not conceivable to the mind of a city dweller, hang from the rafters. Two rows of bunks, an upper and a lower, line each side of the house. The men, who a few minutes ago were snoring comfortably in their bunks, get up shortly before six o'clock and begin chattering in a dual sort of tongue, for French and English, in a wonderful mixture, make up the language of a lumber camp crew.



Georgian Bay Lumber Company's Camp near Bala, Ont.

Without ceremony and with little of greetings, the men bundle forth from their camps and scamper across the snow to the cook house. Breakfast is eaten by lamplight. Oatmeal porridge, beef stew and pork, bread and butter, doughnuts and syrup are the staple foods, but there are delicacies in the shape of mince pie and apple sauce, prunes and the ever welcome beans, which add variety and leave a lingering reminiscence on the palate of the lumber jack as he swings his axe in the long day's work.

There is no delay when the meal is over, no gossiping over a smoke. The lumber jack is a man of business. The very conditions of his life in the open, with the thermometer trying to touch bottom, make him a vigorous, quick-moving man. Sometimes the foreman is apt to think that a man might get through more work in a day than he does, but on the whole the lumber jack is a serious worker while the daylight lasts. He lingers no more in the cook house than is sufficient to stock him with warmth-giving food to last until the mid-day lunch. Then he is off again to the bunk house to array himself in his outdoor clothes and strike the trail to the forest.

As the men trip forth to their appointed gangs, they chatter and joke in a fashion which would seem strange in a corporation laborer. There is none of that dour silence which proclaims the city laborer with his pick and shovel. The lumber jack is a child of nature. He watches for the sun to rise and reads the weather signals in the sky. He talks and sings while he swings along with a firm stride. His muscles are taut and he has a nerve system which would defy the most alluring patent medicine advertisements to indicate a symptom of trouble. As he tramps along in the morning, daylight breaks upon him suddenly. When he reaches the spot where yesterday's work was finished he resumes the task where it was left off and seems to enjoy, more almost than sleeping and eating, the variety and action of his work among the trees Of course there are lumber jacks and lumber jacks, but the old timer who has been at the work most of his life is a faithful worker, and though he may seem to be doing little more than shovelling snow or clearing away brush, it is a revelation to see how much further the roadway or the clearing reaches at the end of the day. In the road making, which is the principal work during the early part of January, small gangs are allotted to different parts of the timber limit. Some ten or twelve men form a gang. One or two chop down the trees which obstruct the proposed roadway. Others clear away the brush and tangled roots and trample down the snow. The work progresses steadily and with almost scientific precision.

Weather conditions are all-important in a lumber camp in northern Ontario, as, indeed, they must be in any camp after the trees have been cut. The great thing is to get a good hard lasting frost. During the present season the frosts have been too short of duration to be of much use. The road work has progressed fairly well, however, but the cold spells have been brief and followed by soft weather, so that up to the first week in January it was impossible in most places to think of teaming the logs. By the middle of January, however, it was expected that the roads would be in good shape and the teaming started. Then the horses come into play and the logs are hauled from the skidways where they have been piled, and taken to the water's edge. The crack of the whip and the neigh of the horse will soon be heard and the heart of the lumber jack will commence to beat a little faster as he thinks of the spring which is drawing nearer. Of all the seasons in a lumber jack's diary, the time of the spring drives is the one he loves the best. Many a story is told of his longing to get back again into civilization and squander the money he has earned during the winter months, but above even the delights of the town, far and away above them in the mind of the old-time lumber jack, is the enjoyment of the days upon the river with danger and hard work going hand in hand

There is nothing more inhospitable looking to the eye of the city dweller than the group of log shanties which he sometimes sees through the window of a passing train. Exposed to the winds and buried in the snow, they have little suggestion of comfort, yet there is nothing more hospitable looking to the eye of the lumber jack as he returns from his day's work, than the first glimpse of the shanties as he climbs the last hill and sees the smoke curling upward from the cook house. A good meal and an hour or two of rest are in store for him before turning in for a long night's sleep. The shanties are well warmed, the food is good, if the cook is capable—and he must be so to keep his position. A library with papers, magazines and books is generally available for those who care for reading. Sleep comes early to a man who is working in the open air from daybreak until dark. The men retire at about nine o'clock and soon nothing is to be heard but a chorus of snores from the slumbering lumber jacks.

The illustration appearing herewith is a view of the camp of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company at Nine Mile Lake, a few miles south of Bala, in the district of Muskoka. Some fifty men are employed in this camp. The foreman, Mr. Geo. Lovering, is one of the best known men in the northern camps. He has spent his life at the work and is conversant with all its details. He has a capable crew. Not the least capable, and in the opinion of the men by far the most important, is Mr. J. A. Griffin, the genial cook, who devotes himself to the preparation of porridge, beef stew and bread, and in the intervals finds time to turn out pies, cookies, puddings and other dainties dear to the tongue of the lumber jack. Mr. Griffin is fortunate in having his son for his assistant. Between them these two men encompass a vast amount of work, and upon them depends in no small degree, the health, happiness and contentment of the men. The illustration shows the camp to be located in a picturesque spot. The houses are snugly built and comfortable. They are of generous proportions and well ventilated. They include the foreman's house and library, not shown in the illustration; the cook house, larder, men's bunk house, stable (for the camp boasts of many fine horses and an excellent cow), a blacksmith shop and a number of smaller stores, tool houses, etc.

When one takes into account the convenient location of this camp, being only a few yards from the C.P.R. railway siding, its splendid facilities upon the Black river, which connects directly with Georgian bay, where the logs can be quickly towed to the mill at Waubaushene, and the comfortable layout of the camp itself, it is little wonder that the men are well contented with their lot and stay by the camp throughout the winter's work. The limits contain an excellent quality of white pine and a small amount of hemlock, balsam, spruce and tamarac. The hardwoods are only present in small quantities, but are amply sufficient to keep the camp well supplied with fuel. The Georgian Bay Lumber Company have other limits at Wahnapitae and other points further up the Georgian bay. The Nine Mile Lake limits were not worked last winter, as the men were needed in other camps more urgently. This year, however, a large number of logs will be taken from this camp to help supply the mill during next summer.

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW
TORONTO

Saws

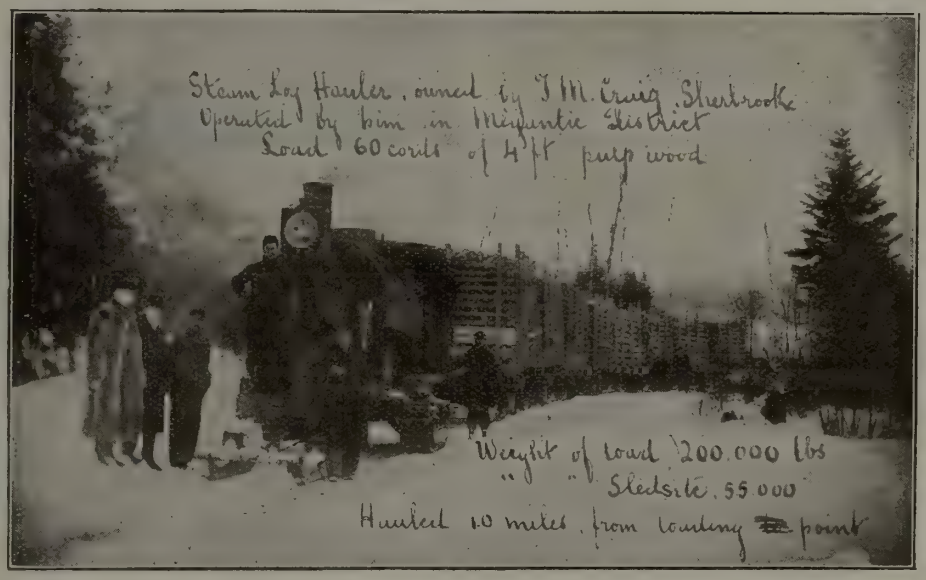
Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The
Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.

It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs, mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::



This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Limited



MANUFACTURERS OF

Light Portable Mills — **Edgers and Trimmers**
Light Portable Engines — **Shingle and Lath Machines**
Heavy Engines and Mills

Our saw mills will do just as accurate and perfect work as any mills made. There are no kinks or twists in the lumber sawed by our mills, and it sells at good prices. Write for catalogue and quotations

Head Office and Works - - SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Emplyees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash mus accompany the order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple Wanted

LARGE QUANTITY HARD MAPLE SAWN to order for delivery as soon as dry. Box 869 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Cedar Posts Wanted

200 CORDS CEDAR POSTS 5 AND UP AT the small end. Address Box 896, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Elm and Maple Wanted

WANTED TWO AND THREE INCH SOFT Elm and four inch hard Maple. Give full particulars. Box 882, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted Hard Maple and Beech

WANTED SEVERAL GOOD STOCKS OF Hard Maple up to 1,200,000 ft. and a quantity of Beech. Apply Box 888 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 5

Basswood and Ash Wanted

1" WINTER SAWN BASSWOOD, 1½" ASH. Will pay good price for good stock. Cash less 2% on cars inspection at mill. Box 873, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 3

Wanted at Once

2 CARS 3" H. MAPLE, DRY. 100 M. FT. 1" Basswood, dry. Also complete cuts of Hardwood for next yesr. MANUFACTURERS LUMBER CO., Stratford, Ont. 2

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Lumber Wanted

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER. Spruce and Pine Lath. Cedar Shingles or will contract for mill cut. Write with full particulars. Box 887 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Spruce Wanted

WANTED—ABOUT 500 M FEET B. M. OF round long Spruce Timber 20 feet and up, 10" at small end and up, delivery by water during next summer. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 300,000 to 400,000 ft dry Birch of all thicknesses for this winter's shipment. State lowest prices with full particulars re quality, etc. Address THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 3

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to BOX 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Pine and Hemlock Logs Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR PINE or Hemlock Logs to be sawn during May or June on Georgian Bay—State quantity. FIRSTBROOK Box Co., Penetang. 5

Soft Elm Wanted

WANTED 12/4, 14/4, 16/4. No. 1 com. Soft Elm, prompt shipment, also 20 cars Soft Elm 1x12" and up in lengths 6½, 7, 8, 14 and 16 ft. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 5

Birch, Basswood and Brown Ash

WE ARE IN WANT OF THE ABOVE stock, and will inspect and pay cash at the mill when quantities are large enough State what you have of each kind. when sawn, thickness, length and lowest price. Box 865 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Hardwood Squares Wanted

PARTIES IN POSITION TO SUPPLY Hardwood Squares of various sizes and dimensions kindly send for list of sizes required to Box 886, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Lumber Wanted for Early Summer Delivery.

800 M ft. 1" Hard Maple, common and better.
300 M ft. 2" " " " " "
250 M ft. 1¾" " " " " "
300 M ft. 3" " " " " "
200 M ft. 3¼" " " " " "
60 M ft. 3½" " " " " "
30 M ft. 4" " " " " "
800 M ft. 1" Birch common and better.
500 M ft. 1" Basswood " " "
50 M ft. 1½" " 1st and 2nds.
also 50 M 3" Soft Elm 1st and 2nd or No. 1 common and better.

Highest cash price paid, say how much you can supply. Apply to Box 892, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Spruce and Pine For Sale

FOR SALE, ON GEORGIAN BAY, 2 million feet of Spruce and one million feet of Pine. Can be cut to order. Reply Box 894 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Red Pine

HAVE QUANTITY OF RED PINE SUITable for square timber, good lengths. Will cut to order. Write if interested BLACK & WAGAR, Temagami, New Ontario. 2

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

FOR SALE FOUR OR FIVE CARLOADS OF 5"x5" and 5"x6" 16 ft. to 35 ft. long, Long Leaf Yellow Pine. This timber could be resawed to suit purchaser. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & Son, Sorel, Que. 5

For Sale

1,100,000 XX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
223,000 XXXX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
225,000 18" White Cedar Shingles C.B.
12,000 4/4 Log run Basswood
1,800 6" and 7" x 8' long Cedar Ties.

Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, LIMITED, Folger, Ont. 5

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Basswood, Ash and Maple

2 cars 6/4 x 8 and up 12/16 Log Run Pine
1 car 2 x 8 and up 12/16 Log Run Pine
6 cars 4/4 Soft Maple
2 cars 1½ and 2" Soft Maple.

To be graded good, mill run or common and better to suit purchaser. Address box 863 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

5/8" Red and White Pine

60 M. ft. 5/8 s/c White Pine
50 M. ft. 5/8 log run, Red Pine.
Box 864 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tf

Got Anything to Sell?

A FOR SALE NOTICE IN THIS DEpartment means that the article advertised is as good as sold.

We have sold for others hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of machinery, lumber and timber lands through our columns and we will be pleased to sell yours. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Canada. tf

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Band Saw Mill Wanted

SECOND HAND BAND SAW MILL IN first class condition. Capacity 25,000 feet per day in hardwood with or without the other necessary machinery or all complete. Address HUGH BAIRD & SONS, Thornbury, Ont. 2

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND BOILER 58 IN x 14 FT. carriage and loghaul chain. PINE LUMBER Co., Pine, Ont. 2

Going! Going! Gone!

AND WHY? BECAUSE IT WAS ADVERtised in a modern way. A little wanted or for sale advertisement on this page will get you what you want or sell what you don't want. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work. One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws. Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Heavy Saw Carriages

Rebuilt and Refitted

For Sale

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, W.E.W.Co. make. Reliance style, three heavy cast iron logseats, 40" opening, knees 28" high, boss dogs, Waterous double acting set works, double axles, 14" steel wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame, in good condition.

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, Hamilton make, three heavy cast iron logseats, 46" opening, knees 26" high, boss dogs, double acting Waterous set works, four axles, 13" wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame in good condition.

These Carriages are in stock and have been rebuilt, in first class shape.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
Brantford, Ont. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MILLwright a position as foreman in charge of building or operating saw mill. Twenty-four years experience in modern high capacity mill Address THOS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 6

POSITION WANTED IN OFFICE OF lumber company by advertiser, who has sixteen years experience. At present local manager for large export lumber company. Would prefer British Columbia company which exports. Best references. Apply to P. O. Box 794, Montreal. 2

Wanted

POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE LUMBER firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. tf

Experienced Lumber Accountant

WANTS POSITION FOR MAY 1ST, 1910. Seven years experience in charge of large manufacturing offices. Now employed in that capacity. Conversant with French and English languages. Can supply best of references. Apply to box 872 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Pulp Wood Saleman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED MANAGER FOR RETAIL YARD in country town. State experience, age, single or married, references and salary expected. Address lock box 1928, Calgary, Alta.

AN AMERICAN FIRM HAVE A GOOD opening for a salesman either on commision or straight salary for sale of Sawmill Specialties in Canada. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box 891, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE entire charge of sawmill plant in British Columbia. Must understand the business from stump to office. State experience, reference, etc. Address 895 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

WANTED STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAN with a record, to take charge of flooring and interior finish factory, Would prefer party who could invest $2,000.00, although this is not essential. Reply with references to Box 885, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN TO handle Yellow Pine and Hardwoods in the Dominion of Canada on a commission basis. Box 897, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Saw Mill

A.1. NEW SAW MILL, 50 H.P., 7 MILES from Powassan. Apply Box 876, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Saw Mill For Sale

BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE. SAW Mill, capacity 10,000. Apply F. HOLT, Torrance, Ont. 2

Log Sawing Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR EARLY Spring Sawing in band mill, good work and lowest lumber insurance rate. FIRSTBROOK Box Co. PENETANG. 5

Timber Limit For Sale

LARGE TRACT THICKLY TIMBERED Virgin Forest. Spruce and Jack Pine. North Saskatchewan and Macleod Rivers, Alberta, Canada. Write owner, Box 199, STRATHCONA, Alberta. 4

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

African Mahogany

BRITISH FIRM WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY of Mahogany and hold stocks of various kinds suitable for the Canadian market, want to get in touch with firms who would act as their agents in Canada. Box 871, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Timber Lot for Sale

ABOUT 120 ACRES CONTAINING ABOUT two million feet of Maple, Beech, Rock and Sott Elm, White and Black Ash. Basswood, etc., situated in the Otter Valley, near Aylmer, Ont. The best piece of timber left in this part of Ontario. Apply THOMAS BROTHERS LIMITED, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT WITH ABOUT TWO MILlion Green Pine, one million down Pine, one million Spruce and Balsam. 5000 logs on skids. Will be delivered in water at mill site, new camps. $5,000 for quick sale, $2.5000 cash, balance in lumber. A good opening for man with a mill, Address Box 890 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Sawmill Interest

FOR SALE CONTROLLING INTEREST in company operating sawmill in new country. Everything brand new, first-class, and complete. Plant includes houses and stable for crew and horses together with full equipment. Good supply of timber cheap and close at hand. Fine market for output at good margin of profit Owner must dispose of interest for private reasons. Inspection invited. For further information, address Box 883 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

How $5,000 will net you $3,000 to $5,000 a year for life

READ CAREFULLY

MILL SUPERINTENDENT. WE OWN IN Nova Scotia new small complete mill, capacity 15,000 to 20,000, lath mill 30,000, located mouth of river, tide water, that will furnish spruce and white pine for 25 years guaranteed. Cheap rates Boston and New York. Help—Scotch descent, plentiful. Absolutely no other industry near. 80% wages paid through commissary, which will net $1000 year profit. Owners live a thousand miles away, not practical mill men, but will market all material at $3 to $4 per thousand, net profit to you. To one or more thrifty economical practical men, this is a chance of a lifetime.

Full particulars post office box 285, Geneva, N.Y. 2

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

In the Lake Temiscamingue District

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE by tender, Berths Number 1 in the Second Range and No. 1 in the Third Range, Block A., in the Province of Quebec.

These births lie immediately east of the interprovincial boundary line, for a distance of twenty miles, measuring north from the tenth mile post north of Lake Temiscamingue

They have an area, as described by the current licenses, of ninety and one-half square miles, and the timber growth is mostly spruce of a superior quality.

Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any further information as to terms and conditions of sale, or other particulars, can be had by inquiry from the owners.

THE BRONSON COMPANY.

Ottawa, 1st December, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE inquiring for Quebec holdings because they simply must have the raw material in spite of tariffs or anything else. To those interested we say let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary to our town as a manufacturing point and coming either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Publicity Dept., Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5

For Sale Timber Limit

20,000,000 PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDwood. Address JAMES LUDGATE, Parry Sound. 5

Roofing the Lumber Yard

A good quality of lumber piled on the mill yard for drying and seasoning is usually protected from the direct rays of the sun by what is termed covering boards. As a rule these boards are sound, but not very valuable for lumber, and in a very short time become warped and discolored. The writer recently saw a stock of boards on a mill yard over which a permanent protecting roof had been built of rough boards. Would it not be economically wise, where lumber is to be piled on the mill yard each year for drying, to erect a permanent roof upon suitable posts, using waste boards and covering same with a waterproof and sparkproof paper. Many mill yards are entered by locomotives, and such a covering for the lumber would furnish a protection against fire from sparks, of considerable value. The mill yard would thus be made permanent in its defined area, establishing a fixed area around which could be defined a permanent clear space. There would be no unsightly weather-beaten lumber on the mill yard, and in the long run this better class of protection for the mill product should cost no more than the crude custom of covering each pile with rough boards that will have little or no value after one season's use. Why not take your present supply of refuse covering boards, create such a permanent spark-proof shelter, and thus end your covering board troubles?

First Aid in the Camps

A feature of the work being carried on by the Canadian Camp Brotherhood at Vancouver, B.C., is the opportunity offered each member to get hold of some useful information as to what steps to take in case of an accident. First aid lectures are given each Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Brotherhood, by the medical officer, who is also present each day for a certain time in order to attend to any cases. The lectures deal with important phases of life in the woods, such as the arrest of hemorrhage. Often men, whose lives could have been saved by anyone with a slight knowledge of first aid, have been left to bleed to death owing to the helplessness of their companions, who did not know what steps to take to arrest a hemorrhage. Accidents in the logging industry are common and therefore a knowledge of what to do in case of emergency is an invaluable asset to all who spend their lives in camps. The lecturer explains the positions of the various arteries on a living person, and shows them how to bandage, and where pressure should be applied to prevent a person bleeding to death. Common soap is a very good substitute when no other antiseptic is available, and cleanliness is one of the principal rules to be observed when treating wounds of all descriptions.

. . A Remarkable Tree

Among the curiosities of tree life is the sofar or whistling tree, of Nubia. When the winds blow over this tree it gives out flutelike sounds, playing away to the wilderness for hours at a time strange, weird melodies. It is the spirit of the dead singer among the branches, the natives say, but the scientist white man says that the sounds are due to a myriad of small holes which an insect bores in the spines of the branches. The weeping tree of the Canary islands is another arboreal freak. This tree in the driest weather will rain down showers from its leaves, and the natives gather up the water from the pool formed at the foot of the trunk and find it pure and fresh. The tree exudes the water from innumerable pores at the base of the leaves.

As a result of some recent investigations by the United States Government it has been shown that before creosoting timber it is necesiary thoroughly to peel off the thin inner bark of the wood if the preservative is to be absorbed by the timber to produce its maximum effect.

TIMBER MAPS

The undersigned can furnish to order timber and township maps of any section of New Ontario. Specialty of Abitibi timber maps. The advertiser was five years in the Ontario Survey Branch and knows the country thoroughly.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Phone Beach 315. 37 Lee Avenue, Toronto

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St.,
Phone 163 Ottawa, Ont.

References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses and Work Horses

Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Herbert Smith, Manager

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woolen Mitts

Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of **The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt**

Nothing in the Market to equal them for Lumbermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP

TRADE Hanson MARK

My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is little to note in the trade conditions in Ontario. The volume of trade is well maintained and prices generally are unchanged. There is evidence of unrest among the retailers, however, who are inclined to expect increases in prices. There is a somewhat better feeling in hemlock, the markets in the United States having improved a little. British Columbia timber in Toronto will probably advance in price shortly, as a result of the strong condition of the western markets. Hardwoods generally are in fair demand, with a tendency toward improvement.

There is a tendency among buyers of low grade white pine at Ottawa to expect lower prices, but manufacturers are holding out against them. No decrease of price can be expected until the middle of February at least. Box board is steady at about $14 to $17, well assorted 12 to 16-foot legnths, 1-inch by 7-inch and up, bringing the top price. For the same lengths 3-inch to 6-inch wide, the price is from $15 to $16 per thousand. Assorted lengths from 6 to 11 feet, 1-inch by 4-inch and up, bring from $13 to $14.50. There is a first rate demand for lath and first quality is scarce. Prices have been tending upwards during the last month and higher prices are looked for early in the spring. An advance of from 30 to 40 cents is quoted in spruce mill run lath 1⅜-inch, which is now bringing from $2.50 to $2.90. Indications at present are that the log cut this winter will be greater than was expected at first. The absence of hard frost affected only a small number of the lumbering districts. Shanty men have been easy to obtain.

Eastern Canada

The logging season in New Brunswick so far has been rather an unsatisfactory one, principally on account of the lack of frost during the early part of the season. It was not until the third week in December that frost set in permanently. Acordingly the amount of logs already taken out is smaller than was expected. Much improvement has taken place, however, during the last fortnight and good work is now going on. There is plenty of snow in the northern parts of the province. Logging in the southern part of the province, however, is still backward, on account of lack of snow.

There is reason to expect that during 1910 the manufacturing season will be of about the same length as it has been during the last two years. There is a comparatively small quantity of spruce and cedar logs being wintered at St. John. It is not expected that sawing will be commenced until early in May.

There is much activity in the spruce lath trade at St. John. Prices are fluctuating more than those of any other product. There is rather a tendency towards pessimism among holders on lath, yet it is just a question whether they are justified in taking such an attitude. There is little doubt, however, that the upward tendency of lath has come to an end and the market is if anything exhibiting a weaker tone. The stocks of spruce lath at St. John are not heavy the total being only seven million at most and 80 per cent. of these are dutiable. The quotations of these are from $2.75 to $2.85 per thousand on the wharf at St. John.

Cedar shingles are dull with little indication of any approaching activity before March. Shipments of shingles during the next three months will probably be light. The holdings of high grade cedar shingles at St. John at present amount to no more than four and one-half millions, on which the quotations are from $2.75 to $2.85 for "extras" and $2.20 to $2.30 for "clears," f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Montreal markets are quiet but have a firmer tendency. The English demand is reported to be strengthening. Common lumber is firm, spruce is, if anything, stronger. Pine is selling well and is scarce. Hardwoods are steady. Shingles are quiet. Dimension timber is strong.

A good spring business is expected at Boston for eastern spruce. Cold weather has set in in the woods and lumbering operations will probably be about normal. Spruce frames 9-inch and under are being offered at $24 to $24.50, and some business has been done at the latter price. The former price, however, is much more general.

There is no improvement in the Boston market for shingles. Offerings are extensive and prices are easy. Although Canadian manufacturers are reported to have large stocks, they are not seeking to force new business, and are maintaining the price fairly well. Cedar extras are selling at $3.50 and some holders are asking $3.75. Laths are steady and quiet.

Western Canada

The outlook for a heavy demand from the prairies during 1910 is excellent. Manufacturers on the coast report general conditions to be most encouraging. The stocks in the mills are only about half what they were a year ago and the demand is much better than it was twelve months ago. Manufacturers on the coast are expecting a general stiffening of the market in March or April. A general advance in prices is not expected but an increase is looked for in several grades. Buyers from the prairies have been flocking to the coast, no less than 165 yards having been represented in the visitors who arrived within a few days. The supply of logs is fully equal to present requirements. Good camp run of fir logs are worth $9 and the indications are that before spring they will advance one, and, perhaps, two dollars. Shingles are still unsatisfactory and the prices are low. Good cedar logs are selling at $8 to $11, and bolts bring from $5 to $5.25 delivered at the mill.

Great Britain

The new year holidays resulted as usual in the timber trade in Great Britain generally being very quiet. What with the new year and the elections, business has been sadly neglected. At Liverpool the little spruce that has arrived has been sold on an unchanged price basis. Dealers are expecting to have to pay higher prices for spruce and pine deals, boards, etc., for next season. The pitch pine business at Liverpool is also quiet as a result of a divergence of opinion regarding values, between shippers and buyers. At Manchester, pitch pine remains firm, selling especially well in the good qualities of sawn wood and prime sidings. A Southampton dispatch reports the arrival of the four-masted barque "Cissie" from Vancouver, with a part cargo of 450 standards of British Columbia pine. The lumber turned out in good condition and many inquiries were immediately received from prospective buyers. At Sunderland a Quebec shipment with waney pine, elm, oak, spruce and pine deals and square pine, is reported, but the demand for them is not strong. Business at Glasgow has been very dull. One or two sales of St. John spruce are reported from the recent import at prices generally steady and some selling has taken place from stored stock, of which there is now very little in first hands.

United States

Cold weather of the real winter variety has, to a great extent, reduced the demand for lumber at Chicago. Building is reported to be at a standstill but many new buildings are planned for erection early in the spring and a strong movement of material is expected between now and then. The outlook for northern pine at Chicago is quite encourag-

LATH

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Traders Bank Building, 65 Yonge Street, TORONTO

WRITE WIRE US PHONE

Large Stocks - Complete Assortment

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

The

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Tramway at Sarnia, Ont.

What Do You Need?

We cut special bills to order in a hurry in White Pine, Norway and Fir—any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Always ready to quote on heavy construction timber, bridge timber, ship timber, etc.

None better at filling your requirements in yard stock.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

ing. There is a steady demand for No. 2 and better, and the prices are stronger. No. 3 also is firmly held, but Nos. 4 and 5 are somewhat dull. It is believed, however, that these grades will have a better market than they had last year. Hemlock at Chicago has become stationary, but inquiries indicate that a good demand is likely to develop in the near future. The expectation is that prices will be maintained and possibly advanced.

There are still quite a number of inquiries being received at Chicago for railway materials, but the business has not increased to any degree. There is a good demand for spruce and stocks are scarce. Stocks of western pine at Chicago are also hard to obtain and market conditions for this wood are unchanged. The southern pine market at Chicago has strengthened materially during the past fortnight, especially in regard to piece stuff of good sizes and lengths. It is claimed that the market is from 50 cents to $2 stronger than a fortnight ago. No. 1 dimension is scarce, but No. 2 is plentiful. The demand for shingles and lath at Chicago is seasonably small. Prices are unchanged. Cooperage stocks are low but trade is dull.

The Buffalo market for northern pine is stationary. There is a fairly good supply and the demand is about moderate. Low grades have been fairly steadily disposed of and the good grades are scarce. Hemlock is maintaining its position well in the face of the disagreeable weather. So long as prices are substantially lower than those of yellow pine, hemlock seems to be able to find plenty of buyers. Stocks are fairly extensive at Buffalo. Shingles are firm, the best demand being for red cedar 16-inch clears.

The hardwood market at Chicago is fairly active and prices are maintained. Planed oak is still scarce. Quartered white oak is somewhat quiet, but quartered red oak is comparatively active. Maple is moving fairly well with steady prices. Basswood is dull and birch is in good demand.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—High Grades are Buoyant

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Manufacturers of lumber in the Ottawa valley are holding out against efforts to buy low grade white pine at less than the prices quoted for the last month or so. Some manufacturers assert that buyers have an exaggerated estimate of the quantity of cull lumber in the district. This would be due to the unprecedented buoyancy of the market for the high grades. While no lumberman denies that the proportion of poor grades is large, they claim no sacrifice will be made. At least, there will be no weakening in quotation until well into February, when the trade will have recovered from the holiday lull. Inquiries show that J. R. Booth has apparently less cull lumber in proportion to his output than most other manufacturers. This is largely due to heavy sales he made during the latter part of the season. Box board continues to keep between the old quotations of $13 to $17 per thousand. The top figure is paid only for carefully assorted stuff in 12 to 16-foot lengths, one inch by seven and up. The same lengths one inch thick ranging from three inches to six inches wide, run from $15 to $16 per thousand. The lowest priced box board is generally assorted in lengths from six to eleven feet and is one inch by four and up. The price ranges from $13 to $14.50.

The lath market is very buoyant, and although the big producers did not fall behind the quantity sawn in 1908, there is a scarcity of first quality. There has been an upward tendency in prices in the last month and manufacturers assert that next spring will certainly witness higher quotations all round than are given at present. The W. C. Edwards Company cut 25 million lath during the summer but are well sold up. J. R. Booth, the next largest producer, also reports a firm market for No. 1 lath. Spruce mill run, 1⅜-inch, is being quoted at an advance of 30 or 40 cents.

The cold weather has given an impetus to hauling in the lumber camps. Until the beginning of January the temperature had scarcely reached zero at any time, and the drop for a few days to 15 or 20 degrees below zero wrought a splendid change in the roads and made lakes and rivers safe to cross. Usually the swamp or low lying level grounds are sought by lumbermen as a location for roads. These places are the last to freeze over. J. R. Booth informs the "Canada Lumberman" that road making has become a very important part of his shanty work and he has many snow ploughs in action in the woods. When the track is marked out the top is sprinkled with water. If the weather is then cold enough to freeze the surface over with a coat of ice the road will be ideal for drawing. The absence of this much desired freezing during December was a great hindrance to shanty work. Except in the westerly limits of the Ottawa valley there was plenty of snow. When the cold spell came on there was a great rush of teams and more men to the shanties. J. R. Booth, following his usual practice, is cutting all he needs himself. Fraser & Company are not operating in the woods, but will purchase logs enough to cut at least 6,000,000 feet of lumber in 1910. As stated in previous correspondence the W. C. Edwards Company has reduced its work in the lumber camps. This is the beginning of a gradual reduction in the big firm's lumber activity. The company has enough logs ahead to saw to its full capacity in 1910, or some 80 million feet, but from then on fewer logs will be handled. The Edwards Company is going so extensively into the finer branches of lumber manufacture, such as making sash, doors, etc., and launching into power development schemes, that a curtailment of its activities in the lumber industry is necessary. It is understood that Senator Edwards is also considering a venture in the manufacture of pulp, but no definite statement will be made as to this.

Reports from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Gilmour & Hughson, Perley Lumber Company, and James Davidson show that these firms are taking out about the same number of logs as last winter. The prospects are that the log cut will in all instances exceed early estimates. The absence of hard freezing affected only a limited number of lumbering districts, and camps, as a rule, are free from disease among men and horses. There has been no difficulty in replacing men when hands returned home. The Perley Lumber Company, whose amalgamation with the Riordan Paper Company is nearing completion, are taking out logs in the usual way. Approximately 90 per cent. of the cut will be spruce logs. The co-operation with the Riordan Company on the opposite side of the Rouge river will mean a great saving in handling logs, as timber will always be cut at the most adjacent plant. A feature of the Perley Company's operations of the past season was the increase in cut of ties from 20,000 to 40,000. There was a corresponding addition to the company's production of shingles as a result of handling more tie timber, so that its cut of shingles in 1909 was nearly 5,000,000. The company's principal mill, at Calumet, cut nearly 12,000,000 feet of lumber, including such special lines as clapboards, being a considerable increase over 1908. The output of some of its smaller mills fell off a little but altogether the production is about equal to that of 1908. Like Mr. Booth, the Perley firm was always better sold up in low grade lumber than most of the manufacturers. The Montreal market took a large quantity. The Perley Company is now completely sold out.

The Ottawa Lumber Company has sold its stock and leased its retail yard, planing mill and sheds at Hurdman's Bridge for a term of ten years to W. H. McAuliffe, who is going more extensively into retail and wholesale lumber business. The Ottawa Lumber Company will devote its energy to wholesale and manufacturing. Mr. T. F. Elmitt, formerly of Hurdman & Elmitt, is head of a new company capitalized at $20,000. Lucas & Dupont are building a sash and door factory at Aylmer. This is regarded as an important new industry in the town. The great advance in local building promises much business to these new companies. The permits for the past year amounted to $4,500,000, as compared with $1,800,000 the year before. In December alone $104,000 worth of building permits were issued, which is over three times as great as in December, 1908. Lumbermen are almost unanimous in the opinion that trade, local and export, is about to pass through a buoyant period.

New Brunswick News—Logging Season Backward

St. John, N.B., Jan. 8.—During the past fortnight a number of events of more than usual interest have transpired in connection with the lumber trade and industry.

The most important phase of the industry to local manufacturers at this particular time is the getting out of logs for the manufacturing season of 1910. The present logging season has been a somewhat arduous one thus far, owing chiefly to the lack of frost during November and the first two weeks of December This lack of frost made the season very backward and the work very expensive. The quantities thus far gotten out are somewhat behind the estimates of costractors and other interested parties.

During the past three weeks conditions have improved considerably and much better work is being done; the weather is colder and, in the northern sections of the province, there is sufficient snow in the woods to enable the loggers to do satisfactory work. At the head of the St. John river similar conditions prevail and the work is going on expeditiously.

In the southern sections of the province there has been no snow until the last few days, and the work of logging is somewhat later than usual in getting under way.

At this time of the year the probabilities for the manufacture of lumber during the coming manufacturing season are always a subject of interest and importance.

Speaking of local conditions, all indications point to the conclusion that the manufacturing season of 1910 will be similar in length to the two seasons which preceded it, providing that no contingency such as the failure of the logs to come out or in the nature of labor troubles should cause a cessation of work at the mills.

The quantity of spruce and cedar logs being wintered at the local storage booms has not been as large during the past three winters as was the case previous to that time, and the present winter is somewhat

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similar to the last three in this respect. During those years the starting of the mills has been later in the spring than hitherto, and such will be the case in the spring of 1910. It will of necessity be early in May before sawing is generally resumed.

The trade in spruce lath continues to be the source of considerable activity and is showing more life than any other line so far as changes in price and conditions are concerned. While there seems to be a feeling of a pessimistic nature in regard to lath, and there are rumors of a weakening in price, it is doubtful if conditions governing the trade in this line are as unfavorable as some of those interested claim is the case. At the same time there is no doubt that the steady climb in the price of lath has come to an end. It might be correct to go somewhat farther than this, and say that lath are slightly weaker, although such a condition would apply to the tone and not to any actual transactions which have taken place in the local market so far as is known.

Local stocks of spruce lath are moderate in quantity and no one firm is the owner of a quantity so large that there need be any hurry about putting them on the market. The total stocks would aggregate to between six and one-half and seven millions. Of these the much greater part (probably eighty per cent.) are dutiable, and upon this line of goods an enquirer would be quoted from $2.75 to $2.85 per thousand on the wharf at St. John.

The chief characteristic of the cedar shingle trade at present writing is monotony. There is little promise of any local activity in this line before March. The feeling in regard to this line is, locally at least, of a more hopeful nature, as it is asserted by those most interested that, with the freshening of demand in preparation for the opening of the spring business, prices are likely to reach a higher level. The shipments of shingles from this port during the next three months promise to be light and infrequent as the current prices are an incentive to hold rather than to place shingles on the market. At present writing the total local holdings of high grade cedar shingles would not be more than four and one-half millions. An enquirer would be quoted from $2.70 to $2.80 on "extras" and from $2.20 to $2.30 on "clears," f.o.b schooner St John.

How to Handle Australian Trade

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Sydney, Australia, in a report upon the timber industry at that port says: In the early stages the export of timber was mainly done by San Francisco houses, who financed the trade. Canadian mills accordingly sold their timber to these San Francisco firms. They, in turn, sold to large trading firms who made the importation of timber one of the incidents of their business. These latter again sold to timber merchants, men who had timber yards and did a distributing trade to contractors, large builders and smaller timber yards scattered over the city. The importers rarely had such timber yards. The rise of the Sydney middleman was due to the inability of any one merchant to take a whole cargo, as his financial position required considerable credit.

The method of trade remains to-day much the same, but the conditions have materially altered. The timber merchants have grown in financial strength and in the extent of their business. Owing to the heavier duties on small sizes, a good deal of the timber imported is recut, and thus the timber merchants have had to put in sawmill machinery. Under these altered conditions there should be a change in the methods of trade as, certainly, there is now no need for so many middlemen between the Canadian mill owner and the Sydney timber importer.

In regard to statistics of the imports of timber, these can only be obtained from the export returns of British Columbia and the States of Washington and Oregon. While these figures can be depended upon as giving the correct total importations, they are worthless as to the country from which the goods came. For example, in 1907, the Hastings and Chemainus mills reported shipping 11,111,619 feet in vessels which arrived at Sydney in that year, but the customs returns at Sydney show only receipt of 1,903,941 feet from all the Canadian mills. The balance was credited as coming from the United States.

Sydney is the largest importing timber port of Australia, though it does not supply the demands for Oregon in the mines of Broken Hill, which pass through South Australian ports. The domestic production does not affect the Sydney market for such timbers as Oregon, spruce or hemlock. There are pines cut in Queensland, but no quantity is received in Sydney, as the supply is not sufficiently large to cover scarcely more than home consumption.

The Canadian share of the market in 1908 was exceedingly small, due to the refusal by Canadian mills of the prices offered. To increase that share, it would be necessary to meet the competition with the Puget Sound mills. There have been too many middlemen in the business. Years ago circumstances required this, but whether all the middlemen could be excluded would depend largely upon the organization, capacity and capital of the companies exporting. There can be no question, however, that a local timber yard owned by the mill would have advantages. It would obviate the constant demands for reclamations made by timber merchants for either inferior quality or scant cuts in the cargoes supplied them. Timber would be sold directly from the yard.

Undoubtedly, Canadian mills have lost trade through prices being cut close and inferior timber, or timber not measuring to specifications being supplied. There is not much money made in such crookedness. The timber merchant is pretty certain to make a claim for losses thus incurred. A survey is held in accordance with regulations that have been made and the exporter is called upon to recoup the damages that may be awarded. Attempts to have mills represented by resident agents have not been successful since, when orders have been obtained, it has been found that the mill has not the capacity to supply the timber in the time required, or else has on hand orders that will prevent it from so doing. Timber brokers, therefore, prefer to hold themselves open to obtain cargoes from any mill rather than have the control of the output of one. If a lumber company had sufficient capital, capacity and organization, it undoubtedly could increase its trade by direct representation at this port, but the average mill has found it best to utilize the methods now employed in the trade.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1939. Pine pickets—One of the best known firms of timber dealers in England desire to purchase pine pickets 48-inch x 1⅛-inch x 1⅛-inch.

1955. Agency abroad—A Yorkshire company possessing a connection among buyers, wish to secure the representation, on commission, of a first-class Canadian manufacturer of wooden handles suitable for hammers and picks, axes, shovels and hay forks.

1957. Saws, files, tool steels and machine irons—A Sheffield firm manufacturing saws, files, tool steels and machine irons ask to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.

1982. Timber—A large South African firm of retail house furnishers and cabinetmakers, desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of the following wood straight from the saw: Ash, birch, spruce, poplar, pine and cedar. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

2003. Box shooks—A Hull firm of importers of box shooks desire to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who could give regular supplies. Must be cheap, clean sawn and with good finish. Prices to be quoted for random sizes c.i.f. Manchester or Liverpool.

2006. Coachware stock—A Leeds firm of coachware merchants and importers (estab. 1857) would consider particulars and prices from Canadian manufacturers of bent and straight hickory and ash shafts, oak wheel spokes, rims, and similar wheel stock.

2008. Handles—A Leeds firm of importers of tool stock, such as handles for hammers, picks, hay forks, etc., would be interested in receiving particulars and prices from Canadian manufacturers.

Calendars for 1910

Wilfrid Talbot, wholesale lumber dealer, Montreal, Que., has sent to his friends a dainty little calendar, with an attractive illustration of a pretty girl in red.

A handsome illustration of the factory of the Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, at Brantford, Ont., adorns a large wall calendar distributed by this company. The Waterous Company are noted for their excellent sawmill and pulpmill machinery.

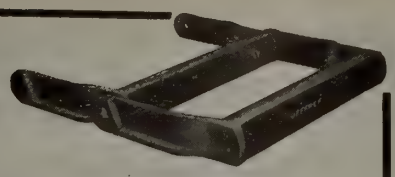
"The Story of the Hunt" is the title of a splendid picture which adorns the calendar sent out by the Thos. Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., and Montreal, Que. The calendar is artistically designed and the color scheme of the picture and mount are very attractive.

Sadler & Haworth, tanners and manufacturers of oak leather belting, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg and Vancouver, have distributed a fine large office calendar, embellished with a colored illustration of the making of a 72-inch 3-ply belt. The coloring and the designing give a most attractive appearance to the calendar.

Knowles & O'Neil, dealers in lumber and pulpwood, Hochelaga Bank Building, Quebec, have selected a fine picture, entitled "The Morning After Election," to decorate their 1910 calendar. The picture shows a number of old men gathered around a man who is reading the returns from a newspaper. The picture is in colors and is well designed. The calendar pad and picture are mounted on a large brown board, making an attractive ensemble.

Wistar, Underhill & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelhpia, Pa., have issued an extremely practical calendar for 1910. The calendar consists of a large pad showing the business days of one week on each page and containing generous space for engagement entries. The mount is a handsome red board with the firm's name in white.





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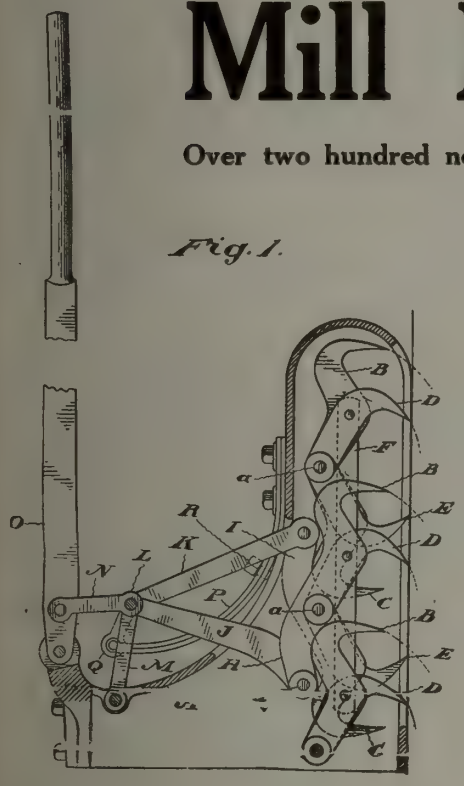
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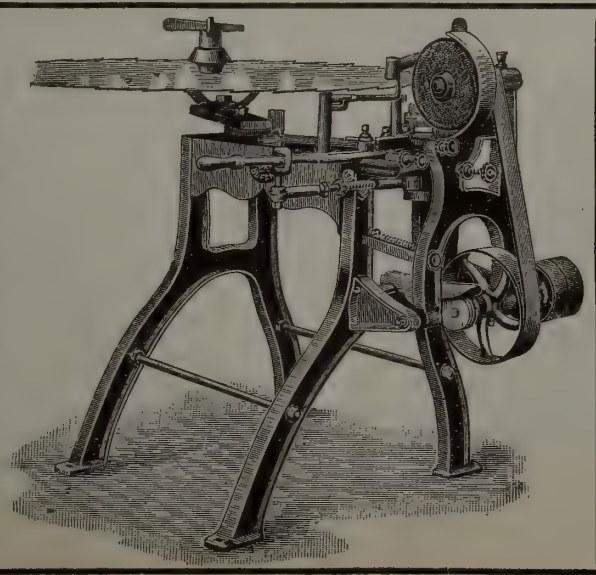
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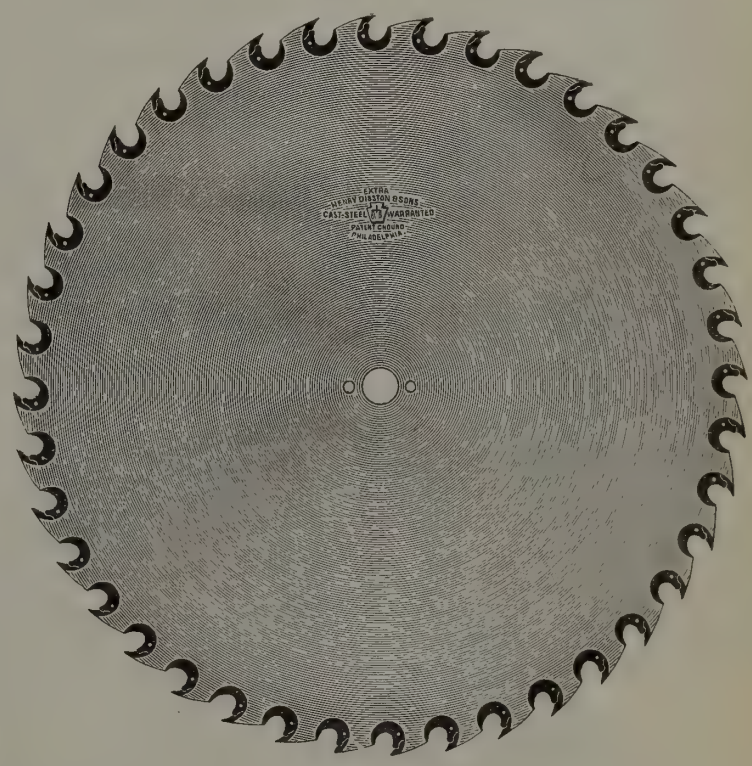
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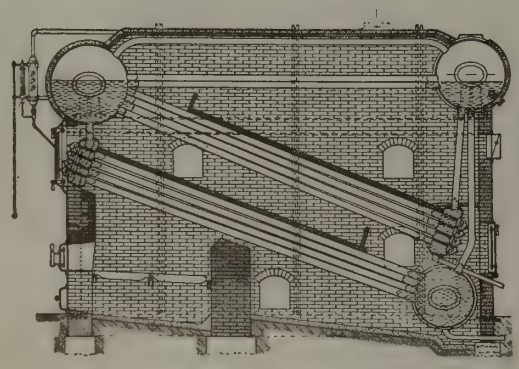
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., will have a stock of lumber at Sellwood next season. They are now putting in the stock of logs for the mill at that place.

The Temiscaming Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, capital $75,000, has been incorporated by G. H. Kilmer, J. A. McAndrew and W. H. Irving, barristers, all of Toronto.

The steamer Hopkins was obliged to unload a cargo of lumber at the Laidlaw Lumber Company's wharf at Sarnia, Ont., recently, owing to the boat being unable to get through to Lorain, Ohio, on account of the ice in Lake St. Clair.

G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is receiving tenders up till Jan. 29th, 1910, for the supply of 75,000 cubic feet of round white pine timber and 12,000 cubic feet of round spruce timber for delivery at the Government shipyard at Sorel.

Seaman Kent & Company, hardwood finishers, will erect a plant at Fort William, which will employ 100 men and will ship to the west the first year 500 carloads of finished material and 800 carloads a year afterward, provided the city will exempt them from all but a nominal tax. The proposition will be submitted to a vote of the citizens.

Hugh Baird & Sons, formerly of Markdale, Ont., now at Thornbury, Ont., are again entering the lumber business in the spring and expect to put up a new band saw mill of the best fireproof construction. They will carry on a large lumbering business and also expect to deal extensively with the Reduction Works Company of that place.

Mr. W. H. McAuliffe has leased the Ottawa Lumber Company's retail yard, planing mill, sheds, etc., for a term of ten years, and purchased their retail yard stock of lumber. The Ottawa Lumber Company, Limited, will continue their business under the same name and devote their time exclusively to the wholesale and manufacturing trade.

Word was received on January 4th by the Ontario Provincial Government that a fire at Cochrane had burned all the Government offices, with the records and papers relating to mines, lumber and other properties. While the destruction of the official papers may prove embarrassing in some cases, the majority were copies of originals which are in the department, and consequently it is not thought the provincial loss will be serious.

Oak timber valued at $200 was stolen by three Indians from Cornwall Island, Ont. Lawrence White, Mitchell Hops and David Point were convicted of the theft. The timber, owned by the St. Lawrence Power Company, had been towed to St. Lawrence Park, and was cut in two by the red men. One piece was brought to Cornwall. Bringing the second piece to town the men were met by officers, who, after a great fight, overpowered the Indians, placing them under arrest.

The Beaver Manufacturing Company, of Beaver Falls, N.Y., which manufactures wall paper, wall boards and wood fibre, has written to the mayor of Ottawa regarding a proposal for locating there. A representative of the firm has already arranged with two of the Chaudiere firms for a supply of pulp which is used in the manufacture of its products, and desires a site near there, and, if possible, near a railway. The firm makes a specialty of wall board, which is made out of compressed pulp.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa; the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, and the James Maclaren Company, of Buckingham, are taking out enough pulpwood to keep their mills running to the fullest capacity in preparation for what promises to be a good season. While the trade of two of these firms is dependent to a considerable extent on the attitude of the United States Government with regard to the application of the maximum tariff against Canada, there is little evidence of concern about this matter. Mr. Booth is increasing the capacity of his pulp producing plant by 60 per cent. and expects to use all its output in the manufacture of paper.

Eastern Provinces

The Austin Lumber Company, of Thetford Mines, has gone into liquidation.

Marcil Guennette, lumber merchant, Montreal, Que., is stated to have sold his assets.

Fifteen inches of snow is reported on the Restigouche river, in northern New Brunswick.

The Jonquiere Pulp & Paper Company, of which Mr. Wm. Price, of Quebec, is president, have completed their plant for the production of news print paper, and have started operations.

The export of pulp wood from the Labrador district, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, has been prohibited by the Morris Government following the precedent established by the late Bond administration.

The Davison Lumber Company, Bridgewater, N.S., are taking out the two rotary saws at the upper mill and replacing them with 8-foot single band saws on the one side and 8-foot twin band saws on the other side. They are also adding a horizontal band resaw. The company are operating to their fullest extent in the lumber woods this winter.

The Canada Paper Company, of Windsor Mills, has installed an important addition to its power plant. It is now getting from the Shawinigan Water & Power Company 600 horse power, which is transmitted 100 miles. The transmission line has been completed and the motors installed. The line works splendidly and the installation is a success in every way.

During December the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company, operating mills at Badger Brook and Point Leamington, shipped abroad over four million feet of lumber. The greater part of this, 2,800,000 feet, was shipped to South America. The company have now about 225 men in the woods at Badger and Leamington cutting, who are expected to bring out about five million feet.

Western Canada

Geo. Wright, lumber merchant, Odessa, Sask., is stated to have assigned.

The Pioneer Lumber & Implement Company, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask, have sold out to F. J. Grobb.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., have abandoned their appeal against their personal property assessment.

All the woodwork in the addition to the Empress Hotel at Victoria will be of timber grown in British Columbia. The timber to be used will be sound fir, free from all defects.

The British Columbia Telephone Company is calling for tenders for 2,000 35-foot cedar poles, for delivery in Vancouver. Specifications are to be secured from the construction department, Vancouver.

The Watts Manufacturing Company, of Wattsburg and Proctor in the Kootenay district, are installing a wire wound wooden pipe plant in connection with the Proctor mill. The plant is nearly ready for operation.

Edmonton reports state that it is not expected that the booms which the Dominion Government are placing on the river will be completed in time to hold the winter's cut of logs; the cut, therefore, will be curtailed to a certain extent.

W. Cowan & Company, lumber manufacturers, Prince Albert, have reorganized their company and expect to be operating this year under the name of "The Big River Lumber Company, Limited." They did not operate at all during the season of 1909.

The freighter Argyle is sailing from the Fraser River Mills about the middle of this month with nearly 3,000,000 of lumber for Point Pirie, Australia. The cargo consists of 2,500,000 feet for mine cribbing and the balance lumber for general purposes.

The Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company has been registered in British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Detroit, Mich, and the capital stock is $50,000 in $10 shares. The head office for British Columbia is at 1114 Langley street, Victoria.

Mr. John Hanbury, of the Hanbury Lumber Company, Brandon, Man., has opened the mill in the Duck mountains to the north of Brandon this winter, and has 150 men and 40 teams at work. He expects a drive of five million feet of logs in the spring, all of which will be cut at Brandon.

Eigineers of the G.T.P. who have been working on the Pembina river, west of Edmonton, have arrived in Winnipeg, bringing with them samples of petrified rock which are said to be very common in the bed of the river. They appear to be portions of spruce trees and show each "ring" of the grain.

The Rat Portage Company are reported to have closed down their large lumber mills at Harrison Mills, B.C., for an indefinite period. A great many men who were employed there have been thrown out of employment for the time being. It is hoped that the company will see their way clear to resume operations in the near future.

The steamer Chieftain has been loaded by the Westholme Lumber Company for Mr. Sol. Cameron, and will be taken to Prince Rupert. She carries 400,000 feet, which will be used in erecting buildings at the new city. The Australian mail line steamer Katanga recently loaded 1,800,000 feet of lumber at Vancouver and Eureka for Sydney, Australia.

Puget Sound lumber mills are experiencing the most serious shortage in logs that has confronted them at this time of the year in many seasons. As a result, mills are paying $1 a thousand feet in excess of the association quotations, which are $6, $9 and $12. Although the association has not increased its schedule, an advance is expected in February.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company have purchased their third ice road steam engine. These engines are replacing the horse in logging operations in the woods north of Prince Albert. Altogether in northern Saskatchewan there are twelve in use. The lumbermen of the district are complaining that the mild weather is severely interfering with their lumbering oprations and they are praying for a good spell of cold weather.

Field Bros., of Victoria, B.C., have purchased a large block of timber lands on the east coast of Vancouver island located between Beaver Cove and Robson's Bight, for $8,640, from D. W. Heuston and Steve Cook, of Alert Bay. The timber lands, which have been held for some time by the vendors, are well stocked with yellow cedar, a recent cruise by Mr. Heuston showing an average of 22,000 feet to the acre. The timber land sold comprises 1,920 acres and is located a mile and a half from the salt water, the price paid being $4.50 an acre.

W. Butler has secured a contract for supplying the Moresby Island Lumber Company mill at Queen Charlotte with logs for the next three years, the logs to be cut on the limits owned by the Moresby Island Lumber Company on Skidegate Inlet. This company have their entire output contracted for with foreign buyers for several years. The capacity of the mill when the handsaw is added to its present equipment will be about thirty million feet per year. Several large tie camps will be started at various points of the inlet this year.

G. M. Annable, of Moose Jaw, Sask., and G. B. Campbell, of Wetaskwin, have taken over the Violin like timber limits from the Church interests. The company will be operated under the title of the Violin Lake Timber Company. A mill of 40,000 feet daily capacity is in readiness to begin operations, and the company are now building a flume two miles in length from the mill to the railway siding, where the dry kiln and planing mill are located. Approximately 150 men will be employed in the mills and logging camps. The limits are 4,700 acres in extent and estimated to contain 100,000,000 feet of timber.

Stocks of lumber throughout the Canadian West are reported to have diminished very considerably and it is feared that the supply of dry lumber for use during the building season of 1910 will be inadequate. In view of such a condition, the lumber companies generally are placing as many men in the woods as they can possibly handle. Another feature stimulating the logging industry is the demand for ties. For a supply of these for use in the Canadian West, the three largest Canadian railways are all directing their attention to the timber resources of northern Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan. In these districts during the coming winter over 3,000 men will be employed in the getting out of ties and logs. The Prince Albert Lumber Company will alone have 1,500 men at work, and the balance will be employed by various other lumber companies. The Big River Lumber Company, Saskatchewan, purpose during next summer erecting north of Prince Albert a mill with a capacity of 50,000,000 feet per annum. Plans for this mill are already completed, and it is expected, according to a statement made by the manager of the company, that the mill will be ready to operate about August next.

We can make prompt shipment in the following quartered
White Oak
One to two cars 12 inches and up, First and Second, nice figure and well manufactured.

How are you fixed on
Red Oak
We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100,000 feet 8/4 No. 2 Common and better—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Get your order in early for
Chestnut
One car 12 inches and up No. 1 and No 2, well manufactured and dry.

There is a lot of
Yellow Poplar
at one of our outside points—
5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common
2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2.
2 cars 5/8, 18" and over
1 car 5/8, No. 1 Common and Better
100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

Here is a genuine bargain in
Poplar
200,000 feet 4/4 No. 3 Common. Can be shipped surfaced or in the rough.

If you are in the market for
Chestnut
get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

Another chance on Heart Rived
Cypress Shingles
300,000 each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get prices on this
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths. One to two cars each of 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4 No. 1 Common and Better.

What about
No. 3 Common Poplar and Bass
mixed? We have five to ten cars of 6/4 and 8/4.

If you are in the market for
Cherry
get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

Ask us about our Log run
Bass
We have 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mill culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. **Philadelphia, Pa.**



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00	48 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	58 00	60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00	65 00
1¼" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00	54 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	38 00	40 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	44 00	48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	26 00	27 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	29 00	31 0
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	33 00	35 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00	28 00
1x8 1 0x & common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	23 00	25 co
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00	18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	13 00
1½ inch flooring	25 00	27 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00	15 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	40 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood. No. 1. common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
S ft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4	33 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better. 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00

Douglas Fir

Dimension Timber up to 32 feet

8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12	
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16	34 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20	34 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20	35 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	35 95
10x20	36 45
6x18, 8x18	36 95
6x20, 8x20	37 95

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain	45 00
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	3 50
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath	3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 25
X Pine Shingles	1 10
XX Pine Shingles	2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 55
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90
XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 25
XXXXX 5 to 2"	3 95
Red pine, c & c f 1"	30 00
" " 1½"	31 00
" " 2"	32 00
Red Pine, common	18 00 22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00 22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00 18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00 23 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 " " " "	1 60 3 00
35 " " " "	2 50 4 00
40 " " 7" "	4 25 4 75
45 " " "	5 25 6 25
50 " " "	8 50 10 50
55 " " "	11 00 13 50
60 " " "	16 50

Stand'd R'y ties 6"	0 45 0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00 50 00
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20 00 25
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00 14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 17 00	18 00
Oddments	" 14 50	15 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 14 50	15 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1⅛ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, 1 up to 32	$26 80
0 x 20	28 80
x 20	30 30

All Common Cedar $2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	27 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	19 50
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	21 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$28 00
" 2 " " "	22 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	10 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.60
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	38 00
" " 6/4	38 00
" " 8/4	38 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch &. up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls. 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls. 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	42 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	36 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	24 00	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 50	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅜" Spruce laths	4 35	4 50
1½" " "	3 75	3 80

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 60	$3 85
Clears	3 10	3 25
Second clears	2 50	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" " Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" " Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up	45 00	48 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	52 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	55 00	60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1 " x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	41 00	43 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine. No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips	18 00	20 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	16 00	19 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	26 00	28 00
Pine, box boards.. 1" x 4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1" x 3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1" x 7" & up 12'-16'	14 50	17 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	28 00
Pine O. culls	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	15 00	18 50
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2"	25 00	28 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 75	4 00
N . 2 white pine Lath, mill run white pine	3 00	3 25
	2 75	3 00
Spruce, mill run	2 50	2 90
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
No. 1 white pine 1¼" x 4'	2 00	2 50
No. 2 white pine 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Spruce mill run 1¼"	2 00	2 50
Red Pine mill run 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" Lath	1 00	1 50

Pine Shingles:

xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
xx	1 50	1 75

White Cedar Shingles:

xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 50
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", xx	1 50	1 75

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	14 50	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	17 00	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 10	18 00	18 50	21 50	20 00
2 x 12	18 00	19 00	22 50	21 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 00
2 x 6 / 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	22 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

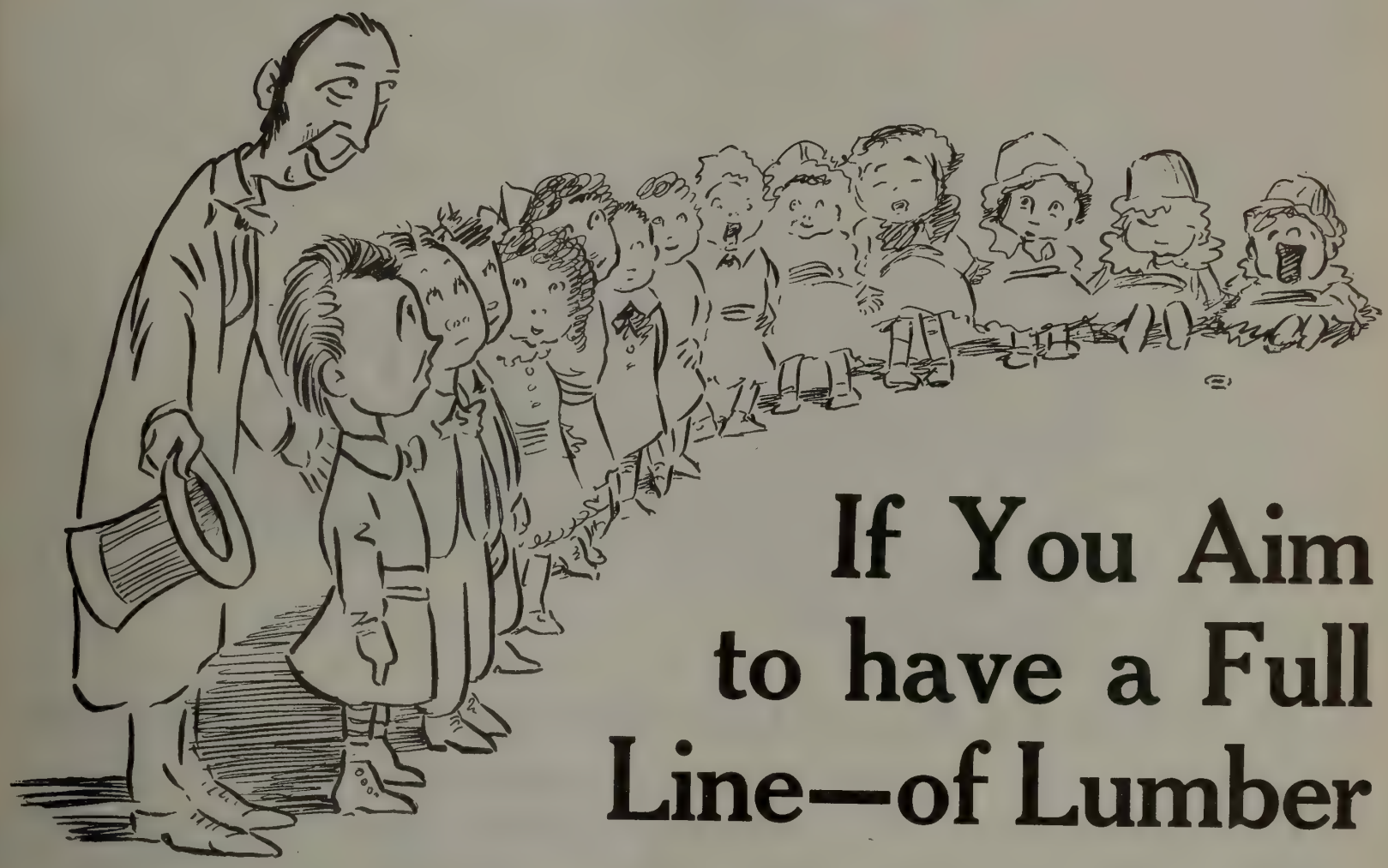
	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10	22 00	22 00
3 x 12	23 50	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 50	21 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 50	22 50
8 x 8	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		30 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	26 00

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



If You Aim to have a Full Line—of Lumber

the same is not complete without our

Spruce, White Pine, N.B. Shingles, Lath

THE SPRUCE, you know — the same old reliable stock, small, tight-knotted, smoothly dressed, the article that's helped you build up your trade.

THE PINE, you should know if you do not—a beautifully tight-knotted board, good grades, and a smooth job of dressing, if you wish it dressed.

THE SHINGLES—smoothest sawing, best grades, the shingles that made Fenderson famous.

THE LATH—made from slabs, a nice uniform article, in 1¼ in. and 1½ in. widths.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q **St. Moise, P. Q.**
Salmon Lake, P. Q. **Cedar Hall, P. Q.**

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

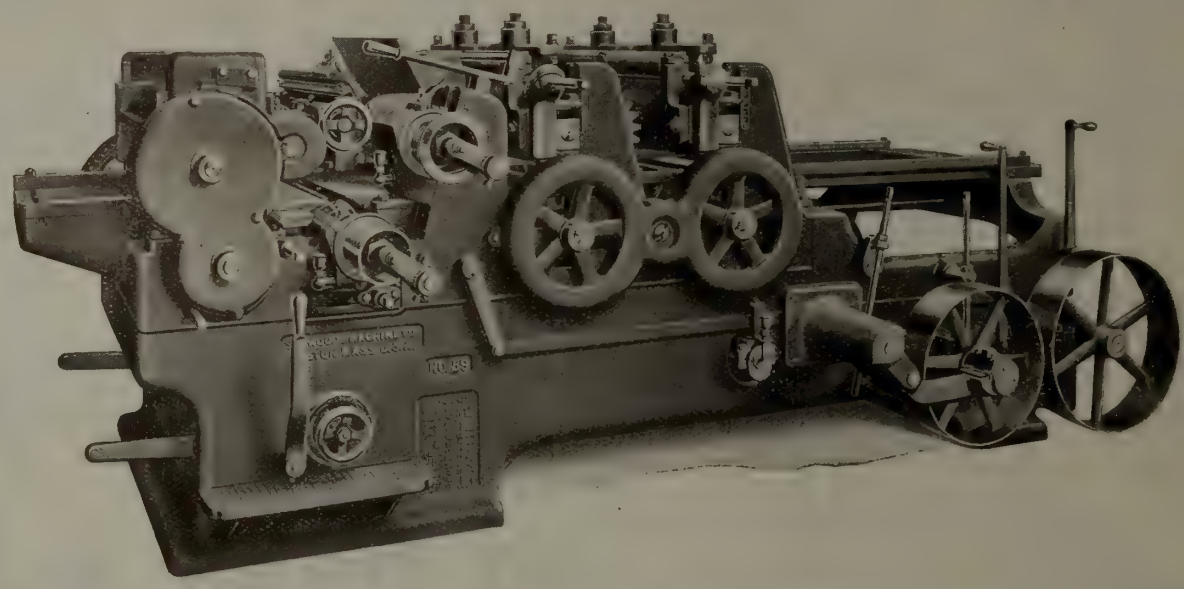
Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

The Best Practice

in dressing lumber is to run a narrow surfacer at the fastest feed. This is just what the 15 and 18 inch widths of the new WOODS NO. 59 SINGLE OR DOUBLE SURFACER are designed to do at a feed of 100 feet and upwards. This machine will do double the output of a wide slow feed machine, will do it better and with half the labor cost per thousand.

The patent Round Solid Back Cutter Head gives strength, stiffness and safety, is easily balanced and practically free from distortion due to bolt strains.

The Patent Truing Devices joint the knives while running and give absolute assurance of equal cutting by all.



S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston

Chicago
New Orleans

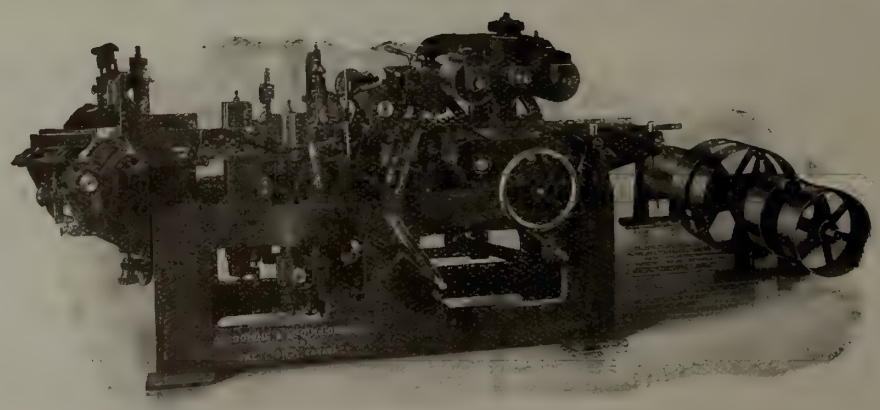
The Planer Specialists

Atlanta
Seattle

New No. 10
Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT — ONTARIO — CANADA

Western Branch:
248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Quebec Agents:
Ross & Creig, MONTREAL, QUE.

B. C. Selling Agents:
Robert Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

The Money Maker

That is just Another Name for our

Lath Mill

YOU might just as well have a couple of of our mills in your establishment making money, instead of smoke, out of your refuse.

This mill, like our well known Original "Dunbar" Shingle Machine, is an ideal specimen of what careful workmanship, best materials and a knowledge of the requirements, can produce.

Deeds count more than words — that's why our Lath Mill and our Shingle Mill are first in their fields.

Sawmills Completely Equipped

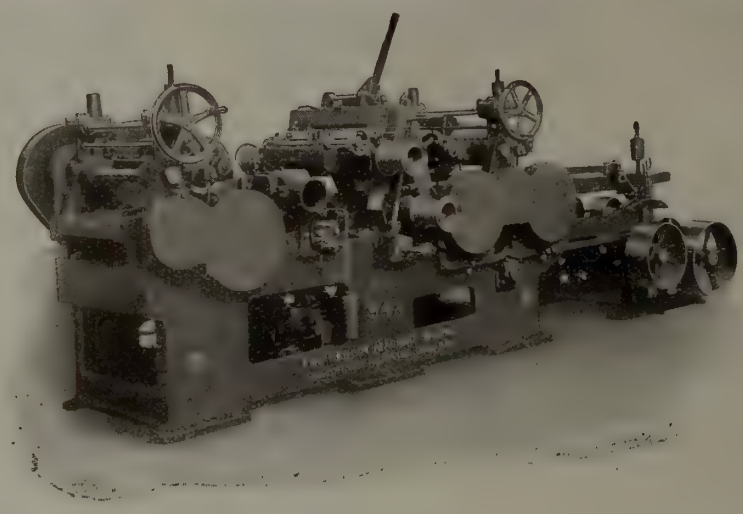
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.

Sole Manufacturers

Fredericton, N. B.

Berlin Quality Counts

94X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



The 94x is not the highest priced matcher on the market. It has features which can not be found elsewhere, yet we are not asking as much as you can pay for other machines on the market to-day.

In the 94x you are offered the following features which are distinct advantages over all other flooring machines:

1. A matcher of proven capacity which will turn out perfect work at 150 to 200 feet per minute.
2. A matcher, the construction of which is such as to absolutely prevent the tearing out of knotty or cross-grained places, thereby raising the grades.
3. Cylinder and side head construction of proven capacity. And we furnish eight or twelve bitted side heads designed by ourselves.
4. A side head mechanism which cannot be choked down at 200 feet per minute.

And notwithstanding that you are offered the above as a fair representation of what you purchase, the actual cost in dollars and cents is less than some other machines offered you.

One 94x will actually turn out more well finished lumber than three ordinary matchers because it runs steadily hour after hour and not several hours with tie-ups for break downs and time losses for sharpening knives.

A short time ago a firm put in *one 94x to do the work of four light machines.* Consider the saving in labor. The expense of maintaining the 94 x is also less because there are fewer parts to give trouble.

We would like to show you where the 94x matchers are going in. A circular will give you all the details and show you why the machine is making such a success.

Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws

The Shimer Cutter Heads

Economical Woodworking

To get the most economical results in your establishment you should put in the hands of your men the best tools—tools that will save the men's time in getting started on a job—that will do the work without causing delay and expense—that can easily be expanded or contracted for the next patterns to be run.

The Shimer Cutter Heads have been keeping pace with the growing needs of the woodworker, whose success depends upon the output of his mill and his freedom from "Fit and Try" worries. The special features of these tools consist of little details designed to make easy, convenient, methodical use of every matcher, moulder or tenoner and assist the operator in the economical use of such machines.

You may make Flooring with almost any of the heads that are gratuitously given with a matcher or moulder, but when you want something for economy—real economy, mind you—then get a Shimer Cutter Head. Our aim has been to make it so good—so convenient—so cheap—that you can't afford to make flooring with any other.

Don't Burn Your Moulding

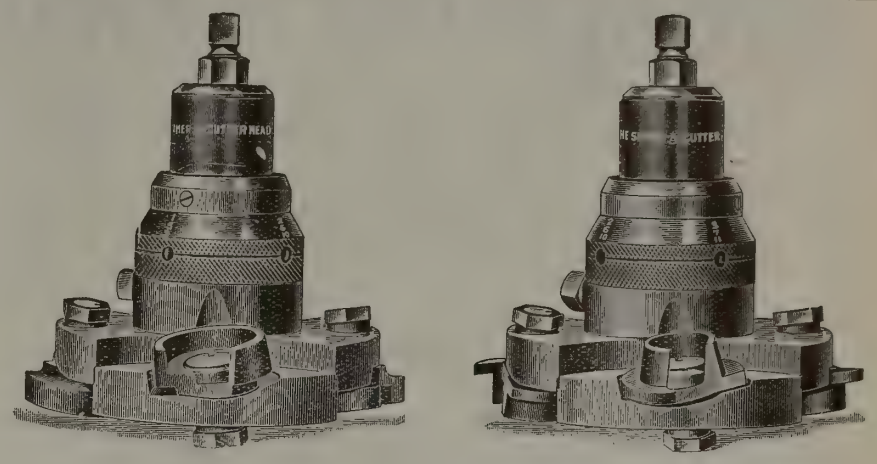


Blackened edges so often found in hardwood Mouldings indicate the use of inferior tools, which friction and burn because of their failure to have proper clearance. The Shimer Reversible and Non-Reversible Cutters are made of the finest tool steel by experienced workmen. In design and construction they are superior to anything on the market. They cut well and retain their shape until worn out. Send us drawings or wood samples for estimates on special cutters. Many useful designs, with prices, are given in our catalogue.

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½ in. thick $34.84
" " " " " 2½ in. thick 35.88



Thin Steel Knives

Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of the thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

Write us about your requirements.

The Shimer Shear Cutting Cylinder

Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Box Board Matcher Heads

The Shimer Cutter Heads for Box Board matching will make a uniform cut and a close fit in every instance, as well after years of use as when the Bits are new. There is no friction upon the Bits, therefore no loss of power, no waste of material. The Bits can be expanded for thicker material, with corresponding change in the thickness of the tongue and groove.

Price for two Cutter Heads with 4 Bits each complete to match ⅝ to ½ inch, $29.15.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f. o. b. Milton, Pa., for $11.05.

Bolts, Wrenches, etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wretches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

Following are a few Net Prices of Tools which will be made after your measurements and guaranteed to fit your machine and to match your samples.

MATCHER HEADS—"Best of All"

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits	$24.31
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, $2.60 extra, each Head having 4 bit seats.	
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8..	10.40
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8..	11.44
Bits for 2 inch Plank, the set of 8	13.04

SHIP LAP HEADS

Fig. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net	$22.88
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.	
Bits for jointing, 4	5.20
Bits for Rabbeting, 4	6.76

JOINTER HEADS

Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bit seats each	$20.80
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.	
Jointer Bits, 1¼ in. wide, each..	1.30
Jointer Bits, 2 in. wide, each....	1.56

DOUBLE CEILING HEADS

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.	
Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats each	24.30
Price Bits, extra, 8	16.64

PLAIN MATCHER HEADS

The original design of the Shimer Matcher Heads, Figs. 1 and 2, solid flange, without bits	16.00
With Expansion, each Head extra	2.60
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8...	9.88
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8..	10.00
Bits, for 2 in. Plank, the set of 8	10.00

DOOR HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange	10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion	13.35
Bits to work 1 in. to 1¼ Doors (4)	7.28

DOOR COPE HEADS

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads)	12.90
Bits extra, 4	5.72

SASH HEADS

Fig. 86, solid flange	9.75
Fig. 206, with Expansion	12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼ in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, $2.86.)	7.16

SASH COPE HEADS

Fig. 87, to fit lower cope spindle	6.45
Bits extra, 2	2.86

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons Galt, Ontario, Can.

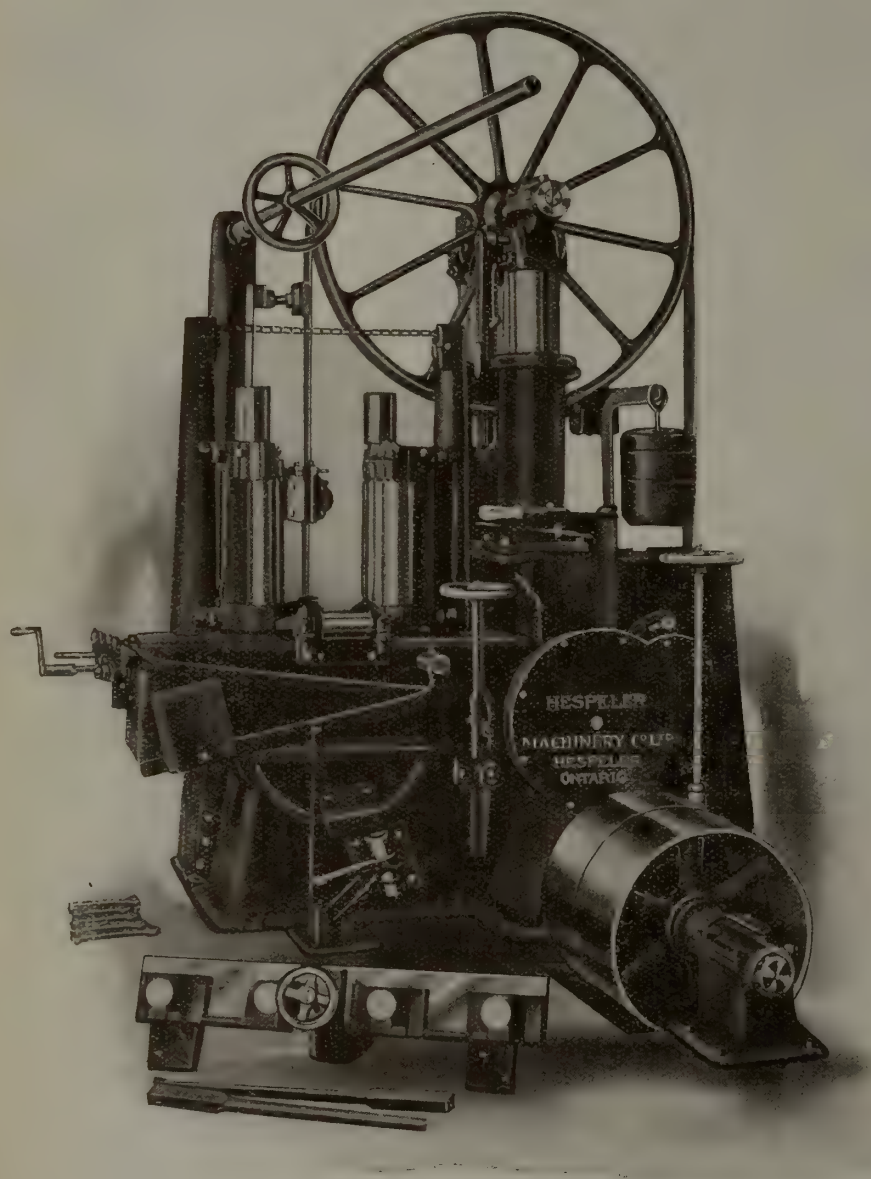
Branch of Milton, Pa.

Service and Satisfaction Come to the Users of

Hespeler Band Resaws

They Work even Better than They Look

Made in three sizes carrying saws 3, 4 and 5 inches wide. They embody all the newest conveniences and attachments for any kind of resawing within their capacity. They have ample power both on the blade and on the feed works for all important demands. These are some of their important features:



The Frame is cast in one piece, cored out hollow underneath, is heavily ribbed and perfectly rigid.

The Wheels are cast solid of ample strength, and are so designed as to give a large factor of safety when running at the tabulated speeds. The lower wheel (it will be noticed) is very heavy with a solid web in the centre. Faces and Edges of both wheels are accurately ground on their own journals and balanced as near perfectly true as human ingenuity will permit.

The Feed Works are driven by belt and changing from one feed to the other can be accomplished by simply turning a hand wheel one quarter of a turn. Each machine has five changes of feed.

The Rolls are driven by spur and bevel gears all cased in. All gears cut from the solid and as near noiseless as possible.

Six Feed Rolls carry the stock to the saws all of which are driven by gears cut from the solid. The right hand rolls are rigid in their boxes, but the left hand rolls have enough elasticity to grip all uneven stock.

The Self Centreing Attachment is so arranged that by one movement of handle the rigid roll becomes adjustable so that you can have a complete self-centreing machine, or by one movement of the handle the right hand roll becomes rigid again. This does away with the use of a wrench in making the machine self-centreing.

The Rolls will tilt from 0 to 1 inch in 6 inches to allow for the successfull sawing of clap board and general bevel work.

The Tension on the blade is accomplished by double acting knife balance levers with detachable weights.

The Guides have adjustable hardened steel back flat rollers with front and side blocks, adjustable or planed ways. The upper one is counterweighed and iustantly adjustable vertically to the width of the stock.

The Saws runs within 1 inch of the centre of the back roll, cutting the stock while it is firmly held. When doing bevel sawing the feed works can be drawn back by a lever to prevent the saw striking the rolls and the safety lock is so arranged that the rolls can not be tilted until the feed works are drawn back from the saw.

Cleaners are provided on both wheels. A packing box is attached to the lower wheel guard, which should be kept filled with oily waste to soften the gum which often collects.

We are the sole Canadian licensees for some of the most approved types of American Wood Tools. We pay for and secure the patterns and designs and run no risks of mistakes.

Prompt shipments of complete outfits for planing mills, sash and door factories, carriage, wagon, piano and furniture factories made to all parts of Canada. We have both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. at our doorway, which insures **rapid delivery** to the far East or the far West.

"INVESTIGATE THE HESPELER LINE"

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Manufacturers of High Grade Wood Tools

Hespeler, Ont., Canada

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

The

Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

We are in the market

for all the wants of every kind that you have, and we can satisfy them every one.

Do you want a Job?
Do you want some Lumber?
Do you want some Machinery?
Do you want a Business Opportunity?

If you do NOT want anything you MUST have something for sale.

A small advertisement in our "WANTED AND FOR SALE" DEPARTMENT will do the trick.

A trial will convince you.

Canada Lumberman
and Woodworker

Toronto - - Canada



The

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

The Heaviest, Most Durable and Most Efficient Blast Grate on the Market

Pays for Itself in One Week

"The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate saved us enough on FUEL the FIRST WEEK to PAY FOR ITSELF, BESIDES increasing the cut of our mill by ONE-HALF."—Kingsbury & Henshaw, Antigo, Wis.

Adds from 25 to 50% to the Efficiency of a Boiler

"We installed your Hollow Blast Grate System in connection with our saw mill boilers several months ago. We were VERY SHORT OF STEAM at that time, and were undertaking to burn considerable WET CYPRESS DUST from our shingle mill. After installing the Hollow Blast Grate System we HAD NO FURTHER TROUBLE with our boilers' steaming. We are getting AT LEAST 20% MORE STEAM and could possibly push them to 25% MORE. We consider the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate one of the BEST INVESTMENTS we ever made."—Aycock Lumber Co., Aycock, Fla.

"The blast grates you sold me at Sylvania, O., INCREASED OUR STEAMING CAPACITY 50%, and enabled us to make plenty of steam in the winter time from FROZEN SAWDUST."—R. C. Gillett, Waverly, Va.

Gives as good results with wet, green or frozen saw-dust as a Draft Grate gives with dry wood

"We have used your Hollow Blast Grates CONTINUOUSLY since they were installed, which we believe was about FIFTEEN YEARS AGO (The actual period was 16 YRS. 8 MOS. G H. B. G. Co.) Prior to that time we were compelled to SEASON our fuel—the best of WOOD—to have a grade that would make us sufficient steam to keep our plant running, and EVEN THEN were compelled to stop at times during working hours to raise steam. After putting in your grates we make a sufficient amount of steam WITHOUT TROUBLE, using GREEN ELM DUST. The grates are apparently in AS GOOD SHAPE AS WHEN INSTALLED, and we consider them A WONDERFUL INVENTION."—G. V. Griffith & Son, Albany, Ind.

Saves Labor in Firing

"Your grates have effected a saving of about ONE-HALF in LABOR in the fire-room, and while using nothing but SAWDUST and GREEN MILL CLIPPINGS, have given us FULLY 33⅓ PER CENT. HOTTER FIRES."—The Ohio Wheel Co., Delphos, O.

Is Practically Indestructible

"I used your Hollow Blast Grates at stave mills at different points for some TWENTY YEARS, and they are JUST AS GOOD AS WHEN PUT IN, and I can burn any WET BARK AND REFUSE that otherwise COULDN'T BE USED AT ALL. They are the cheapest grate one can use, for they NEVER BURN OUT."—S. P. Shelly, Holgate, O.

The men who have made the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate what it is—our president, our secretary and treasurer, our superintendent, our foreman and our designer—have all been identified with the business since the company was organized, while our vice-president has been with us for fifteen years.

Our services are, therefore, those of experts.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

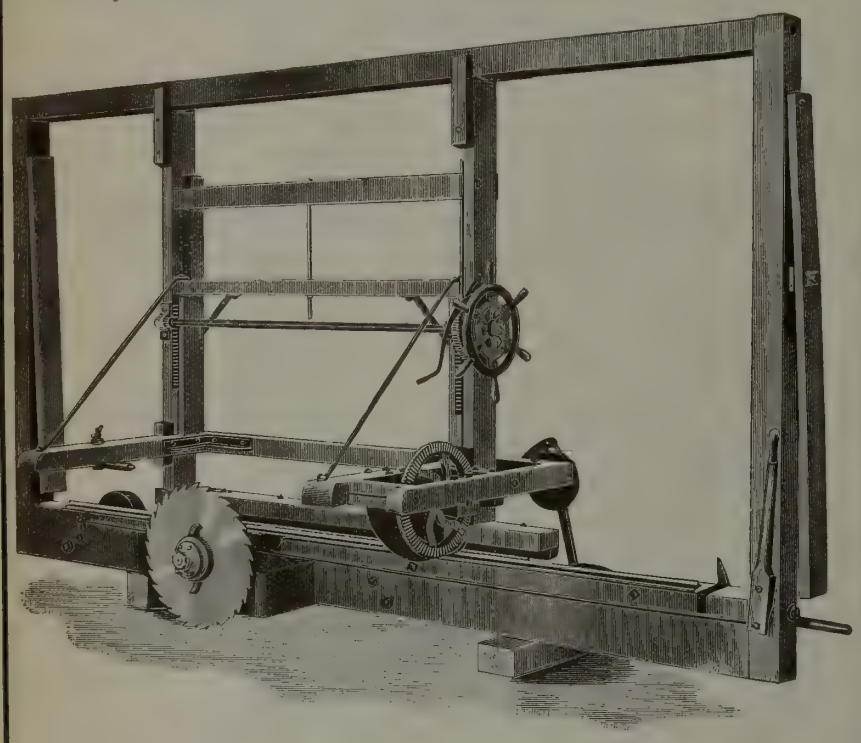
BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machine

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.



"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST - Coaticook, Que.

It is Performance You Want not Claims

Latest and most Improved Type



Unusually Well Built

Keystone Gang Bolter.

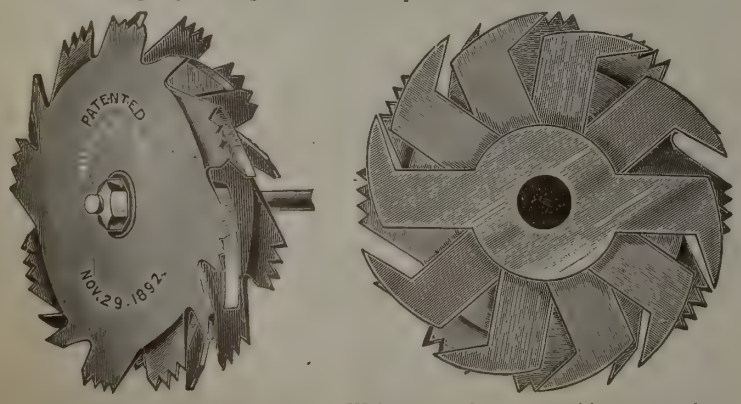
Our new Gang Bolter is designed to saw slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts, at one operation.
We have shown others the superior features of our Bolter and we can show you.
Mandrels are made of best steel 2⅞ inches in diameter and run in self-oiling boxes.
Our new catalogue is yours for the asking.

Rothfus-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

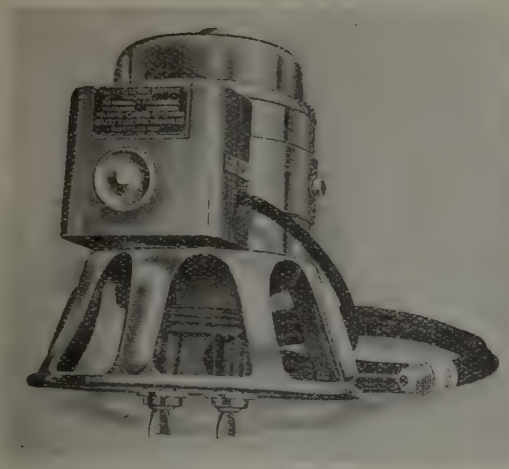
ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.



KELLEY ROUTER

"The Kelley Router"

Electrically-driven and operated on the bench by hand

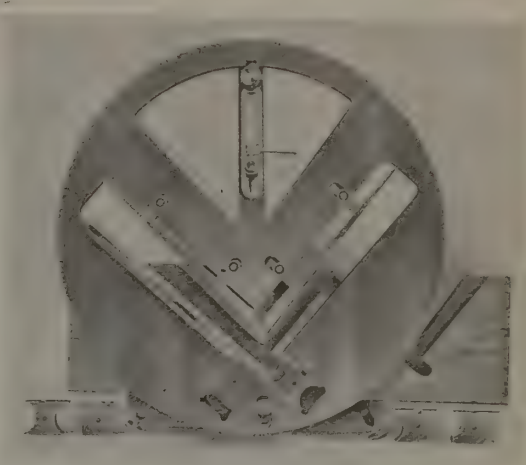
Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

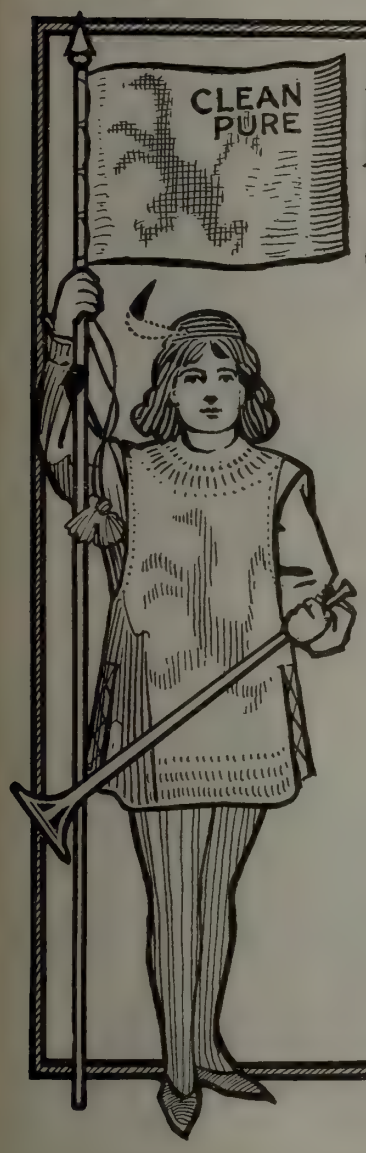
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Kelley Electric Machine Co.

36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE



BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

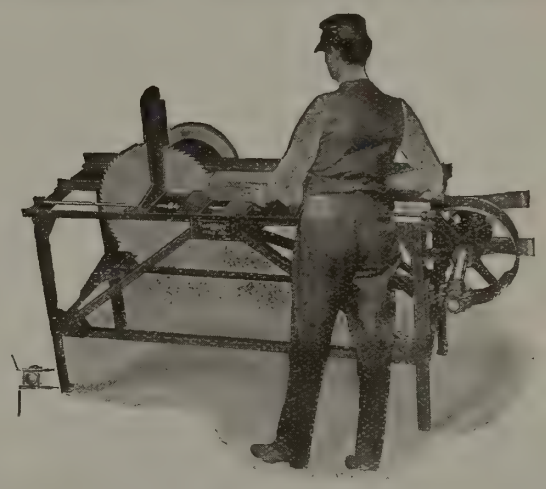
Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son

St. George, Ontario

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

$20 a Day Profit on a $100 Investment



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs $300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills, Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

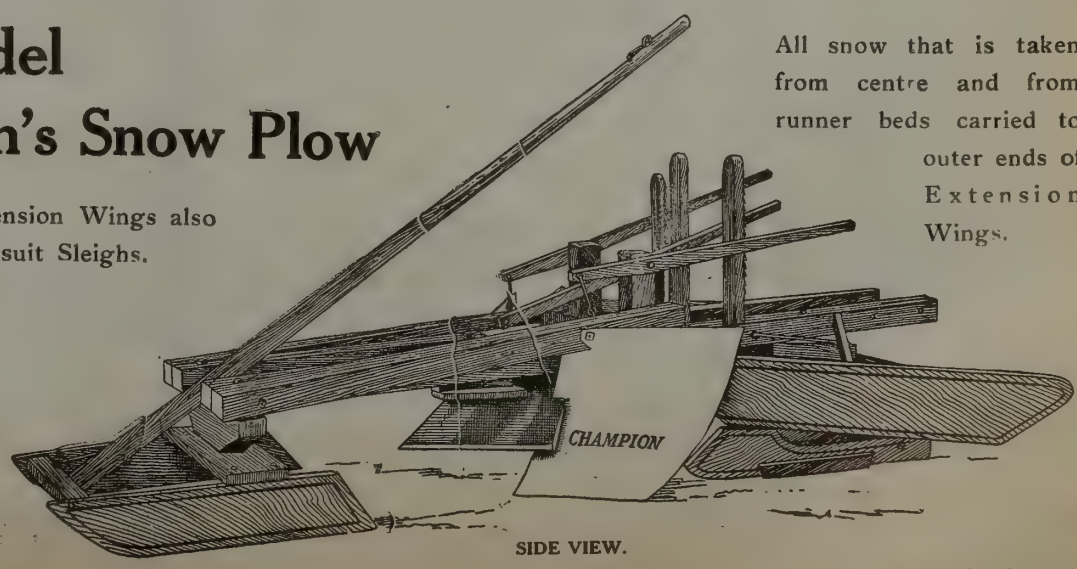
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co.

Box 509
Bridgeport, Ala.

1909 Model
Improved Lumberman's Snow Plow

Seat for driver not shown in cut. Extension Wings also width of Plow made to any width to suit Sleighs.

We are prepared to fill orders at short notice now, having all parts ready. : : : : :



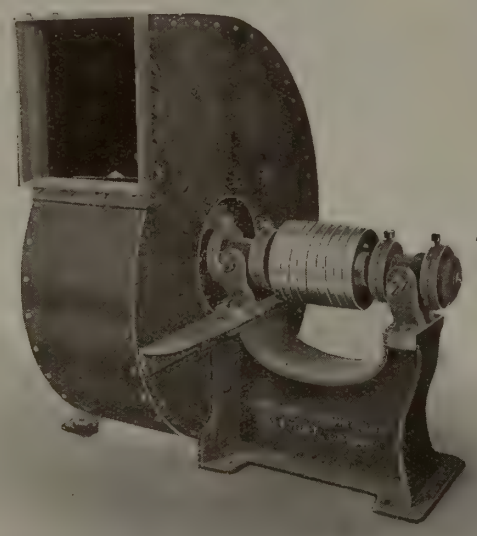
SIDE VIEW.

All snow that is taken from centre and from runner beds carried to outer ends of Extension Wings.

Phelps Machine Co.

Eastman, Que.

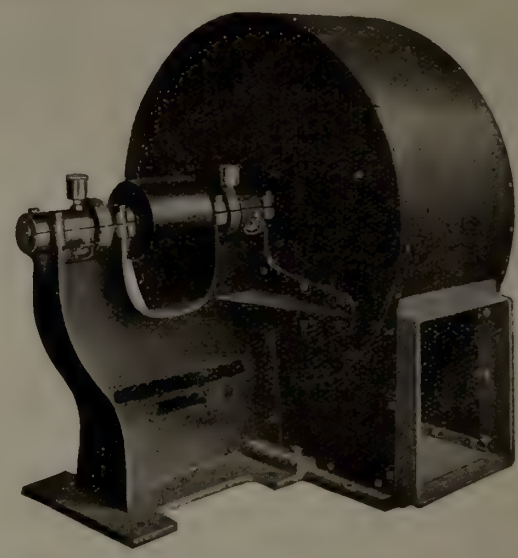
Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

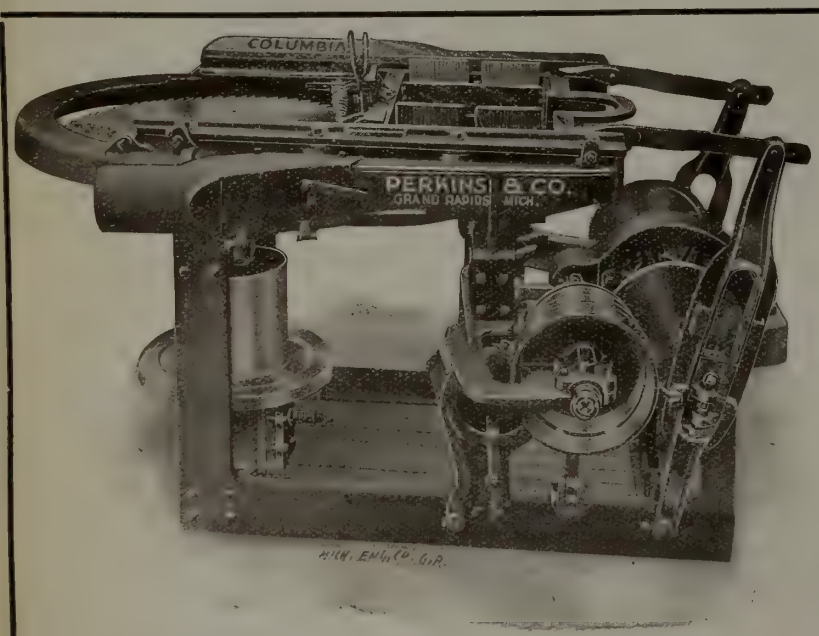


With your increasing business now that the dull times are over, you cannot afford to carry shavings to the furnace room in the old way. Progressive managers are just realizing the great saving effected where shavings are handled by the fan system. All the operator has to do is to open a damper in a pipe and the fan does the rest. Floors and machines are kept clean, and space formerly taken up by shavings is kept clean for stock. We would like to tell you what it would cost to install a system in your factory, mill or shop.

The

Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co. Limited

HESPELER, ONTARIO



You'll Draw Some Extra Shingle Dividends

if you make your shingles on this machine, because

The Columbia

will produce more and better shingles from the same stock in less time and with less labor, than any other shingle machine made.

Let us prove this to your own satisfaction. Write

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Winnipeg, Man., St. Paul, Minn. and Vancouver, B. C. Agents.



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.
It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.
Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.
This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

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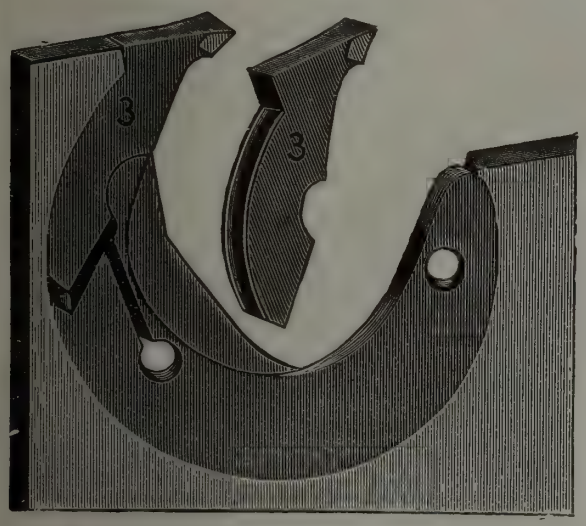
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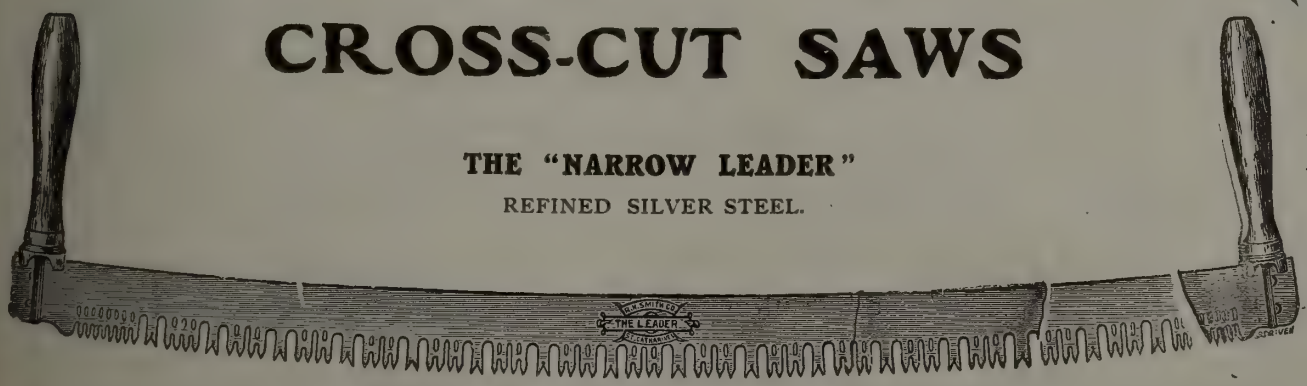
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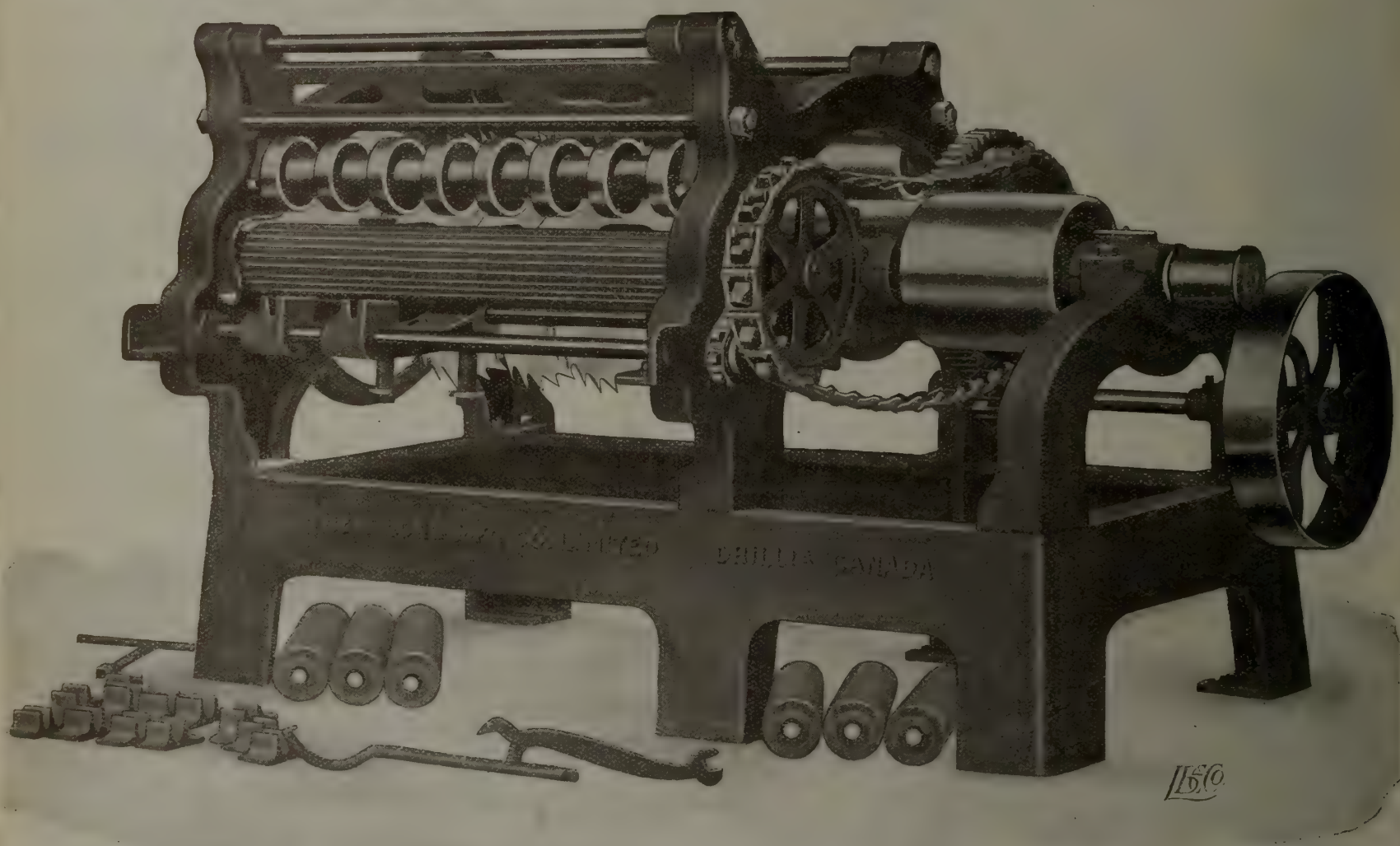
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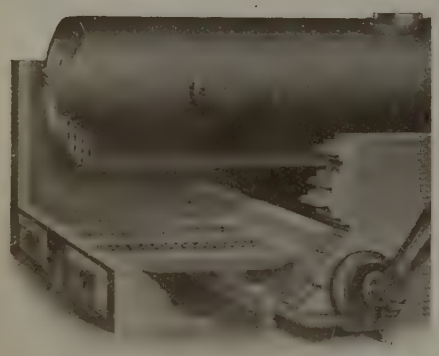
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Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.

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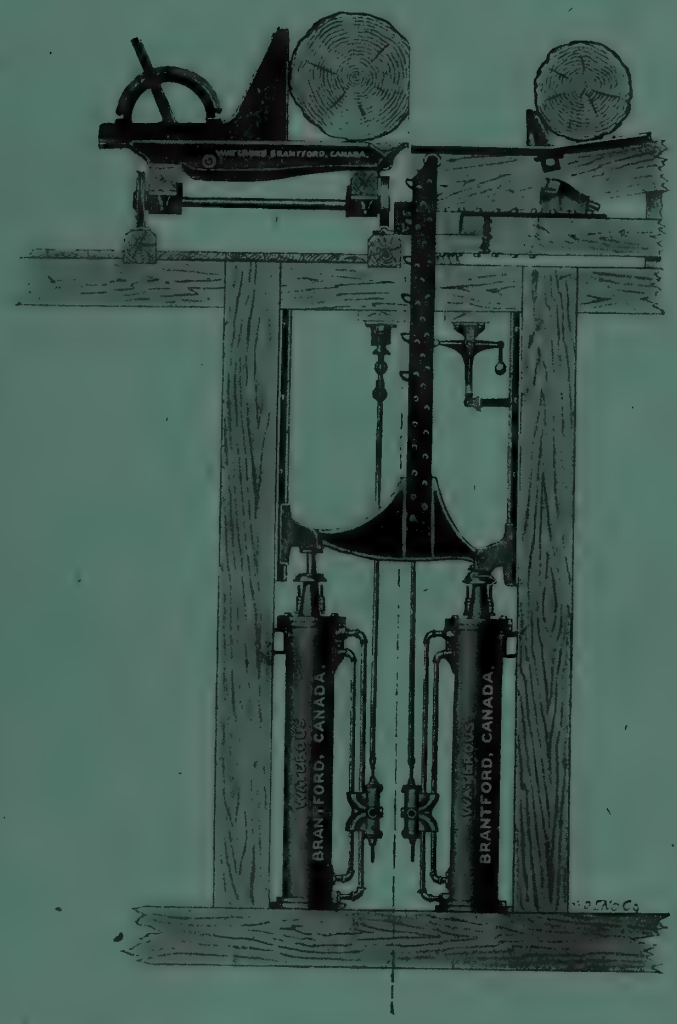
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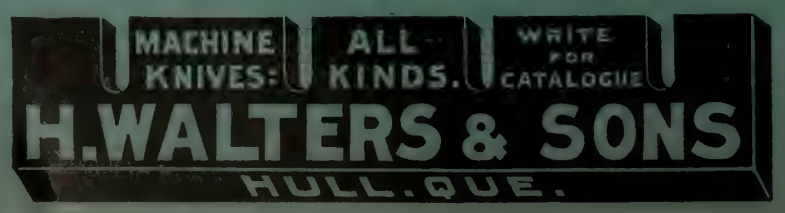
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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, February 1, 1910 No. 3

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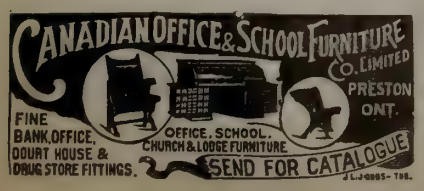
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A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc.
Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horse when time is valuable.

JOHNSON'S VETERINARY REMEDIES
are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.
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Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gallon $4.50

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Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).
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These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

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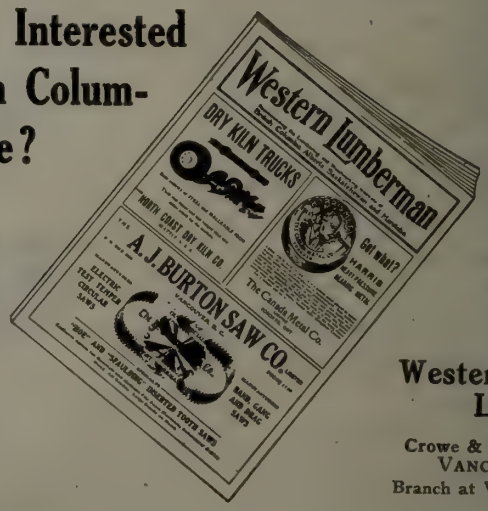
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All Lengths

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We are eager to answer your enquiries

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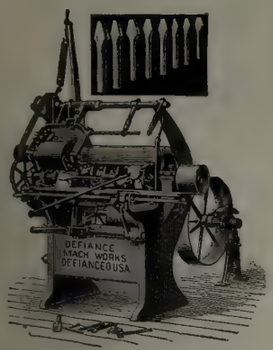


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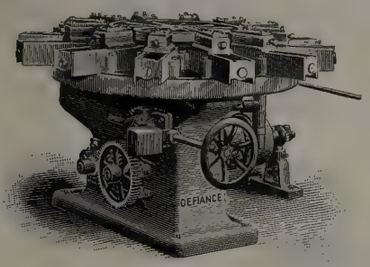
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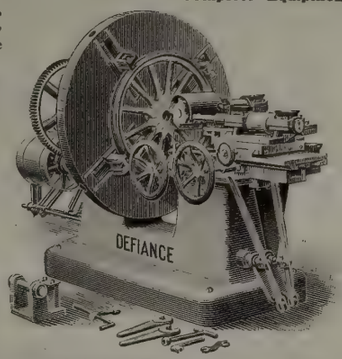


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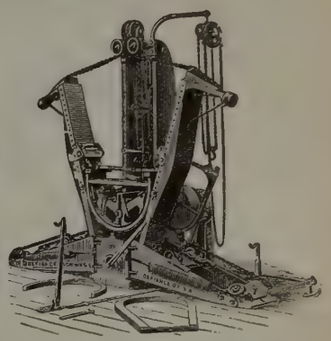


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12 in. Rim Hound and Bow Bender



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Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

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They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

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for Transmitting, Elevating and Conveying.

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for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Limited



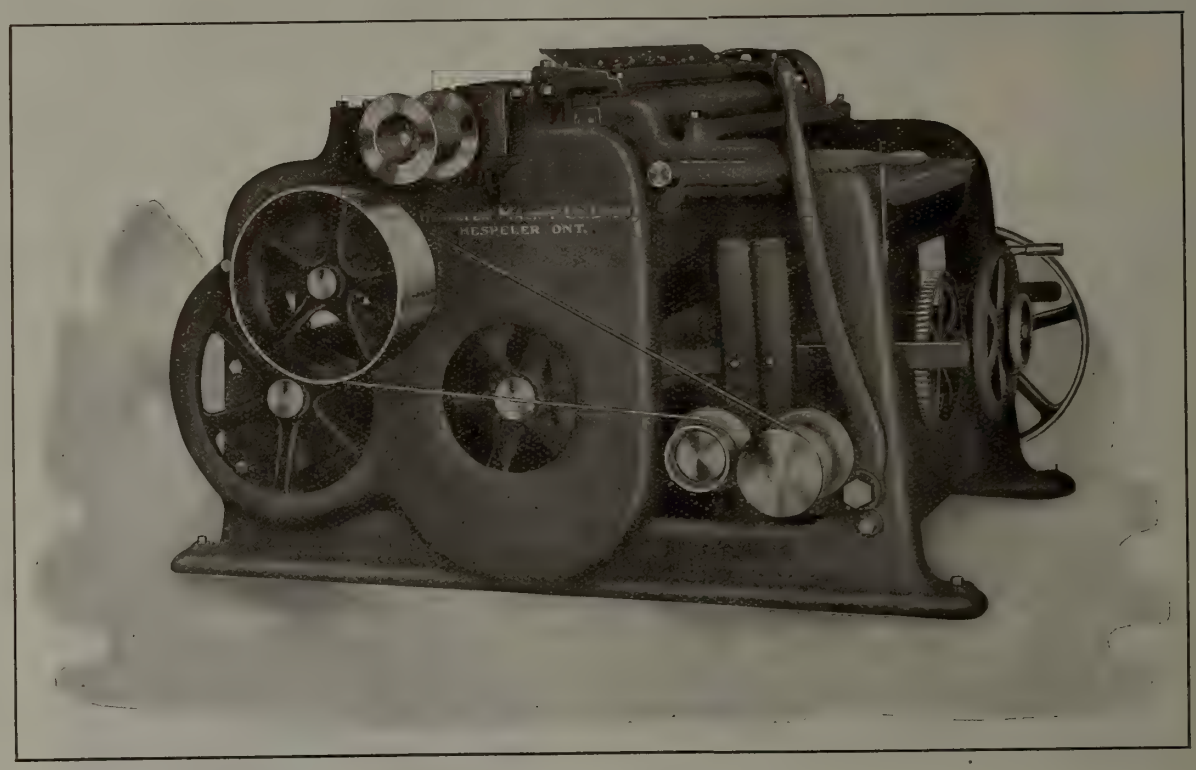
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Heavy Engines and Mills

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That the Whitney type of cabinet planer is **the acknowledged leader in its class,** hundreds of successful manufacturers of fine woodwork in America and Europe will gladly testify.

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We also manufacture a standard line of Surface Planers, Planers and Matchers, Combined Planers, Matchers and Moulders, Moulders, Buzz Planers, or Jointers, Mortisers, Tenon Machines, Sash and Door Clamps, Shapers, Band Resaws, Self-Feed Rip Saws, Saw Tables, Band Saws, Borers, Sanders, Etc.

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Manufacturers of High Grade Wood Tools **Hespeler, Ont., Canada**

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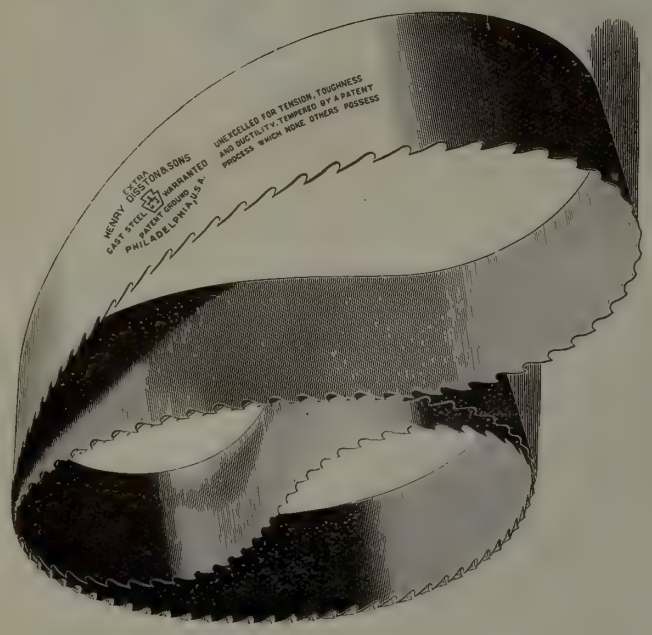
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Many efforts have been made to equal a Disston Bandsaw — and the Disston Bandsaw is still in first place.

It gives better and longer service than any other bandsaws made.

It stands up under the hardest work; saves time; reduces expenses.

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(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)

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Canadian Works: Frazer Avenue, Toronto, Canada

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Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

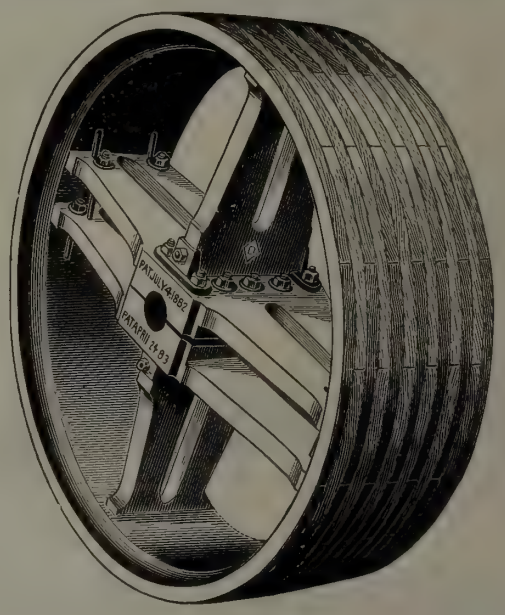
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Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end!

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Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

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New Triple Drum Sander

is fully advertised in our

New Sander Catalog No. 82

which every Sander user is invited to write for.

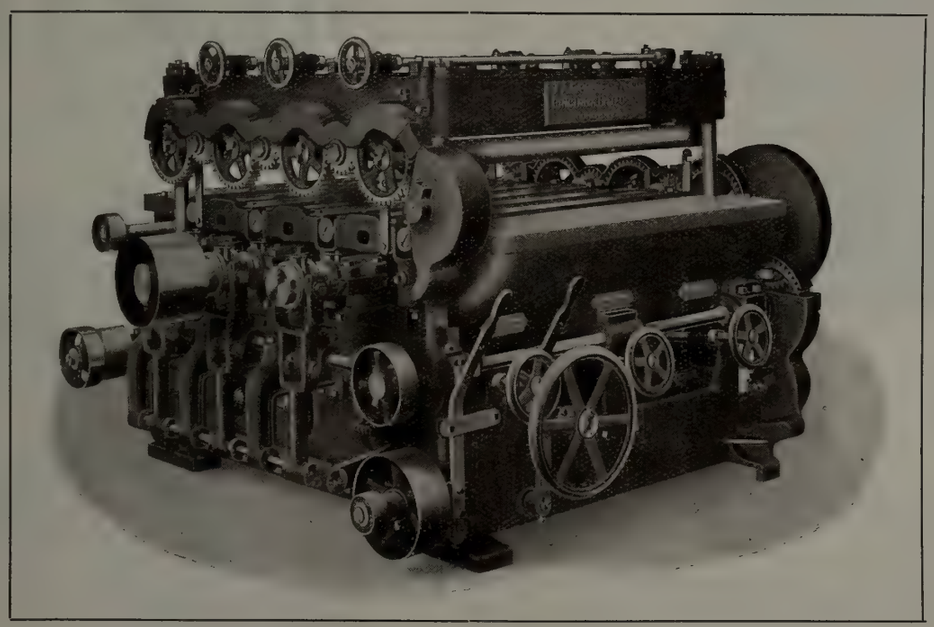
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has the Automatic Take-Up Drum and the power hoist to the bed frame, giving easy access to the drums.

Our Machine

has every improvement (and a few more) that is found on any other 3-drum sander.

Write for Catalog To-day



New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander.

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Simonds Saws

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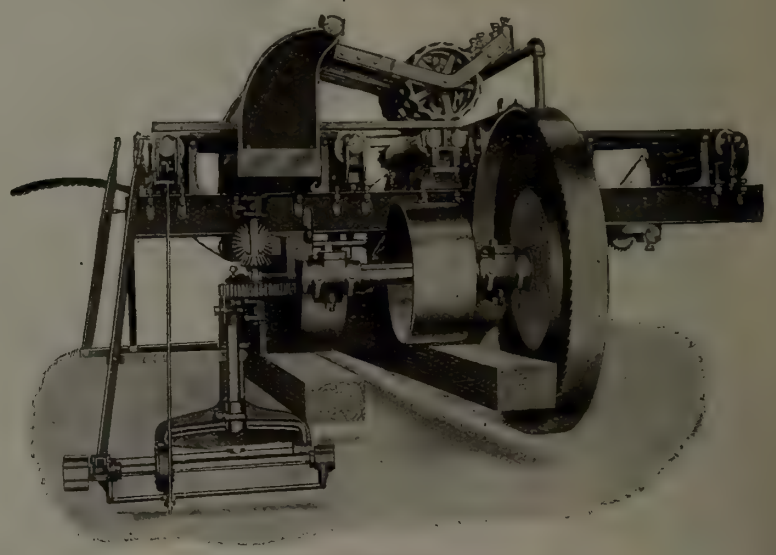
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Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, February 1, 1910 No. 3

Lumber Trade Conditions in 1909

The close of the year 1909 found the lumber situation in Canada in a far more satisfactory condition than it was in at the beginning of the year. In practically every regard the lumber manufacturers and dealers of Canada have reason to be pleased with the events of the past year. A period of financial depression has been safely passed. Several elements of disturbance have been dispelled and normal conditions have been attained once more, so that the boards for 1910 are well cleared for active and profitable trade. There is to-day nothing in the form of a cloud upon the horizon of the lumber manufacturer of Canada, save, perhaps, the uncertainty which still remains in connection with the United States tariff. This uncertainty will, in all probability, be settled before the summer season has commenced. Even if the worst should come to the worst, and a maximum tariff should be put in force against Canadian products entering the United States, the prosperous conditions of Canadian trade in general will enable us to deal with such a situation better than we could under the conditions which prevailed in 1908 and 1909.

Of all the elements of disturbance which retarded the return of profitable trade during the past year, the tariff uncertainty was the most important. Its effects are widespread. Until the tariff was settled by the passage of the Tariff Act of August 5th; the trade between Canada and the United States was almost at a standstill. Immediately upon the passage of the Act, however, the trade began to improve and the improvement continued steadily throughout the rest of the year. It is difficult to say whether the volume of business was increased by the lower tariff on rough lumber. No doubt it is now easier for Canadian lumber to find its way into United States markets, but whether the volume of trade will be materially increased remains to be seen.

There is no doubt, however, about the effect of the increase in the duty upon shingles. The United States demand for Canadian shingles has been greatly reduced by this change. Fortunately this has not affected British Columbia shingle manufacturers to any great extent because the increase in the demand for shingles from the Canadian prairies has made up for the decrease in the United States demand. It is even thought that with the return of prosperity to the United States, shingle operators and their employees will eat up the advance in the duty and again enable British Columbia shingles to enter the United States markets. In eastern Canada the result of the increase in the duty upon shingles was more marked and prices were considerably depressed. Whether time will permit Canadian manufacturers to adapt themselves to the change and to sell extensively in the eastern United States markets also remains to be seen. The indications at present are not favorable.

As to the maximum tariff of the United States and the possibility of its being imposed upon Canadian products, varying opinions are being expressed. The public statements made by Prsident Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon the subject, however, give the best ground for a feeling of assurance that such a course is only of the remotest possibility. During the tariff campaign heated opinions upon both sides were uttered, which made it look for a time as though the Canadian trade was seriously menaced by a possible maximum tariff. Now that the tariff clouds have cleared away there appears to be little excuse for anxiety.

Outside of the tariff issue in the United States the greatest element of a disturbing nature, so far as eastern Canada is concerned, has been the stagnation in trade caused by the elections in Great Britain. Fortunately, however, the improvement in the United States demand came at a time when the election disturbance in Great Britain was becoming keen and the effect of the elections upon prices and trade in Canada has not been of serious importance. In fact, one of the important developments of the lumber trade during 1909 was the increased tendency of the manufacturer in eastern Canada to cater to the United States markets instead of those of Great Britain. Better prices were secured in the United States and a strong movement developed in the direction of increased trade with that country. English dealers have to some extent expressed indifference to this situation, claiming to be able to draw supplies from Continental sources when Canadian supplies run short. One result of the increased demand for Canadian lumber in the United States was a gradual but material increase in the prices obtained for the English spruce deals. At the beginning of the year they were quoted at St. John on the usual specifications at $13.50 to $13.75. At the close of the year the price was $14.25 to $14.75. The pine deal situation strengthened considerably during the year. At the beginning of 1909 contracts made for the sale of the season's cut were generally at the prices which had prevailed during the previous year, but a small decline was made in the prices of 1sts. At the beginning of 1910 contracts are reported to have been made at prices similar to those of last year, with an advance of 5 per cent. for 1sts and 2nds.

The season of 1909 will be remembered more than anything else perhaps as a season of housecleaning. Manufacturers realized early in the year that the most important thing was to clean up stocks as thoroughly as possible and to avoid the accumulation of new stock. The lumber cut of 1908 had been smaller than that of 1907, and it was thought at first that 1909 would show a material increase. But the manufacturers took a conservative view of the situation and the result was that the cut of 1909 was only slightly larger than that of 1908. Practically speaking it was the same. With the improved condition which prevailed in trade, the manufacturers were able without freat difficulty to clear up their stocks very satisfactorily. This was not accomplished until the year was well advanced, but with the fall, after the crops had been harvested, the demand, especially for the upper grades of white pine, reached large dimensions. The improvement also spread throughout the lower grades, and manufacturers were able to reach the end of the year with comparatively light stocks in all grades. They are, therefore, in an excellent condition to approach the season of 1910.

More particularly is the above state of affairs noticable in British Columbia, where stocks have been lowered to so great an extent that the large firms were obliged to call in their travellers during the end of December and to refuse further orders. This had been preceded by an

advance in prices and it was followed shortly afterwards by a further advance. The farmers on the prairies had one of the most successful years on record during 1909 and their demand for lumber was responsible for this sudden improvement in the lumber trade. The indications are that during 1910 the demand from the prairies will be even greater than during the autumn of 1909, and that the manufacturers of British Columbia will experience the best year's trade they have ever enjoyed.

As an indication of the lumber markets in Canada at the beginning of the year 1909 and at the end, the following price variations are interesting. One-inch No. 1 pine cuts and better opened the year at Toronto at $40 to $44, and closed at $44 to $48. One and a half inch No. 2 pine cuts and better at Toronto, opened at $38 to $45 and closed at $46 to $48. One by ten box and common at Toronto, opened at $24 to $26 and closed at $24 to $25. One-inch dead cull sidings at Toronto, opened at $13.50 to $14 and closed at $12.50 to $13. Spruce mill run opened at Toronto at $17.50 to $19 and closed at $19 to $20. Hemlock, 1x4 to 6-inch opened at $16.50 to $18 and closed at $14 to $15. The hardwood list strengthened fairly generally, the following being opening and closing prices for the year at Toronto: White ash, 1's and 2's, $50 to $60, and $55; birch, common and better, 1-inch, $23 to $24. and $26; basswood, c. and b, 1-inch, $23 to $25, and $26; rock elm, c. and b, 1-inch, $28 to $30, and $35; hard maple, 4-inch x 4-inch, 10-16 feet, $30 and $40; red oak, plain, 1's and 2's, 1-inch, $44 to $47, and $52; white oak, plain, 1's and 2's, 1-inch, $44 to $47, and $52; quartered oak, 1's and 2's, 1-inch, $77 to $80, and $83. At Ottawa pine good sidings opened the year at $40 to $44 for 1-inch x 7-inch and up, and closed the year at $45 to $48. Lath, No. 1 white pine, 1⅜-inch, opened at $3 to $3.50 and closed at $3.75 to $4. 32-inch lath opened at $1.50 to $2 and closed at $1 to $1.50. At Winnipeg, No. 1 pine R or S, 1S and 1E, opened at $16.50 and closed at $19. Mountain stock, 2-inch x 4-inch—12, opened at $19 and closed at $22.50. B. C. fir, S, 1S and E, 2x4, 6—8, 8—16, opened at $19.50 and closed at $22.50. Lath, mixed white and red pine, opened at $3 and closed at $4. Three X B. C. cedar shingles opened at $3.10 and closed at $2.60 at Winnipeg. Two X opened at $2.25 and closed at $2. Generally speaking, therefore, throughout the whole country prices for good lumber advanced gradually from the beginning to the end of the year and the low grades, although fairly active, were only steady or else declined gradually, while the price of shingles dropped considerably.

The total exports of products of the forest from Canada during the twelve months ending with November 31, 1909, were valued at $46,009,717. In 1908 the value for the corresponding period was $38,961,835, and in 1907 $45,445,211. 1909, therefore, was much better than 1908, and was even slightly better than 1907. At the beginning of 1910 lumber manufacturers have everything to encourage them, with the single exception of a dull market in Great Britain. With the political unrest which exists in the old country, it is impossible to say how long this condition will last. Otherwise in the old country conditions are shaping themselves for better lumber trade conditions. There is good reason, therefore, taking everything into consideration, for Canadian lumber manufacturers and dealers to expect confidently a record year in 1910.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's Views upon Lumbering and Forestry

The First Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservation appointed by the Dominion Government, was held at the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, from January 18th to 21st, and proved to be exceptionally interesting. The most important speech delivered at the meeting was the inaugural address by the Chairman, Hon. Clifford Sifton. He referred with much detail to the various natural resources of Canada, and dealt with the history of the conservation movement throughout the various countries of the world, which have been active in this regard.

Dealing with the matter of forest resources, Hon. Mr. Sifton said: "It is evident from an examination of the publications relating to the work in the United States, that many of the lines of policy which have resulted disastrously there have not been followed at all in Canada. As a fact, the policy followed in Canada in some cases is that which the United States are now trying to reach. A notable case of this kind is the disposition of the timber lands. In the United States the policy has been to sell the timber lands outright, which removes the land and timber from Government regulations. Forest experts deplore the fact that the great bulk of the timber in the United States is now privately owned and that the local taxation, based upon totally uneconomic principles, is made so heavy that it becomes an incentive to the timber owners to clear off the forest and realize on it as quickly as possible by the most destructive methods.

"In Canada, on the contrary, the amount of timber land privately owned is comparatively trifling. Only, I think, in the Province of Quebec is it a factor. Our Governments, Federal and Provincial, have followed the policy of leasing the right to cut timber under regualtions which permit the most absolute control by the Governments concerned and preserve the right to alter the regulations from time to time. There is, therefore, in the State-owned timber lands of Canada, Provincial and Dominion, a free field available for the adoption of improved regulations."

Referring to forestry matters, Hon. Mr. Clifford Sifton reviewed the growth of the forestry movement in Canada, and said that in this regard the work was only beginning. Continuing he said: "It is certain, that the quantity of merchantable timber in Canada outside of British Columbia is much less than was popularly suppossed up to a short time ago. It will be one of our first duties to thoroughly sift and supplement the presently available statistics and prepare a full and reliable statement.

"A few facts stand out very clearly. Under the policy adopted by our Governments, Provincial and Dominion, the timber lands leased to operators are still subject to the fullest regulation by the Governments concerned. The field is open, therefore, for improvement in regulations. The generally admitted evils in the present methods of lumbering are:—(a) Destruction of young growths. (b) Cutting of trees not sufficiently matured. (c) Leaving of inflammable refuse and debris upon the ground.

"The great foe of the forest is fire. A good deal has been done in the way of fire protection, but much more requires to be done. Notwithstanding everything that has been said and written on the subject. and the measures of prevention taken, it remains a fact that the devastation of forests by fire is going on at a rate that is simply appalling when one considers the ultimate and not-far-distant result. It is doubtful if one in ten thousand persons realizes the actual meaning of even the partial and fragmentary information which we have on this subject.

"Tree-planting in the west is important, the renewing of the white pine forest of Ontario is important, the pulpwood question is important. many other phases of the question are important, but the all-essential thing in regard to the question of the forests is to get the community wakened up to the idea that an absolutely new departure must be made and at any cost the destruction of forests by fire be stopped."

Hon. Mr. Sifton then dealt with the importance of the forests as a means of regulating the flow of waters, and referred also to the great forest fire of 1871 which devastated the country between Sudbury and Port Arthur. Continuing, he said:—

"There is nothing more absolutely certain in nature than that, unless steps are taken to protect it, the whole territory mentioned. with exception of the few and small tracts fit for agriculture, and occupied as such, and small settlements along the railway, will be completely denuded, not only of trees, but of the soil, within the lifetime of men now living. No one can tell the physicial effect on climate of such a catastrophe, but, apart from that, the mind shrinks from the very idea of such a rocky waste in the heart of the country. My information is to the effect that the fires are almost wholly caused by railway locomotives. Fires occuring from any other causes can be pretty effectually prevented by stringent laws and effective enforcement by the Province, but Dominion railways must be dealt with by Federal legislation. The laws of Canada relating to fires caused by railway engines certainly require amendment. Upon what principle do we permit railways to spread abroad destruction of public and private property? The time may have been when the necessities of transportation and the

comparative poverty of the railway companies made it impracticable to enforce stringent laws, but that time has surely passed, and I have no doubt the great companies will themselves readily realize their duty in this respect.

"This question of prevention of fires arising from railways is a very large and difficult subject, but we must be prepared to face large and difficult subjects if we desire to accomplish important results. Throughout the whole of the district which I have mentioned the land immediately adjoining the railway track is covered with inflammable material, which in dry weather will generate fire from the smallest spark. As conditions exist, frequent fires are inevitable. The condition is one for which a remedy ought to be insisted upon.

"With proper protection from railway fires, the Government of Ontario could make a reserve of the whole district, place it in charge of a warden and staff who would protect it from fire at a comparatively slight cost, and arrest the course of destruction which is going on. Give it the slightest chance, and the land will reforest itself. Even now there are extensive growths of young trees along the railway line, but, unfortunately, under existing conditions, they are doomed to destruction. Planting might be easily and economically carried on to a considerable extent, but without that throughout the greater extent of the territory reforestation will be effected by nature. Here is the greatest opportunity that any Government ever had to conduct an extensive operation in forestry—at trifling expense—and with certainty of valuable returns. The territory would be a mine of wealth.

"Railway ties are every year becoming more scarce and difficult to obtain. I am told that they are worth now from fifty to sixty cents per tie. Great quantities of ties are required now, and the demand is steadily growing. In the United States an important railway company has actually bought land and commenced to plant trees, in order to supply ties for the future. The cut-over and burned-over Crown Lands of Ontario and Quebec would, in time to come, if properly protected and fostered, supply ties for the whole of Canada, from the New Brunswick line to Regina, and the Governments of those Provinces would draw revenues from them which would be counted in millions.

"Concluding, Mr. Sifton called attention to the need for organic laws that when capital from the United States and elsewhere comes in the people may not be deprived of the control of natural resources, nor of their fair share of the wealth produced from them."

A number of other interesting papers were read at the meeting, among them being one upon "Forestry" by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, of the University of Toronto. Hon. Jules Allard, minister of Lands and Forests, of Quebec spoke upon "Forestry and Water Powers in Quebec." Dr. H. T. Gussow, Botanist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, delivered an address upon "Diseases of Forest Trees and Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Entomologist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke upon "Insects Destructive to Canadian Forests." Among the standing committees appointed, was one upon "Forests" consisting of Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; Frank Davison, Bridgewater, N.S.; W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.; John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C.; Manager J. C. K. Laflamme, of Laval University; Hon. Frank Oliver, Ottawa, and Dr. B. E. Fernow, Toronto.

The commission will meet again next June in a place to be decided by the chairman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Lumber Freight Difficulties Demand a Remedy

In spite of the assistance of the railway commission and the watchfullness of a few of the manufacturers of Canada, it seems as though there will never be an end to the difficulties which arise in connection with the carriage of freight by railways. Lumber manufacturers and dealers are dependent, absolutely upon the railways, for the transaction of their business. Good railway facilities, and a spirit of reasonable consideration for the shippers, on the part of the railway officials, are all-important. It would be useless to say that these conditions exist today. Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the railways, that they take every care to serve the shippers with the utmost consideration, the fact remains, that concerns which ship in large quantities have continually to submit to losses which are not a reasonable factor in trade. In the matters of overweight and failure, to make allowance as provided in the tariffs for variations in tare of cars, absorption of moisture, accumulation of ice and snow, etc., lumber companies are subject to a regular and unjust tax.

Retail dealers throughout the country do not feel the tax so greatly as the large producers and wholesalers. They have long ago reduced their business to a basis which makes allowance for this tax and the actual work of making complaint, is assumed by the wholesalers and producers. The retailers, therefore, are somewhat indifferent to the situation. If the large firms were to cease paying attention to the matter, the retailers and consumers would be subject to this improper charge, and the railways would secure profits to which they are not entitled, in a greater extent even than they secure them at present.

The tendency of all natural products to increase in price of late years, has been a great anxiety to consumers and an unfair tax by the railroads, should not be allowed to add to the burden of living. Wholesalers and manufacturers of lumber, have been fighting against the overcharge for years and years, without any permanent success. They need the co-operation of every one in the lumber business. In many cases the overcharges are refunded, but not until a large, and uncalled for expense has been entailed. If the railway companies will not become reasonable in this matter of their own free will, the railway commission should see to it that they are compelled to do so. The Canadian Lumberman's Association, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, if backed by the trade in general, could take the matter before the railway commissioners with some prospect of success.

It is not as though the railway companies did not understand the situation thoroughly. They not only understand it, but they make a show of being anxious to avoid the overcharges. The Grand Trunk railway company's special freight tariff for the weighing of carload traffic, and for allowances for track scale weights, states that an allowance of 500 pounds, to cover the variation in tare of cars, absorption of moisture, accumulation of ice and snow, etc., is to be made on each box car of lumber from January 1st to December 31st, and on each flat car from May 1st to November 30th. From December 1st to April 30th, an allowance of 1,000 pounds is to be made on flat cars. In hundreds of cases this allowance is not made when the bill is made out, and shippers are obliged to make a claim for it in order to save the overcharge. The making of this claim is a heavy burden for which there is no excuse.

As a safeguard to prevent the railway companies from unreasonable inconvenience, by shippers making unfounded claims, a charge of 50 cents is made for reweighing when the consignees desire it, unless the weight is found to be inaccurate by 500 pounds or more. The burden of proof is placed upon the shippers, and the railway companies take ample advantage of this by failing to make the proper allowance. This is not the case in a few instances only. In the office of any large wholesaler one may find claims by the score, for allowances which have not been made. In one instance about 50 claims which were grouped together in one complaint, had an average overcharge of $2 per car, resulting from failure to make alowance, or from actual overweight. In the course of a year this overcharge amounts to a large sum which belongs to the shippers and, to which the railways have no right. The weighing of freight is a matter which must necessarily be superintended by the railway companies. The occurrence of mistakes is due to their work, and if the burden of proof has to be borne by anyone, it should be by the railways. It is not right that the shipper should have to pay the piper at both ends.

This is only one of a number of difficulties which arise in connection with shipments of lumber. It would be interesting to have the experiences, or opinions of shippers of lumber upon this subject. A general discussion of the matter would probably bring to light other features of the case, which involves just as serious a loss. Those who have reason to feel the unfairness of this tax, would do themselves and the lumber trade a service by sending their ideas to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker."

Statistics of the Lumber Trade in Ontario for 1909

Business Greatly Improved—Output of Lumber Increased by Forty Million Feet Over 1908—Ottawa Valley Output Increased by Seventeen Million Feet

The lumber trade in Ontario during the year 1909 has been on the whole very satisfactory. The season opened up with prices generally at a low ebb, and the demand dull, but even at the beginning of the year there were indications of more prosperous business when the spring trade opened up. This materialized to some extent, but comparatively speaking trade was dull until the crops were well assured. Towards the end of the summer the demand for lumber made itself felt from all quarters and especially was this the case when the Tariff Act of the United States was passed on August 5th, and the uncertainty which had prevailed so long in regard to the market was removed. What with the good crop and the improved demand from the United States the good ends of lumber throughout Ontario were rapidly disposed of, and a large amount of the accumulations of the lower grades was also sold. At the conclusion of the year, therefore, the lumbermen of Ontario found themselves with their stocks well depleted and with the prospect of an excellent year during 1910. Practically speaking, this is the whole story of the year's business. The improvement came gradually, but surely and pretty much as was expected. Hemlock was the only wood to drag. Early in the season the supply on the market became too heavy and until it was worked off, prices were depressed. A recovery commenced however, in the fall and by the end of the year Hemlock was in fairly good shape.

The mills in Ontario were fairly busy all summer. They had ample supplies all along to operate upon and the result was, that compared with 1908, the cut was considerably increased. At northern Ontario points including the district west, as far as the Soo and covering the Georgian Bay and Trent Valley districts the cut amounted to about 880,000,000, which is an increase of some 43,000,000 over last year's cut. The reports published in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman" show a much larger cut for the season of 1908 than was shown in the reports published last year. This is accounted for by the fact that many more mills reported this year than last and as the 1908 table published in this issue gives statistics which have been secured this year, the proper comparison shows about 837,083,960 in 1908 and 880,128,000 in 1909. These same mills reporting upon their cut of lath for 1909 give a total of 226,368,000 pieces, whereas the same mills reporting for 1908 give only 220,085,025. The shingle production as returned by the same mills shows for 1909, 54,257,000 against 46,003,000 in 1908.

The outlook for the sason of 1910 in Ontario is well illustrated by the reports which have been made to the "Canada Lumberman" healthy looking at present with a tendency to advance in price $1 per thousand."

"We have orders for 1910 to the extent of $100,000 on hand now."

"Considering the prices going for logs at present the indication is that there will be a rise in lumber for 1910."

"We found hardwoods in good demand this year, especially birch, ash and elm. Hemlock was very slow but inquiries are numerous and lock was very slow but inquiries are numerous and healthy looking at present with a tendency to advance in price $1 per thousand."

"We have already inquiries for our 1910 stock and anticipate a better year than 1909 if the labor problem does not come too much to the fore."

"Better conditions prevailed and the outlook for the coming season is good. We are selling lumber now for shipment on the opening of navigation."

"The outlook at present for 1910 business is considerably better than it was a year ago. This opinion is based upon inquiries received so far this year as compared with January 1909. We think hardwood lumber will be good in 1910 as stocks are nearly all cleaned up."

"We are all going to have more than we can do the coming year. It will not be a question of orders but a question to produce the stock to fill orders."

"The outlook for good lumber is better than last year and until there is an improvement in the price of southern lumber we do not look for any advance in the lower grades in which we will do well to keep the prices we have now."

"The outlook for 1910 with hardwood will be good, hemlock poor. We do not expect any advance in prices."

"There is certain to be an overproduction of pine this year but trade should be normal throughout the year. The better grades of lumber should hold out, but culls are likely to be sacrificed. Hemlock is slow, spruce, is in fair demand and laths will be good."

"The cut in the woods along the north shore will probably be 75 per cent or more above last year (1908 and 1909). It appears to us that there will be a general advance in all grades of lumber during the coming season. Stocks are low, labor in the camps is high and there is quite a demand from the United States points for pine and hemlock lumber."

"We are preparing for an extra large cut for 1910."

"We are getting more inquiries, are making sales and are looking for steady improvement."

"We manufacture principally hemlock. The market for hemlock has been dull for the past two seasons. At present we have a number of inquiries and look for better trade the coming season."

"Unless something unforseen happens we look for a good year."

"The price of hemlock is going up. Logs and labor cost just as much. There is more hemlock being used than in 1907. If mill men want the same price for hemlock as they received in 1907 they have only to ask for it. If they don't ask it they won't get it."

The following table shows the production of lumber at northern Ontario points exclusive of the Ottawa Valley.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lumber Production

	1908. Ft.	1909. Ft.
Midland	48,090,625	50,196,418
Parry Sound	34,519,000	36,838,000
Little Current	55,300,000	55,800,000
Byng Inlet	39,000,000	43,000,000
Blind River	40,565,927	59,683,986
Thessalon	50,600,000	46,280,000
Collingwood	16,000,000	14,300,000
Waubaushene	35,452,218	37,889,846
Longford Mills	3,500,000	4,500,000
French River	10,750,000	12,000,000
Penetanguishene	21,832,000	21,594,000
Cutler	17,700,000	20,000,000
John's Island	16,000,000	13,000,000
Gravenhurst	17,750,000	21,225,000
Sarnia	35,500,000	24,500,000
Spanish Mills	24,000,000	25,500,000
Bracebridge	14,700,000	14,921,000
Callendar	27,500,000	23,000,000
Powasson	5,941,000	4,088,000
Cache Bay	21,500,000	25,500,000
Huntsville	5,250,000	3,800,000
Fesserton	10,400,000	7,500,000
Owen Sound	25,265,000	26,270,000
Rainy Lake	4,500,000	5,000,000
Latchford	9,000,000	2,200,000
Trout Creek	1,500,000	1,500,000
Brule Lake	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie	20,000,000	18,000,000
Berkeley	2,000,000	2,500,000
Hepworth	500,000	1,924,000
Magnetawan	1,400,000	1,400,000
Wiarton	4,500,000	2,000,000
Goderich	2,000,000	1,000,000
Lion's Head	3,000,000	3,000,000
Biscotasing	9,000,000	5,000,000
Pine	1,750,000	2,250,000
Lakefield	14,000,000	17,000,000
Kinmount	1,500,000	1,000,000
Peterborough	11,500,000	9,500,000
Burk's Falls	3,600,000	3,700,000
Rosseau Falls	1,500,000	1,300,000
Colpoy's Bay	1,083,199	1,110,643
Chapleau	1,500,000	1,350,000
Larchwood	1,210,000	1,400,000
Markstay	13,000,000	14,000,000
New Liskeard	2,000,000	2,000,000
North Bay	7,000,000	6,500,000
Otter Lake	2,250,000	2,000,000
Orillia	4,344,000	3,364,000
Port Anson	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sucker Lake	3,000,000	1,500,000
Sarnia	35,500,000	34,500,000
Sprucedale	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sudbury	25,000,000	30,000,000
Tannerville	.....	6,100,000
Tomiko	11,000,000	17,000,000
Cecebe	690,000	1,310,000
Kinmount	2,000,000	2,500,000
Hanover	4,500,000	4,500,000
Clavering	600,000	600,000
Other places	57,041,000	173,738,860
Total	837,083,960	880,128,000

The log cut of the Province of Ontario during the season of 1908 and 9, was less than that of 1907 and 8, by about 166,000,000 feet. The total according to the returns made to the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, for the season of 1907 and 8, was 725,411,944 feet. For the season of 1908 and 9, it is estimated that the returns will show a total log cut of 559,628,605 feet. Figures for the season of 1909 and 10, are not yet available, but it is expected that they will show a

The Ottawa Valley Production

considerable increase over those of the previous season. In this connection it is interesting to note the average cut of pine in former years. From 1867 to 1908 the average annual cut was 578,000,000 feet. From 1896 to the end of 1907 the average annual cut was 673,000,000 feet. For the years 1907 and 1908 the average annual cut was 710,000,000 feet.

The following table shows the production of lath at northern Ontario points exclusive of the Ottawa Valley.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lath Production

	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.
Blind River	13,830,750	19,725,800
Biscotasing	4,000,000	2,000,000
Bracebridge	3,000,000	2,000,000
Burk's Falls	400,000	600,000
Brule Lake	150,000	200,000
Callendar	9,000,000	7,000,000
Cache Bay	7,000,000	6,300,000
Chapleau	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chesley	150,000	100,000
Fesserton	8,000,000	6,000,000
French River	3,100,000	4,500,000
Gravenhurst	5,925,000	5,725,000
Huntsville	2,000,000	1,500,000
Hepworth	25,000	50,000
John's Island	5,250,000	5,000,000
Kinmount	400,000	500,000
Longford Mills	2,000,000	3,000,000
Lion's Head	2,000,000	1,000,000
Latchford	3,000,000	600,000
Larchwood	100,000	100,000
Little Current	10,200,000	9,500,000
Midland	11,364,275	21,474,200
Marmora	500,000	500,000
Markstay	5,000,000	6,000,000
North Bay	1,500,000	1,250,000
Owen Sound	6,000,000	6,000,000
Orillia	1,190,000	700,000
Parry Sound	13,613,000	15,739,000
Penetanguishene	14,500,000	14,500,000
Peterborough	3,250,000	2,298,000
Powasson	425,000	80,000
Pine	400,000	500,000
Rainy Lake	850,000	1,000,000
Sauble Falls	300,000	300,000
Sarnia	12,800,000	10,700,000
Spanish Mills	5,000,000	5,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie	7,000,000	6,000,000
Sudbury	9,000,000	10,000,000
Tomiko	3,000,000	4,000,000
Tannerville	.....	1,500,000
Thessalon	14,534,000	10,384,000
Victoria Harbor	11,000,000	11,600,000
Waubaushene	12,353,600	13,052,000
Wiarton	75,000	50,000
Ceylon	.....	40,000
Other places	16,900,000	19,900,000
Total	220,085,025	226,368,000

The following table shows the production of shingles at northern Ontario points exclusive of the Ottawa Valley.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Shingle Production

	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.
Bracebridge	5,000,000	6,000,000
Colpoy's Bay	393,000	414,000
Chesley	75,000	100,000
Ceylon	.....	300,000
Fesserton	.....	2,000,000
Goderich	1,000,000	500,000
Gravenhurst	9,887,000	9,446,000
Huntsville	.....	2,600,000
Hepworth	300,000	500,000
Kinmount	3,000,000	3,500,000
Longford Mills	.....	100,000
Leeburn	200,000	300,000
Larchwood	400,000	800,000
Magnetawan	60,000	60,000
Marmora	.....	750,000
Mull	500,000	500,000
New Liskeard	500,000	500,000
North Bay	3,125,000	3,280,000
Owen Sound	3,550,000	4,450,000
Parry Sound	4,175,000	3,592,000
Penetanguishene	165,000	185,000
Peterborough	8,373,000	6,500,000
Sauble Falls	300,000	300,000
Spanish Mills	1,000,000	1,500,000
Sault. Ste. Marie	3,500,000	3,000,000
Wiarton	500,000	300,000
Tobermory	.....	2,780,000
Total	46,003,000	54,257,000

Mr. Jos. B. Picard, lumber merchant, Quebec, has left for the Western States, visiting Denver, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, where he intends to stay for three or four months, returning via Seattle, Vancouver and the Canadian North-west.

Ottawa Valley lumber mills had a hard fight against high water in the early spring and but for the favorable season which followed, the production in 1909 would have fallen far below the usual quantity. As it was, the amount was about 500,000,000 feet. The most notable contrast with the previous year is afforded by the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., whose output jumped from 33,000,000 in 1908 to 56,000,000 in 1909. The Hawkesbury mills were idle for a long time, towards the close of the 1908 manufacturing season on account of low water but, last summer operations were helped by an abundant water supply. The large volume of the Ottawa rivers and tributaries had a beneficial effect on the industry in all sections, once the early floods passed off. There was no delay at any of the manufacturing points, waiting for supplies of logs. J. R. Booth was unfortunately closed for six weeks during the early freshets, and his mill was never able to overcome the setback. The output consequently fell some 12,000,000 feet. The W. C. Edwards Co., which heads the list in respect of quantity had a steady season and was not affected by flooding. Sheppard and Morse Lumber Co., added 8,000,000 feet to their cut, the extra amount being turned out of the Fraser Co. mill, at Deschenes. The cut of the Fraser Co. for its own purposes advanced from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet and many other small advances are recorded at Ottawa Valley points.

The cut of Lath and Shingles was about an average and there was some increase in the cut of rilway ties. In ties the Edward's Co. cut 250,000 and J. R. Booth 100,000, an average production, but the Perley Lumber Lumber Co. doubled their output of ties, reaching the 40,000 mark. Gillies Bros., of Braeside also turned out a splendid cut of ties.

With the exception of the W. C. Edwards Co., shanty operations are proceeding at the usual pace. The lumber manufacturers unite in expressing most optimistic views for the trade next season. The Edwards Co. will cut as much lumber as in past years drawing on an old surplus of logs for the mills. The stocks are better sold up than for many years past. The only lumber held in considerable quantities is box and mill culls and some recent heavy sales in these sorts have given a better tone to the market. The lath trade promises to be buoyant, judging from demand and the low stocks. The duty of 20 cents extra imposed by the American Government on shingles hindered exports somewhat, and a few of the lumbermen were affected adversely by it.

Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

	1908. Ft.	1909. Ft.
W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland and New Edinburgh	80,000,000	80,000,000
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	80,000,000	68,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury	33,000,000	56,000,000
McLaughlin Bros., Arnprior	60,000,000	60,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney	28,721,546	24,676,759
Gillies Bros., Braeside	29,000,000	30,800,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	25,000,000	25,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke	17,000,000	15,000,000
G. W. C. Perley & Co., Calumet, etc.	16,000,000	15,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer	14,000,000	13,000,000
James McLaren Co., Buckingham	25,000,000	25,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa	5,000,000	8,000,000
Shepard & Morse, Ottawa	25,000,000	33,000,000
Fraser & Co., Ottawa	5,000,000	6,000,000
James Davidson, Fort Coulonge	8,000,000	8,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bucknam Bros., Whitney	4,000,000	4,000,000
Barnet Co., Brule Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000
Arundel Lumber Co., Weir, Que.	3,000,000	3,000,000
M. M. Brennan & Son, Rainy Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000
Barr & Marris	1,500,000	2,000,000
Total	485,221,546	502,476,759

Ottawa Valley Shingle Production

	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.
W. C. Edwards Co.	25,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth	9,000,000	9,000,000
Perley Lumber Co.	2,250,000	4,500,000
James Davidson	3,000,000	3,000,000
Barr & Marris	250,000	1,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co.	8,000,000	6,500,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	18,000,000	21,000,000
Total	65,500,000	70,000,000

Ottawa Valley Lath Production

	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.
W. C. Edwards Co.	25,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth	10,000,000	10,000,000
Shepard & Morse	8,000,000	9,500,000
Gilmour & Hughson	5,000,000	5,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co.	3,000,000	3,500,000
Perley Lumber Co.	2,000,000	1,750,000
James Davidson	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fraser & Co.	2,500,000	1,250,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	2,500,000	3,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co.	2,794,000	1,840,000
Total	62,794,000	62,840,000

The number of accidents occurring in connection with the lumbering industry in Canada in 1909 was 113.

Review of the British Columbia Lumber Trade in 1909

Prosperous Conditions Returned after the Crops were Assured—Government's Commission on Forestry Problems—Stocks Greatly Reduced and the Outlook Excellent

The year 1909 was fairly satisfactory to lumber manufacturers in British Columbia, so far as the volume of sales was concerned. Until the last few months of the year, however, the prices were far too low to make the result of the year's operations very profitable. The end of the year found the market much stronger, with prices on all grades of lumber only about $2 a thousand below those which prevailed in 1906, and further advances have brought them to within one dollar. The mills of British Columbia at the close of the year had in stock about 500,000,000 feet, distributed as follows: Mountain mills, 200,000,000 feet; coast mills, 100,000,000 feet; pine mills, 150,000,000 feet; spruce mills, 50,000,000 feet. Logging operations in the mountains in preparation for the season of 1910 are more extensive than ever before. A temporary shortage of lumber may be felt during the coming spring, but the great producing capacity of the mills will overcome this in a short time.

Optimistic Reports from all Points

Conditions prevailing at various mill points in British Columbia are well reflected by reports to the Canada Lumberman, upon the year's business and the outlook for 1910. Among the reports are the following:

"Lumber orders are coming in freely from dealers on the prairies for immediate shipment, at fair prices. Shingles are still low on account of overproduction."

"Overproduction caused many mills to reduce their output in 1909. We did not turn a saw this year until October. We shall watch our market carefully and operate only for immediate requirements. We believe there is a decidedly better tone to market for 1910. The stock on hand is more saleable than last year's. During the year 1909 the demand was limited and the prices about the same."

"Prices in 1910 will be better than in 1909. The outlook is good. The export trade to the United States increased."

"We look for a brisk demand during the first five months of 1910. There was no demand from the United States except for uppers, shop and special bill material."

"We have about all the business we can handle for three months at the best prices we have had for more than a year. Judging from the orders we have taken on during the past ten days we expect a good year. The export trade with Great Britain is quiet, but we are receiving considerable inquiries. The stock wanted is too low. Shingles and lath were slow in 1909. The prices and profits in 1909 were generally worse than in 1908."

"The trade outlook for 1910 is very bright for the first six months anyway. Shingles were very weak in 1909. Lath are strengthening. Stocks are lower all round, compared with a year ago. Prices and profits were slightly better in 1909 than 1908."

"Most of the shingle mills near New Westminster are closed down and the stocks on hand are only one-quarter to one-third of what was carried over a year ago."

"After the heavy duty on shingles going into the united States was put on it was too high and we could not put any shingles in at all. We hope Canada will put heavy duties on all American goods. The shingle market just now is very dull. In 1908 shingle prices started high and slumped. In 1909 they were low and steady. We did much better than a year ago."

"Buyers are coming every day from the prairies to contract. General prosperity, large immigration and good crops will make 1910 the banner year. Our stocks are all sold."

"Prospects for 1910 are of the brightest."

Business Increasing and Better Prices

A large manufacturing company referring to prices states that the prices and profits generally were smaller in 1909 than in 1908. They place the total average price of lumber in 1909 as $17 per thousand feet, and in 1908 as $18. This is to be accounted for by the fact that although the demand for lumber increased during the last half of the year, the accumulated stocks were so heavy that prices did not advance until almost the end of the year. Another firm doing a large business states that the prices were a little firmer and the profits increased according to the increase in the volume of business. The tendency, apparently, therefore, was towards increasing business at slowly improving prices, the profits being regulated largely by local conditions which had prevailed throughout the period of depression.

The timber land situation in British Columbia attracted a great deal of interest during the year 1909. Deputations of influential timber owners interviewed the Government, requesting that licenses be made perpetual instead of being limited to twenty-one years. This, it was pointed out, while appearing to be a concession to the timber owners, would be of great importance as a measure of conservation. The Government, realizing the importance of the question, appointed a forest commission, which held sittings at various parts of the province and took evidence relating to the whole timber situation of the province. The commissioners also travelled the east and south to enquire into methods in other provinces and states. Its report will be presented to the Government during the present session. Pending the report of the commission and the action of the Government based upon it, timber land purchases have been much reduced in number. Premier McBride has, in speaking to a delegation from Revelstoke, stated that licenses would be made perpetual. The important question to settle will therefore be the conditions or restrictions to accompany the change. The fir and cedar limits of Vancouver Island have been the centre of the most active timber purchases during the past year.

The receipts from timber licenses, transfer fees, and penalties, reported by the British Columbia officials during 1909, were as follows:

	West.		East.		Tran. Fees.	Penalties.
January	585—	$81,900.00	694—	$80,004.90	$1,328	$1,050
February	835—	117,046.90	552—	63,746.10	507	825
March	919—	128,800.00	394—	45,375.00	1,106	900
April	529—	74,305.00	409—	47,215.00	938	1,975
May	611—	85,960.00	311—	35,896.00	404	3,100
June	796—	111,823.25	488—	56,249.70	396	3,000
July	760—	106,400.00	378—	42,515.00	744	1,175
August	808—	113,173.81	726—	83,878.80	322	975
September	688—	96,911.15	415—	48,070.00	506	1,275
October	732—	102,558.75	421—	48,673.80	564	1,150
November	597—	83,658.75	993—	114,647.90	572	575
December	825—	115,657.50	700—	80,694.90	636	925
	8,683	$1,218,195.11	6,481	$746,967.10	$8,023	$16,825

The total of receipts from timber licenses was $1,990,010.21. In 1908 the total was $2,301,499.47, and in 1907, $1,363,131.

In connection with the pulpwood industry the Government took an important stand and decided that holders of pulp leases must engage in active development and deposit a substantial bond to show their good faith, or else forfeit their holdings.

Timber Transactions During 1909

Among the timber transactions occuring during the year, one of the most important was that by which the American Financial Securities Corporation secured 54,000 acres around Cowichan Lake, on Vancouver Island, for about $1,000,000. E. B. Caldwell, of Detroit, Mich., purchased on behalf of American capitalists the holdings and business of J. A. Sayward & Co., of Victoria, for about $500,000. On the west coast of the Island Detroit capitalists paid $70,000 for 33 sections near the Alberni Canal. A New York syndicate, including C. F. Hess and N. M. Waters, bought 30 sections at San Juan for $60,000. The most important transfer on the lower end of the island was the sale of the holdings of the Jordan River Lumber Company to the Michigan Pacific Lumber Co. for about $2,000,000, the holdings amounting to 32,892 acres. The following transactions give an idea of the values and general demand for timber lands: Sixteen thousand acres of fir and spruce near Cowichan Lake, $45,000; 1,400 acres of crown grants in the Langley district, along the line of the Great Northern railway, near New Westminster, $30,000, the buyers being DeBeck & Tait, of New Westminster, B.C.; eight sections on Craycroft island for $65,000 to Andrew Howat, Salt Lake City, Utah, and 6,500 acres on Broughton island for $55,000 to the same buyer; 2,000 acres on Phillips arm, $10,000, to a Seattle syndicate that has 40,000 acres altogether; seven berths on Portland canal, at the northernmost boundary of the province, $12,000; sixty-three sections of fine fir on the North Thompson river, 100 miles north of Kamloops, $$250,000, the buyers being Toronto people; seventy sections on the mainland, said to be the most northern belt of fir, $250,000, sold to Thomas Meredith, of New Westminster, and R. W. Gibson, of Victoria; 7,000 acres on North Valdez island and 2,000 on the lower Fraser, $110,000 cash, by Charles F. Heidrick, president of the Pittsburg, Summerville & Clarion railway.

In the lower interior timber sales were not numerous during the last year, but a large transaction was that of the entire holdings of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company to E. G. Filer and associates, of Manistee, Mich., for $1,250,000. D. B. Stevens, of Rhinelander, Wis., bought eight limits and two crown grants on Lemon creek, near Nelson, B.C., making his holdings there sixteen limits and two crown grants.

In addition to the British Columbia Government's intention to make the timber licenses perpetual, a feature of much importance in the timber situation, was the provincial election of Nov. 25 last, when

the people of the province voted almost unanimously in favor of the Government's policy of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of $35,000 a mile on 600 miles to be built in the province during the next four years. This will mean the opening up of large areas of timber which formerly were not open to lumber manufacturing because of their remoteness from the markets. These two steps on the part of the Government are expected to lend encouragement to those who have invested in timber lands or who are contemplating such investments.

The Kootenay district of British Columbia contains a large share of the milling capacity of the province. The annual cut of the mills is about 200,000,000 feet of lumber. About 2 per cent. of this goes to United States markets. A small quantity goes to Europe. Local markets take a considerable quantity and the balance, nearly 90 per cent., is sold on the Canadian prairies. The importance of the good crop of last year was therefore great. It was in fact the most important factor in the revival of the demand for lumber in the Kootenay district.

On the whole, the lumbering operations in the Kootenay district during the year 1909 were satisfactory. The business depression of 1907 found a large number of new mills under construction or about to begin operations. Fortunately the industry was in strong hands and with the assistance of the banks managed to pull through the long period of stagnation with no large failures. The logging operations of the winter of 1907 and 1908 and the sawing season of 1908 resulted in a normal output, but the demand for lumber fell off so greatly that the British Columbia mills accumulated stocks of about 400,000,000 feet, which were carried over into 1909. The normal stocks to be carried over by Kootenay mills are about 75,000,000 feet. In 1909 they commenced the year with 125,000,000 feet. As a result of the 1908 experience the mills kept on the safe side in 1909 and got out a smaller quantity of logs. As a result, when the business revival occurred the surplus stock was wiped out. The new cut was also loooked after. The net result of this is that the mills of the Kootenay closed the year 1909 with stocks of about 75,000,000, to be carried over into the new year.

The prices during the year were satisfactory, inasmuch as they enabled the lumbermen to operate throughout the year and to reduce the stocks to their normal level. Some of the mills, in fact, have practically no stocks on hand at present. Prices now are stiffening and from now on the mills expect to dispose of their stocks at a reasonable profit. Some mills, in fact, are to-day refusing to fill orders at current prices and are holding their stocks to realize higher prices later on. The majority, however, are filling orders and find that the demand promises to exceed the supply. At this time last year the stocks in the mountains were 200,000,000 in excess of the demand, while to-day there is a visible demand for all the lumber now cut. British Columbia itself is increasing rapidly as a lumber consumer. During 1909 the coast cities and towns coonsumed half the output of common grades from the coast mills. The logging operations this winter are extensive. All the mills have large gangs in the woods and the majority are preparing to take out more logs than usual.

The Lumbermen's Convention

An important event during the year was the convention of lumbermen, held at the coast in the middle of December, when many important subjects were taken up. Among these were the odd lengths matter and the insurance question, on both of which the convention took strong action.

Losses by fire during the year 1909 were light, although the conditions are very favorable to the occurence of bush fires. The Government and the lumbermen co-operated to prevent the spread of fire and their efforts were unusually successful.

Conditions upon the coast are accurately reflected by the business of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited. The year 1909 was one of the most successful ever experienced by the company. The mill operated 274 days of ten hours each last year. The cut amounted to 93,725,000 feet of logs, 104,827,000 feet of lumber and 15,569,000 lath. The car shipments during the year totalled 50,000,000 feet, the greater portion of which went to the prairie provinces. Nearly 2,500 cars were required to carry this lumber. The cargo shipments amounted to about 40,000,000 feet. Four sailing vessels and 17 steamers called at the mill for lumber for all parts of the world. The local sales of lumber amounted to 9,000,000 feet, including the sales in New Westminster and district and in Vancouver.

Mr. W. J. Bell, the well-known lumberman of Sudbury, Ont., was one of the passengers on the C. P. R. train which was wrecked at the Spanish River bridge with the loss of many lives. Mr. Bell had a miraculous escape, but was severely injured about the head and chest. At first it was feared that he would not live, but his excellent constitution pulled him through, and according to the latest reports he was recovering slowly but satisfactorily.

Fred. J. Fulton, K.C., chairman of the B.C. Forestry Commission, left Liverpool with Mrs. Fulton on January 8, and arrived in Kamloops about January 21.

A Prosperous Season Ahead for B. C.

A. D. McRae Predicts Great Activity for Two Years to Come—Everyone Feeling Happy in the West

Mr. A. D. McRae, president of the Fraser River Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B.C., was a visitor in Toronto last week, having come east on a business trip. He only spent a couple of days in Toronto, and immediately rturned to the west. Mr. McRae had nothing but the most cheerful report to make of the past year's business and of the prospects for the season of 1910. He even stated that he was convinced that although 1910 would be a splendid year, the year 1911 would be even better. In fact it would be the very best that had ever been recorded in the lumber business.

Speaking of the business conditions which prevailed in 1909, Mr. McRae said, "The year opened up with the lumber market in very bad shape. Stocks were fairly large and the demand was almost nothing. We had just got through two years with no market. During the fore part of the season there was no demand and it did not really appear until the crop was fairly assured. In July the outlook for a good crop improved the situation, and in September and October conditions were excellent. From that time on the market has been splendid. The year 1910 has started out with an even better state of affairs, than that of last fall. As to the output of the British Columbia mills there was no perceptible increase during 1909, except perhaps, at the coast where the Fraser River mills came into the market and cut about one hundred million feet. The mountain mills cut about the same amount as they did in 1908. A conservative estimate of the output of the coast mills would be about six hundred million feet. The mountain mills produced probably about eight hundred million feet."

"Every lumberman in the west is feeling fine. There is no difficulty about prices. The only difficulty is to get stocks sufficient to fill the demand. Prices in the west have advanced probably $3 a thousand feet in the last three months and we will have further advances in the near future. The demand is splendid. We are getting orders which will take care of everything we can cut, and we have as much business as we want to take. The same is true of every mill on the coast. The mills are all getting all the business they can handle. Stocks are lighter than they have been for a long time past. Logs have stiffened up a good deal. Good camp run logs are worth $9.50 at Vancouver.

"The odd length situation looks quite promising in British Columbia to-day. The coast mills all started at the first of the year to manufacture odd lengths and as far as future orders are concerned the trade seems to be accepting them without objection. We are now putting in odd lengths and shorts in orders. Formerly we had a lot of trouble in selling shorts. Now we put in from 10 to 20 per cent. of shorts—that is lengths up to 8 feet. This applies, of course, only to the upper grades, flooring, ceiling, sidings, etc. One operator whom I spoke to recently said that the saving thus effected practically pays for the labor to operate his machines.

"There is no tendency to force the prices too high in British Columbia. Although 1910 is going to be a good year we will not reach the top of the wave. In fact, we do not want to. Prices will be kept well within the demand. The lumber situation is complicated to-day like every other trade situation by the increasing cost of living. The high-water-mark of prices of all commodities during each recurring trade cycle is a little higher than during the previous one, and the cost of living goes up accordingly. The cost of manufacturing lumber runs up in proportion each time. We are paying higher wages because it costs men more to live."

Mr. McRae referred interestingly to the experiment which is being made in connection with the bringing out of French-Canadians to work in the company's mills and camps. They expect to take out one hundred more Frenchmen this spring. The experiment has been an unqualified success as the men are well contented and are doing splendid work.

That the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is an important business assistant to its readers and advertisers is continually being demonstrated. The following extract from a letter is a recent proof:—

Marmora, Ont., Jan. 21, 1910.

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

We wish to compliment you upon the steady improvement in the general news, as well as the price lists given in the Lumberman. We refer to these columns regularly, and hope that you will make them as reliable as it is possible to have them.

Wishing you continued and still greater success in the future, we are,
Yours truly,
THE PEARCE CO'Y, LTD.

The Maritime Provinces—Details of the Year's Trade

Shipments Slightly Greater than in Previous Year — Demand for Lumber Brings Gradual Advances in Prices—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Statistics

The season of 1909 in New Brunswick was not unlike that, in other parts of Canada, so far as the lumber trade was concerned. Shipments from New Brunswick ports increased by about nine million feet compared with 1908, but even at that they were some forty million less than in 1907. The curtailed logging operations of the previous winters have now resulted in a practical clean up of raw material at St. John, and accordingly the mills will make a late start this spring, as they must wait for the arrival of the new logs, about the middle of May. The tendency of prices throughout the year was towards a gradual advance in most lines except shingles. English spruce deals at St. John, for instance, sold at $13.50 to $13.75 at the beginning of the year and at $14.25 to $14.75 at the close of the year. Shingles opened at $3 for duitable "extras" and $2.50 for duitable "clears." At the close of the year the prices were about $2.70 to 2.80 for duitable "extras" and $2.20 to $2.30 for duitable "clears." Lath opened the year at $2.75 to $2.85 for duitable. At the close of the year the prices was about $3.25.

The shipments from the New Brunswick ports during 1907, 1908 and 1909 were as follows:

Port.	1907. Sup. ft.	1908. Sup. ft.	1909. Sup. ft.
St. John	207,054,632	135,508,971	144,445,196
Campbellton	17,592,977	35,583,102	32,737,124
Dalhousie	17,500,000	15,000,000	19,500,000
Bathurst	10,787,900	10,087,319	13,937,000
Chatham	35,931,982	50,698,668	48,375,296
Newcastle	36,436,115	24,917,440	23,913,871
Richebucto	1,623,549	2,455,120	3,899,290
Buctouche	1,254,750	463,288	908,730
Outports of Sackville	3,722,652	11,683,896	14,029,204
Shediac	.....	2,094,000	3,305,589
Hopewell Cape	19,072,568	7,224.504	.....
Harvey	3,688,082	10,728,448	*10,728,488
Totals	354,665,207	306,445,756	315,779,788

*Harvey statement for 1909 has not been received. The same cut as 1908 has therefore been credited to this place, so as to assist in making the totals. If the figures for Harvey are omitted altogether, the total is 305,051,300 feet, or practically the same as the total, including Harvey, for 1908.

Compared with three previous years, the total shipments for last year were as follows:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Deals, etc. Sup. ft.
1906	379	754,274	420,182,246
1907	312	722,157	354,665,207
1908	296	720,904	306,445,756
1909	332	807,982	315,779,788

The value of shipments of lumber to the United States from New Brunswick during the years 1908 and 1909 is given by the American Consul at St. John as follows:—

Canadian Lumber—	1908.	1909.
Box wood	.....	$500.00
Clap boards	$74.00	.....
Cord and fire wood	832.00	1,335.00
Laths	234,720.00	336,933.00
Lumber	167,251.00	376,777.00
Piling	11,752.00	5,410.00
Pulp—Pulp wood	63,865.00	117,112.00
Wood pulp	402,995.00	674,539.00
Shingles	7,657.00	53,726.00
Ship knees	.....	2,056.00
Spruce, unmanufactured	.....	2,000.00
Staves	2,384.00	988.00
Total Canadian	$891,530.00	$1,571,376.00
Products of American logs:—		
Laths	$65,006.00	$127,436.00
Lumber	535,918.00	850,076.00
Shingles	23,657.00	80,163.00
Shooks	.....	136.00
Total American	$624,581.00	$1,157,811.00
Total Canadian and American	$1,516,111.00	$2,729,187.00
Increase in 1909	.....	$1,213,076.00

The deal shipments from St. John to the United Kingdom during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 were as follows:—

	1907. Sup. ft.	1908. Sup. ft.	1909. Sup. ft.
John E. Moore & Co., Ltd.	70,294,047	43,727,541	48,182,020
W. M. MacKay	75,017,207	40,060,416	42.548.238
George McKean	24,822,944	15,970,059	26,662,679
Alex. Gibson Co.	29,915,822	25,173,212	20,238,517
Others	7,004,612	10,677,743	7,300,000
	207,054,632	135,608,971	144,931,454

During 1909 the shipments of birch timber from St. John amounted to 3,292 tons compared with 2,249 tons in the previous year and 2,820 in 1907. In 1906 the total was 4,507 tons. With the exception of 363 tons all of the birch timber was sent to Liverpool. Messrs. Moore & Co., forwarded 2,045 tons, and Mr. George McKean 1,248 tons.

The falling off in 1908 was due to the unprecendeted depression of the British lumber market. In 1909 conditions improved considerably and accounted for the corresponding increase in exports to that country.

The shipments from the Miramichi during 1909 were as follows:—

	Ft.
F. E. Neale	26,000,000
J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd.	20,347,000
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	11,222,000
T. Lynch & Co.	7,887,000
Geo. Burchill & Sons	6,938,000
J. A. Rundle	4,340,000
A. & R. Loggie	782,000
Total	77,516,000

In addition to this there were 31,500 cords of pulpwood shipped by the Miramichi Lumber Co., to the International Mills in the United States. This pulpwood was rossed on the Miramichi,

The stock wintering at Miramichi at the end of the year 1909 was as follows: Merchantable spruce, 8,070,000 feet, merchantable pine, 2,827,000 feet, 4th quality, 428,000 feet, ends, 665,000 feet, boards, 1,286,000, scantling, 633,000 feet, birch, 117,000 feet, hemlock, 642,000 total, 14, 668,000.

The quantity of lumber on hand at St. John at the beginning of the year, available for shipment, was about 25,000,000 feet.

The English market during the year 1909 was by no means active. While 1909 shipments exceeded those of 1908 by some nine million feet, the shipments during 1908 were very small. Prices ruling in the English market have not been entirely satisfactory, as a result of the Riga goods. During the year 1909 the freight rates were exceptionally low, which in a manner assisted the shippers, otherwise the results in the trade would have been disastrous. During the coming year it is expected that with favourable weather conditions the New Brunswick cut will be about an average.

New Brunswick is expected shortly to follow Ontario's lead in the matter of prohibiting the export of pulpwood from crown lands. Premier Hazen in a recent speech referred to the matter as follows: "The time has arrived when New Brunswick should adopt a policy that will have the effect of causing the raw material of our forests to be manufactured by our own people and in our own province. It is now time to put a stop to the export of pulpwood from the crown lands at least. I believe the government of New Brunswick would be acting in sympathy with public sentiment if it placed a restrictive export duty on all pulpwood and raw material cut on crown lands."

The Canadian Forestry Conventon

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in the Legislative Buildings, Fredericton, N.B. on February 23 and 24. The sessions will be opened at 10 a.m. on the 23rd by addresses from the representatives of the government, municipal, educational and commercial institutions. Mr. Thos. Southworth, of Toronto, president of the Association, is expected to preside, and others who have signified their intention of taking part are: Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Commission of Conservation; Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Mines, Quebec; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor General of New Brunswick; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; Mr. E. A. Sterling, Forester of Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Supt. of the Bureau of Forestry, Quebec; Prof. Gordon Tower of the University of Maine; Prof. R. B. Miller, of the University of New Brunswick, etc.

Special rates have been granted by the railroads and a large attendance is expected. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. James Lawler, who will be at Fredericton till after the close of the Convention.

A. B. Smith, died at Dundurn, Sask. on January 18th. Deceased came to Saskatoon only a few weeks ago from the coast, where he had been engaged in the lumber business.

The E. R. Burns Saw Company, Limited, have recently installed a lot of special machinery and have introduced some new and up-to-date features in their works—all with a view to making "Burns Saws" more popular than ever.

Nova Scotia's 1909 Lumber Output

Exports Amount to Nearly Three Hundred Million Feet—Prosperous Outlook for 1910

During the last two or three years there has been little money made in the lumber trade in Nova Scotia. The manufacturers are, in fact, waiting for the return of normal conditions, such as those which prevailed before the recent slump in the values of the world's commodities. At present, however, stocks of manufactured lumber in the hands of both producers and consumers in the world markets are low and the lack of demand is all that is keeping prices low. It is expected constantly that as soon as the demand for lumber products improves the values will necessarily advance satisfactorily, as the demand is practically certain to outrun the supply. Spruce, the staple lumber of Nova Scotia, has not fluctuated in price during the last two years to the same extent as other woods, notably hemlock and birch. During 1909 spruce remained at quite an even price, which was just sufficient to pay the operating expenses, whereas hemlock and birch were operated only at a loss. As a result very little hemlock and birch will be cut during the coming year. The cut of spruce will be normal, but no more. It is expected that the smaller portable mills will do more work this winter than last. Production of the larger stationary mills will be smaller. During the year 1909 it is estimaetd that the cut of lumber in Nova Scotia amounted to 220,000,000 superficial feet. About one-half of this went to Europe, Great Britain and the remainder to the United States, South America, the West Indies and the local markets.

Notwithstanding the depression in the export trade with England and a very slack demand during part of the year from the United States, the shipments were extensive and stocks were cleaned up to an extent which will result in the coming year's business depending upon the present winter's cut of logs.

The lumber exports from Nova Scotia during 1909 were as follows:

Port.	Feet.	Port.	Feet.
Halifax	40,000,000	Lunenburg County	38,800,000
Sherbrooke	4,687,282	Shelburne	3,500,000
Hants County	63,000,000	Annapolis	16,000,000
Pictou	5,283,721	Digby County	30,000,000
Pugwash	21,633,275	Parrsboro	34,000,000
Northport	3,500,000	Liverpool	15,000,000
River Hebert	4,500,000	Yarmouth and Tusket Wedge	13,000,000
Shulie	5,500,000		
		Total	298,404,278

The above figures do not include the export of laths, shingles, piling and some square timber and hardwood. These, taken together with the local consumption, would materially increase the value of the output.

In the county of Colchester, N.S., the lumber business is one of the most important industries. The cut last season in that county is estimated at 37,000,000 feet. During the current season it will probably be about 62,000,000 feet.

From Cumberland county, N.S., the shipments of lumber were as follows: From West Bay, 34,000,000; from Pugwash and North Port, 25,000,000.

One of the most important events to the lumbermen of Nova Scotia during the year 1909 was the taking of a forest survey for the whole province. This work was placed in the hands of Professor B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, Toronto University, who with a staff of provincial timber experts and forestry students, cruised the whole province and are now preparing their report, which it is expected will be presented shortly. Nova Scotia is the first of the maritime provinces to undertake a work such as this. Another matter of considerable importance which developed during the year was a proposal for uniting the lumber operators of Nova Scotia in some manner which would eliminate competition at the selling points. It is felt generally throughout the province and through Nova Scotia, that some such step is imperative if the lumber business is to be continued upon a paying basis.

A large Nova Scotia exporter reports, under date of Jan. 19, that in western Nova Scotia trade has been good and stocks are well cleaned up, with some heavy shipments now loading for South America. Supplies for the coming year will depend on the winter's cut of logs. Since the first of the year it has been good logging in the woods, but there is a break in the weather now and the snow, which was not over a foot, has been wiped out. We have escaped entirely the blizzards and heavy storms recently occuring in the Eastern States. South American schedules are being placed at $18 to $20 f.o.b. Cuba stock random boards at $15 f.o.b. There is no business in deals in this part of Nova Scotia. There will be quite a large cut of hemlock and spruce for the American market.

J. A. Humbird, president of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., with E. J. Palmer, the company's manager at Chemainus, B.C., recently spent several days inspecting the properties of the company, and consulting with its representatives in respect to business affairs. Mr. Humbird left later for his home in Minneapolis.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Much attention was directed during the year 1909 to the forest resources of Newfoundand and Labrador. The most notable event of the year in this direction was the opening of the extensive pulp mills established at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, by Lord Northcliffe, the well-known Englisher publisher. These mills are now producing large quantities of paper at what is said to be a surprisingly low cost. The Albert Reid Company have also established in Newfoundland one of the most modern paper mills in the world. The Labrador Pulp & Paper Company, a large British-American concern, of which John McMartin is president and R. H. Rein vice-president, have taken over extensive tracts of land in Labrador, and will engage in the manufacture of pulp and lumber on a large scale. About 2,000 square miles of well timbered lands are expected to supply plants at Sandwich bay and Hamilton inlet with an annual output of 140,000 tons of pulp and 30,000,000 feet of lumber. Manufacturing will begin early in 1910, and already a large part of the output has been contracted for, one Italian concern taking 50,000 tons of pulp annually for seven years. The rest is expected to be sold in England. About 2,000 men will be employed from the outset.

The Newfoundland Government has taken active steps to draw public notice to its forest resources. In a statement regarding the islands pulp areas, recently issued, it says: "In the Gander watershed are about 1,700 square miles of timbered country comprising the best pulp areas on the island, with unequalled water powers." It is claimed that it is impossible to find 10 per cent. of waste land in this area. Nine hundred square miles of this district are held by the Timbers Estates Company, and 800 by W. H. Taylor, of St. Johns, Newfoundland. The holdings of H. C. Thompson, of Philadelphia, whose pulp territory is located at Bay du Nord, are described as follows: "Operations will shortly begin on the 600 square miles owned by this company, which has excellent pulp and timber reserves and splendid water power to aid it in its development work." Another recent incorporation is the News Pulp & Paper Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, which is to engage extensively in pulp manufacture. The location of the mills and limits is not yet disclosed.

An event of much importance was the recent receipt of information by the Government that there is a pine belt of 2,000 square miles, running through the Exploits and Gander valleys, containing the best grades of white pine on the market, which is worth from $50 to $55 per 1,000 feet. The remaining pine in the country appears to be intermingled with other woods. To get it out, therefore, involves more labor, and it is unprofitable unless the other woods necessarily cut at the same time are also utilized.

The export of wood from Newfoundland amount to about 45,000 tons annually, valued at $350,000, in the form of lumber, laths, and shingles, and about 3,500 tons, valued at $40,000, are imported each year. There is also an annual importation of mast pieces to the value of $8,000. The woods exported go to the United States, United Kingdom, and Argentina, and the wood imports come principally from the United States and Canada.

Serious Lack of Snow in New Brunswick

A despatch from St. John, N.B. dated Jan. 25, states that the present winter is viewed by the lumbermen of the province as the most dismal prospect which they have ever experienced. "It is a death blow for the lumbermen," said Mr. A. McLeod, a practical operator of thirty years' experience, "I have closed down my camps near Annandale, on the Central Railway, and my men are all idle, with the exception of a few who are chopping in the yards. The fact that the little snow we have had is gone would not be so serious were it not that there is no frost in the ground at this advanced point in the season, and there is therefore very little prospect of good hauling before spring. Even tail dragging can hardly be attempted. The only winter I can remember which aproached this is that of just 25 years ago, when I was operating in Nova Scotia. On January 23rd of that year, there was not a handful of snow in all Nova Scotia, but the ground was very hard, and snow began to fall heavily the next day, with the result that I had every stick of lumber out by March 17th, and paid all my men off in Parrsboro that night. No good luck of that nature can be expected this year.

"There are a number of large lumber operations along the Central this year, and all are now in the same position as my own. I was in Moncton to-day, and met there great numbers of men who had come out of the woods from about Harcourt because of the closing of the camps. There is simply nothing doing. The men who get lumber out this spring wil make money out of it, for prices will be very high, owing to the scarcity."

Mr. Fred M. Thompson, of Teeswater, Ont., is on a business trip to New Brunswick. He will also visit Ottawa and a number of places along the St. Lawrence where he will make shipments of hardwood lumber to his Old Country firm.

Review of Quebec's Lumber Trade for the Past Year

Trade Increased and the Home Market Improved—Statistics Show Total Exports of Nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Million

The season of 1909 in the Province of Quebec was in practically every respect a most satisfactory one for the manufacturers and dealers in lumber and pulp. The exports were greater than those of 1908 and the demand was materially improved, especially from the home market. Among the more important events of the year the most noticeable was the fact that the Premier of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin, at the beginning of the summer stated that when the present agreement with pulp wood manufacturers had come to an end, no more pulpwood would be exported from Crown lands. Since that time the Premier and several members of the Cabinet have repeated this statement and legislation is now in course of preparation which will give this decision the effect of law at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature. It is believed that this law will have the important effect of inducing large American interests to establish modern pulp and paper mills in the Province of Quebec. The importance of this measure may be gathered from the fact that the province has 200,000,000 acres of Crown lands. Among the industrial developments of the year, possibly the most important was the beginning of an industry at La Taque which is now being established and which is known as the Quebec St. Maurice Industrial Company, in which two million dollars is being invested, and which will have machinery of the most modern type for the manufacture of chemical pulp. The output will be fifty tons a day and the plant is expected to be in operation by the middle of July. The output from this plant will be shipped to the New England States. In the matter of forest and bush fires, Quebec, like the rest of Canada, escaped much more easily during 1909 than in previous years. Better methods of forest ranging and a plentiful rainfall reduced the possibility of fires spreading. It is of interest to note also that the Quebec Government has under consideration the adoption of more strenuous laws to safeguard the forests from fires.

An event of much interest to lumbermen during the year was the sale by the Quebec Government of the timber cutting rights upon 508 square miles of the Crown lands along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. The awards were made in each case to the highest bidder and the prices were unusually satisfactory. The Government stipulated in connection with this sale that all timber taken from the land must be manufactured in Canada. This sale was, to some extent, a part of the Government protection plan. By cutting the forest adjacent to the railway, it is hoped materially to lessen the danger of forest fires.

The prosperity which prevailed through Canada during the year 1909 had much to do with the improved prices of lumber. This improvement was general throughout all lines, red pine in particular advancing materially. Hemlock, white pine and box lumber also showed a strong movement towards higher prices. The end of the year found a most encouraging demand for oak. In fact, throughout the year it had been in better demand than for some time past. At the close of the year the prospects were that prices on all lines of lumber would advance during the next few months. In the matter of pulp and paper, the main interesting feature was the business in ground wood pulp. The poor supply of water in American manufacturing centres caused an active demand for this commodity. During the year 1909 there were exported from the Province of Quebec through the port of St. John's to the United States, 149,866 cords of pulpwood, all of which was entered at Rouse's Point, N.Y. Through the ports of Alburg, Fort Covington, Rouse's Point and Malone, there were cleared 10,614 cars of pulpwood at an average of 11 cords per car, or about 116,000 cords; thus making a grand total of 265,866 cords from the province.

Statistics of square timber measured at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, show that the falling off in shipments has continued. The total shipments during 1909 were 31,865 pieces ,the total in cubic feet being 1,544,040 against 1,985,120 in 1908.

Totals of the timber measured at the Supervisor of Cullers' office during 1909 are as follows:

Description of Timber.	No. of Pieces.	Cubic Ft.
Waney white pine	13,287	738,840
Square white pine	1,624	37,520
Square red pine	237	37,520
Square oak	10,188	568,960
Square elm	2,295	108,080
Square hickory	17	520
Waney ash	21	520
Waney birch	4,195	60,840
Waney whitewood	1	80
	31,865	1,544,040

The particulars of the Quebec lumber trade as furnished by J. Bell Forsyth & Company's circular published by the Quebec Chronicle Printing Company show that the total quantity of timber exported from Quebec during the past season was about the same as during the previous year. Compared with other years this shows a material reduction. The increase shown in the total export of wood goods from the St. Lawrence is attributable to larger shipments of spruce deals. The general trade in the United Kingdom showed improvement, although the advance of wood gods there barely kept pace with the increase of the cost on this side of the Atlantic. Values in the United States markets have advanced in sympathy with the better trade and the improved financial situation. The following statistics in relation to the Quebec trade are taken from the circular above referred to.

The Canadian export trade of wood goods from the St. Lawrence ports for the season of 1909 were as follows:

Shippers.	Montreal.	East of Montreal.	Total. Ft. Bd. Meas.
W. & J. Sharples	9,665,706	30,717,167	40,382,873
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	5,313,065	21,875,007	27,188,042
J. Burstall & Co.	10,573,598	6,404,059	16,978,457
The McArthur Export Co, Ltd	3,143,311	6,595,788	9,739,099
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd	.....	38,643,000	38,643,000
H. R. Goodday & Co.	.....	20,701,766	20,701,766
Harold Kennedy	.....	7,116,770	7,116,770
Watson & Todd	35,542,107	.....	35,542,107
R. Cox & Co.	18,804,045	.....	18,804,045
E. H. Lemay	11,449,989	.....	11,449,989
E. M. Nicholson	6,594,976	.....	6,594,976
Cox, Long & Co.	914,432	.....	914,432
Graddon & Owens	671,716	.....	671,716
Railways, st'mships & sundry shippers	12,372,960	.....	12,372,.60
Totals 1909	115,045,905	132,054,327	247,100,232
Shipments, season 1908	108,606,459	105,867,292	214,473,751
Increase 1909	6,439,446	26,187,035	32,626,481

Canadian exports via ports outside the St. Lawrence are not included in the above, and complete returns of Spruce shipments from ports below Quebec are not obtainable.

The stock of lumber in the port of Quebec, including merchantable and culls on the first of December, 1909, was as follows (the quantity being given in cubic feet for all but spruce and pine deals), which are given in Quebec standards: White pine, square, 29,455; waney, 220,734; red pine, 6,262; oak, 698,097; elm, 88,663; ash, 607; birch, 141; hickory, 1,225; red pine deals, 868; pine deals, merchantable, 7,300; culls, 1,280; spruce deals, meachantable, 221,956; culls, 63,052; pine and spruce plank, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch, 4,663,133 superficial feet.

White Pine.—The stocks of both Waney and Square Pine are of record lightness, and the supply seems certain to be under the very moderate figures of the past year. The price of this wood must continue to advance, provided the increased cost to consumer does not seriously diminish present consumption.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909—Square	57,520	1,038,750	29,455
Waney	738,840		220,734
1908—Square	132,560	1,098,779	50,776
Waney	1,060,880		372,681

Red Pine.—The business in this wood is now inconsiderable. The production is small in absence of demand, and the export very limited.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909	8,680	6,624	6,262
1908	8,200	9,022	4,591

Oak.—The supply has considerably exceeded the export, leaving a larger stock on hand. This accumulation can only be cleared off by an increased demand for export, which will come as soon as improved trade conditions in the United States restrict the shipment of sawn oak scantling to the United Kingdom. Meantime producers need only make what they are prepared to hold for the present. A very limited quantity of large wood seems likely to be the extent of production.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909	568,960	242,837	698,097
1908	596,160	317,453	395,720

Elm.—The stock remaining is a much reduced and exceptionally light one. The supply seems certain to be moderate, though probably larger than the very small one of recent years. There seems every probability of present advanced prices being maintained, as the increased value of standing timber and cost of manufacturing would make lower figures unprofitable.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909	108,080	214,682	88,663
1908	87,640	193,781	193,730

Ash.—The supply and demand seem to have almost come to an end, and neither production nor export show any signs of revival.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909	520	5,390	607
1908	8,040	7,671	3,965

Birch.—For some years past the export business in this wood has been un-

profitable to shippers. It cannot be produced at reduced prices, and unless export value increases, a reduction in quantity shipped must follow.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909.....	189,500	193,652	141
1908.....	150,920	145,285	4,190

Spruce Deals.—An established advance in the value of Baltic White Deals should assist manufacturers and shippers in obtaining better prices than those recently current. Prospects have materially improved. The stock given only covers the deals wintering in Quebec, in accordance with usual returns. The export returns are by no means complete as representing the entire St. Lawrence shipments, Montreal, Three Rivers and many Lower St. Lawrence Mills making no separate returns of Spruce Deals shipped.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909.....	2,998,818	2,714,810	284,008
1908.....	2,217,134	2,469,722	249,890

Pine Deals.—The figures given only include Quebec returns. The business of that port in Pine Deals is insignificant. The produce of the Ottawa Mills is shipped from Montreal, and the export returns from that port do not separate Pine Deals from Pine Sidings or Spruce Deals. The production steadily tends towards lighter figures, as the three-inch Pine Deal is replaced by Pine Sidings, two inches and under thick.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1909.....	6,295	1,315	8,580
1908.....	3,960	6,583	3,600

Sawn Lumber.—The year has been a satisfactory one for mill owners. A considerable improvement has been established in prices of all but the lowest grades of pine lumber. Good sidings have further advanced and touched record figures, owing to reduced percentage produced by mills, and strong demand at very full figures from the United States. At present time value is too high for profitable export, though there has been a marked improvement in the United Kingdom.

Poor Business Methods of Small Mills

A short time ago The "Canadian Lumberman" in an editorial, drew attention to the unbusinesslike methods, followed by many of the smaller mills throughout the country. There is no question that failure to appreciate the fundamental principles of business success, is an all too common matter among small lumbermen. Frequently, letters of compliment along this line are received by the "Canadian Lumberman," and it seems to be our unwelcome duty to continually call attention to the matter. There is no reason under the sun, why a lumber manufacturer large or small, should not sit down and figure out minutely the probabilities in favor of his being able to sell his lumber at a price which will pay all his operating expenses and a sufficient profit to make it worth his while continuing in business. Beyond a doubt, if he does not do so he will lose money, and in the end come to serious grief. But the purely personal side of the matter is the least important one. The feature which is most disturbing, is the effect which these operators have upon the lumber trade in general.

Among the letters received upon this matter of late, by the "Canada Lumberman" is one from a large manufacturing company in Ontario, who are very bitter upon the subject. In the course of their letter they say: "In this connection we would remark that we believe the miserable little portable mills, operated as a rule, by men who know next to nothing about the lumber business, are responsible for a good deal of the unsteadiness and irregular prices. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow, have no taxes to pay, and as the farmers and others supply them with logs at prices barely sufficient to afford them wages, without any idea of the stumpage value, the lumber is sold to the small jobbers and middlemen accordingly, who use the prices paid in these small transactions, to keep down the prices of properly manufactured stock, to such a figure, that it leaves very little, if any, margin of profit. This is especially the case in Hemlock."

If it were not for the depressing effect, which this sort of business has upon trade in general, there would be no reason to complain. As it is, when markets are dull, mills which are run on these principles add greatly to the depression. In times of brisk trade they share in the general improvement, and possibly consider themselves as carrying on a sound business. It is sound, only because business is good. If the operator does not know to a nicety what is the difference between his cost of manufacture and the price he secures, he is a menance to the trade, and every effort should be used by those who follow reasonable business methods to have them shown their error. The small portable mill when properly run, is an important factor in lumber production, but when run as is so often the case, on a basis which takes little account of business conditions and principles, it is a disturbing element.

An American exchange has this to say with reference to the coming season's trade. between Canada and the United States. "Canadian lumber shippers will flirt more persistently with the American markets this year than last. A promised broader consuming demand in the United States and in Great Britain, coupled with that concession of seventy-five cents in the tariff charge, makes the U. S. look pretty good to the lumbermen across the border."

Mr. H .McHart has built a new mill at Bedford, N.S., which is now well equipped and ready to start manufacturing lumber.

Eastern Canada's New Vicegerent

Activity and Geniality His Leading Traits—Thirty Five Years in the Lumber Business



Thos. Patterson, Vicegerent Snark for Eastern Canada

Thomas Patterson, the original of the accompanying cut, who is the new vicegerent Snark of the concatmated order of Hoo Hoo for Eastern Canada, arrived on this scene of trouble about fifty years ago, just a few miles from where our mutual friend, Sam Higgins, first struck terra firma. This was in the County Tyrone in the north of Ireland, and after a sojourn of some ten years in the Emerald Isle, he took ship with the rest of the family for this land of promise, and in due course landed in the present City of Hamilton, where he has struggled and wrestled ever since and has mostly been on the job.

His first introduction to the mysteries of green and seasoned, culls and common was through the medium of a tail sawyer, at the age of thirteen years, in a planing mill, from which after a two years' course he graduated into a general utility stop gap. This held him down for another couple of years when he blossomed into a bench hand on sash and doors. At the age of about 20 years he embarked in the business of contractor with his brother John, forming the firm of Patterson Bros., which carried on a contracting and mill business for some fifteen years, when the senior partner, John, withdrew, and the firm of Laking and Patterson was formed, Mr. Laking retiring in 1905, and Mr. Tilley, an old office employee, being taken in, since which the firm has been known as the Patterson Tilley Co.

This experience of thirty-five years, Mr. Patterson thinks has been about as strenuous as almost any occupation can furnish, and his advice to any young man looking for an easy job is to keep out of the lumber supply business, particularly the planing mill and joiner work end of it. However, he has survived the ordeal, and can look back with satisfaction as being instrumental in furnishing a large share of the material which has built up the ambitious city of Hamilton.

As a member of Hoo Hoo, his first experience was at a concatenation held at Honey Harbor, where he and a friend from Hamilton, Guy Long, posed as practical jokers and paid their initiation fee in coppers (two thousand pieces, just think of it), but before the ceremony of initiation was over they came to the conclusion that the joke was on themselves as they certainly got everything coming to kittens.

Mr. Patterson has attended the annuals, with two exceptions, since his initiation, also the late meeting of delegates at Chicago, and speaks highly of the camaraderie and goodfellowship which exists amongst members of the order, with whom he came in contact at these meetings, and would recommend members who plan a trip for September next, to take in the annual at San Francisco, and bring along their wives and daughters.

Important Interswitching Decision

A decision recently reached by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, in connection with the interswitching charges of the railways at Montreal, which applies to all other parts of Canada where interswitching is done, is of great importance to lumbermen. By a decision dated September 1, 19$8, the Board of Railway Commissioners issued an order to the effect that the charge for interswitching between a distance of four miles should only be ten cents per ton on the shipper instead of the 20 cents that the railways were charging.

For switching between such points as Mile End and Hochelaga the railways refused to apply this ruling, claiming that they were exempt because these were separate terminals. Complaints were made by the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade and also by individual shippers of Montreal to the railways, and finally to the Railway Commission, that the rule applied between any two stations whether separate terminals or not. The Board has now upheld this contention. Since Sept. 1, 1908, the railways have been exacting the higher charge, and the amount of traffic interswitched during that time in and about Montreal has been enormous. Many shippers now declare that they will enter action for the difference of ten cents per ton, which they have been paying during that period.. The total will probably run into a great many thousand dollars.

The Past Year's Lumber Trade of the United Kingdom

Gradual but Healthy Improvement in the Demand—Slight Falling off in Imports—Prospects Encouraging for 1910—Statistics from the Large Ports

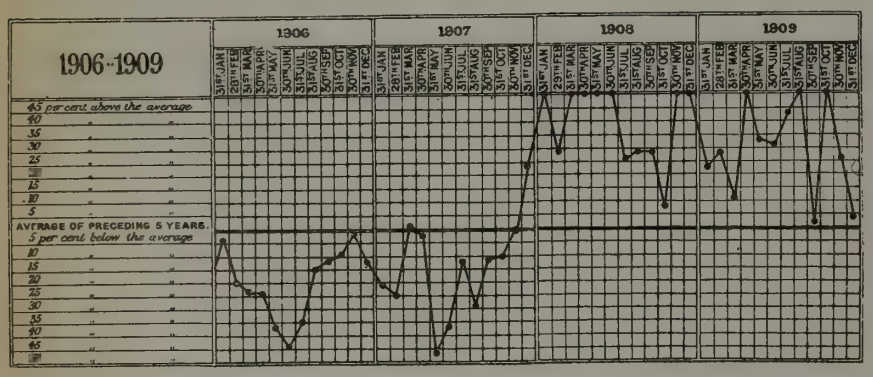
The consumption of wood in the United Kingdom, was again small during 1909, but all reports agree that the trade in 1909 was far more satisfactory to importers than in 1908. Prices rose gradually, but regularly from the beginning of the year to the end and there was less inconvenience from an oversupply than for many years past. The end of the year found stocks moderate and shippers asking increased prices for 1910 deliveries.

The Following table shows the quantity of wood imported into the United Kingdom from 1906 to date:

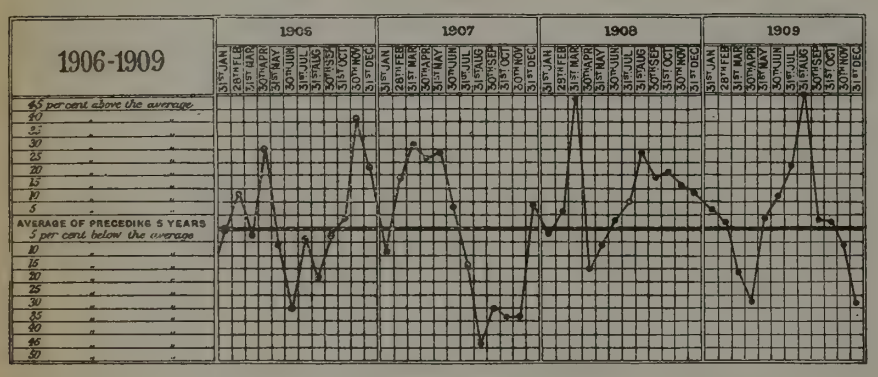
	1906. Loads.	1907. Loads.	1908. Loads.	1909. Loads.
Colonial deals, battens, etc.....	1,425,112	1,128,544	1,000,356	1,050,106
Colonial timber and hardwoods..	73,539	45,086	39,660	34,045
Foreign deals, battens and boards	5,267,148	4,856,879	4,488,091	4,671,975
Foreign timber and hardwoods..	3,174,247	3,467,898	3,843,665	3,394,116
Colonial and foreign staves	139,041	171,721	147,028	126,339
Totals, in loads	10,079,087	9,670,128	9,518,800	9,276,581
Value	£25,580,239	£24,873,976	£22,081,622	£21,799,880

London's Lumber Trade More Satisfactory

The following diagrams showing the perodical estimates of the duration of supply, in comparison with the averages of the same, at the same time in the previous five years are based on the monthy statistics issued by Foy, Morgan and Company, London.



Canadian Pine.



Canadian Spruce.

The lumber trade in London, during 1909 is dealt with by Denny, Mott and Dickson, Limited, in their wood market report as follows: "Business during 1909 has been of a less anxious and onerous character than obtained in 1908. The expected expansion in the demand was not realized to any very appreciable extent, but light supplies at most of the shipping ports removed the danger of excessive imports and consequently, unduly keen competition in quitting the generally modest landed stocks in the United Kingdom, with which the year opened. A soundly legitimate trading profit has therefore been generally realized, and this fact has greatly compensated for the want of expansion in the volume of consumption. It is to be noted, however, that some branches of the timber trade are contracting to unfortunately small dimensions, owing to the great cost of the timber, however unavoidable such increase in cost may be, so driving consumers to seek substitutes, not necessarily other woods. Such important shipbuilding woods as Teak an Waney Pine Timber are notable instances of the dwindling of what used to be very appreciable factors in the business of the timber merchant.

Waney Pine.—The import of 1st class timber has been light, owing to the shortage of stocks in Quebec. The demand has been normal for the short wood required in the Liverpool and Manchester districts, and stocks are light. The long deckwood has, during the late Autumn, been in demand, and stocks are very reduced in the chief importing centre—the Clyde. Shippers report that the quantity for shipment this year will be still less than that of last year, and still higher prices will be required; if so, there is no doubt the consumption will be further restricted, as already the cost of the converted material has reached an almost prohibitive level. Oak.—the demand has been unsatisfactory, and prices, both to shippers and importers unremunerative. Stocks are likely to be fully sufficient for all likely requirements. Elm.—Imports have been less than usual, as stocks on this side in the early part of the year were excessive. The demand has not been satisfactory, and stocks still remain more than sufficient for the indifferent rate of demand.

Spruce.—Stocks throughout last year have been generally below the average of the previous three years. Prices have not fluctuated to any large extent and, with average deliveries, the market has kept in a sound and healthy state, as stocks have not accumulated and there has not been no undue pressure to realize.

There has been a quiet demand for Oregon pine, and prices have been generally strengthened by the steady improvement in the f.o.b. rates, owing to the very large home consumption. The U.K. markets during the first half of the year were stady with fairly light stocks, but owing to several large cargoes arriving during the autumn, prices have been reduced, and until the excessive stocks go into consumption there is little prospect of any improvement in the present unremunerative rates.

Importations of Canadian woods into London during 1909, and previous years, were as follows:

St. Lawrence—	1905. Pieces.	1906. Pieces.	1907. Pieces.	1908. Pieces.	1909. Pieces.
Pine deals, etc.....	738,000	898,000	891,000	521,000	612,000
Spruce deals, etc.....	1,764,000	1,967,000	1,081,000	815,000	857,000
Birch deals, etc.....	162,000	217,000	318,000	208,000	243,000
New Brunswick, etc.—					
Spruce deals, etc..	604,000	389,000	884,000	434,000	459,000
Birch deals, etc.....	239,000	255,000	219,000	198,000	266,000

Timber.	1903. Loads.	1904. Loads.	1905. Loads.	1906. Loads.	1907. Loads.	1908. Loads.	1909. Loads.
Yellow pine from Quebec	1,124	341	254	1,009	58	..	74
Red pine from Quebec..	..	..	..	..	34	..	118
Elm from Quebec	2,627	1,222	1,634	1,336	1,075	1,162	1,397
Ash from Quebec.....	260	6	90	75	252	210	151
Hickory from Quebec ..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..
Oak from Quebec	1,921	185	609	212	8	..	69
Birch from Quebec	2,050	1,306	905	3,259	837	899	1,524
Birch, Nova Scotian, etc.	..	139	212	802	123	310	487

Messrs. Churchill & Sim in their annual London circular say: "The record of the pine deal market for 1909 is a repitition of that of the previous four years. A small importation, a grudging demand at very high prices, and a small stock kept in docks and mills to supply this demand in retail as it rises. Prices have perhaps gone a little higher in 1909 than ever before, but they were so high already that the difference is not very appreciable. Of Spruce deals the importation into London has again been a very small one. They have been in better demand elsewhere, and prices have gradually appreciated during the year. With anything like a normal consumption this tendency would have been much more pronounced, there having been less selling pressure than usual. It has been the lack of this consumption which has prevented a good year's trade. The prospects for the near future are favourable, and any revival in general conditions would lead to a more lively market in 1910. For Birch planks the market has been perhaps steadier than usual during the year. The supply has always been sufficiently ample to prevent much rise of price, but it has been worked through quietly, and the remaining stock is a small one. Birch logs have not been in much favour, and the stock has accumulated since 1908. Elm also has been in rather fuller supply than a feeble market has been able to take off. Yellow Pine timber and the rest of the Hardwoods, including Oak, are negligible, so small has been the trading in them during the past year."

A Quiet Season in Liverpool Trade

At Liverpool the trade of the past year was not such as to give importers much satisfaction. After a quiet and featureless year the members of the wood trade, generally report that their business is still dull and unsatisfactory. The coming year, however, shows many hopeful indications. Imports of Quebec, square and waney pine have been exceedingly light, amounting only to 87,000 feet, compared with 134,000 in 1908, and 177,000 in 1907. The consumption of these woods also

declined to 115,000 feet in 1909, as compared with 163,000 in 1908 and 186,000 in 1907. The stocks on hand at the close of the year were 86,000 feet for 1909; 114,000 for 1908 and 143,000 for 1907. New Brunswick, &c., spruce and pine deal imports amounted to 35,600 standards against 35,080 in 1908. Stocks on hand at close of the year, were 5,800 standards, compared with 7,760 at the end of 1908. Quebec pine and spruce deal imports during the year were 20,580 standards, against 23,150 in 1908 and 26,690 in 1907. Stocks amounted to 15,800 at the close of the year, compared with 16,140 at the close of 1908 and 12,260 at the close of 1907.

Following is a table showing the consumption and import of Canadian Lumber deals, &c., in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston, for the month and year ending December 31, 1909:

	Consumption. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.			Import. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Quebec square pine ....Ft.	186,000	163,000	115,000*	53,000	27,000	19,000
Quebec waney pine ....“				124,000	107,000	68,000
St. John's pine .....“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Red pine .....“	7,000	7,000	.....	16,000	6,000	.....
Oregon pine .....“	319,000	295,000	211,000	208,000	335,000	284,000
Oak, Canadian and U.S..“	308,000	182,000	125,000	327,000	273,000	63,000
Elm .....“	51,000	31,000	31,000	51,000	25,000	24,000
Birch, logs .....“	251,000	220,000	231,000	204,000	187,000	238,000
Birch, planks .....“	344,000	306,000	361,000	252,000	348,000	377,000
Ash .....“	163,000	134,000	151,000	155,000	127,000	144,000
N. B., etc., spruce deals.Stds.	35,640	34,480	37,560	31,180	35,080	35,600
N. B., etc., pine deals...“						
Quebec pine deals.....“	27,130	19,270	21,040	19,430	20,400	16,580
Quebec spruce deals ....“				7,260	2,750	4,000

At Manchester the imports of Quebec Board Pine during the year, showed a considerable decline, amounting to only 447,000 feet against 473,000 in 1908 and 661,000 in 1907. Stocks however, were also light at the end of the year, amounting to 286,000 feet, against 323,000 in 1908 and 383,000 in 1907. Spruce and pine deal imports for the year, were 60,680 standards against 58,430 in 1908 and 67,110 in 1907. Stocks on hand at the close of the year were also lighter, amounting to 15,420, as compared with 19,010 in 1908 and 21,600 in 1907.

Following is a table, showing the consumption and import of Canadian timber deals, &c., at Manchester Docks, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1909:

	Consumption. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.			Import. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Quebec board pine .....Ft.	556,000	533,000	484,000	661,000	473,000	447,000
Oak, Canadian and U.S..“	32,000	32,000	22,000	39,000	23,000	6,000
Birch logs .....“	48,000	93,000	71,500	46,000	90,000	73,000
Birch planks .....“	180,000	183,000	231,000	128,000	154,000	369,000
Spruce deals .....Stds.	67,930	56,370	58,930	61,450	52,490	55,390
Pine deals .....“	7,280	4,650	5,340	5,660	5,940	5,290

Stocks, of Spruce and Birch in Liverpool and Manchester at the close of the year, were as follows:

Spruce—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
Manchester	13,640	26,580	20,100	16,220	12,680	
Liverpool	8,380	11,620	7,160	7,760	5,850	
	22,020	38,200	27,260	23,980	18,480	Stds.
Birch logs—						
Manchester	..	220	180	120	150	
Liverpool	320	1,700	1,040	380	520	
	320	1,920	1,220	500	670	Loads
Birch planks—						
Manchester	67	879	564	388	1,224	
Liverpool	182	800	242	497	594	
	249	1,679	806	885	1,818	Stds.

Oak log imports dwindled to 56,640 cubic feet. Demand was restricted, but prices were firm. Stock amounts to about 75,000 cubic feet. 2nd. class oak was very difficult to sell.

Elm, (square rock), was imported sparingly. Consumption was small and stocks are light. Round wood was in better request.

Ash, (square hewn), was in poor demand, but a good business was done in the round log from the United States.

Quebec Birch was imported moderately and the demand was dull, with prices low. Stock is light.

Maple, has been in moderate demand, though the flooring business was extensive and prices have improved.

Sycamore, Chestnut, &c., were imported only in small quantities.

Quebec pine deals, sidings, boards, red pine, etc., was imported in smaller quantities than in 1908, viz., 19,670 standards in 1909, against

From Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's annual timber circular, the following information relating to the Liverpool and Manchester trade in wood goods during 1909, is obtained:

The estimated tonnage employed in the timber trade to the Mersey ports, and the Manchester ship canal, was less in volume than the preceding year; being as follows, 1909, 690,000 tons; 1908, 779,000 tons; 1907, 824,000 tons.

The business of 1909 proved to be another year of inactive quiet trade, although, on the whole, of a steadier nature than the two previous years. Imports generally, were not overdone, though quite ample. The consumption in the aggregate, shews a decline of about 3 per cent., as compared with last year, but a little increase in spruce deals and Sawn pitch pine. The general demand remained weak, and the building trade very dull throughout. Stocks, with few exceptions, are moderate, but sufficient for probable requirements. Freights ruled steadily low throughout thee season,

Quebec Yellow pine timber imports showed a further shrinkage, although, practically on a par with 1904. Stocks are now light and prices high.

Waney pine, first class was imported moderately, and demand was quiet, but stocks are now light.

Square pine is very dull, and imports have fallen off.

Red pine was not imported, and is seldom called for.

Demand for pine deals continued poor, until late autumn, when a better demand brought higher prices. Stocks are too heavy. Red pine deals and boards arrived freely, and the demand was dull, though improving towards the end of the year. Stocks are ample and prices firm. Spruce deal imports were 7,400 standards, a little more than in 1908. Prices were steady. Stock is light.

St. John and other N. B. and N. S. ports, pine imports were practically nil and enquiry was very light. St. John Birch log imports were 182,000 cubic feet, against 142,000 cubic feet in 1908. Demand was dull and prices were low. Stocks are light.

Birch plank imports were too heavy. Demand was dull and prices were low. Stocks are too heavy. Birch squares were in limited demand.

Spruce deals (N. B. and N. S.), were imported a little more extensively than in 1908, being about 89,000 standards aginst 86,360. At the beginning of the season stocks were fairly moderate and values steady. This continued with little variation throughout the year. Stocks are moderate. Hemlock was in fair request with prices low. Pine deals from New Brunswick were imported more freely, and better shipments met with favor. Stocks are not too large but are ample.

B. C. and Oregon pine imports were considerably less than in 1908. The demand was dull throughout the season and the consumption small, about 30 per cent. less than in 1908. The stock of logs and planks on hand is very large, being about equal to two year's consumption, on last years figures. Decking also was reported moderate, but the demand was limited.

Uneventful Trade in 1909 at Glasgow

The lumber trade of Glasgow is dealt with by Messrs. Edmiston and Mitchell in their yearly timber circular, in part as follows:

"The year now ending may be described as having been of a comparatively uneventful character, the outstanding feature of the market being one of almost uninterrupted depression throughout. At this time last year we ventured to predict that the chances of early trade improvement were of remote character—unhappily borne out by events—but it is gratifying to be able to state on this occasion that the prospects for 1910 are much more favourable, there being indications that the prolonged trade depression is nearing an end. Prices were for the most part steady, with a tendency to advance as the season drew to a close—notably so in the case of Teak, Waney Pine, Mahogany, Spruce Deals, and American Hardwoods,

"The consumption of wood goods of all descriptions shows a reduction of nearly 45,000 loads compared with last year, but, as trade was dull then also, it is necessary to make comparison with an average year to appreciate the enormous shrinkage properly. Taking the average consumption of three years— 1903, 1904, and 1905—which amounted to approximately 300,000 loads of log timber and lumber, the comparing figures for the present year are 174,000 loads, or a difference of no less than 126,000 loads.

"Imports were also considerably lower than in 1908, the most prominent examples being Quebec logs and deals, and in the case of American Hardwoods there is a drop of nearly 30,000 loads alone. The stocks on hand are somewhat similar to those of last year, and may be described as light all over, with the exception of pitch pine of which there is about 15 months' supply on hand at the present rate of consumption Certainly from a statistical standpoint, everything appears to favour the maintenance of prices, and the probabilities are that an increased demand will have a tendency to bring about an advance.

"For some years past there has been a steady decline in the consumption of Canadian pine in this market, and while this may be attributed to some extent to the prolonged dulness in housebuilding, still a contributing cause has been the high price demanded, particularly for the lower grades, which appear to be out of proportion to the price of first quality. Whatever the reason, however, the fact remains that year after year the figures steadily decline, the reduction in 1909, compared with 1908, being 36 per cent., while it is only a little over half the consumption in 1907. By going back a few years further, some idea is conveyed of the great drop in the consumption, which in 1902 was, of Quebec Pine and Spruce, over 30,000 standards, against 8,500 standards during 1909.. Examples of other woods, which for various reasons have steadily lost ground in public favour of recent years, are American Black Walnut, Canadian Ash, Honduras and Tobacco Mahogany, Hewn Pitch Pine and Austrian Oak, while instances of a tendency towards in-

creased consumption, chiefly on the score of cheapness, may be mentioned African Mahogany, California Redwood, Oregon Pine Planks, and the lower grades of American Hardwoods. As regards the market prospects during the coming year, the feeling is hopeful that there will be a general trade revival throughout the country, which timber-consuming industries will participate in with others."

From Messrs. Calder, Henderson and Livingston's annual timber market, report the following facts, relating to imports of Canadian woods at Glasgow are obtained:

Waney Yellow Pine imports were about an average. Demand was good. Consumption was more than double that of 1908. Stocks are low. Square Yellow Pine was in little demand. Stocks are not heavy. but ample.

Red pine has nearly gone out of consumption. Stock is low. Prices were low but firmed considerably towards the end of the year.

Elm imports and consumption were about an average. Stock is slightly reduced.

Oak stocks are decreasing. Imports were practically nil. The demand is slow.

Ash imports have been light. Prices have been low, because of competition of Gaboon Mahogany.

Birch (St. Lawrence) has been in fair demand all year. Imports have not been heavy. Consumption has been good and stocks are in a healthy condition. Birch planks were imported freely and consumed readily.

Deals Battens and Boards (St. Lawrence) were imported moderately. The demand was steady but never strong. Stocks are heavier than a year ago, but are not excessive.

Spruce (St. Lawrence) imports were moderate and consumption was good. Stocks are heavy compared with a year ago, but are still moderate. Prices are steady with a firming tendency.

Birch logs (N. B. & N. S.), were imported extensively. Prices were lower early in the year and hard to move but with lighter deliveries as the year advanced, the prices firmed up. At the close of the year, stocks in the public yards were nil. Birch planks (N. B. & N. S.), were imported moderately and well consumed, so that the stock now on hand is light with prices firm.

Pine deals and Battens (N. B. & N. S.), were imported moderately, but the demand was practically non-existent. Stocks on hand are heavy and prices inclined to sag.

Spruce (N. B. & N. S.), was imported on a moderate scale and prices were steady. Consumption was fair and the stock now is moderate.

The stock of timber in Clyde at 31st December, 1907-8, and 9, included the following:

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Logs.	Cu. Ft.	Logs.	Cu. Ft.	Logs.	Cu. Ft.
Quebec waney board pine	1,677	98,981	2,092	116,956	1,339	68,605
Quebec square yellow pine...	376	16,388	588	22,841	658	27,005
Quebec red pine	41	1,401	14	670	8	427
Quebec oak	1,186	59,454	2,528	141,953	1,379	70,962
Quebec elm	3,269	136,084	2,596	109,736	2,244	90,119
Ash (Que. and U. S.).....	1,409	19,091	1,619	18,346	215	4,186
Quebec and lower port birch.	1,296	25,654	1,294	27,909	651	11,830
Oregon pine timber	2,459	207,904	1,511	129,596	3,462	287,818
Oregon pine planks, pcs.....	7,903	23,249	20,409	84,419	31,950	136,623

The stock of deals, etc., at Glasgow and Greenock at 31st December, 1907-8, and 9, included the following:

		St. Pet.		St. Pet.		St. Pet
	Pieces	Stds.	Pieces	Stds.	Pieces	Stds
1st Pine	43,100	676	43,755	637	42,026	590
2nd Pine	5,960	114	10,769	202	25,584	439
3rd Pine	4,669	67	10,233	179	22,140	414
4th Pine and unassorted	1,486	29	18,246	364	30,184	604
Pine planks & boards, all qual.	144,447	1,163	191,824	1,282	171,762	1,147
Red pine	36,294	611	21,803	343	9,291	173
Quebec spruce	110,738	1,362	52,195	655	101,993	1,318
Lower port spruce	472,622	5,537	126,249	1,678	155,922	1,937
Lower port pine	6,906	50	73,112	809	98,866	1,159
Quebec and low. port, bch. plks	109,946	1,053	48,345	477	19,658	186

A St. John, N.B., despatch, dated Jan. 26th, says: Next week will see a situation in the sawmill business here which men in business cannot remember to have ever developed before. Every sawmill about the city will be closed down at the same time. Cushing's big mill and Stetson & Cutler's two mills at Indiantown and Pleasant Point respectively usually saw all the year around, with stops of a few weeks during the winter to make repairs. They have all three been running to date, although the other eight mills have been closed for some weeks. Both are to be closed down, however, before the end of the present week, and there will then not be a saw working in the mills of the city. The exact date for the suspension of operations has not yet been decided on by any of the mills. All have plenty of lumber on hand and lots of orders. The delay, which will probably last for a month or six weeks, is altogether due to the absolute necessity for repairs.

Messrs. Graves and Bigwood recently visited Sudbury, and took a trip through the lumber camps.

The Fortnight's Trade at Montreal

Trading Limited Chiefly to Small Transactions — Prices Steady — Montreal Lumber Association Meeting

Montreal Office of the "Canadian Lumberman"
January 28th, 1910.

There has been very little activity in local lumber circles during the past week or two, and trading has been chiefly limited to small transactions. Dealers, however, continue to anticipate a good spring trade with a consequent upward movement in the prices of all classes of lumber. The scarcity of pine in practically all grades is forming an absorbing topic. The news comes from Ottawa that in the spring, prices on pine stocks, from shipping culls and better, will be advanced $2. all round. This news is not favourably received, for while, it is felt that the relative scarcity of pine warrants, slight price increases, it is felt that a heavy drive, such as the one contemplated is more than the market would stand. At the new figures pine would be offered at higher prices than ever before, and it is felt that substitutes would be found from among American woods.

The outlook of spruce, in Quebec, is for higher prices. Even if the been the case for years, and in the ordinary course of events this cut is average, the stocks being wintered this season are lighter than has should have a strengthening tendency on the market.

The lath market continues buoyant. There is an evident scarcity of the first quality, and those who have stocks are holding at firm figures.

Prices of Lumber, generally are unchanged at Montreal.

Sizing up the American lumber situation for 1910, the question of supply and demand, looks to be the ruling feature. If the demand for lumber is normal, the mills will apparently be able to keep abreast of all orders, but should there be larger consuming powers during 1910 there will be a scarcity of lumber and as a result a bullish market.

Pulpwood Situation

On February 1st, President Taft's Commission will visit Canada and make a report upon the pulpwood situation in this country. Their decision will be awaited with interest, since it will have an important bearing upon the tariff problem. It is not felt here, that Uncle Sam will impose a duty of 25 per cent. upon our pulpwood, because any retaliation on the part of the Dominion Government would be more keenly felt by our neighbors, since we are greater buyers, by far from their market than they are from ours. It is true, the States complain that the French treaty gives France advantages in our market that they do not possess, but it is the general opinion that the present tariff with regard to pulpwood will not be disturbed.

The outlook for the pulpwood trade was never more promising, than at the present time. The demand for both ground wood and sulphite pulps is excellent. Newspaper mills are runnig to full capacity, and book mills have more orders than they can fill. The price for ground wood pulp is quoted at, from $18 to $19 at Canadian mill points, and sulphite pulps are worth from $38 to $40.

Successful Issue to Tarriff rate Question in Sight

The Freight Rate Issue

At a meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association, of the Board of Trade, held on January 24th, a favourable report was received from the Board of Railway Commissioners, regarding the readjustment of local freight haulage rates. The Association have worked almost incessantly since the new rates were enforced, to have them lowered. The Railway Companies maintained that the new tarriff was framed in order to give them a consistent schedule, and not for the purpose of increasing their revenue. The association clearly demonstrated, that the increases were chiefly between points where the largest lumber traffic was handled, as for instance, Montreal and Ottawa, and the rates were left unchanged between points of no consequence to the lumber shipper. The Railway companies professed a willingness to draw a fairer schedule, and the commission now announces that Mr. James Hardwell, has framed a new tariff on behalf of the railway authorities.

Representatives from the Railway Companies, the Montreal Lumber Association and the Railway Commission, will meet in Ottawa sometime in February, to discuss the new schedule, and pass finally upon it. Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of Ottawa, Mr. Walsh,, transportation expert, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Mr. W. S. Tiltson, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade, have been authorized to act for the Montreal Lumber Association. Mr. Tiltson is open to receive, and would welcome any suggestions from Montreal Lumber dealers concerning point rates, which they are interested in directly, in order that he may be familiar with the requirements of the lumber trade, when the final adjustments are made. In regard to the export rates, the Railway Commission informed the association that a further hearing of the question would be necessary before any decision could be rendered.

Nicolet Falls Pulp and Lumber Co.

The annual business meeting of the Nicolet Falls Pulp and Lumber Company, was held in Danville, Que., recently. Among those present were the following: Hon. P. S. G. McKenzie, Richmond; J. A. Bouthellier, Sherbrooke; B. Quinn, Windsor Mills; J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille; F. B. Chadsey, Nicolet Falls; O. Lamoureux. N.P., South Ham; J. H. Vilandre, Danville; Joseph E. Lepine, St. George de Windsor. Satisfactory reports of the operations of the company for the past year were received. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: O. Vilandre, president; B. Quinn, vice-president; F. B. Chadsey, treasurer; O. Lamoureux, secretary; with the following board of directors; F. N. McCrae, Sherbrooke; Philias Milette, Windsor Mills; J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille; E. W. Tobin, M.C., Bromptonville; and J. E. Lepine, St. George de Windsor.

Personal and General News from Montreal

Mr. C. A. Spencer, is at present making an extended business trip through Ontario.

Messrs. G. A. Grier and Son, report that they practically are not wintering any stocks at their La Chute Mills.

Mr. J. Brosseau, one of Montreal's lumber merchants, is an aspirant for aldermanic honors and is a candidate in St. Dennis Ward.

Mr. Daniel W. Robinson, who died recently in Burlington, Vermont, was well known in Canada. He was president of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company.

A delegation from Chateaugay, Que., recently waited upon the Ottawa government with the request that the Chateaugay River be deepened four feet from Chateaugay Village to the New York Central Bridge, a distance of a mile, in order to permit small vessels to pass. The Government promised to have their engineers investigate and report upon their request.

Personal

The annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Company, was held recently, and the following officers were re-elected. President John McKergow; vice-president, Geo, Dewar, managing director; W. K. Grafftey; secretary-treasurer, H. Brown; The report of the year's business was received and proved very satisfactory indeed. The company have a fair stock of lumber on hand for the coming season's trade.

The death of Mr. Owen E. Owens, which occured in Montreal on Jan. 18th, removes one of Quebec's well-known lumbermen. He was born about 47 years ago, in the village of Stonefield, Que., and at the time of his death was the manager of the Owens Lumber Company, at Montebello, Que., a position which he had held successfully for a number of years. He was a brother of Mr. W. D. Owens, of the firm of Graddon and Owens, of Montreal, and nephew of Senator Owens of Montebello.

Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale school of forestry, has been appointed chief forester of the United States to succeed Gifford Pinchot, removed. It is a striking fact in connection with the new chief forester, that he is a protege of Mr. Pinchot, His appointment therefore is looked upon as a master stroke by President Taft, which may have an important effect upon the involved situation which has followed Gifford Pinchot's removal. The new o1/8cial takes up his duties on February 1. Albert F. Potter, of California, will be appointed assistant forester.

Arch. Milne, a well known and prominent Arnprion, Ont., resident dropped dead at Kippewa on January 12. The late Mr. Milne was in the employ of McLachlin Bros. as manager of supplies for their Kippewa camp. A widow and two children survive.

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1910.

The value of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" to its readers and advertisers is based upon its widespread circulation. Evidence of the fact that it is very widely read is afforded by the following letter:—

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

Received the extra copies of your valuable paper, for which I desire to thank you, also for the kindly way in which you have written up the biography. It will interest you to know that I have heard from an old friend of mine, from whom I have not heard for fifteen years, all through the sketch placed in your valuable paper.

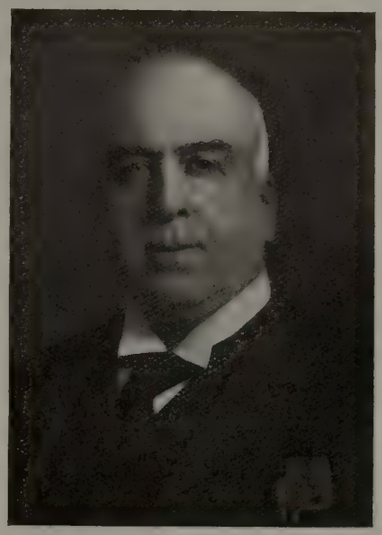
Again thanking you and wishing you continued success,

Yours truly,

E. L. TODD,
(Watson & Todd, Montreal.)

Prominent Lumbermen of Canada

Mr. E. H. Lemay of Montreal—Twenty-Five Years in the Lumber Business - A Pioneer of the Trade



E. H. Lemay, Montreal.

With the history of the Canadian lumber trade, are associated the names of a great number of men who have attained success and won their way to fortune through its ranks. Many of these men were pioneers in the industry and their careers were checked with many thrilling incidents of the early "lumber making" days. Others have won their success in the quieter field, which takes care of the distribution of the finished product of the forest. To this latter class belongs Eustace Hugh Lemay, who twenty-five years ago, loomed upon the lumber trade's horizon.

Mr. Lemay's capital at that time time was not extensive, but he set to work with a determination to succeed, and his every deal was carefully planned and thought out. With that successful lumberman, E. B. Eddy, of Hull, P.Q., his first business training had been gained. Step by step he strengthened his position, until he was placed entirely in charge of the firm's Montreal business. After a time with a confidence in his ability, that has always proven a vast asset to him, he launched out in business for himself. His first transactions were small, but gradually he extended his field of operations.

Twenty-five years is not a long period to look back upon, but in that time Mr. E. H. Lemay has made good and to-day is numbered with Canada's successful lumber dealers. He ships lumber extensively to various English and American points. His position has not been achieved without hard work. Untiring devotion to his business interests, coupled with his shrewd qualities as a buyer, have in the main, been the essential factors in his upbuilding. He was born 62 years ago, of French and Scotch parents in the little Quebec village, of St. Martins. He served the city of Montreal for twelve years on the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and is to-day a director of the Banque de Hochelaga, and of the Montreal Herald.

Practical Foresters Wanted

Editor "Canadian Lumberman."

Dear Sir,—I notice in a brief report from "Indianhead," the distributing point now instead of Ottawa, that two and a half million trees have been sent out from the forest nursery station. This would be about one-half the number of trees destroyed for "Christmas trees" during the same season. This is not gaining very fast on forest destruction.

The report further says, "In 1911 it is hoped to begin the distribution of coniferous trees," etc. The questions that are now being asked at Washington, D.C., are: What has been accomplished in the way of reforestation and tree culture during the past ten years; and what is there to show for the large appropriations made from time to time and the vast sums of money paid out in salaries to scientific forresters" What have the people got to show for it?

Some such questions might be properly asked of our own Canadian forestry servants. Eight years ago Mr. Ward, a millionaire lumberman of Pontiac, Mich., set out fruit trees on 2,000 acres of what was said to be worthless sand plains around his lumber headquarters near Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., Michigan. About this time Mr. Ward was said to be insane and application was made to the authorities to have him committed to an asylum and this reforestation act on his part was cited by his relations, friends and neighbors in support of the testimony as to his mental condition.

Last season, 1909, there was sold from this 2,000 acres of trees $45,000 worth of fruit. These are facts susceptible of proof, and Mr. Ward is reported to be somewhat better of his malady. It is plain to me, therefore, that what we most need in this country is not scientific foresters of the Pinchot type, but more crazy men of the Ward stripe.

Yours truly,

O. E. ELSMORE.

George K. Heard, a prominent lumber merchant of Strathroy, Ont., passed away on January 14th, after a week's illness, Mr. Heard is survived by a widow and young family.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

The Disstons' New Canadian Plant

It will be interesting news to lumber manufacturers throughout Canada to learn that the firm of Henry Disston & Sons, Limited, have moved into their large new factory at the foot of Frazer avenue, Toronto, and that they are now equipped to handle everything in the way of orders for saw and planing mill supplies, which was formerly handled from their plant on Adelaide street, Toronto. The new plant gives them about five times the capacity that they had formerly. Their property includes four acres of ground with sidings from all the railroads entering Toronto. The new plant is divided into two large buildings with an enclosed passageway between. The larger of the two buildings is 260 by 60 feet, two storeys high. The other building, which includes the office and the furnace room, is 177 by 60 feet, one storey high. In this building also is located the shipping and stock room, which is 50 by 60 feet. The whole plant is practically of fireproof construction and has been laid out in a manner which ensures the most economic handling of the work. The polishing room, which is all enclosed so as to avoid the spreading of the thick heavy dust which results from the operation of polishing, is 50 by 25 feet.



W. E. Radcliff.



S. Horace Disston.

The most interesting section of the whole plant is the band saw room, which is located in the second storey of the larger building. It is 60 by 260 feet, and is all clear space, not a single pillar being there to obstruct the workmen or the light. All the band saw steel which is used in this department is brought from the Philadelphia plant already tempered, ground and polished. So soon as the Canadian business is extended sufficiently to permit of carrying on this work at the Toronto plant, the tempering, grinding and polishing will be done there also. It is a most important point for mill men to know that in their band saws they are obtaining identically the same product from Toronto as from Philadelphia, and the company therefore make a point of drawing attention to this fact. The buildings are most comfortably ventilated and heated, the heating being done by hot air blast. An indication of the care which the company take to provide absolutely uniform and perfect results, is afforded by the fact that instead of using the ordinary type of forge they have what is known as an American gas furnace which is heated entirely by gas and gives results which can be depended upon to be identical in every case. These furnaces give a perfectly smooth surface and ensure an absolutely perfect braze. Similar care is taken in the matter of providing heat for the tempering and hardening furnaces. Fuel oil is used for this purpose and by this means a perfectly even heat is obtained from one end of the day to the other. The moving of all the heavy materials is effected by means of compressed air.



The Disstons' New Plant at Toronto.

One of the most interesting machines in the plant is a band saw sharpener which will sharpen band saws up to 20 inches in width. This machine is indicative of the company's whole equipment and methods. Everything is of the most modern type and the most recent improvements which have been found to give practical results at the Philadelphia plant have been adopted for the Toronto plant.

The power for the various departments is provided by Westinghouse electric motors. The toothing and grinding departments are run by 50 h.p. motors. The polishing department is run by a 40 h.p. motor and the band saw department by a 30 h.p. motor.



Band Saw Department—Disston Works, Toronto.



Circular and Gang Saw Department—Disston Works, Toronto.

As soon as possible separate departments for the manufacture of cross-cut saws, machine knives and their other lines will be added which will necessitate occupying the whole of their four acres. In their plans the company are making everything as thorough and modern as possible. An indication of this is afforded by the fact that the whole plant has been equipped with intercommunicating telephones to ensure

promptness. In opening their new plant the company are manufacturing circular, band, gang, and mill saws.

Mr. W. E. Radcliff, the manager of the Toronto plant, is well known to sawmill men throughout Canada. All of the company's Canadian business is in his charge. Mr. S. Horace Disston is superintendent of the works, and much of the excellence of the Disston products is due to the minute attention which he gives to the details of manufacturing. The company have also opened a Vancouver office and factory at 128 Cordova street west, where they will do repair work and carry what they claim will be the best stock of saws on the Pacific coast. Mr. W. B. Terrell is in charge of the Vancouver office and Mr. C. E. McGahey is associated with him in that work. Mr. J. Kennedy Hill is the company's travevller in the eastern provinces and Mr. R. O. Stevens is their representative in Ontario. Mr. Stevens is taking Mr. Cecil Dixon's place in Ontario, and Mr. Dixon, who has a large acquaintance among sawmill men throughout the province, will in future devote himself to office work at the Toronto plant.

The company have spent already $175,000 upon the Toronto plant, and are now running full force, with 100 hands in their employ. They came to Toronto some three years ago. Since then they have been continually expanding their capacity. Their business increased so greatly that it was only by obtaining a large plot of ground and building a complete new plant that they were able to handle satisfactorily their increasing business. Toronto may be well pleased at having so extensive and progressive a firm among its manufacturers, and Canadians in general will be gratified by the production of Disston products on a large scale in Canada.

Woods Convertible Disc Side Heads

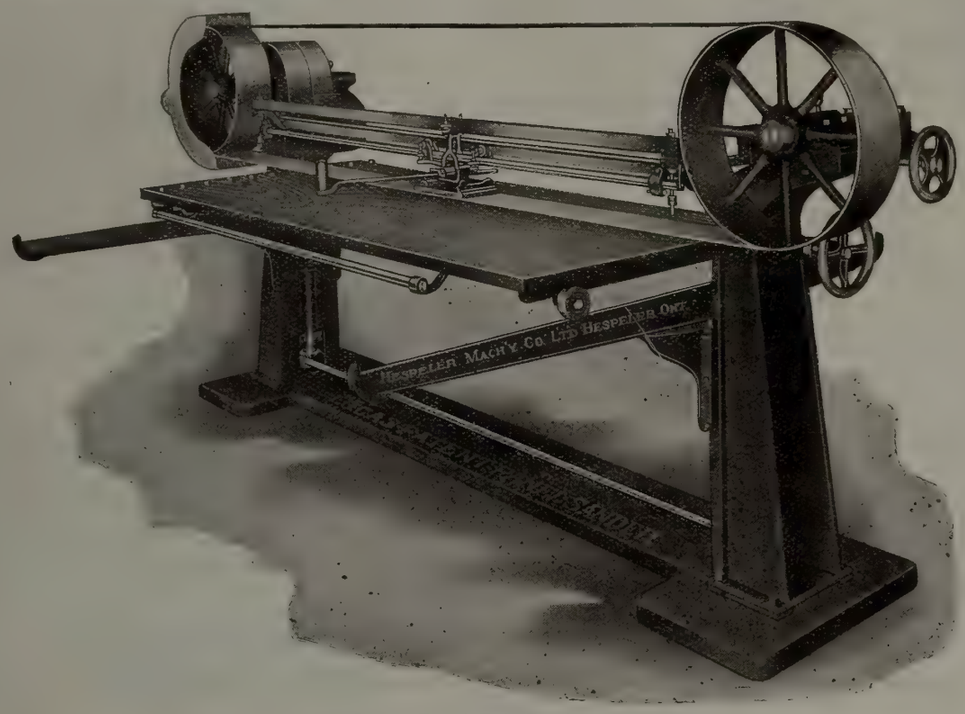
The S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, Mass. have issued an attractive catalogue relating to their Convertible Disc Side Heads in which they explain this new patent in detail, and claim that it represents one of the greatest improvements in planing machine devices ever placed on the market. The catalogue is attractively prepared and the reading matter is exceedingly instructive. For many years the capacity of flooring machines has been limited by the capacity of the side heads to turn out acceptable edge work, and in many cases the feed has been kept down to accommodate the side heads. Probably the greatest advance in recent years in planing machines has been the ability to joint or true off the knives while running. There were no side heads on the market upon which this feature could be accomplished and the S. A. Woods Company undertook to design a head with this idea in view.

The development of these features led to a number of others that showed unexpected advantages, and resulted in the head being brought to a high state of efficiency. The idea of having the head made up of detachable members that will readily build up into combinations with other members, for various classes of work, gave the head an unlooked for range and carried its possibilities beyond the original conception of a tonguing and grooving head for flooring machines only.

In order to understand the special features of the Convertible Disc Side Heads, one should write to the company for a copy of their catalogue which by means of excellent illustrations and carefully prepared description, gives a good idea of the machine and its capacity.

An Efficient Panel Belt Sander

Among the most important machines in a woodworking establishment, the belt sander takes a prominent place. The Lucas Panel Belt Sander, which is built in two sizes, is claimed to be one of the most efficient sanders upon the market to-day. It is manufactured in Canada by the Hespeler Machinery Co., of Hespeler, Ont., who have secured the Canadian rights and who, after investigating it thoroughly, satisfied themselves that it is a successful money saver. Among the claims which they make for this machine are, that its work approaches the nearest to hand-sanding of anything on the market; that hand-sanding and scraping are eliminated; that it is simple, durable and easy to operate; that by its use it is possible to sand irregular shaped panels, tops, panelled doors, mouldings, frames, swelled doors and door fronts. The machine is built to sand stock up to 6-ft. 2-in. x 52-in. x 16-in., and 8-ft. 2-in. x 52-in. x 16-in. The large size is particularly adapted for sash, door and house trim factories. Of the two sizes mentioned above, the former is known as No. 257 and the latter as No. 259.



Lucas Panel Belt Sander.

On account of the simplicity of this machine it is claimed that it does not require an expert machine man to operate it. While the sand belt is running, no other parts of the machine are in motion until pressure of pad is applied to the sand belt by the operator. Short or long strokes, or no stroke at all, are produced at the will of the operator. There is no dead pressure on the work and heavy pressure is possible, with but little effort on account of the leverage device on the carriage. A fine finish, it is claimed can be produced on uneven surfaces, thus preventing the danger of cutting through the veneer on stock which is not perfectly flat. Mouldings can be sanded on this machine by using forms. Readers who are interested will do well to communicate with the Hespeler Machinery Company for further particulars.

The woodworking factory of Hamilton & Gay, St. John, N.B., was destroyed by a fire on January 28, caused, it is thought, by the back draft forcing open the furnace doors. The fire reached the paint room and an explosion blew the factory doors across the street. Besides the factory, the dryhouse and stock room were badly damaged, and it is estimated that 300,000 feet of lumber were destroyed.

Mr. R. Richardson, of Bedford, N.S., will be manager for the new mill erected by Mr. H .McHart at Bedford.

N. S. Clarke, manager of the Fort George Lumber & Navigation company, is visiting Vancouver.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Emplyees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash mus accompany the order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple Wanted

LARGE QUANTITY HARD MAPLE SAWN to order for delivery as soon as dry. Box 869 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Cedar Posts Wanted

200 CORDS CEDAR POSTS 5 AND UP AT the small end. Address Box 896, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted Hard Maple and Beech

WANTED SEVERAL GOOD STOCKS OF Hard Maple up to 1,200,000 ft. and a quantity of Beech. Apply Box 888 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Basswood and Ash Wanted

1" WINTER SAWN BASSWOOD, 1½" ASH. Will pay good price for good stock. Cash less 2% on cars inspection at mill. Box 873, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 3

Pine, Hemlock, Etc., Wanted

WANTED—PINE, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, Basswood, Lath, lowest price. Box 906, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Torono. 3

Wanted White Pine Culls

INCH No. 2 WHITE PINE MILL CULLS, Sidings and Stocks. State quantity and price F.O.B. cars shipping point. Box 902, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Lumber Wanted

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER. Spruce and Pine Lath. Cedar Shingles or will contract for mill cut. Write with full particulars. Box 887 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Spruce Wanted

WANTED—ABOUT 500 M FEET B. M. OF round long Spruce Timber 20 feet and up, 10" at small end and up, delivery by water during next summer. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 300,000 to 400,000 ft. dry Birch of all thicknesses for this winter's shipment. State lowest prices with full particulars re quality, etc. Address THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 3

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this, please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Pine and Hemlock Logs Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR PINE or Hemlock Logs to be sawn during May or June on Georgian Bay—State quantity. FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., Penetang. 5

Soft Elm Wanted

WANTED 12/4, 14/4, 16/4, No. 1 com. Soft Elm, prompt shipment, also 20 cars Soft Elm 1x12" and up in lengths 6½, 7, 8, 14 and 16 ft. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 5

Hardwood Squares Wanted

PARTIES IN POSITION TO SUPPLY Hardwood Squares of various sizes and dimensions kindly send for list of sizes required to Box 885, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Lumber Wanted for Early Summer Delivery.

800 M ft. 1" Hard Maple, common and better.
300 M ft. 2" " " " " "
250 M ft. 1¾" " " " " "
300 M ft. 3" " " " " "
200 M ft. 3¼" " " " " "
60 M ft. 3½" " " " " "
30 M ft. 4" " " " " "
800 M ft. 1" Birch common and better.
500 M ft. 1" Basswood " " "
50 M ft. 1½" " 1st and 2nds.
also 50 M 3" Soft Elm 1st and 2nd or No. 1 common and better.

Highest cash price paid, say how much you can supply. Apply to Box 892, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash

for next summer delivery

500,000 feet, 1 to 4" common and better Birch
500,000 " 1" log run Basswood, M. C. out
200,000 " 1" log run Brown Ash, M.C. out
500,000 " 1" mill cull Hardwood

Send us your stock list of any dry lumber and quote us your lowest cash price either for prompt or later delivery, If you have large stock, will send our inspector to take up the lumber.

C. E. CROUSE LUMRER CO.
6 Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Spruce and Pine For Sale

FOR SALE, ON GEORGIAN BAY, 2 million feet of Spruce and one million feet of Pine. Can be cut to order. Reply Box 894 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Lumber For Sale

40 M. feet 1¼" Soft Maple dry
100 M. feet 1" Soft Elm dry
40 M. feet 1¼" Beech dry
Apply Box 46, MARMORA, ONT. 3

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

FOR SALE FOUR OR FIVE CARLOADS OF 5"x5" and 5"x6" 16 ft. to 35 ft. long, Long Leaf Yellow Pine. This timber could be resawed to suit purchaser. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & Son, Sorel, Que. 5

For Sale

1,100,000 XX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
223,000 XXXX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
225,000 18" White Cedar Shingles C.B.
12,000 4/4 Log run Basswood
1,800 6" and 7" x 8' long Cedar Ties.
Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, LIMITED, Folger, Ont. 5

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No. 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.
6 GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tf

Basswood, Ash and Maple

2 cars 6/4 x 8 and up 12/16 Log Run Pine
1 car 2 x 8 and up 12/1 6Log Run Pine
6 cars 4/4 Soft Maple
2 cars 1½ and 2" Soft Maple.

To be graded good, mill run or common and better to suit purchaser. Address box 863 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Yellow Pine For Sale

Prices on application

4 cars 1x6 to 12 B. and better rgh. fiinish.
2 " 1x4 " " " " "
2 " 1x8 " " " " "
2 " 1x12 " " " " "

Everytning in Yellow Pine. DON. J. MACDONALD North Tonawanda, N.Y. 6

Basswood for Sale

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING WELL manufactured dry stock of Basswood for sale, for shipmeni atter March 15th,

11,200 ft. 1x4 and up, C. & B. 18 ft.
3,900 ft. 1¼x1" x 4 and up C. & B. 18 ft.
4,600 ft. 1¼x7 and up C. & B.
44,200 ft. 1x6 and up C. & B.
30,000 ft. 1x4/6 C. & B
53,900 ft. 1x7 and up C. & B.
87,300 ft. 1x4 and up C, & B. 4

Let us quote you on the above. THE ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO., LTD. 18 Toronto St., Toronto.

Got Anything to Sell?

A FOR SALE NOTICE IN THIS DEpartment means that the article advertised is as good as sold.

We have sold for others hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of machinery, lumber and timber lands through our columns and we will be pleased to sell yours. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Canada. tf

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Band Saw Mill Wanted

SECOND HAND BAND SAW MILL IN first class condition. Capacity 25,000 feet per day in hardwood with or without the other necessary machinery or all complete. Address HUGH BAIRD & SONS, Thornbury, Ont. 3

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Going! Going! Gone!

AND WHY? BECAUSE IT WAS ADVERtised in a modern way. A little wanted or for sale advertisement on this page will get you what you want or sell what you don't want. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work. One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws, Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers. Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft. wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition; will sell cheap. THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

Three-Saw Edger for Sale

FIRST-CLASS THREE-SAW SAW MILL Edger for sale, only used one season. Address MANITOULIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

Heavy Saw Carriages

Rebuilt and Refitted

For Sale

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, W.E.W.Co. make. Reliance style, three heavy cast iron logseats, 40" opening, knees 28" high, boss dogs, Waterous double acting set works, double axles, 14" steel wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame, in good condition.

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, Hamilton make, three heavy cast iron logseats, 46" opening, knees 26" high, boss dogs, double acting Waterous set works, four axles, 13" wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame in good condition.

These Carriages are in stock and have been rebuilt, in first class shape.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
Brantford, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 refitted No. 0 Bell, R.H. three block sawmill
2 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmills
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill
1 nearly new 16' carriage for No. 2 sawmill
1 refitted heavy cast iron sawmill frame
1 refitted American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted 12"x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted 48" gang edger, 16" saws
2 new double edgers. 16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted upright swing shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 nearly new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
5 nearly new adjustable hingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 refitted self-feed lath machine
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 nearly new lath trimmer, 26" saws

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' semiportable fire box boiler
1 42"x16'6" semiportable fire box boiler
1 36"x13'3" semiportable fire box boiler
1 36" x 13' semiportable fire box boiler
1 48"x11'6" semiportable return tube boiler
1 60"x16' horizontal tubular boiler
1 60"x14' horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 13' 8" horizontal tubular boiler
1 54"x12' horizontal tubular boiler
1 52"x14' horizontal tubular boiler
2 50"x14' horizontal tubular boilers
1 52"x11' horizontal tubular boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 12" and 24"x30" R.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 12"x30" R. or L. H. Corliss automatic engine
1 12"x28" R. or L.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 10"x24" R. or L. H. Corliss automatic engine
1 8"x24" R.H. Brown automatic engine
1 8"x24" L.H. Wheelock automatic engine
1 16"x18" C. C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 16"x24" L.H. horizontal rocking valve engine
1 12"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 12"x12" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11¼"x14" L.H. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum reversible hoisting engine without boiler
1 8"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
1 7"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
1 7"x12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler
1 6½"x8" double cylinder, single drum reversible hoisting engine without boiler

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. fly-wheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4′ x 12½″ fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P M., 10′x16″ fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

WANTED POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS Band Saw Filer. Address Box 899, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

WANTED SITUATION—FOR THE COMING season by an experienced band saw filer, 22 years' experience, best of references, address Box 905, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MILL-wright a position as foreman in charge of building or operating saw mill. Twenty-four years experience in modern high capacity mill Address THOS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 6

YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY, EDUCATION, ability and business experience, seeks position with wholesale lumber company offering an opportunity of thoroughly learning business and eventually acting as salesman. Have had several months' yard experience at retail end. Address Box 909, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Situations Wanted

BY HARDWOOD LUMBER BUYER AND Inspector of twenty years' experience shipping to all markets, export included; am also a good salesman. Box 901, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Wanted

POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE LUMBER firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. tf

Experienced Lumber Accountant

WANTS POSITION FOR MAY 1ST, 1910. Seven years experience in charge of large manufacturing offices. Now employed in that capacity. Conversant with French and English languages. Can supply best of references. Apply to box 872 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Pulp Wood Saleman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED MANAGER FOR RETAIL YARD in country town. State experience, age, single or married, references and salary expected. Address lock box 1928, Calgary, Alta. 5

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER Salesman and Buyer; apply stating age, firms previously employed with and for how long, habits, etc. Box 107, Hamilton, Ontario. 4

AN AMERICAN FIRM HAVE A GOOD opening for a salesman either on commision or straight salary for sale of Sawmill Specialties in Canada. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box 891, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE entire charge of sawmill plant in British Columbia. Must understand the business from stump to office. State experience, reference, etc. Address 895 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

WANTED STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAN with a record, to take charge of flooring and interior finish factory. Would prefer party who could invest $2,000.00, although this is not essential. Reply with references to Box 885, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN TO handle Yellow Pine and Hardwoods in the Dominion of Canada on a commission basis. Box 897, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Saw Mill

A.1. NEW SAW MILL, 50 H.P., 7 MILES from Powassan. Apply Box 876, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Log Sawing Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR EARLY Spring Sawing in band mill, good work and lowest lumber insurance rate. FIRSTBROOK Box Co. PENETANG. 5

Timber Limit For Sale

LARGE TRACT THICKLY TIMBERED Virgin Forest. Spruce and Jack Pine. North Saskatchewan and Macleod Rivers, Alberta, Canada. Write owner, Box 199, STRATHCONA, Alberta. 4

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

African Mahogany

BRITISH FIRM WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY of Mahogany and hold stocks of various kinds suitable for the Canadian market, want to get in touch with firms who would act as their agents in Canada. Box 871, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Timber Lot for Sale

ABOUT 120 ACRES CONTAINING ABOUT two million feet of Maple, Beech, Rock and Sott Elm, White and Black Ash Basswood, etc., situated in the Otter Valley, near Aylmer, Ont. The best piece of timber left in this part of Ontario. Apply THOMAS BROTHERS LIMITED, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

Sawmill snd Timber Limits For Sale

TWO OPERATING SAWMILLS AND OVER 40,000 acres of the most desirable Timber Lands (carrying over 500,000,000 ft. B.M.) in the interior of British Columbia, together with all plant equipment and appurtenances. Easy terms over a number of years. Apply for particulars to Box 910 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale

RARE CHANCE—SAWMILL AND FACTORY situated in one of the best points bordering the St. Lawerence River Railroad and water connections direct to yard. Business running the year round. About fifty hands employed, trade for double, with bright prospects for the future. Best of reasons for selling or will hold half interests with a desirable person. Address, Box 904, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

For Sale

Timber Limit and Lumber Business

8000 ACRES OF HARDWOOD TIMBER lands, Consisting of Basswood, Ash, Elm, Hemlock, Birch Maple and Cedar A Circular Saw Mill which cut 3,000,000 feet last year, Complete Logging Outfit, also General Store doing a business of $20,000. This is a going concern and will stand inspection, don't write unless you mean business. can give best reasons for selling. Address Box 908 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

In the Lake Temiscamingue District

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE by tender, Berths Number 1 in the Second Range, and No. 1 in the Third Range, Block A., in the Province of Quebec.

These births lie immediately east of the interprovincial boundary line, for a distance of twenty miles, measuring north from the tenth mile post north of Lake Temiscamingue.

They have an area, as described by the current licenses, of ninety and one-half square miles, and the timber growth is mostly spruce of a superior quality.

Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any further information as to terms and conditions of sale, or other particulars, can be had by inquiry from the owners.

THE BRONSON COMPANY.
Ottawa, 1st December, 1909. 3

For Sale

Splendid Lumber Business and Timber Lands

2,000 ACRES AT WIDDIFIELD ON T. & N. O. Railway, 14 miles from North Bay, on large lake, no driving, largest drawing 3 miles. All but 300 acres is virgin consisting of Spruce, Balsam, Birch of first class quality, Basswood, Hemlock, large quantity of Cedar, also about 300,000 feet of Pine purchased from settlers and more available. Business also includes shingle factory, planer and other machinery, pulp-wood peeler, 50 h.p. engine and 60 h.p. boiler, Waterous; 4 horses, wagons, sleighs, camp outfit and good buildings all in first-class condition, also a contract for 1200 cords of pulp-wood. This is an opportunity of a lifetime for a practical man with some capital. For further particulars apply box 900 CANDA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale Timber Limit

20,000,000 PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARD-wood. Address JAMES LUDGATE, Parry Sound. 5

Timber Limit Wanted

WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH PARties having a block of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of timber for sale. Apply Box 903 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Standing Timber For Sale

1,000 ACRES UNCULLED TIMBER, BIRCH, Basswood, Maple, Hemlock, Spruce, etc, nine miles from railway. This includes 600 acres land part cleared, good houses, two barns. Good Winter road to railway. Will sell entire block for $6,000.00 cash or easy payments for good security. Apply Box 898 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE inquiring for Quebec holdings because they simply must have the raw material in spite of tariffs or anything else. To those interested we say let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary to our town as a manufacturing point and coming either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Publicity Dept, Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5

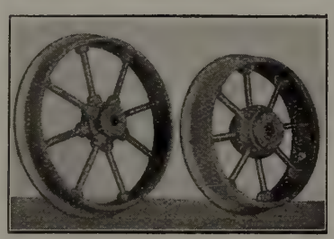
Timber Properties for Sale

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1910, for the purchase of saw mill with equipment and of the following timber properties in the Township of Machar, namely:—Lots 31 and 32 in the 9th Concession; lots 17 and 18 in the 10th Concession; timber on lots 22 and 23, Concession 9, and on lot 24, Concession 10; timber on lots 22 and 23, Concession 10; timber on lots 24 and 25, Concession 9; timber on lots 24 and 25, Concession 11; saw mill on lot 22, Concession 8, with lease of property. The mill is up-to-date and well built and well equipped. This parcel includes all plant, buildings and equipment.

Any further particulars desired may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE,—Cash ten days after acceptance of tender, when conveyance will be delivered.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to W. E. BUCKINGHAM, 5 Douglas Street, Guelph, Solicitor for Mortgagee. 3



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

TIMBER MAPS

The undersigned can furnish to order timber and township maps of any section of New Ontario. Specialty of Abitibi timber maps. The advertiser was five years in the Ontario Survey Branch and knows the country thoroughly.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Phone Beach 315. 37 Lee Avenue, Toronto



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DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

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QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF

REFINED OILS

LUBRICATING OILS

AND ALL

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The market for all the good grades of white pine in Ontario continues good in spite of the fact that the present is usually a dull season. Stocks are moving satisfactorily and there is an indication of a stiffening tendency in prices, which may result in increases before spring. Hemlock is looking better. B. C. cedar shingles in Ontario have advanced ten cents, but it is a question whether the prices will be obtained very generally. The only thing that can keep the price of B. C. cedar shingles up will be a strong demand from the prairies. If the demand of last fall continues the situation may improve, but the present situation is none too pleasant in Ontario.

The lumber business at Ottawa improved somewhat towards the end of the month of January and prices went up slightly for the more popular high grades. There was an especially good demand for 1-inch good pine sidings, some lots bringing $50 per thousand. The thicker sorts of good pine sidings were also in good demand. 2-inch stock 7-inch wide and up sold at $60. 1-inch good strips advanced about $2 and are very scarce. In fact, good pine shorts have been drawn upon to fill some of the gaps. The improvement in the demand for the upper grades has also been felt among the No. 2 cuts, which are now selling at from $25 to $28. Lower grades are also holding firmly. The box lumber and mill cull situation is attracting much attention at Ottawa. Dry box lumber stocks are being rapidly reduced. Shingles are also advancing in spite of a reduction in export. White cedar XXXX, 18-inch, are quoted at 25 cents higher than at the first of January, and the corresponding brand of white pine are firm at $3.50 to $4. There is a large stock of low grade lath at Ottawa, but inquiries indicate that it will move fairly well. Dry lath is rather scarce, especially the good qualities. The best white pine lath is selling at an advance of 50 cents over last year.

Eastern Canada

Trade continues stead at St. John and Eastern Canada points. The demand from the United States markets is quiet. Boston dealers report that inquiries for spruce lumber are scarcer than they have been for many months. A few large orders for frames have appeared, but buyers generally are not placing much business. Present indications are that fair sized orders might be placed at about $23 or possibly a little less. There is, however, a feeling that as soon as some of the large orders have been placed the mills will become firm holders and the smaller buyers will have to pay higher prices. The demand for random at Boston is quiet and so is the demand for spruce boards. There are rumors of sales of shingles at reduced prices at Boston. Good extras are obtainable at $3.50 and holders are quite ready to sell at this price. Lath have been quiet and good lath are reported cheaper for 1⅝-inch. The prices asked are from $4 to $4.15 and for 1½-inch lath $3.50 to $3.60.

Western Canada

The lumber situation in British Columbia was never in a more satisfactory condition. The present season, which usually is very quiet, is as active as a good summer season. Prices on all good classes of lumber have been advanced within the last fortnight and the indications are that they will yet go up further. There is a bright prospect for the logging industry. The year opens with strong demand for lumber from all sources, domestic, local and foreign, and naturally there is a call for logs. Lumber is now quoted at $13.50 foreign, while it goes about $12.50 for domestic. The shingle situation is not so attractive. Demand is sluggish, and stocks are too plentiful. Prices are inclined to be easier and it is difficult to secure the list quotations.

Great Britain

The course of forward buying was not seriously interfered with by the elections in Great Britain. Importers, however, continue to declare that there are few signs of any special improvement in the building trade, although they admit that the indications for 1910 are brighter than they have been for two or three years past. General trade, moreover, is on the upward grade, and the prevalent opinion is that business is approaching a period of prosperity. Messrs. Churchill & Sim recently resumed their auctions at London, and 3x9 3rd Montreal pine sold at £13. Fourth quality brought on an average £10 15s., and 3x7 sold at £9 5s. Montreal spruce sold at £10 10s. for 3x11, 2nds. 3rds brought £9 16s. Common St. John, 9-inch, sold at £7, and 2½x7-inch at £6 10s.

An improvement all round is looked for at Liverpool. The political excitement is only expected to have a momentary effect. There is without doubt a more hopeful tone to trade. A small cargo or two of spruce deals have been sold at west coast points at prices which could not be obtained a few weeks previously. Stocks at Liverpool are moderate. It is reported that some of the Miramichi and neighboring cuts have been sold to large operators at extremely high prices. Dealers in Canadian pine deals are quietly awaiting fresh arrivals when the next open season sets in. In the meantime there is nothing to note in trade conditions. Pitch pine is quite quiet. Shippers' demands are too high for buyers' ideas and no future business is being transacted. At Manchester it is reported that the trade settled down to business gradually after the New Year's holidays, and a considerable improvement was noticeable, with some advances in price, particularly for yarded spruce, of which 4-inch x 3-inch was selling at £8 per standard ex-canal yards. Other sizes are selling in proportion. Large cossignments of spruce by St. John and Halifax liners were expected and further shipments from Riga, and it was believed that the improvement would be well maintained.

At Glasgow there is very little progress in business to report since the holiday season. Some apprehension was felt at the approaching visits of representatives of Quebec shippers to arrange for the coming season's business, as it was thought that the reported advance in prices would interfere with contracts.

United States

The condition of most of the markets in the United States at present is one of expectancy. From the number of inquiries being received it is evident that the spring trade will inaugurate a healthy movement of lumber. Yard dealers and large contractors as well as the railroads, and in fact all heavy yard buyers, are carefully ascertaining the tendency of prices, and there is apparently enough current demand to absorb dry stocks and prevent accumulation. The market for northern pine at Chicago is quiet, which is usual at this time of year. Prices for the better grades remain strong, but there is no improvement in Nos. 4 and 5. At Buffalo there is a good demand for white pine. The demand is extending to the lower grades, the high grades still selling strongly. At New York the demand for northern pine is fair and prices are firm. Retail stocks are light.

Hemlock at Chicago is rather quiet on account of the cessation of building operations, yet the current demand is very satisfactory. A good spring trade is confidently expected. Mill stocks are not heavy, and with yellow pine prices advancing, hemlock is expected to become firmer. At Buffalo the demand for hemlock is better than was expected. Top

LATH

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R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Traders Bank Building, 65 Yonge Street, TORONTO

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Large Stocks - Complete Assortment

A. F. Holden, Pres.
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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Tramway at Sarnia, Ont.

What Do You Need?

We cut special bills to order in a hurry in White Pine, Norway and Fir—any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Always ready to quote on heavy construction timber, bridge timber, ship timber, etc.

None better at filling your requirements in yard stock.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

prices are expected to hold well until the open season. Prices are not excessive as is shown by the fact that Canadian producers are experiencing difficulty in shipping to Buffalo at a profit.

The yellow pine situation at Chicago is fairly satisfactory. Inquiries have been rather plentiful and orders are expected to materialize shortly. Piece stuff is much stronger and the demand is good. Car material also is in fair demand. Prices are undoubtedly stronger by about $1 to $2 than they were three weeks ago.

At Boston, southern pine business is quiet, but dealers are preparing for higher prices before long. Red cedar shingles at Chicago are quiet at unchanged prices, viz., $3.32 for clears and $2.84 for stars. White cedars are selling fairly well at firm prices. Lath is strong. At Buffalo, shingles and lath are both stronger and the demand is good. Stocks are fair and a good spring trade is expected.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Dry Box Lumber Disappearing

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Although the month of January was devoted to stock taking more than marketing, lumbermen of the Ottawa valley found business good enough toward the end of the month to send quotations up a few notches for the high grade stock most sought. One inch pine good sidings were in very brisk demand and $50 per M was paid for some lots. There was also active buying in the thicker sorts of good pine sidings and $60 per M was freely paid for 2-inch stock 7-inch wide and up. The market is almost sold out of one-inch good strips, which are quoted at a couple of dollars advance. In a few instances buyers were unable to get supplies and the stores of good pine shorts were drawn upon to meet the demand. Two-inch good strips were a little firmer, too, with a shade advance in price. In sympathy with the buoyancy of these upper classes of stock, No. 2 cuts are firmer. The general rate for them is now given at from $5 to $8 per M.

Shipping cull shorts and strips are maintaining their prices, although the market is better furnished than with better qualities. Both these qualities in two-inch have brought as high as $22 per thousand, but a dollar or two dollars less is usual.

The chief topic among lumbermen is the future of the market for box lumber and mill culls One of the large manufacturers and dealers told the "Canada Lumberman" that dry box lumber was being rapidly reduced and that before spring buyers would have to search before getting all they want. One concern has just disposed of over two million feet at a favorable figure, this being one of the largest transactions in that stock since the market for it became dull. The prospective good demand for box lumber in the spring will likely maintain quotations at their present standing at least. This is a much better outlook than when the mills closed down in the autumn.

The prices of shingles are moving upward despite a reduction in export due to the additional American duty. Some of the Ottawa valley mill owners who had been realizing $4 per thousand on white pine and cedar found themselves unable to do so under the increased customs tax and consequently the trade fell off. Still white cedar XXXX, 18-inch, is now quoted 25 cents per thousand higher than at the end of 1909, and the corresponding brand of white pine is firm at from $3.50 to $4. J. R. Booth is well sold up in the XXXX varieties, which has a strengthening effect on the market.

There is considerable low grade lath in some of the yards, but the prospect is that much of it will soon be disposed of. Inquiry shows that dry lath is rather closely shipped and good quality is scarce. The Ottawa valley is benefitting by the fact that the Georgian Bay stocks were sold out at prices which met the market early, and the docks were cleared there while there were still many well filled yards in the Ottawa district. Contracts for the best white pine lath are being closed at 50 cents advance on last year.

In preparation for a bigger cut next summer the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company are removing two old band saws that have given service for 18 years. They will be replaced by a pair of the newest and latest improved double cut band mills of the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont. J. R. Booth is also installing one of these saws in the overhauling of his mill. The James Maclaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., which usually closes its pulp mill for a while each winter to make repairs, will not suspen doperations at all this year, so exhaustive were the improvements made last season.

The tendency to construct houses wholly of wood is fast on the decline, as shown by the building statistics of Ottawa just compiled. Out of a total of $4,527,590 in building permits issued in 1909, the value of "wood or frame" structures was only $139,575. During 1908, when the total building permits were only $1,794,000, the value of "wood or frame" structures was $125,000. The value of solid brick or stone buildings last season was $2,762,400; brick veneer, $1,253,840; concrete, $352,075; iron clad, $18,700. There was an increase of 167 permits over 1908, or a total of 683. An impetus was given to construction of tenement rows and apartment houses on account of the excessive demand for these dwellings among the middle classes. The city is now well supplied with them, and unless a rapid growth of population is in sight investors will not put much money in dwellings. Some of the largest buildings started in the past season will not be completed till 1910, and the demand for finishing lumber will not be felt until then. The large manufacturers do not, of course, have to depend on local demand for business. No boom could be great enough to affect them, but the middlemen and small manufacturers see plenty of reason in the easy money market and general prosperity for believing the onward strides of the city will bring about a building season as active in 1910 as in 1909. The municipality voted $10,000 to be spent annually on advertising for industries, and the Ottawa Board of Trade is raising an equal sum to make the city a bigger commercial centre. There is consequently a good prospect for new factories and homes for their employees before long.

The weather of the past fortnight has not been severe enough to suit lumbermen. The roads are poor and the hauling will receive a setback unless early freezing occurs. The work in the woods was almost at a standstill when the cold spell in the early part of January brought relief. Now the reports from the upper Ottawa lumber regions are worse than at any time before this season. The hiring of teams is dull.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquriy:

23. Maple logs and planks—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of maple logs and planks from Canadian exporters.

31. Spruce deals—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

32. Pine logs—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine logs from Canadian exporters of same.

28. Pine sidings—A Lancashire firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine sidings from Canadian exporters of same.

34. Birch squares—A Manchester firm asks for prices of birch squares from Canadian manufacturers.

47. Pine lumber, doors, etc.—A north of England correspondent inquires for the names of Canadian shippers of pine lumber, doors and turned goods.

Publications and Calendars Received

The Climax Manufacturing Company, Corry, Pa., have issued an illlstrated catalogue of their patent geared locomotives, which are made for any practical gauge. The catalogue will be of much interest to logging operators. It also deals with the company's excellent logging cars, which are made for any gauge and have a number of special features to recommend them.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, have issued two interesting booklets, Nos. 33 and 34, descriptive of their wire cable conveyors (33) and standard elevator buckets (34). The booklet upon wire cable conveyors will prove of much interest to lumber and pulp manufacturers, as these conveyors are excellently adapted for conveyings logs, lumber, bundles of pulp, etc.

F. Reddaway & Company, manufacturers of stitched canvas belting and linen fire hose, 56 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a fine large calendar. An interesting illustration on the calendar shows one of their 12-inch "Camel" belts which was installed in April, 1890, and which, although exposed to the weather, is still running and developing from 75 to 100 h.p.

"Clearing Up the Title" is the subject of a fine large colored picture, which decorates the calendar sent out this year by Edward Clark & Sons, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of lumber, Toronto. The painting is a reproduction of an excellent work by Wm. Verplanck Birnly, A.N.A., exhibited in the National Gallery, 1908, and reproduced in Osborne Art calendars. The picture and calendar pad are mounted on a handsome light greyish-blue board.

The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont., entertained their staff and factory hands at a banquet on Friday, Jan. 7th. This was the first of a series of annual banquets and from the success which ttended the occasion it is certain that all who were present will anticipate future similar events with much pleasure. About 150 guests were present and in addition to the good cheer and fellowship, they appreciated greatly an announcement by Mr. Kent that the company was working out a co-operative plan whereby those who had been in their employ a certain number of years would obtain important advantages. The banquet and the toast list were greatly enjoyed by the guests. The speeches reflected the prosperity which the company has been enjoying and indicated a future full of promise.



You'll Have the Business

That 1910 will be a Year of Great Prosperity there is now no doubt. :: :: :: :: ::

Prospects for Big Business were never brighter.

Already you are receiving greater volume of trade.

Orders and inquiries receiving your attention foretell an early depletion of your stock and to make the most of present opportunities, you will require to hustle.

Make Sure You'll Have the Stock

We have the Best Manufactured Stocks—Send Us Your Orders Early

Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited

FRASER MILLS, B.C.

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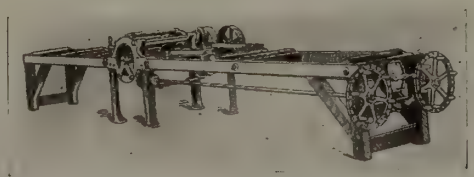
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Two or Three-Saw **Double Edgers**

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid, well proportioned frame



Built with Driving Pulley, Set-Works, etc.

2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day

THE KEYSTONE

The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

We are in the market

for all the wants of every kind that you have, and we can satisfy them every one.

Do you want a Job?
Do you want some Lumber?
Do you want some Machinery?
Do you want a Business Opportunity?

If you do NOT want anything you MUST have something for sale.

A small advertisement in our "WANTED AND FOR SALE" DEPARTMENT will do the trick.

A trial will convince you.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - - Canada

Mountain Lumber News Convention

A most successful convention of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association was held at Cranbrook, B.C., on January 14. During the morning the secretary presented his report for the year 1909 and also a number of comparative statements of production and consumption for the last four years. The election of officers resulted in the present officers being re-elected for another year as follows: President, Otto Lachmund; vice-president, Otis Staples; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Anstie.

In the forenoon a lengthy discussion took place upon the subject of grading. No changes were made, but a committtee representing the whole of the interior was appointed to prepare a set of standard rules for grading lumber. Strong resolutions were adopted regarding the necessity for tariff protection against the dumping of American lumber into Canada, and against the proposed insurance bill, which the Canadian fire insurance combine is trying to have passed, whereby premiums on foreign insurance will be taxed 15 per cent.

Secretary Anstie in an interview, after the convention said: that it had been extremely successful from every standpoint and that he had been gratified in being able to report to the members that their aggregate business for the year 1909 was the largest in the history of the mountain lumber industry and further, that the outlook for 1910 promised an even better year, In the evening a most enjoyable ball was given in honor of the delegates, at which the attendance was very large. Much of the success of the ball and of the convention was due to the efforts of the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. A. Leitch.

The annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States, will be held at New Orleans, La., on April 19th and 20th.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association Convention

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is taking place in Ottawa, on February 1, is an event of the greatest importance to the lumber trade. An excellent programme was arranged and a large attendance of representative Lumbermen, from all parts of the country was assured. A detailed report of the meeting will appear in the "Canada Lumberman" of February 15.

In addition to the regular business of the programme, the following interesting features were included for discussion:—

Reference from directors meeting, held October 29th, 1909, regarding organization of credit rating and trade report bureau.

Organization of collection bureau.

Resolution regarding amendments to by-laws R. and Y. with reference to longer notice being requisite for annual and special meetings. (Mr. J. B. Miller).

Terms of sale and discount. (Mr. J. B. Miller).

Issuing of a circular for the retail trade, with reference to being fully covered by insurance, at all times.

Discussion regarding men sent to woods, whose railway fares, etc., have been advanced by the employer, deserting en route.

Odd lengths in lumber.

Trade ethics, as adopted by the American Lumber Trades' Congress at Chicago, June 9th, 1909.

Relations between Manufacturers and Retailers, (Mr. V. R. Marshall).

Settlers, war veterans, etc., occupying timber limits as agricultural lands.

The proposed duty on lumber and shingles, from the United States coming into Canada.

Payment of Directors' and Members' of Committee expenses incurred, in attending meetings.

Campaign Against Insurance Bill Makes Progress

Active preparations are being made in Ottawa to campaign against the proposed insurance bill now before the Senate, which proposes among other things to place a tax of 15 per cent. on premiums with companies not registered in Canada. The sub-committee in charge of the matter recently held a meeting. The secretary read resolutions passed by the Lumbermen's Association, and by the Western Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which approved of the course being taken. The following committee was selected to take charge of the programme before the Senate Committee at Ottawa: James Davison, Chairman; F. Hawkins, Secretary; B. P. Heaton; A. K. Cameron; John A. Gunn; E. F. Sise; Raymond Willis. The following were selected to speak on behalf of their respective interests: D. C. Cameron, for the Lumbermen; C. M. Bowman, and Francis King, for marine interests; R. M. Ballantyne, and John McKergow, produce; William McMaster, industrials; Joseph Quintal, grain; A. Laporte, wholesale grocers; James Gardner and Mr. Fraser, dry goods; J. W. Flavelle of Wm. Davies Co.; Mr. Gordon of Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, for the packing interests; John Goldie, millers, and Mr. Lindsay of Holt, Renfrew and Co., Quebec. It was resolved to secure as many concrete cases as possible to lay before the Senate Committee.

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW
TORONTO

Saws

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

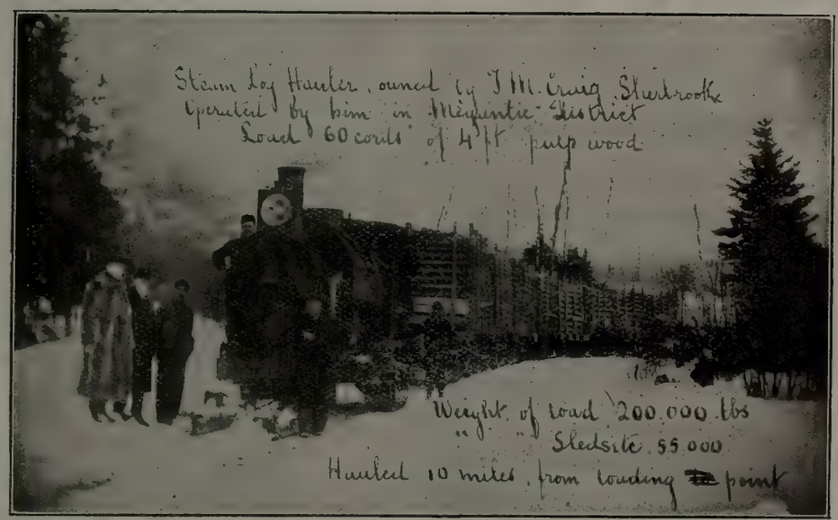
Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The

Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.

It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::



This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Special Rates to Lumbermen

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly licensed by the Dominion Government.

Deposit at Ottawa $100,000 in Ontario Government Bonds

Write for Rates on Your Lumber

Canadian Branch: 42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

General Agent, E. D. HARDY
Ontario and Quebec

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

LET US QUOTE YOU RATES

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland:
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

LUMBER

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles

V. Joint
Roofing
Sheeting

Write for Prices

Sash, Doors,
Blinds and
Factory Material

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills **Ottawa, Ontario**

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N. S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P. Q.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Considerable timbering is being done in Henwood Township, near New Liskeard, Ont., this winter. Among those engaged in the work are Messrs. Robert Coles, George Roach, McChesney, and Irvine.

The Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, Toronto. Capital, $7,000,000, have been incorporated to carry on business as manufacturers of, and dealers in steam, gasoline and oil engines, and also in timber, wood and metal. Incorporators, J. S. Lovell, accountant, W. Bain, book-keeper and R. M. Coates, all of Toronto, Ont.

The Munn Lumber company, of Orillia, Ont., consisting of a number of Orillia, Toronto and Peterborough gentlemen, are reported to have purchased the entire business of the St. Anthony Lumber company, of Whitney, comprising the mills, railway yards and limits, a large part of the latter being situated in Algonquin Park.

The Fort Frances Lumber Company's contract, which was awarded by the city under the impression that it was lower than it actually was, has been ratified by the board of control. The wrong impression was conveyed by an error in copying made in the city engineer's office. But even after being rectified, the tender remains the lowest received by the city.

Contracts were recently awarded in Toronto for electric light poles at the following prices: 30-foot, $2.35; 35-foot, $3.90; 40-foot, $5.25; 45-foot, $6.50; 60-foot, $9, and 65-foot, $11 each. Pine lumber was contracted for at $23.37 a thousand for inch and 2-inch lumber and $25.37 for 3-inch lumber. Hemlock of the same dimensions was contracted for at $18 to $20.37 a thousand.

Eastern Provinces

J. A. Gillis, of Gillis and Wall, Lumber Merchants, Halifax, N.S. is stated to have assigned.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between Curran Brothers and the Swedish Canadian Lumber Company, for the purchase by the latter of the former's large sawmill and lumber business in Rexton, Kent, N.B.

The Nepisguit Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., have awarded the contract for large Corliss and Tangye engines, 1,200 horse power, for their new mill at Bathurst, N.B., to Mr. Herbert Evans, of the Leonard Company,

It is reported that Mr. J. W. Logan, the well-known hardwood lumber manufacturer of Earltown, N.S., may lease the mill of the Canada Iron Corporation at Folly Lake. Should he do so, he will run both mills. Mr. Logan was at Londonderry recently.

W. H. Rowley and G. H. Milton, joint managers of the E. B. Eddy Company, at Hull, Que., are contemplating the location of branch factories in the West. Fort William and Winnipeg are being considered. Mr. J. B. Persse, is Winnipeg representative.

It is reported that a deal has been closed by which the firm of S. St. C. & H. Jones, Weymouth, N.S., have obtained possession of the Douglas property at Caledonia, N.S., and that the purchasers have already commenced working the property. It is understood that the price paid was about $20,000.

It is stated at St. John's, N.B., on good authority that Farnsworth and Jardine, of Liverpool, are negotiating for the purchase of the Bank of Montreal's interest in the business of the Alex. Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company and if the deal can be arranged they will shortly assume entire control of the property.

The water power in the Rouge River at Huberdeau, P.Q., has been sold to the Arundel Lumber Company, Limited, of Ottawa, for pulp development purposes. A head of 26 feet can be obtained and about 2,500 horse-power and the company owns limits in the river sufficient to supply the mill. Mr. W. E. Bradley, C.E., of Montreal, was instrumental in putting the deal through.

Western Canada

Logging is active in the Kootenay, and the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company wants 12,000,000 feet.

H. Joyce, Quesuel, B.C., has purchased a sawmill which he will locate at Quesnel, early in the spring.

The large mill at Genoa Bay, B.C., has been put into running shape, and a number of improvements have been made to the plant.

The Huntting Lumber Company's mill, which was burned some time ago, will be rebuilt on Burrard Inlet, a site having been secured near Barnet, B.C.

J. H. Latremouille has secured a splendid mill site on Newikalliston Creek at Little Fort, B.C., and in the spring will install a sawmill at the Fort. He will do custom work as well as sawing lumber for sale.

J. Reid's implement warehouse and the office of the Beaver Lumber Company, at Deloraine, Man., were destroyed by fire on January 22. The loss will be about ten thousand dollars; well covered by insurance.

A sale has been concluded whereby 16,640 acres of timber on the Cheakamus River, B.C. have become the property of the Detroit-Vancouver Timber Company. The sale was negotiated by Mr. Percy Frazier of Frazier and McNair, real estate agents, Vancouver, and Mr. J. F. Reed, of Seattle.

J. W. Hargrave, of the firm of J. G. Hargrave and Co., Winnipeg, who is in charge of the firm's wood camps along the C. N. R., reports that operations in the bush are progressing satisfactorily but are rendered somewhat expensive owing to the great depth of snow throughout the entire district.

J. G. Robson, of New Westminster, B.C., after experimental shipments via the Tehuantepec to the eastern states, has shipped 500,000 shingles by the Lonsdale to Mexico en route to the Atlantic coast. He used to ship by rail but finds he can save about 40 cents per thousand by the southern route.

The French barge Empereur Menelik is loading at Chemainus for Australia. She has already taken on at Seattle 300 tons of California redwood to be used as ballast instead of sand. The experiment of taking wood for ballast on deep sea voyages is being watched with interest by the shipping men.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Daniel E. Sprague, lumberman; Alice W. Sprague; Harold C. H. Sprague, lumberman; Daniel B. Sprague, lumberman; and John D. Sinclair, lumberman, of Winnipeg, under the name of Sprague Lumber Company, Limited. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000.

The McInnis Lumber Company, of Edmonton, Alberta, secured a contract from the Colfax Northern railroad for 340,000 ties, 500,000 feet of hedge timber, 150,000 feet culvert timber and 140,000 feet of fence posts. This is one of the largest contracts let recently and 400 men will be employed until spring, when the lumber is expected to be delivered.

The Manitoba Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the J. J. Crowe Company, Limited, Newdale, Man., to acquire, manufacture and deal in lumber, pulp, brick building and construction materials, and supplies. Capital, $20,000. Incorporators, J. J. Crowe, lumber merchant, Newdale, R. J. Gourlay, manager, J. B. Sinclair, secretary, both Winnipeg, Man.

Application isw being made to the British Columbia Legislature for the incorporation of a company to build and operate a standard gauge railway, either electric or steam to carry logs, timber and lumber, goods and merchandise from Menzies Bay, Vancouver, by the most convenient route to the junction of the Salmon River and Memekay River and from Menzies Bay to a point on the Quinsan River.

The sailing vessel William H. Smith which recently left Victoria with a cargo of one and a quarter million feet of lumber loaded at Chemainus for Port Natal, was found dismasted and drifting ashore by a passing steamer a few days later near, the mouth of the Columbia River. Assistance was sent to the disabled vessel and she was finally towed into port at Astoria, after having lost a considerable portion of her deck load.

An extensive addition to the premises of the Cameron Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., is reported to be under consideration. The company find that the extension is necessary on account of their growing business. They have purchased three acres of water front property to the north of their present property, and a large addition to their yard room has also been secured. The company have also recently installed additional machinery.

Portions of the Dominion timber leases of various lumber companies will be flooded as a result of the building of the dam of the Western Canada Power company, of Stave Lake, B.C. In consequence, the Dominion government has notified them that the timber thereon must be removed before April, 1911. To this several of the companies have replied that the time is inadequate. Several homesteads in the same area will also be inundated by reason of the building of the dam.

Edward Brown, formerly of Portage la Prairie, Man., has paid $65,000 for the unsold stock of the North Star Lumber Company, whose properties are principally in the East Kootenay, B.C. The directors of the North Star Lumber Company are: John Hanbury, of Brandon; and J. A. M. Aikins, R. T. Riley, Andrew Kelly and W. A. Windatt, Winnipeg, The sale was carried through by O'Grady and Anderson, brokers, Winnipeg.

Negotiations for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Lumber company's mill at Port Moody, B.C. are reported to be under way between the owners and Messrs. Meredith and Irwin, who are largely interested in the Anglo-American Lumber Company of Vancouver. Details concerning the transaction are not at present available, but it is reported that matters have progressed so far that the intending purchasers have made arrangements to take over the operation of the mill immediately, and it is expected that the transfer will be formally effected within a short time.

A coroner's jury at Winnipeg found that Andrew Coleman died as a result of exposure, and that his death was due to carlessness on the part of John Comlins, who was in charge of a party of laborers en route to Comlin's camp. The evidence showed that the laborers arrived with a number under the influence of liquor, and started on an eight-mile march to the camp from Darwin. The deceased strayed at dusk, falling a few feet from the road, where he was found frozen stiff in the morning by volunteer searchers. It did not appear that Comlins made any effort to find the missing man. Comlins was arrested on a coroner's warrant, charging him with manslaughter.

A new sawmill of 60,000 feet capacity is being erected at Galloway, eight miles from Elko, B.C., on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the owners being the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber company, with headquarters at Wardner, B.C. The mill is being equipped by the Waterous Engine Works, through their western manager, Mr. H. B. Gilmour, of Vancouver. It will have gunshot feed, niggers, kickers, log loaders, heavy edger, slab slasher, trimmers, lath machinery, and a full set of conveyors. The plant will be ready to commence cutting about the 1st of March. This will make the third mill operated by the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company —No. 1 at Wardner, 150,000 feet daily capacity; No. 2 at Marysville, 40,000 feet daily capacity; and No. 3 at Galloway.

In pursuance of its new policy of selling by auction, timber lands within the railway belt, the B. C. government, through its agent Mr. James Leamy, held the first public sale in the history of British Columbia on January 9th. The timber lands consisted of 14,400 acres near the confluence of the Lillooet and Pitt Rivers, situated a few miles north of the Canadian Pacific tracks, where the latter cross the Pitt River. The timber went to Mr. J. C. Shields, representing the Independent Lumber Company of Regina, a large concern, which already is owner of a number of crown-granted timber areas in the Westminster district. The price paid was $24,000. This was reached after lively bidding, in which Mr. Shields and Mr. William Holden of Vancouver were the chief participants. The upset price was $5770.

The B. C. Gagette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, capital $150,000; The B. C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency, Limited, $50,000; The Canadian Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; The Enterprise Timber & Trading Company, Limited, capital $10,000; The East & West Lumber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; Eburne Sawmills, Limited, capital, $200,000; The Sidney Manufacturing Company, Limited, incorporated to take over the building, lands, etc., of the Sidney Sash & Door Factory (unincorporated) at Sidney, Lumby Sawmill Company, Limited, capital, $25,000; Kernaghan Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $25,000; Warwick Shingle Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; World Building, Limited, incorporated to build, equip, furnish, etc., mills, warehouses, capital, $300,000; The B. C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency, Limited, capital, $50,000; The Sidney Manufacturing Company, Limited, incorporated, to carry on the business of furniture, sash, door, lumber and general wood-workers and building business; Fort George and Alberta Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, captital, $250,000; B. C. Fir and Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $200,000; The Gordon Pasha Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $30,000; Western Canada Bag, Envelope and Boxboard Company, Limited, capital, $250,000.

Are you in the market for
Birch
There are 150,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better at one of our outside yards. Very fine stock, containing good percentage of red.

How are you fixed on
Maple
We can quote interesting figures on 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 Log Run Railroad.

We can make prompt shipment on
Hickory
Two cars 5-4 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this
Quartered White Oak
4 cars 4-4, 10 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and over, No. 1 and No 2
2 cars 4-4 Common Strips
4 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4 Common
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Common
3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-4 Common and Better, bone dry
2,000 feet 5-4, 12 inches and over.

You can't beat our figures on this
Cherry
1 car 4-4 Common and Better.

Get your order in early for this Common and Better
Ash
20,000 feet 4-4 to 5
8,000 feet 8-4 Common and Better
18,000 feet 10-4 Common and Better
5,000 feet 12-4 Common and Better

Here are some mighty good bargains in
Poplar
1 car 4-4 No 1 and No. 2
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No 1 Common
1 car 5 4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 5-4 No 1 Common
2 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 4-4 Common
1 car 21 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Common and Better
1 car 4-4, 18 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 5-8 Clear Sap
4 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-8 No. 2 Common
Soft Yellow Poplar, 225,000 feet 4-4 No 1 Common and Better.

Get prices on these
Poplar Wagon Boards
1 car 4-4, 8 to 12 inches
1 car 8 to 12 inches
7,000 feet 13 to 17 inches

What about
Walnut
2 cars 4-4 Log Run M.C.O., very fine

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.
Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug
SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY
WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO
Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00	48 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better	58 00	60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00	65 00
1⅛" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00	54 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	38 00	40 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	44 00	48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
⅛ common and dressing	26 00	27 00
10 com & dr's'g	29 00	31 0
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	33 00	35 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00	28 00
1x8 box & common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1X12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00	18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	13 00
1⅛ inch flooring	25 00	27 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00	15 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4	33 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1, common and better. 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16	35 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20	35 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20	36 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	36 95
10x20	37 45
6x18, 8x18	37 95
6x20, 8x20	38 95
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	45 00
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	3 50
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.	3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 25
X Pine Shingles	1 10
XX Pine Shingles	2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 65
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"	4 05
Red pine, c & c f 1"	30 00
" " 1½"	31 00
" " 2"	32 00
Red Pine, common	18 00 22 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	45 00	50 00
	52 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	55 00	60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	40 00	40 00
1 " x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	41 00	43 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips	18 00	20 00
1½" to 2"	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	16 00	19 00
2"	19 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	26 00	28 00
Pine, box boards.. 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	14 50	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	28 00
O. culls red and white Pine	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	15 00	18 50
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2"	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 75	4 00
No. 2 white pine	3 00	3 25
Lath, mill run white pine	2 75	3 00
Spruce, mill run	2 50	2 90
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
No. 1 white pine 1¼" x 4'	2 00	2 50
No. 2 white pine 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Red Pine m r 1¼"	1 75	2 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" Lath	1 00	1 50
Pine Shingles xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles: xxxx, 18"	4 25	4 50
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", xx	1 50	1 75

1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00	18 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 " " "	1 60 3 00
35 " " "	2 50 4 00
40 " 7" "	4 25 4 75
45 " " "	5 25 6 25
50 " " "	8 50 10 50
55 " " "	11 00 13 50
60 " " "	16 50

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	17 00	18 00
Oddments "	14 50	15 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	14 50	15 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
5/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1"2 x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00
Stand'd R'y ties 6"	0 45 0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00 50 00
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20 00 25
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00 14 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	15 50	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50	21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	23 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$23 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	23 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	25 00
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	23 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	22 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, 1 up to 32	$26 80
0 x 20	28 80
x 20	30 30

All Common Cedar $2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	22 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	19 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	21 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$28 00
" 2 " " "	22 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " " mixed w'dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.60
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls. 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls. 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	42 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	36 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	24 00	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 50	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 18	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¾" Spruce laths	4 35	4 50
1½" " "	3 75	3 80

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 60	$3 85
Clears	3 10	3 25
Second clears	2 50	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" " Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" " Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Many are called— but few get up

Just so in the manufacture and sale of lumber—

Many make goods— but few make good



which leads us again to remind you that our "Quality Lumber and Shingle products" are all manufactured and sold under our strict personal supervision and with a full appreciation and regard of the requirements of the strictest retail buyer.

Quebec Spruce The same good uniform grades. The same dry stock. You know it!

White Pine Nice knotted, well graded "Tonawanda grades," dry stock. Something with the Fenderson reputation behind it. We want you to know it!

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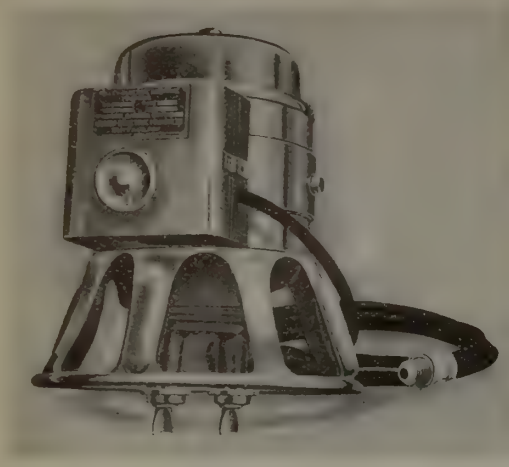
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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



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Electrically-driven and operated on the bench by hand

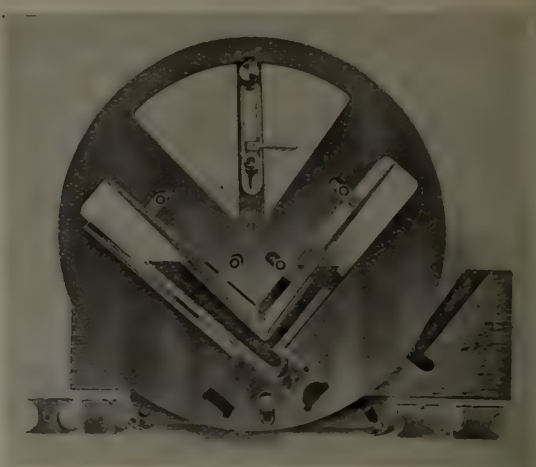
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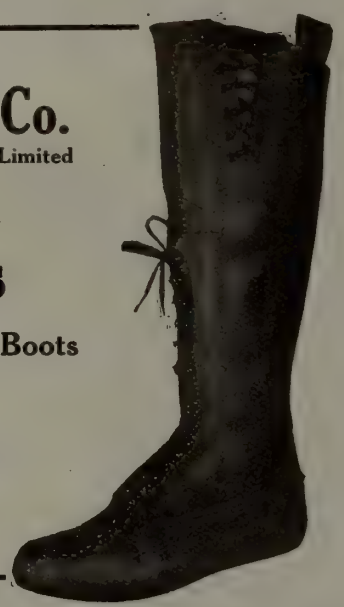
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and are prepared to manufacture at our factory in Hamilton, Ont., and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada:

CANADIAN PATENTS

No. 107,380, Sept. 10, 1907, Cutter Head Knife Sharpener.
No. 108,490, Nov. 12, 1907, Band Saw Tensioning Device
No. 109,194, Dec. 19, 1907, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 109,845, Jan 24, 1908, Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.
No. 110,215, Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Mechanisms,
No. 110,217, Feb. 11, 1908, Variable Speed Devices.
No. 113,311, Aug. 4, 1908, Driving Mechanism for Planers.
No. 113,478, Aug. 11, 1908, Sanding Machines.
No. 115,919, Jan. 5, 1909, Knife Holder for Cutter Heads.
No. 117,080, Mar. 9, 1909, Multiple Board Gauges.
No. 120,467, Sept. 14, 1909, Multiple Gauges.
No. 120,468, Sept. 14, 1909, Locking Mechanism for Gauging Devices.
No. 120,610, Sept. 21, 1909, Feeding Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,235, Oct. 12, 1909, Feeding and Adjusting Mechanism for Saws.
No. 121,236, Oct. 12, 1909, Adjusting Means for Saws.
No. 122,023, Nov. 23, 1909, Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives.
No. 122,172, Nov. 13, 1909, Feed Rolls for Planers.
No. 122,341, Dec. 7. 1909, Holding Device for Planer Head Bits.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited - Hamilton, Ontario

Galt Machine Knife Works



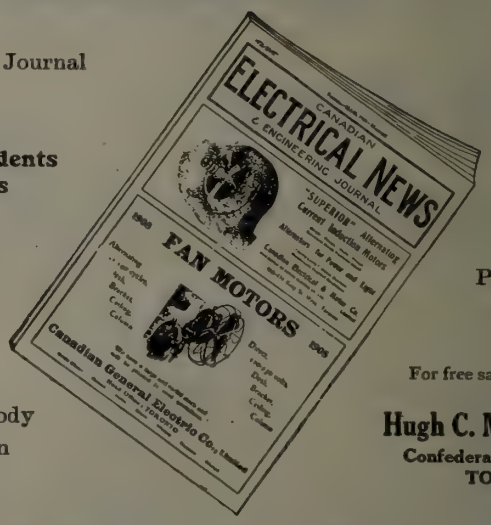
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Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

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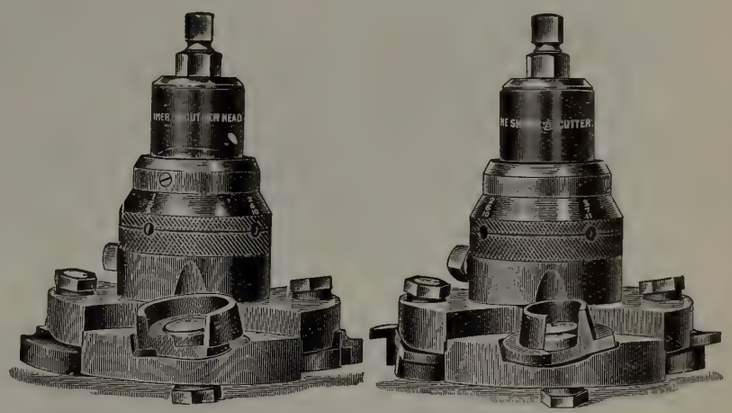
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The Shimer Cutter Heads and Special Tools

Cost Reduction

Business men everywhere are giving attention to reducing cost of manufacturing by installing labor-saving and time-saving tools.

The Shimer Cutter Heads remove many of the troubles and worries incident to the business of the machine woodworker and place in his hands the power to increase his productive capacity in the manufacture of flooring, ceiling, siding, wainscotting, door and sash patterns, etc., besides saving much of the material that formerly reached the offal pile.



Look over this page carefully, or examine our catalogue and see if there is not some tool you need to help in the work of cost reduction. If your work is special write us about it. Almost every week we adapt the Shimer Cutter Head to the making of Specialties, or design some new fixture to further its usefulness.

Expanding Dado Heads

These tools are arranged with Circular Bits and saw spurs for edging up the square shoulder of the groove when cutting across the grain of the wood. The Bits will expand to nearly double the thickness of the narrowest groove they make, and with wider or thicker Circular Bits their range of expansion is readily increased up to 2" or more. We make them to fit any saw mandrel, long or short. Price, complete, 8" diameter or less, net, $21.45.

Filing Stand and Tracker

This is a neat little device to fasten to a work bench for holding a Head when filing the Bits. It holds the Head with a stub spindle and is better than the ordinary pinch vise which, in time, mars the surface of a Head. The Tracker Attachment sets the Bits to share alike in the cutting.

Price, plain Filing Stand...$ 4.87
Price, Filing Stand with Tracker 11.37
Price, Extra Stub..... 1.00

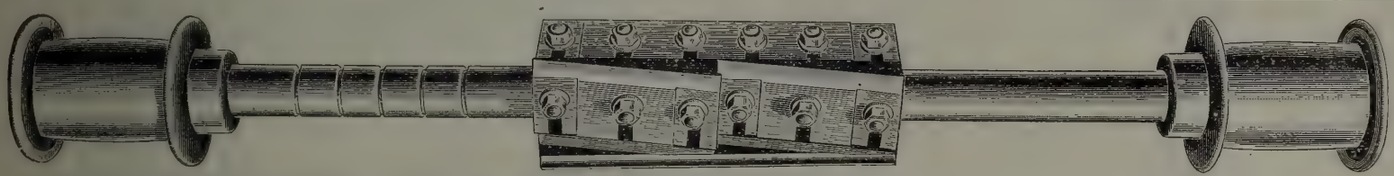
In ordering give the number stamped on your Shimer Cutter Head.

The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, $9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾" deep or less, net each, $2.08.



The Shimer Shear Cutting Cylinder

Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Send for further information, and let us quote you prices. With your inquiry give us the length and diameter of your cylinder, stating whether you use one or two drive pulleys.

Panel Raiser Heads

We are putting out an excellent tool that will work nicely on any panel raising machine with vertical spindles. It is made in two sections, the one having a central hub, upon which the other section is slidingly mounted and fastened with a set screw. The knives for Jointing extend from the flange on one section to the other, held by means of special dovetail shoulders which encircle each knife near its ends. It carries a heavy shearing cut, and works smoothly across end of panel as well as with the grain.

Price, each Head with Bits complete, $18.20

Box Board Matcher Heads

The Shimer Cutter Heads for Box Board matching will make a uniform cut and a close fit in every instance, as well after years of use as when the Bits are new. There is no friction upon the Bits, therefore no loss of power, no waste of material. The Bits can be expanded for thicker material, with corresponding change in the thickness of the tongue and groove.

Price for two Cutter Heads with 4 Bits each complete to match ⅝ to ½ inch, $29.14.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f. o. b. Milton, Pa., for $11.05.

The Shimer Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.95 to $22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons Galt, Ontario, Can.

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For application on stationary bearings use plain pressure cup, on bearings in motion use spring pressure cup, for line shafts and special bearings we have our special cup. When inquiring state whether pipe or bolt thread is required on shank, also size of shank.

References and prices furnished on application

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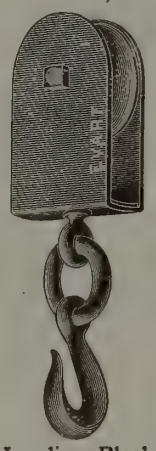
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Soo Line Swamp Hook



Loading Block



Evener D

Do you know that we have been constantly improving all lines of Logging Tools, and we have added many new lines. We make the largest variety of Loggers Supplies on the market. We illustrate one of our Loading Blocks which sells for a dollar and a quarter, sheet steel shell, reinforced with iron billett, through which swivel is riveted. Heavy Link and Grab Hook, Solid Iron Sheave, either for rope or chain. Hole in sheave is drilled not cast rough. Special 5/8 in. Steel Bolt. Our new 1910 Catalogue will be ready for you in a few weeks and you'd better get one. Don't place your orders for Peavies, Pike Poles or extra Handles until you investigate our line, nor don't be afraid to ask for free samples, sent by prepaid express.



Select Maple, Elm or Hickory Handles

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd., Soo, Ont.





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are the Best for handling

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Catalog T 57 B

Reliance Saw Mill Chains

made in all standard sizes. Write for Price List.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company

Canadian Office and Works - - MONTREAL.
Toronto Office - - 8 Temperance Street
Main Office and Works - COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL CROSS CUT SAWS



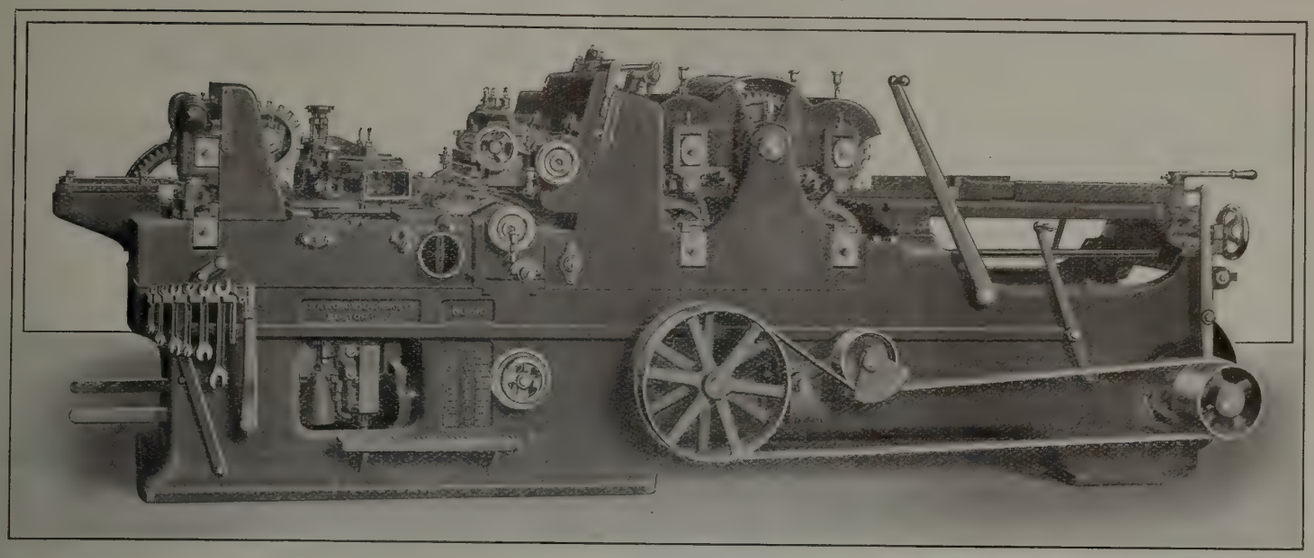
are in active demand wherever the finest saws are appreciated. They're just as perfect as money and brains can make them.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

E. C. ATKINS & CO. INC.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: — INDIANAPOLIS, IND
CANADIAN WORKS — HAMILTON, ONT.



Woods New No. 20 Planer and Matcher

WITH THE ONE SIDE DRIVE

PATENTED

A High Speed Machine of Great Capacity

Equipped with special features which provide for a faster feed than the ordinary and a higher standard of quality

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston

Chicago
New Orleans

The Planer Specialists

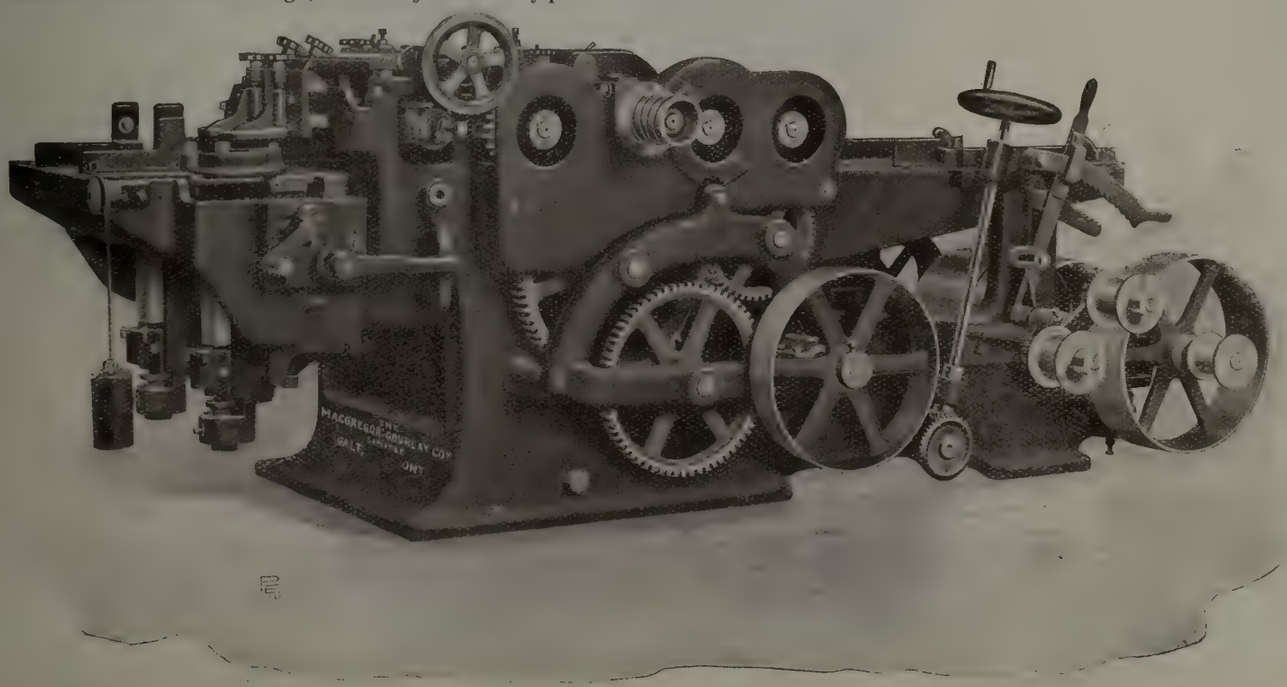
Atlanta
Seattle

STRONG HEAVY SIMPLE DURABLE

OUR YG PLANER, MATCHER and **MOULDER** is especially designed, having in view the heavy demands made on modern machines, for fast, powerful feeding, combined with first class work.

No loose gears running on studs are found, on this machine. An important feature. Cylinders run in long extra heavy bearings. Moulding cylinder is heavily mounted and can be adjusted while Machine is running.

Matcher works of latest design, can be adjusted to any position on table.

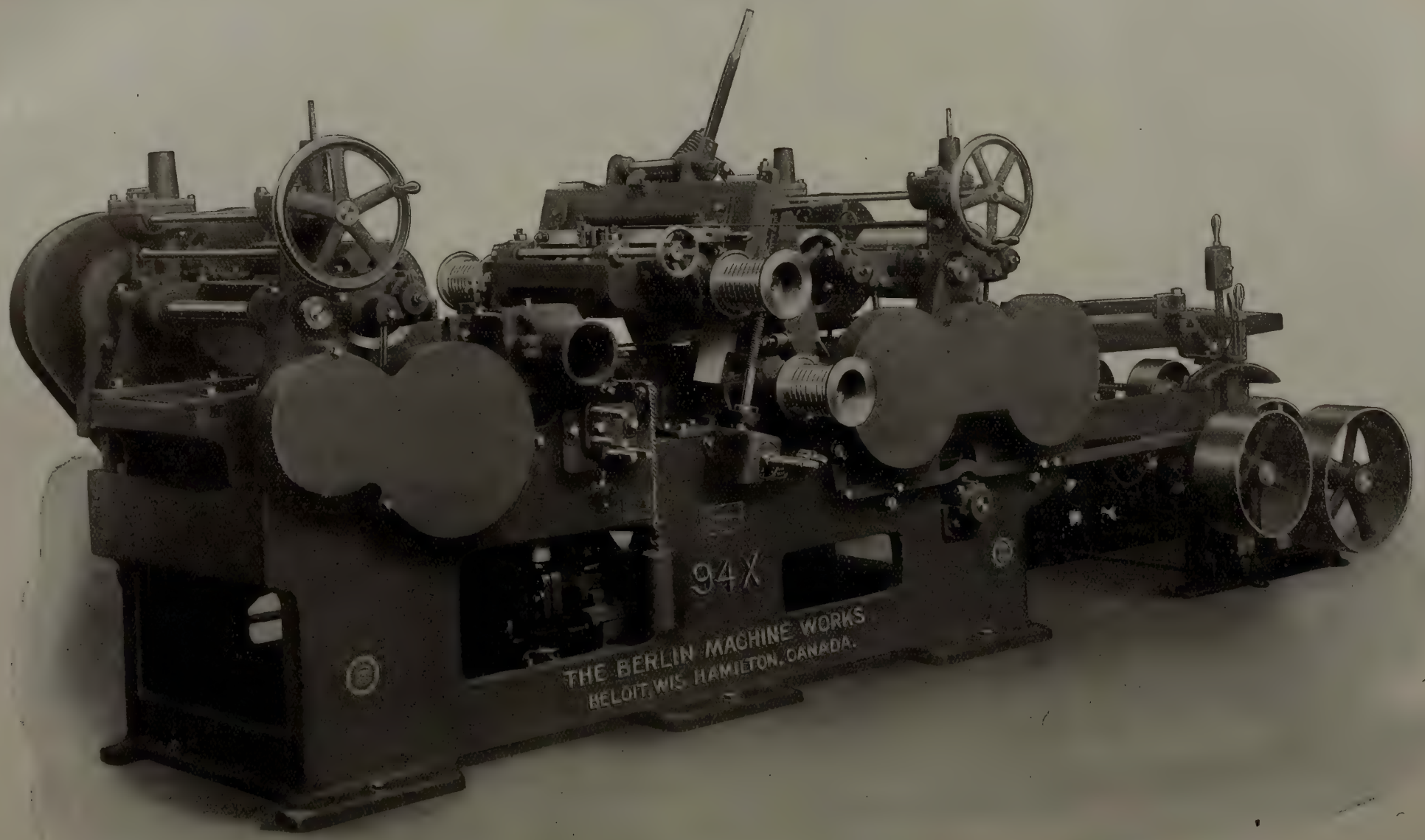


THE MacGREGOR, GOURLAY CO., LIMITED - Galt, Ont.

We also manufacture a full Line of Iron Working Machine Tools, Punches and Shears, Presses, Etc.

BERLIN QUALITY COUNTS

Made in Hamilton, Canada



You are guaranteed the finest quality of work at 150 lineal feet per minute from the 94X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher. *Ask for descriptive circular of No. 94 X to-day.* Doing this does not place you under any obligation and it gives us a chance to show you the best soft wood flooring machine made.

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD. - Hamilton, Canada

Results Are What Count



A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results. The latest Russel machine has some distinct improvements that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves, they are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading.

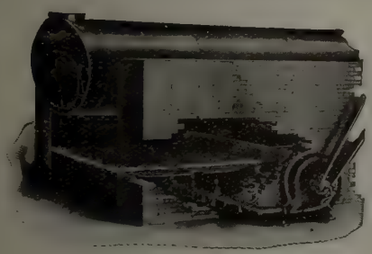


The uppermost leg of this jib has a spring connection to the tower that reduces shocks.

All strains due to skidding are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine s raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom.

This machine is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

The Heaviest, Most Durable and Most Efficient Blast Grate on the Market

Pays for Itself in One Week

"The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate saved us enough on FUEL the FIRST WEEK to PAY FOR ITSELF, BESIDES increasing the cut of our mill by ONE-HALF."—Kingsbury & Henshaw, Antigo, Wis.

Adds from 25 to 50% to the Efficiency of a Boiler

"We installed your Hollow Blast Grate System in connection with our saw mill boilers several months ago. We were VERY SHORT OF STEAM at that time, and were undertaking to burn considerable WET CYPRESS DUST from our shingle mill. After installing the Hollow Blast Grate System we HAD NO FURTHER TROUBLE with our boilers' steaming. We are getting AT LEAST 20% MORE STEAM and could possibly push them to 25% MORE. We consider the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate one of the BEST INVESTMENTS we ever made."—Aycock Lumber Co., Aycock, Fla.

"The blast grates you sold me at Sylvania, O., INCREASED OUR STEAMING CAPACITY 50%, and enabled us to make plenty of steam in the winter time from FROZEN SAWDUST."—R. C. Gillett, Waverly, Va.

Gives as good results with wet, green or frozen saw-dust as a Draft Grate gives with dry wood

"We have used your Hollow Blast Grates CONTINUOUSLY since they were installed, which we believe was about FIFTEEN YEARS AGO (The actual period was 16 YRS. 8 MOS. G H. B. G. Co.) Prior to that time we were compelled to SEASON our fuel—the best of WOOD—to have a grade that would make us sufficient steam to keep our plant running, and EVEN THEN were compelled to stop at times during working hours to raise steam. After putting in your grates we make a sufficient amount of steam WITHOUT TROUBLE, using GREEN ELM DUST. The grates are apparently in AS GOOD SHAPE AS WHEN INSTALLED, and we consider them A WONDERFUL INVENTION."—G. V. Griffith & Son, Albany, Ind.

Saves Labor in Firing

"Your grates have effected a saving of about ONE-HALF in LABOR in the fire-room, and while using nothing but SAWDUST and GREEN MILL CLIPPINGS, have given us FULLY 33⅓ PER CENT. HOTTER FIRES."—The Ohio Wheel Co., Delphos, O.

Is Practically Indestructible

"I used your Hollow Blast Grates at stave mills at different points for some TWENTY YEARS, and they are JUST AS GOOD AS WHEN PUT IN, and I can burn any WET BARK AND REFUSE that otherwise COULDN'T BE USED AT ALL. They are the cheapest grate one can use, for they NEVER BURN OUT."—S. P. Shelly, Holgate, O.

The men who have made the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate what it is—our president, our secretary and treasurer, our superintendent, our foreman and our designer—have all been identified with the business since the company was organized, while our vice-president has been with us for fifteen years.

Our services are, therefore, those of experts.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers



With an Intercommunicating Telephone System

YOU simply press a button, put the receiver to your ear and — there's your man talking to you.

How often each day do you have to talk to others around your office—how many minutes —steps — would such an office—or factory — phone system save you?

You figure it out—you're the man who knows best – go into it with a pad on your own desk right now.

Northern Electric Intercommunicating Telephones are inexpensive to install, reliable in operation and low in maintenance cost.

Write for Bulletin No. 513 if you are interested. We'll gladly send it **FREE.**

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

Address our nearest office

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Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Streets

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THERE is no machine that is more profitable around your plant than a first-class freight elevator. It makes space in the upper floors just as valuable as space on the ground floor, and solves the perplexing problems, which constantly arise, where there is no elevator installed.

We manufacture freight elevators of every description and of all capacities, and we guarantee our elevators to be better than anything on the Canadian market.

We are an independent Company and sell our elevators at independent prices, and this accounts for our rapidly increasing business and pleased customers.

If you have not room enough in your factory for an elevator, ask us to submit plans for placing one on the outside of the building.

The Parkin Elevator Co., Ltd.

Head Office: Hespeler

Offices in all the leading Canadian Cities



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.
It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.
Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.
This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

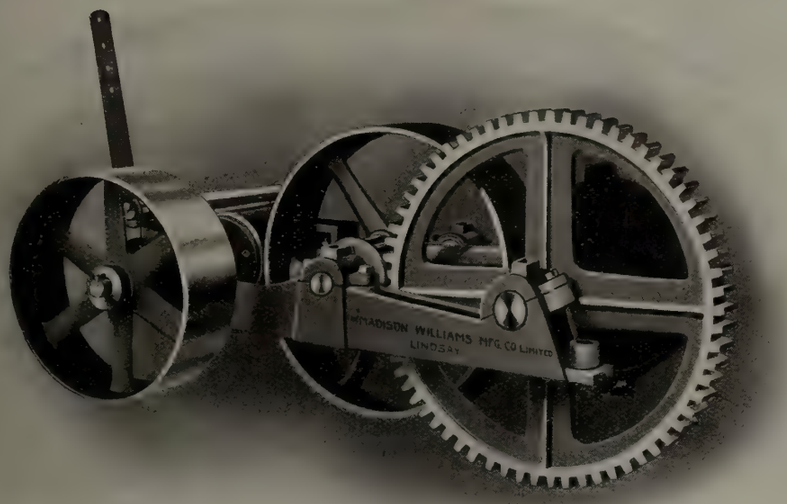
May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn. C-103

Our Log Jack is a Great Favorite



This cut represents our

No. 3 Log Jack

gear and friction driven. It is designed to handle with despatch either heavy or light logs.

This machine is well planned and will do all we claim for it.

STRONG DURABLE COMPACT

Write for our literature

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Lindsay, - Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT — ONTARIO — CANADA

Western Branch: 248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR ATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

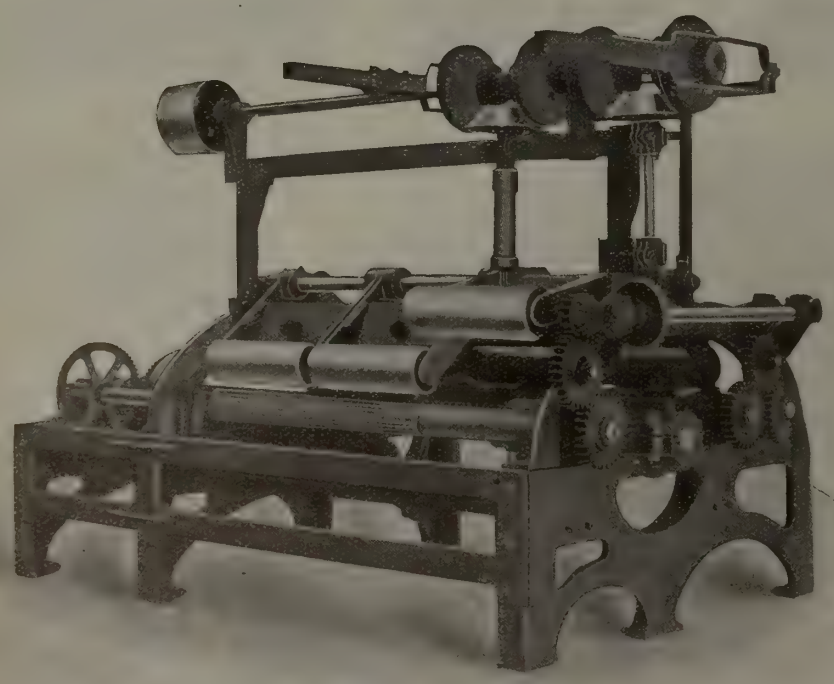
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The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

219-221 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

Mowry's Jumbo Edger and Gang

Separate or Combined



THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST MACHINES manufactured in Canada. We have sold quite a number of these machines and have some splendid recommends for them. Mandrel is 4½ in. diameter by 10 ft. 6 in. long. Drive pulley is 20 in. x 20 in. The machine is five feet seven inches inside of frame. It has two water boxes. Two stationary and two movable saws (or more if desired). It has eight stationary saws for the gang side (or more if desired). It will rip up cants to eight inches thick. Take a slab off two sides of your small logs and run the log through the "Jumbo" and it will come out in boards. It is impossible for the cant to fly back. It has reverse gear so that if a cant binds the operator can touch a lever and run the log back. 24 in. or 26 in. saws are used. Prices quoted on application, with or without saws.

We make all Kinds of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery

Send for our Catalogue and Prices

Mowry & Sons, Gravenhurst, Ont.

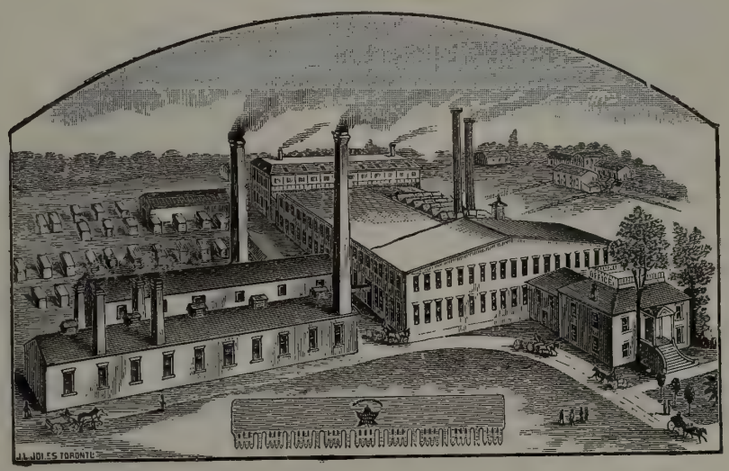
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly & Dietrich

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

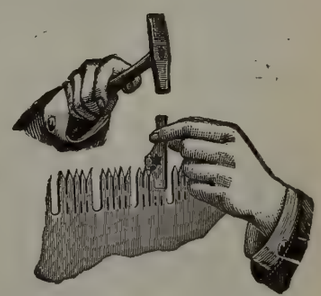
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

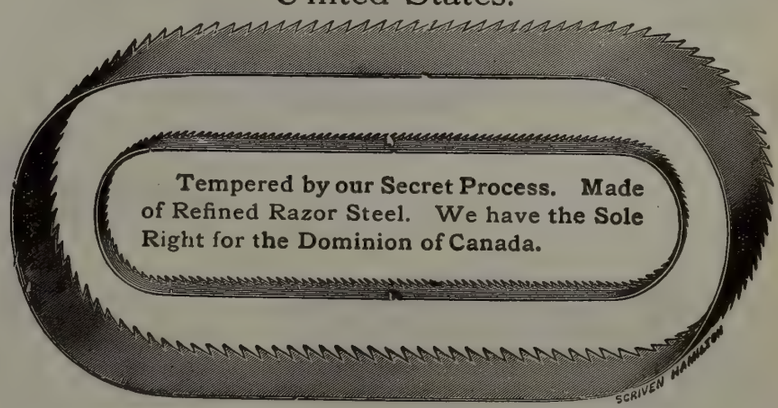
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



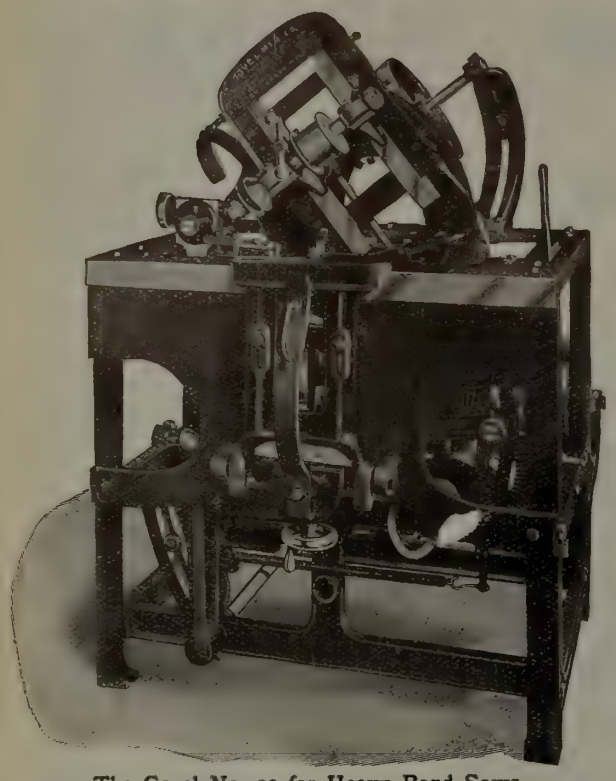
We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

Saw Machinery



The Covel No 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the most Complete Line of

Automatic Saw Sharpeners
Saw Stretchers - Retoothers
Shears - Swages

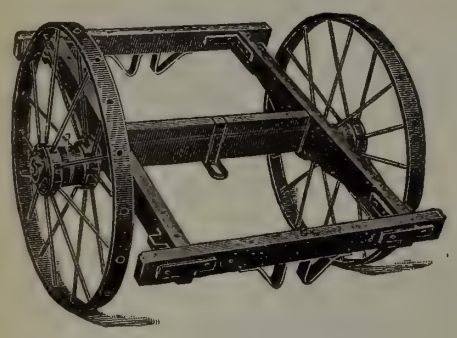
and all necesary appliances for the Filing Room

Covel Manufacturing Company

Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

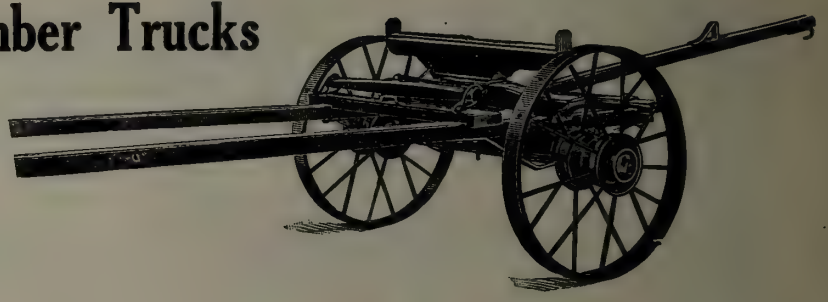
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

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Wire Cloth for Refuse Burners

It surely will appeal to you as reasonable that the largest and best equipped wire-drawing and wire-weaving mill in Canada can quote the closest prices on your woven wire requirements.

Your enquiry for particulars and quotation will receive our prompt attention.

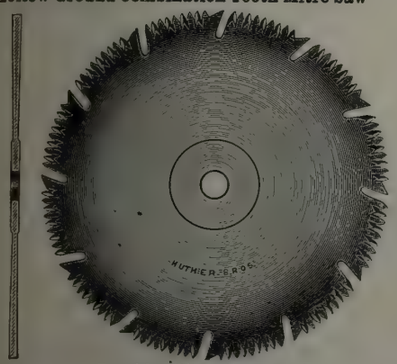
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The B. Greening Wire Company

HAMILTON, ONT. Limited MONTREAL, QUE.

HUTHER BROS.

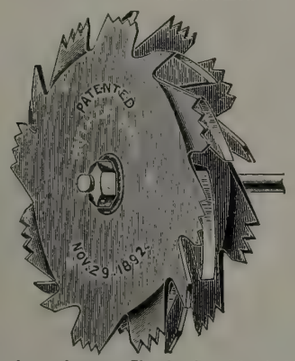
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., - - - ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

Canadian Hart | Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market. Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers

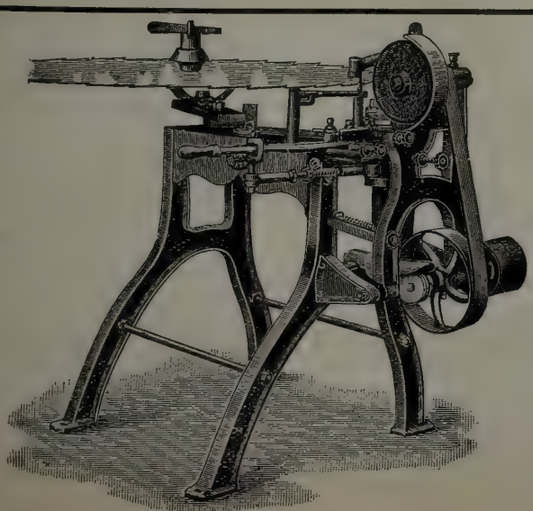
ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart Knife Grinders Grinding Machinery

Canadian Hart Wheels

Limited

446 Barton Street East HAMILTON



We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

"Hanchett" Circular Swage Shaper



A very useful tool in every filing room is the "Hanchett" Circular Swage Shaper. It combines all the necessary qualities for the giving of a perfect finish to the work of the saw swage. By its use every tooth is pressed into perfect shape, as in a mold widest on face, widest at extreme points, tapering downward from the points and backward from the face. In this manner a perfect shape and a perfect clearance is obtained and the shape of all the teeth is absolutely uniform.

The "Hanchett" Circular Swage Shaper is adapted for side dressing log, shingle and small circular saws, and makes the successful cutting of good smooth lumber possible. The shaper is easily adjusted to the circular saw. When the saw swage has done its work, it is removed from the pin and the shaper is substituted. Simplicity and speed are distinctive qualities of the shaper. From 30 to 40 teeth per minute can be dressed with it.

"Hanchett" Adjustable Circular Saw Swage



That filers everywhere appreciate a good machine, has been demonstrated to us by the phenomenal success of our swages. The "Hanchett" Circular Saw Swage is easily the most desirable in the market. The special points of excellence that are combined in this machine are: Simplicity of Construction, Great Speed, Ease of operation, Perfect adjustment, Remarkable durability.

LET US SEND YOU OUR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6. LARGE, UP-TO-DATE, INTERESTING. TELLS ALL ABOUT MODERN FILING ROOM EQUIPMENT.

Because of the trouble arising through the manufacture of imperfect parts by outside parties, we have adopted as a trade-mark the name "Hanchett," so that our customers can prevent themselves from being imposed upon by being supplied with inferior parts. and hereafter all our dies, clamp screws and anvils will be stamped with this name "Hanchett," and if any of our customers receive these parts without our name stamped upon them, they may know at once that they are not genuine, and they should be returned and the proper parts secured from us.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

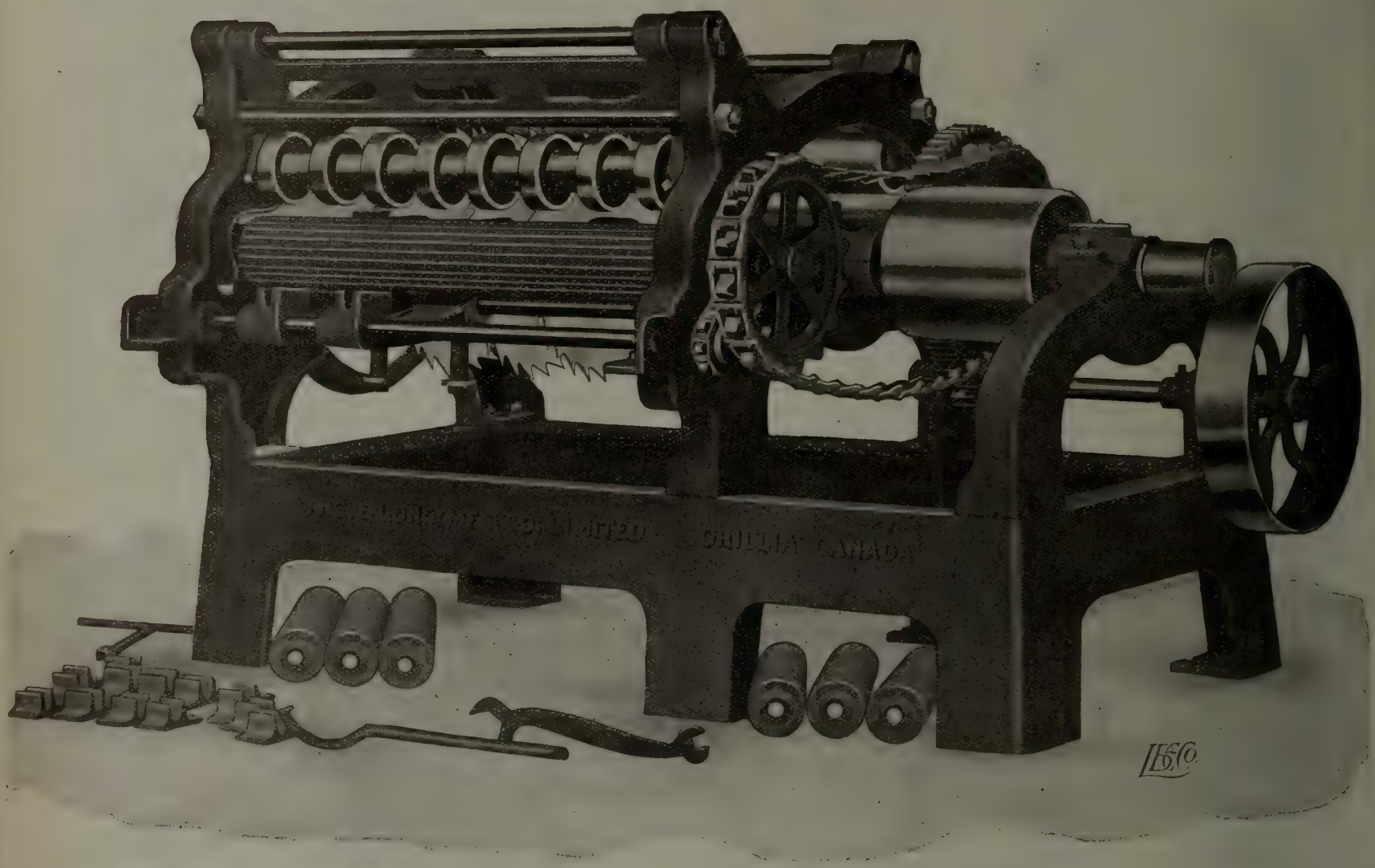
The Highest Development of the present day.

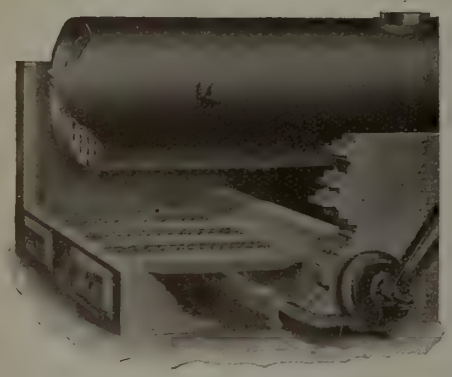
LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.

EDGERS

We build this style edger 36", 42" and 48" between frames and with divided pressure rollers in front and rear if so required. Prices and full specifications on application. : : : : : :





Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal. The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces for this grate. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel used.

We will ship our **Hot Blast Grates** to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.

Catalogues sent and full information cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

Maritime Provinces
Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

Province of Quebec
Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Manitoba and Western Provinces
Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia
H. W. Petrie, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

Steam Actuated

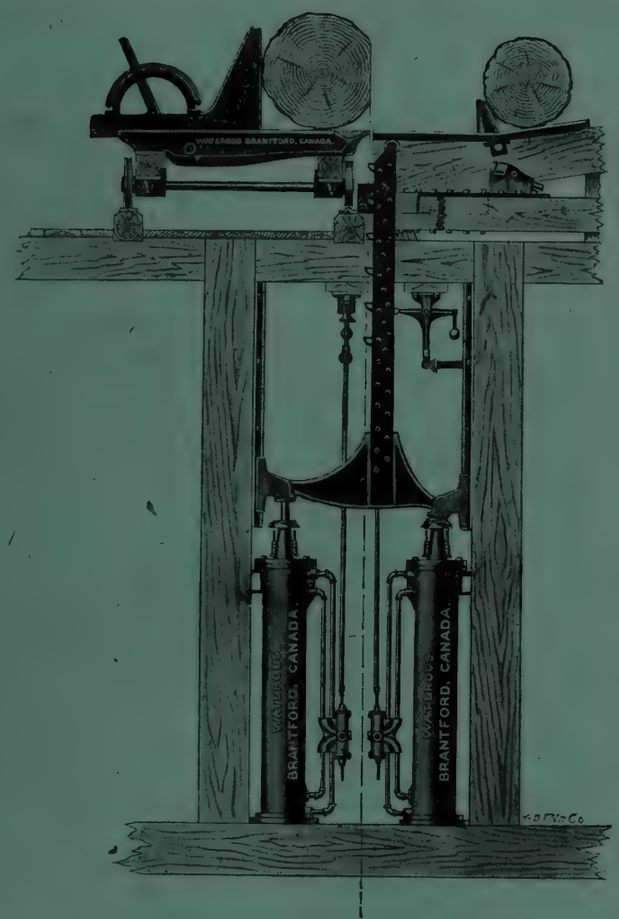
Single and Double

Log Deck Machinery

Our Stationary Niggers are built single and double cylinder, in sizes to fill the requirements of any mill.

The Cylinders are provided with steam ports instead of outside pipes, thereby avoiding leaky joints and loss of steam. They are made 8 in. and 10 in. in diameter, cast especially strong where necessary.

Valve Gearing and Valves of a newer and stronger design. Steam is admitted through a check valve, which regulates the exhaust to provide a steam cushion to the piston at both ends of the cylinder. This eliminates any danger of the cylinder heads being forced out by the piston. The valves operate easily and quickly by one lever only. Valve travel is short and the same distance in each cylinder.



Guide Rods of forged steel shafting, same diameter as piston rods, are carried with one end attached to the upper cylinder head to make the machine more rigid and self contained.

Cross Heads, extra heavy, bored to fit piston rods and guide bars, and provided with patent improved oiling arrangement.

Nigger Bars of cast and wrought steel, wider and stronger than the old style bars, fitted with forged steel teeth, hinged to drop back out of the way as the bar recedes.

New Spring Cushion Floor Plate, extra heavy, constructed to take up shock of the bar on the spring cushioned end pieces. All Cylinders and Valves are **thoroughly tested** before shipment.

NOTE: The accompanying cut has been used merely to show the general arrangement of our Stationary Nigger, as the cuts for our new Nigger, described above, are still at the Engravers.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of

Niggers
Kicker
Log Stops
Log Turners
Cant Flippers
Board Lifters
Log Loaders

Write Us for any Information desired - Catalogues and Prices sent on request

Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANCH:
Waterous Engine Works Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

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BY LUMBERMEN

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our last advertisement

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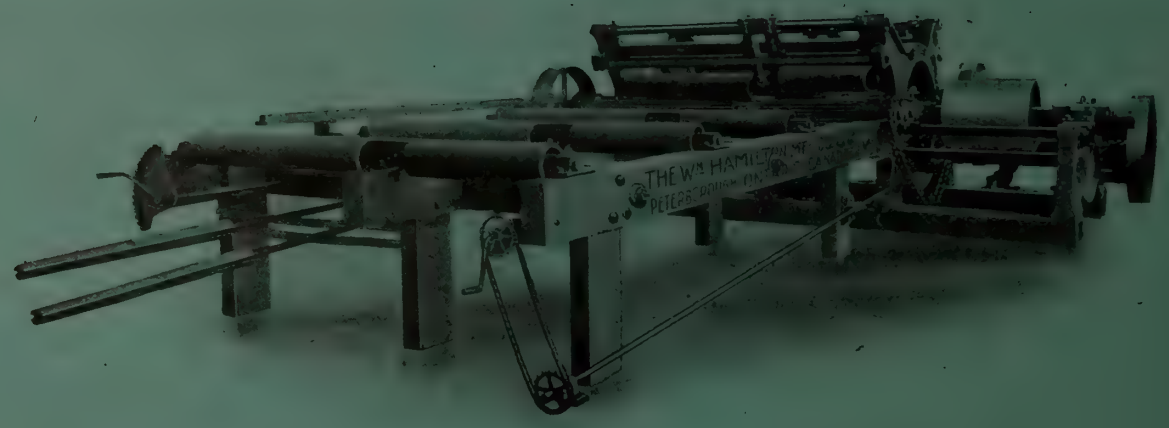
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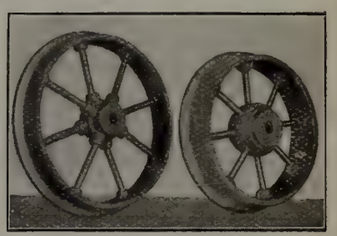
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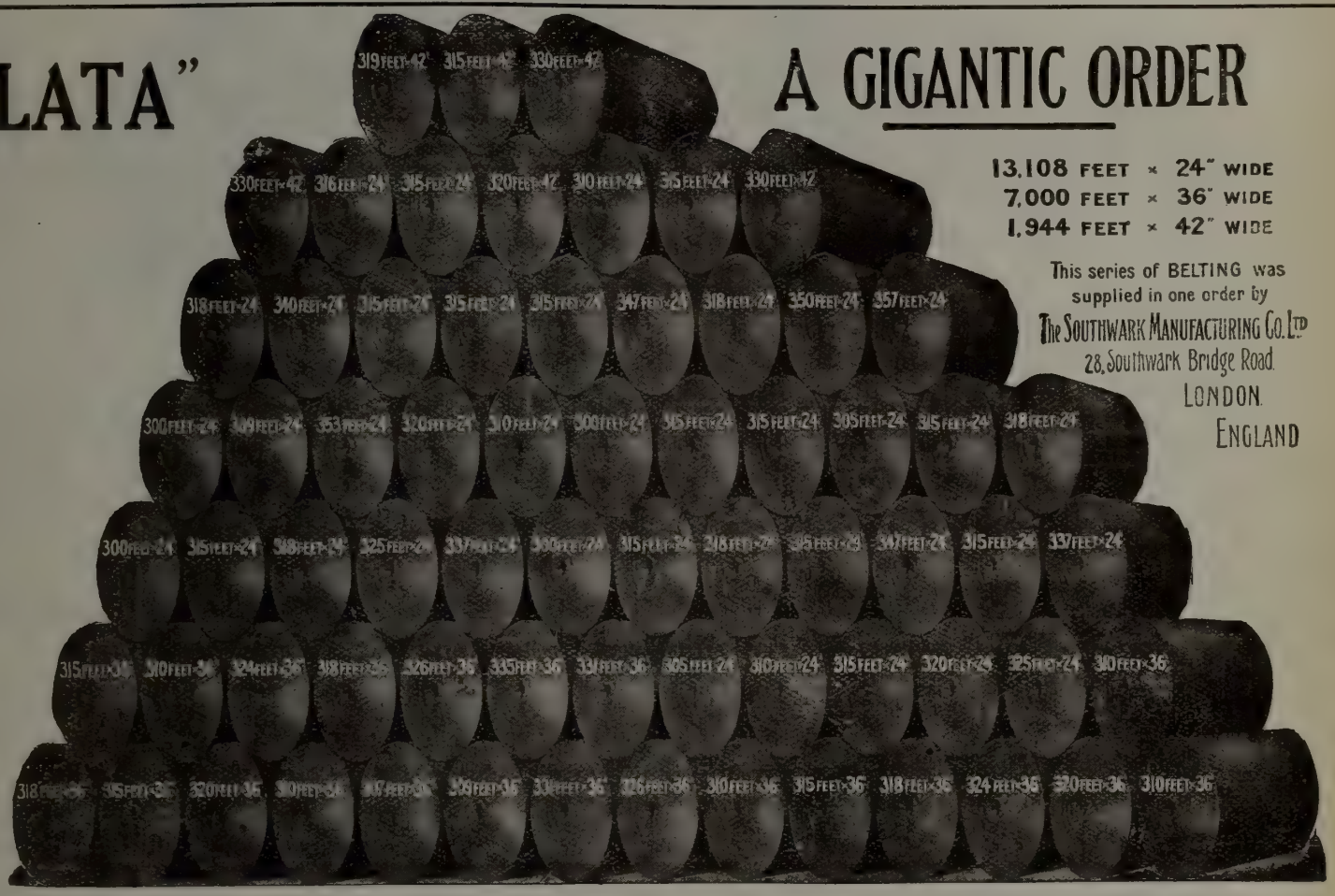
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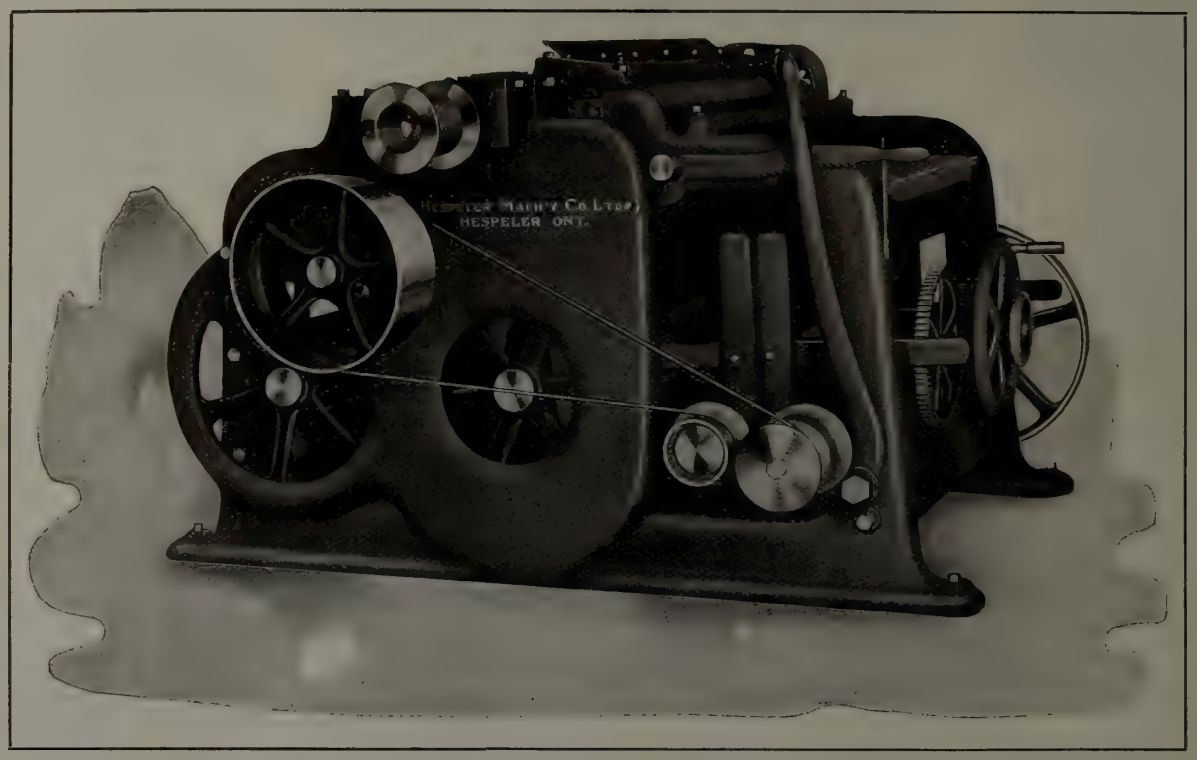
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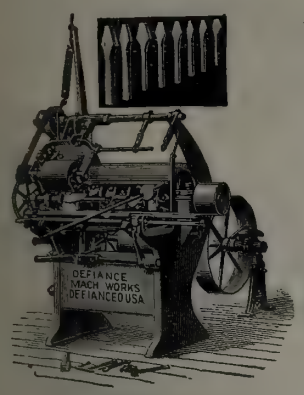
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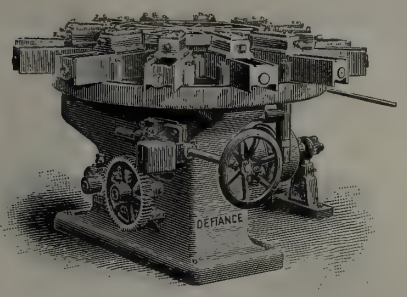
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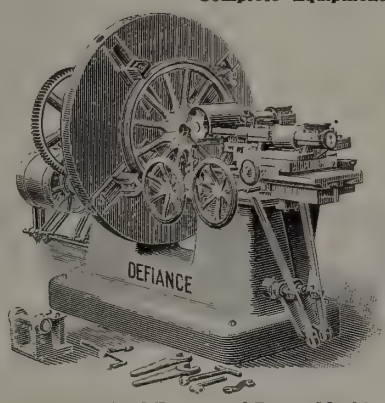


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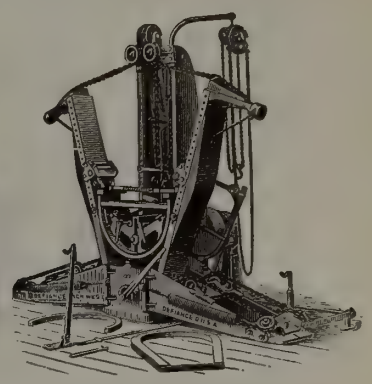


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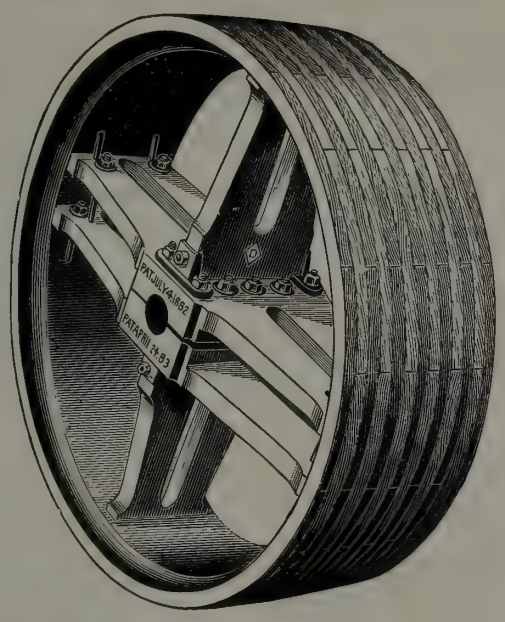
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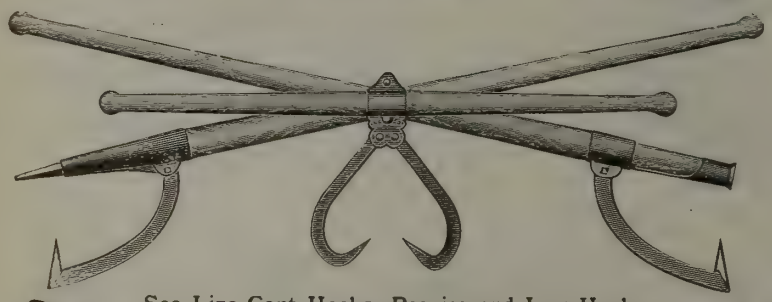
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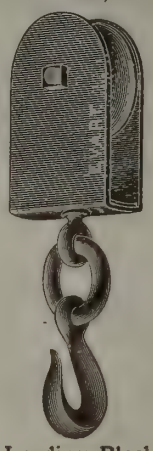
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, February 15, 1910 No. 4

License Owners' Troubles

At the banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa one of the most significant remarks made by the speakers was that by Mr. Thomas Southworth when he was referring to the matter of the relation of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec with the owners of timber licenses. For some time it has been a source of loss and worry to the license owners that the Government permits settlers to enter their limits and cut lumber from large portions of the land. This lumber is not cut by way of bona fide clearing. If it were, the license owner could have no great objection to make, for the settler, if he were a permanent resident of the district, would be a benefit to the license owner. As it is, however, the reverse is the case. The settler, so called, clears the timber and sells it to the license owner. Then, in many cases, he finds that he cannot obtain a living on the cleared land and he goes to a new district. The license owner has to pay twice for the timber and receives no benefit from the presence of the settler.

Mr. Southworth was for many years in charge of the Ontario Government's colonization work and is in close touch with the situation He is also president of the Canadian Forestry Association, and as such has studied the situation from its other aspect. When, therefore, he said that he believed the representatives of the Canadian Lumbermen's Asscciation should have little trouble in obtaining a hearing from the Quebec and Ontario Governments and in coming to an understanding with them which would permit of forestry being practised on the limits by the lumbermen, the members present felt encouraged to take a view of the situation which they had not formerly believed to be reasonable

The license owners of Ontario for a long time have not believed that the Government was treating them fairly. Having purchased their licenses they believe that they should be protected in their possession of the timber. Under cover of a colonization policy the Government have permitted them to be preyed upon by mock settlers. Under such conditions it is not to be wondered that the license holders have not felt any encouragement in the matter of reforestry. If they felt that the Government would protect them from settlers and assist them in the prevention of fire caused by settlers and others upon the limits, they would in many cases be ready to consider the matter of reforestry. The lumbermen themselves are the logical ones to undertake any reforestry work. They are acquainted with the actual conditions prevailing upon the limits, and their interests are the interests of the country as a whole With the assistance of the Government they would see that the benefits to be reaped from a scientific policy would be advantageous both to themselves and to the country. Without the assistance of the Government they can do nothing. They do not know where they stand. The Government receives from the limit owners of Ontario about $4,000,000 annuall,, and in consideration of this sum they have a debt which they owe to the people of Ontario and to the license holders, both to encourage forestry and to practise it.

The speech delivered by the Hon. Clifford Sifton at the same banquet was a forcible evidence of the importance of this matter. Hon. Mr. Sifton declared that after a long acquaintance with the northern section of Ontario he had come to the conclusion that much of that country was suitable for timber growing only, and that it should be used for that purpose and no other. He could imagine no greater crime, he said, than to allow settlers to enter land which was fitted for no other use than growing timber. Not only were these settlers a drag upon the country, but their own lives were wasted because they were placed upon land which could not give them a living. With the words of the Hon. Mr. Sifton and the advice given by Mr. Southworth to encourage them, the license owners of Ontario should lose no time in canvassing the situation carefully. They should come together at the earliest opportunity and discuss the feasibility of approaching the Government with a statement of the situation as it appears to them. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec have shown themselves to be keenly concerned about the future of the timber resources of their prvoinces. They have men in charge of their forestry departments who are capable of dealing with the subject in a scientific manner, and it seems as though the present were a peculiarly fitting moment for all concerned to come together and see if the present unsatisfactory and wasteful conditions cannot be remedied.

The C.L.A.'s Excellent Record

The most noticeable feature of the second annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was held in Ottawa on February 1st, was the fact that the Association gave every evidence of having passed rapidly and successfully through the organization stage and of having become a positive factor of usefulness to its members. The subjects taken up for discussion at the meeting, and the results which have been achieved during the past year, were such as one would expect only from an organization of several year's standing It is not to be claimed that lumbermen are more active in their own interests than are other classes of business men. The only explanations of the success which has been achieved are, that the need for such an association was very great, that the members realized this from the outset and that they were, above all things else, fortunate in securing the services of a secretary of wide experience and restless activity. Mr. Hawkins has been keenly awake to the Association's interests ever since his appointment and the confidence which he has awakened among the members has induced them to support the Association loyally. Those who were present at the second annual meeting included many of the most active and successful lumbermen in Canada. By their presence and discussions they showed that they understood the problems which they have to solve and that they intend to work steadily until each solution is obtained.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association represents interests which one might fear would find their objects clashing in a manner to make successful working difficult. That this has not been the case is due to the spirit of give and take which is one of the chief characteristics of lumbermen. The objection was frequently heard, when the proposal for the formation of an association was first made, that the manufacturers and wholesalers would not be able to sail in the same boat, and

that the local interests of the different sections of the country would operate so strongly that it would be impossible to harmonize them. For these reasons it was feared that the Association would meet with little success. Those who were active in its formation, however, had other convictions. From the first the Association has worked upon the larger problems affecting the trade, which permit of a solution agreeable to all sections of the country. The most important of these was the group of difficulties connected with the relation between the railway companies and the lumbermen. For years and years these difficulties had been a source of trouble which it seemed impossible to remedy. In the matter of freight rates alone the Association has been instrumental in bringing the state of affairs to the attention of the Railway Commission, and it is confidently expected that the commission will shortly make an order vindicating the stand taken by the Association; namely, that the railways were charging rates under a new schedule which effected a substantial increase, whereas the Board had instructed the railways to draw up a new schedule with a view only of simplifying the tariff. The railways fought the case vigorously until the end, but were obliged by the figures presented by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to admit the correctness of the charge.

In the matter of a simplified bill of lading for use by shippers throughout Canada, the Association during the past year took an active part. The railways and the shipping interests came together and the result is that all the large railways in Canada are to-day using a bill of lading which is not only much simpler than the one which it has superseded, but which relieves the shipper of the serious burden of proving that any loss or damage sustained is due to the railway's fault. The burden of proof is now placed upon the railways to show that they have handled the freight with proper care. Having settled some of their most important organization problems and gone actively into the field of trade problems, the Association have been encouraged by their success to approach the solution of difficulties that to-day are still troubling similar associations in the United States which have been in existence for many years. One of these matters is the problem of the creation of a credit rating bureau. Although no action was taken upon this matter by the Association, it was thoroughly discussed, and the consensus of opinion was that the Association was still too young to handle the subject successfully. The opinion prevailed, however, that within a few years it would be feasible for the Association to take up the question. A somewhat similar matter of considerable importance, that of the formation of a collection bureau, was also taken up. The service, in both these respects, given by the United States' association, is so extensive and reliable that until the Canadian association becomes much larger it would be unwise to go to the expense of instituting new bureaus which could not for some time be as complete as would be desired. That the Association, young as it is, however, is grappling with questions of this nature, shows that its members are alive to their responsibilities and to their opportunities; and shows also that so soon as occasion warrants it, they can be depended upon to take up these questions which are of so much importance to the trade.

At present, the most important question which the Association has to consider is that created by the bill now before the Senate of Canada regarding insurance. If this bill becomes law it will handicap the lumbermen seriously in obtaining insurance. It will make their insurance more costly and will subject them to an insurance monopoly. The Association is acting vigorously in conjunction with the premium payers' committee of Canada to prevent this from coming about. Everything legitimate that it is possible to do to prevent the bill from becoming law will be done. If they fail in this, however, the lumbermen are already preparing themselves for the new conditions which will exist after the bill is enacted into law. The Association, through its secretary and executive, is studying the advisability of creating in Canada a lumbermen's fire insurance company or a stock company composed of lumbermen, to insure lumber risks. They are already assured by the experience of similar companies in the United States that such a course would meet with success in Canada. If it becomes necessary to take this step the Association will have reports and statistics already compiled which will be of great assistance.

The above instances give a good idea of the work which is being done by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association on behalf of the lumber trade. That it has been able to effect so much within so short a space of time must be unusually gratifying to its members. If the Association receives the same support in the future as it has already received from the trade, it will be able to make itself not only a benefit to the trade in general but a distinct advantage to every individual member. In the United States the association movement has grown to great proportions and has had an excellent effect upon trade conditions. That the same will be the case in Canada there is now no reason to doubt.

Lumbermen Fighting for their Rights Before Parliament

The insurance problem which is before the lumbermen of Canada to-day is one which, though not of their own making, demands their attention and careful study. They are threatened with the formation of an insurance monopoly in Canada which will prevent them from securing the advantage of the cheap rates afforded by the lumber specializing and mutual companies existing in the United States. On the mistaken ground of patriotism the Government has been led to believe that the insurance companies licensed in Canada should be protected against the competition of those which are not so licensed. Accordingly, a tax of 15 per cent. on the premium paid to foreign companies is proposed against policyholders, and a regulation is to be included calling upon policyholders to make returns showing the amount of insurance in force with such foreign countries, and other details, which it will be a matter of much inconvenience for them to attend to.

Why the lumbermen of Canada should be singled out so distinctly is hard to understand. Probably the Government does not aim at the lumbermen any more than at any one else. It so happens, however, that the lumbermen of the Dominion of Canada will be hit more seriously perhaps than any other class. The irony of the situation is increased by the fact that the lumbermen are, of all manufacturers in Canada, the ones who have least to be thankful for from the Governments of the country. There are few industries in Canada which do not enjoy in one form or other a measure of protection against foreign competition. Not so the lumbermen. There is no duty upon lumber entering Canada from foreign countries. Lumbermen have applied in vain, time and again, to the Governments of the country for protection, but not one of them has yet been able to overcome the fear of the farmer, for to him lumber is a great necessity. The farmers' vote has been held so close to the eye of the Governments that they have been unable to see the injustice involved in connection with the lumber industry. So hopeless has this situation become that the lumbermen have almost ceased to discuss the matter at all. Having given the lumbermen no protection it might be thought that the Government would hesitate before making them the special victims of a policy of protection for insurance companies. The insurance companies enjoy a large measure of monopoly already, and with the proposed benefit added will be able to dictate freely to the premium payers of Canada.

The lumbermen of Canada, through the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, are taking a commendable stand in regard to this matter. They are fighting vigirously for their rights before the Parliament of Canada, but they are not losing sight of the fact that their opponents are well organized and numerous, and that they have great wealth to assist them in their campaign. It may well be, that the premium payers of Canada will lose. The lumbermen, however, do not propose to permit themselves to be imposed upon if they can avoid it. They will carry the war into Africa if necessary, and do their utmost to defeat the insurance people upon their own ground. If the bill becomes law and the tax of 15 per cent. is enforced the only resource of the lumbermen will be to form for themselves insurance companies similar to those with which they will no longer be able to do business. The insurance companies may even find, when it is too late, that they have encouraged the development of competitors at home much stronger than those they have destroyed abroad. Canadian lumbermen will be loyal to their own interests, and so, it is presumed, will Canadian manufacturers in general. With the development of mutual or stock companies specializing in insurance in trade industries, the old line companies will have competition

to face, of a character which they have not before in Canada had to fight to any great extent As in the United States, the formation of lumber specializing companies in Canada would unquestionably be followed by a lowering of the rates charged by the old line companies, and lumbermen would become more than ever in the habit of insuring in these companies. It would, in the end, be a benefit to the lumbermen of Canada if they established their own mutual companies to handle the business which they now have to send abroad. From this point of view they have little to fear from the bill now before the Canadian Government but they have good reason to complain that they and other Canadian manufacturers should not be put to the trouble and expense of such a course when the only object to be obtained is the protection of the insurance companies of Canada in what is already virtually a strong monopoly of the insurance business.

The position taken by the insurance companies is not only an unfair but an illogical one. They object particularly to Canadian premium payers securing the benefit of the low rates charged by the lumber mutual insurance companies of the United States. They declare that they should be allowed to do all the Canadian business. When they handle risks which are too large they themselves can reinsure in foreign companies and take advantage of the low rates. They would, however, make it a penal offence for Canadian premium payers to follow a similar course. A report of some of the evidence given before the Senate's Banking and Commerce Committee appears elsewhere in this issue.

The Pulp Wood Situation and the United States Tariff

The export of pulp and pulpwood will be made the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on Feb. 21. Two members of Parliament have resolutions upon the order paper, dealing with the matter and the debate is pretty sure to bring out some interesting ideas. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that in the present delicate condition of the relations between Canada and the United States, the Government will declare itself definitely one way or another. It will be thought by some that it is unfortunate that the debate should be brought on at present, when, by waiting for another month, the United States position upon the question may be better understood. After March 31, the maximum tariff of the United States will come automatically into force against those countries which are not specifically designated by the President, as treating the United States as favorably as other nations. Although it is scarcely to be expected that the maximum tariff will be imposed upon the products of Canada, yet there is an element of doubt about the situation and there are one or two disquieting elements, such as the Franco-Canadian treaty, which complicate the situation. If it had been possible therefore to postpone the debate in the House of Commons until the United States had shown their hands, it might have been better. The difficulty about delay, however, would have been that by the end of March the session might be so far advanced as to make it impossible to have the matter brought up at all. A thorough canvass of the situation, however, will probably do more good than harm, as it is certain to show the strength of the Canadian position.

Conviction comes with seeing, more than in any other manner. Any Canadian who doubts the wisdom of keeping our pulpwood in Canada and manufacturing it into paper by Canadian labor, should visit a large papermaking mill. Once he has seen the logs going into the grinders and the huge rolls of paper growing at the end of the papermaking machine, he should become a confirmed advocate of any plan to prevent the pulpwood of Canada from going across the border to supply work and make profits for a foreign people. As a commercial proposition alone the demand for preventing the export of pulpwood is sound. As a means of protecting our forests from rapid destruction it is also important.

While upon the question of duty it is interesting to note that there are more points of view than one regarding the outlook for the lumber trade in Canada, as affected by the tariff situation. The outlook for the lumber trade in Ontario is pretty generally accepted as being splendid; better, in fact, than it ever was. Here, however, is the view taken by a mill owner living in the United States but operating extensively in Canada. "In our opinion," he says, "the outlook for 1910, as concerns Ontario lumber manufacturers, is contingent largely upon the course of the yellow pine market, but much more so on the interpretation placed on the United States tariff bill as regards imports from Canada, and it seems to us that Canadians generally, and Canadian lumber manufacturers in particular, are taking entirely too much for granted when they assume that the duty will certainly remain as it is now. The United States certainly does not want a tariff war with Canada, and assumes that Canada does not want a tariff war with the United States, but as a matter of fact, it is a pretty well defined opinion on the American side of the line that the United States can stand such a tariff war much more easily than Canada, as it imports from Canada a great deal more than it exports to Canada. There is also a feeling among American manufacturers that the Canadian authorities are discriminating against certain American goods to a greater extent than would be indicated by the lumber tariff. For instance, in marine boilers, it is rather notorious that an American boiler will not be allowed the steam pressure that is allowed a Canadian boiler of exactly similar specifications and test. There is also a feeling on this side of the line that Canada is rather going out of her way to make it difficult for the President to construe the American tariff bill so as to admit Canadian goods on the minimum duty. The exportation prohibition on pulpwood and logs could be overlooked, because, although obviously aimed at the United States, it would apply also to any other country, and also the preferential duty in favor of England could be overlooked by the President, owing to the obvious relations between England and Canada, but the French treaty and others may prove a decided stumbling block.

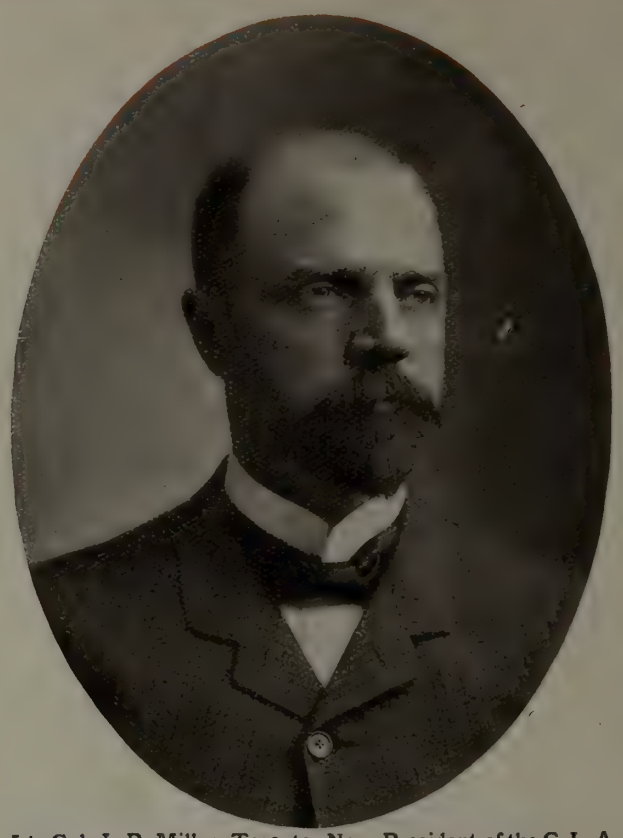
"The Canadian lumbermen in Canada seem to take a view that if any tariff disturbance between the two countries is precipitated it will come from the United States, and so far as it can be done it is the duty of the Americans who are operating in Canada to see that nothing of the sort occurs. Several of them have added, in talking with the writer, that it would not make much difference to them anyhow, as their market is in Canada and England, and they ship very little to the United States and don't care whether there is a high duty or not. We think they are wrong on both of these points. If Canada gives preferential duty to other countries, which discriminate against the United States, it is impossible for the Americans who are lumbering in Canada, or for anybody else to change the interpretation of the American tariff law until Congress could repeal it, and we do not believe it would be repealed. We think that if the Canadian lumber manufacturers do not want their product discriminated against in entering the United States, it is up to them so far as possible by their influence with the members of Parliament from their districts, to prevent the essential cause of such discrimination, and the matter is really in their hands

"As to the effects of the maximum duty on Canadian lumber upon Canadian manufacturers, who are now selling their lumber primarily in Canada, we think that in case the maximum duty were imposed by the United States, that they would find their market a vastly different thing from what it is now. A very considerable amount of lumber is produced in Canada by Americans, or former Americans, who, knowing the American markets, naturally ship their lumber to those markets and leave the market in Canada practically free for Canadian manufacturers. If the American market was taken away (it would certainly be by a maximum tariff, which would be prohibitive), they would naturally seek the Canadian market, and we do not believe it would take two weeks after a maximum duty was enforced for every American manufacturer in Canada to have one or more salesmen seeking orders from the customers of the Canadian manufacturers. There could be only one result to this, of course."

This is a very reasonable treatment of the matter from the writer's point of view, but it should be kept in mind by Canadians and Americans alike, that the question at issue is not which country could stand a tariff war the easier, but how each country can preserve its own interests with the least injury to the other. There is really only one stumbling block in the road at present, viz., the Franco-Canadian treaty. It should be possible to find a method of preventing this from precipitating a tariff war. As to the prohibition of the export of pulp from Canada, it is inconceivable that any country would take offence at a measure of caution taken to preserve for Canadians their own birthright.



John Hendry, Vancouver, New Vice-President of the C.L.A.



Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, Toronto, New President of the C.L.A.



D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, New Vice-President of the C.L.A.

Noteworthy Convention of C.L.A.

Second Annual Meeting Attended by Representatives from Many Parts of Canada—Discussions upon Various Important Business Problems—Mr. J. B. Miller of Toronto, the New President

The second annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in Ottawa on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, and was successful in every respect. The attendance was encouraging and the interest taken by the members present in the important subjects which were brought up for discussion showed that the Association is already a most important factor in their work. The attendance was representative of the lumber interests in many parts of Canada.

The meeting was of a character that one might expect from an institution which had already been in existence for a number of years. The reports presented by the officers and committees showed that the period of organization was well passed and that the Association had entered vigorously upon a period of active campaign in behalf of the interests of its members. The matters discussed included such interesting subjects as "credit rating," "the establishment of a trade report bureau," "the establishment of a collection bureau," "terms of sale and discount," "insurance," "the manufacture of odd lengths," "trade ethics," etc. The executive of the Association during the past year have done excellent work and have so imbued the members with confidence in their work that practicaly all large questions taken up for discussion were finally referred to the new executive for the taking of definite action. The new executive thus come into office with a number of clear-cut lines of action to follow during their term of office, and at the end of the year will no doubt have an interesting report to present showing practical advance along the lines laid down by the second annual meeting.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the Association, occupied the chair during the annual meeting and was much assisted in his work by the secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins. After the reading of the minutes, the president read his report, which was in part as follows:

"We had our first annual meeting on May 19th last, and it is now my pleasing duty to again preside at your annual meeting. While we have only about eight months to record, I think you will find the various reports of sufficient interest to warrant me in saying that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has come to stay. Those reports and the details which will be the outcome of the discussion thereon I shall leave for your particular information. I would merely like to draw your attention to one or two points which I consider very important.

"With a view of increasing the membership, the secretary was sent out to British Columbia and as a result of the good offices of our friends in the West the membership was increased very considerably.

"A question as to the organization of a credit rating and trade report bureau in connection with this Association has received very careful consideration, and our secretary visited New York for the purpose of investigating the question. This Association is indebted to Mr. E. F. Perry, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York City, for his courtesy and advice.

"The matter of forming an insurance company or companies in connection with this Association to specialize on lumber risks has been taken up by your directors. In view of the pending legislation it was decided to let this matter stand until the annual meeting, when the whole question could be thoroughly discussed.

"You will remember that when we last met, our freight rate case before the Board of Railway Commissioners was adjourned from May 18th to Sept. 21st, and although the final order of the Board has not yet been issued, we cannot look upon the result as anything but a complete vindication of our position

"The question as to who should pay for the costs of providing stakes and fastenings for lumber, etc., loaded on flat cars, was made the subject of an application to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the case was heard April 6th, 1909. On July 24th the Board issued Order No. 7599, directing that the matter was one of rate and not of equipment. This necessitated filing a new application, which was done by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Dec. 20th, 1909. The following associations are parties to the application: The British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited; the Mountain Lumbermen's Association of British Columbia; the Montreal Lumber Association; the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. This matter will be heard on the 15th of this month, and if any of you have not already submitted your evidence in support of our contention I would urge upon you doing so immediately. When I say to you that the lumbermen of the United States paid their legal advisors $25,000 in fighting a similar case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that they are now appealing to Congress for relief, you will understand what this Association is trying to do for the trade in Canada, and so far there has not been one cent of extraordinary expense in connection with the prosecution of the matter.

"You will also be called upon to discuss the question of a customs duty on lumber imported into Canada. In this connection I think it well to call your attention to the clause in the United States tariff pro-

viding that automatically on March 31st, the maximum tariff of 25 per cent. imposed by the bill will apply to imports from all countries which are not specifically exempted by proclamation of the President. We should endeavor to avoid the appearance even of irritation. At the same time we should remember that Canada is for Canadians.

"The business manager of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" wrote your secretary Jan. 6th, 1910, regarding the possibility of this Association considering the question of making rules for the grading and inspection of lumber. If it is your pleasure to take this matter up, possibly some member present may move a resolution to that effect.

"As this Association has now members in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, it would appear advisable to consider the appointment of provincial presidents as provided for in Article VI. of the constitution. The suggestion is made for your consideration.

"Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the honor done me in electing me as your first president and re-electing me at your first annual meeting to that office. I would like also to tell you that I consider our secretary, Mr. Hawkins, the right man in the right place. He has worked very hard in connection with this Association."

In the course of his report, President Edwards also stated that he wished particularly to refer to the interest taken by Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, in the work of the Association and to the assistance which he had given to the secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, during the latter's visit to British Columbia. This visit had resulted in the addition of 23 new members to the Association

Before resuming his seat, Mr. Edwards also added to his report the following remarks: "I consider it an honor to be president of this Association, and I will be glad to help it in any way I can in the future. The good work done by Mr. Hawkins during the past year is deserving of the strongest commendation. He has worked early, late and hard in connection with the matters that we have had to deal with, and I think that you will all agree with me that the work could not have been done better. The next president will have some idea of what Mr. Hawkins is He is the most persistent worker I have ever known. I think he is the right man in the right place."

At the suggestion of the chairman the secretary was instructed to send a telegram of congratulation to Mr. W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, one of the members of the Association, who was injured severely in the recent railway wreck at the Spanish river, but who is now recovering rapidly from the effects of the accident. This was done, and a telegram of thanks was received later from Mr. Bell A letter of sympathy was also sent to Mr. Bremner, one of the members of the Association, who is at present undergoing treatment at the Protestant hospital at Ottawa.

The annual report of the secretary, which was read by Mr. Frank Hawkins, was as follows:

"Since our last meeting the work of the office has, I believe, progressed. The membership has been substantially increased and I trust that during the coming year we shall add considerably to our membership. May I say in this connection that each of the members can render service to the Association in this respect, and I would now urge that the time has arrived when a vigorous canvass to increase the membership should be made. Undoubtedly there are a number of the smaller mills which would gladly respond to an invitation to join this Association, and I would suggest the advisability of forming a committee of three to further this object.

"Since November the 9th, 1909, this office has been sending out to all our members, details referring to lumber and allied industries in inquiries which appear in the weekly report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The number of addresses which have been furnished in response to these circulars is 38, and the number of members to whom these 38 addresses have been furnished is 14, and would seem to indicate that the results justify a continuation of this policy.

"It would serve no good purpose to attempt to enumerate the many services rendered by this Association. Suffice it to say, that your secretary holds himself ready at any time to attempt to solve difficulties under which the membership of this Association may be laboring. The Association is yours to use in the best interests of the trade. Your secretary desires to express his very keen appreciation of the confidence and loyalty which it has been his fortune to receive at your hands. For the coming year I bespeak your very hearty co-operation, and if there is one point which you will allow me to suggest, it would be the prompt reply to letters or circulars sent from this office."

The report of the treasurer, which was presented by Mr. R. G. Cameron, was brief, and showed that the Association was in a satisfactory financial condition

The committee on the constitution and by-laws presented a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws as drawn up by them. This was adopted by the Association with two amendments, relating to the time for calling the annual meeting. These amendments were made in order to give a longer notice to the members living in western Canada. Notice of the annual meeting, according to these amendments, will be sent to each member at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting, and if a special meeting is called, the notice will be tewnty days at least in advence.

The report of the committee upon transportation was received and adopted. The report was as follows:

"The prosecution of the freight rate case before the Board of Railway Commissioners, after having been twice adjourned, was brought up for final argument Sept. 21st, 1909. The complete analysis of statements of actual shipments during the months of June and September, 1908, and February and March, 1909, which had been furnished by the railway companies, proved conclusively that the effect of the tariffs complained of was to increase rates very materially. The effect of these increases was particularly noticeable between large shipping and consuming points and also on all export business. The importance of this application will be noticed when at the end of four months after the final hearing the Board of Railway Commissioners had not been in a position to give the final order in the matter. Your committee, however, is pressing them for an early and final disposition.

"Another matter of very grave importance to the members of this Association has been the prosecution of an application to which your



Capt. R. G. Cameron, Ottawa
Treasurer of the C.L.A.



Geo. Gordon, M. P., Cache Bay, Ont.
New Director of the C.L.A.



Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, New
Director of the C.L.A.

Association is a party, regarding the furnishing of stakes and fastenings for flat cars. To your committee, there is no doubt about the injustice of requiring shippers to provide these stakes and fastenings, but the regulation imposed by the railways and the custom so well rooted, is often very difficult to overcome. Evidence has been asked for from our members, and when the case comes up for hearing we hope to be in a position to present the matter in a manner which will result in immediate relief to shippers.

"Though not a party to the application, your Association was represented at the hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners protesting against the effort on the part of the railways to raise the classification on joiners' work from 6th to 5th class. The application of the railways in this matter was disallowed by the Board.

"The question also came up, of an application to the Board by the telegraph companies for an order specifying that on all words not dictionary words, tolls should be collected at the rate of five letters to a word on all land line "code" messages. This application, we feel, was the result of an abuse on the part of certain code makers, whereby a combination of letters in certain series produced a remarkable word, which the telegraph companies claimed was detrimental to their business. We therefore had no objection to raise, and the order of the Board does not interfere with nor increase the rates on our telegrams.

"Commencing with October 1st, 1909, the new form of bill of lading which was authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, in Order No. 7562, came into general use on Canadian railways subject to the jurisdiction of the Board. The simplified bill of lading is a distinct benefit to every freight shipper in Canada. Instead of the complicated clauses which characterized bills of lading prior to October 1st, 1909, we have now a bill with only eleven clauses. It is conceded that the interest of both shipper and carrier are fully protected, and one of the principal features of the new bill is the fact that the initial carrier is responsible for loss or damage to the freight. This simple bill of lading is the result of the work by the Canadian Shippers' Bill of Lading Committee, of which the secretary of this Association was appointed a member. It is gratifying to know that the Intercolonial Railway, which is not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners on local traffic, has also adopted this bill of lading. The suggestion is thrown out that it would be in the interests of the shippers of this country if all railways, whether Government or otherwise, were subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada."

Insurance Committee's Report

The report of the committee upon insurance was then submitted, and the secretary read a communication from the committee of premium payers of Canada, which, he explained, represented all the large sections of Canada. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, he said, had been asked to have a representative on that committee, and had agreed. The final decision of the committee had not yet been made known. A meeting was to be held very soon, when a plan of campaign would be definitely mapped out. The committee had asked the Association to make a grant of $50 as their share of the expenses of the compaign. After some discussion upon the subject, it was decided that this grant should be made and that if a further grant were necessary the executive should be empowered to deal with the matter.

The report of the Committee on Insurance was as follows:

"The insurance bill which passed the House of Commons at the last session of Parliament, but which failed to become law through Parliament proroguing before the bill could pass through the Senate, has again been brought up at this session of Parliament and is now before the Senate's Banking and Commerce Committee, having been read by that body a second time. There had been numerous objections to clauses 70 and 139, and your Association was asked to join a committee which was being formed in the city of Montreal for the purpose of conducting a campaign looking towards the protection of the premium payers of Canada. The discussion of these two clauses has not yet been reached by the Senate committee, and inasmuch as the committee of insurance premium payers of Canada are preparing to present the case of the policyholder when the objectionable clauses are reached, your committee suggests that this will be the most effective way of defeating such legislation. As this is practically the only matter of legislation which has come up during the year it has been decided by mutual arrangement between the committee on legislation and this committee that the one report would suffice for both."

The secretary drew attention to the fact that the insurance companies made a strong point in their campaign of the fact that most of the industries of Canada were already thoroughly protected, and that they, the insurance companies, were entitled to similar treatment. The lumber manufacturers of Canada, however, were not protected at all, and it might be advisable that in addition to assisting the premium payers' committee as much as possible, the representatives of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association upon the committee should be empowered to take an independent stand if necessary.

Mr. W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., agreed with the secretary in this regard. He did not think, however, that there was any possibility of the insurance bill being passed by Parliament in its present form. The insurance companies, however, were taking a more determined ground, and had issued a pamphlet claiming that the clause calling for a 15 per cent. tax upon premiums paid to companies not licensed in Canada, was not stringent enough. Mr. Rowley believed that this claim would help to ridicule the companies and might result in the bill being thrown out of Parliament. After further discussion the matter was allowed to drop without a definite decision being reached, the chairman remarking, however, that he did not think it was necessary to pass any resolution upon the subject as it was the sense of the meeting that the representatives of the Association should have a free hand.

The Credit Rating of Lumbermen

The question of forming a credit rating bureau was then taken up. The secretary in this connection gave a brief report of his visit to New York, during which he had made some ensuiries into the system as operated there. He said that the credit rating bureau in connection with the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York, was a very complete affair. He had been given copies of all the forms used in the conduct of that business. These forms indicated the tremendous amount of detail which was necessary in order to have a thoroughly equipped and organized bureau. The bureau was in communication with a number of rating companies in different parts of the country and had a complete corps of solicitors, attorneys, etc., of their own. They were also in communication with all the banks and with every possible source of infromation regarding the financial standing of people engaged in the lumber trade. It was indeed a very complete bureau, and the organization of such a bureau would be an extremely expensive matter. There was no doubt whatever that the formation of a credit rating bureau in connection with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would be a very desirable step, but the Association was only a young institution at present and it was a question whether they should go to the expense involved in a matter of this kind immediately. The members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York levied a separate subscription of $50 to cover the expenses of the bureau. If the Canadian Lumbermen's Association were to establish such a bureau their membership was much too small to be able to meet the expense with such a small payment. It seemed to him at the present time a little beyond the Association's reach. In addition to this, there was also another feature of the matter to be considered. The National Association were covering the ground in Canada pretty thoroughly. It was possible that eventually the Association might make some sort of an arrangement with the National Association to take over the Canadian reports as a nucleus for a Canadian credit rating bureau, and they might make some reciprocal arrangement to supply the National Association with Canadian reports in return for United States reports. At the same time, however, his advice would be to pass the matter over for a little time at any rate.

Mr. J. B. Miller, Toronto, agreed with the secretary in this regard. He believed it would be cheaper for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at present to join the American Association, and get their reports, which would be much better than the Canadian Association could possibly get for themselves for some time to come. After five or six years perhaps, when the membership of the Association had become large enough, they might be able to go in for a separate bureau.

The organization of a collection bureau was also discussed. The secretary explained that he had details of the method in which this work was carried on by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. They charged a regular schedule of fees for the collection of debts. It was a question at the present time whether the Association was disposed to organize such a bureau It would not, of course, call for so great an expenditure.

The president remarked that the value of the collection bureau was based largely on the fact that a great many people would rather pay their bills than have it become known that their accounts had been put in the hands of a bureau for collection. However, this could also be attended to by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. After some further discussion the subject was dropped without any action being taken.

A short discussion followed upon the matter of arranging the date of the annual meeting so that it can be held at the same time as the Forestry convention. It was decided that the Association should fall in with the proposal that the two conventions should be held on succeeding days, but it was thought best not to alter the date of holding the Association's meeting. It is understood that it will be possible to have the Forestry convention follow the meeting of the lumbermen and to arrange for a joint banquet.

Terms of Sale and Discount

An interesting discussion occurred upon the matter of terms of sale and discount. Mr. J. B. Miller introduced the discussion by calling attention to the difficulties which arose out of the different ways that different firms had of doing business.

Mr. John Hendry thought the matter could not be successfully attended to by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. In British Columbia, the local associations were attending to it, and the conditions

were gradually improving. The circumstances of the trade were becoming such that they could not do away with the different rates prevailing in different sections, and he believed that the local associations were the only ones which could handle the matter with any success.

Mr. H. J. Bartlett, Orillia, said that they had to consider the means of the people to whom they were selling. They could not tie up money tightly or else they would loose business. Frequently a little difference in discount decided a sale. The difficulty seemed to be one upon which they were not able to unite.

The secretary stated that the Western Canada Lumbermen's Association at their meeting in December had passed a resolution fixing the rate of discount at 2 per cent. for 15 days, 1 per cent. for 30 days, and net for 60 days; renewals to be subject to 8 per cent. interest and exchange. This was for the retail trade Mr. Hendry remarked that this resolution had been passed all right, but at the same time they did not always adhere to it.

Mr. Peter Whelen, Ottawa, was of the opinion that any change made by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would be premature.

The chairman asked what Mr Whelen would think of changing the net rate from 60 to 90 days. Mr. Whelen did not think it would work out satisfactorily in the Ottawa trade.

The chairman replied that he thought the day was coming when they should have uniform terms and enforce them. He believed it was a mistake to have different terms.

Insurance Carried by Retailers

Mr. Walter Laidlaw, Toronto, brought up the important subject of the insurance carried by retailers on their stocks. The matter was very vital to the wholesalers and manufacturers. They were themselves trying to secure reports from their travellers as to the amount of insurance carried by their customers. They found it a difficult matter, however. If they tried to interest their customers individually, the latter would say that they would buy from someone else, and accuse them of trying to "plug for the insurance companies." He thought the Association might issue a little pamphlet with a view to educating the retailers. If a fire occurred in a retail yard it might wipe the company out and the firms who had given them credit would lose their money.

The chairman said that the matter was very important because they were doing business all the time more or less with men who were not carrying insurance.

On the suggestion of Mr. Laidlaw, it was decided to get out a little circular calling the attention of retailers to this matter. The circular is simply to be suggestive, calling the attention of the retailer to the fact that, if he is not carrying sufficient insurance, he should look into the matter at once.

Losses by Jumping of Lumber Jacks

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Shepherd, of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Waubaushene, Ont., calling attention to the prevalence of the habit among men employed to work in the woods, of deserting after they have secured their transportation to some point which they wish to reach. This was the cause of the loss of a great deal of money to operators annually. He hoped the Association would take the matter up and see if they could devise some means which would ensure that the men should go to the woods to work if they had been advanced the price of their railway fare. Under the present conditions the men simply walked away and the employers had no recourse at all against it. He suggested that a circular should be sent to lumbermen to secure their opinions upon the subject. The conditions prevailing to-day were not only costing the operators a great deal of money but were having a bad effect upon the men, by turning many of them into tramps.

A similar letter was also read by the secretary, which had been received from Mr. Melville Bertram, of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company. Collins Inlet, Ont. One of the members present remarked that until five years ago it had been a criminal offence for the men to desert after securing their railway fares, but since then it had been only a civil offence and the men simply jumped. The operator might sue them, but that would be no use, as the men had no money. Their company had lost $200 in this way last year.

The secretary announced that the Association had sent out a number of circulars in regard to this matter and had received several replies, which indicated that the practice was apparently a very general one.

Mr. J B. Miller said that his company found it necessary to send an agent to look over the men before hiring them. In that way they got off a little better, but still they lost a great deal of money.

The secretary stated that one of the letters he had received was from the Booths, saying that they lost a considerable sum of money annually in this manner. Another was from Mr. Gillies, suggesting that a clearing house should be established with a clerk in charge or a separate agency of the Association, to send lists of all the firms who would agree to give information upon the matter. Mr. Miller said that this would be a very difficult matter because the men so frequently changed their names The only thing to do, he believed, was to send out their own men to look over the employees before they were taken on

Mr. H. K. Egan, Ottawa, said that the system of hiring men was a bad one. The agencies which supplied the men got two dollars for each man they sent out. They did not care who they hired or how they hired them. This was the weakest end of the whole lumber business. He did not know how it could be remedied. He believed, however, that under the common law they could arrest a man who deserted in this manner, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Rowley asked why the employers should accept men who had come from some other camp. The employers could stop the trouble pretty much themselves without having to call in any lawyers, if they would refuse to take a man who had deserted from some other camp. If the operators would agree with one another not to hire men who had deserted, it would pretty soon put a stop to the whole business.

Mr. Laidlaw suggested that the secretary should write to the Minnesota Lumbermen's Association about the matter. He understood that a few years ago this Association had taken up the same matter and had adopted a remedy which had turned out very satisfactorily. If the secretary were to write to the Minnesota Lumbermen's Association asking for information upon the subject it might help them materially. Mr. Laidlaw's suggestion was adopted, and upon the recommendation of the chairman the question was left in the hands of the executive, with instructions to appoint a committee to deal with the matter at once.

The Manufacture of Odd Lengths

The matter of manufacturing odd lengths of lumber was taken up next. The secretary read a letter from the Oregon Lumbermen's Association pointing out that a resolution had been adopted by that association, calling for the manufacture of odd lengths of flooring, ceiling, siding, rustic and finish. At a meeting of the Western Canada Lumber Manufacturers in December last, a resolution had also been adopted approving of the course taken by the United States Association, and pledging its members to adopt a similar course from January 1, 1910.

An interesting discussion followed this, at which it was brought out fully that odd lengths were already being manufactured in various parts of Canada, particularly in the Ottawa valley and the Georgian Bay district. The chairman thought that the question was one which should be left in the hands of the executive.

Mr. Miller was inclined to disagree. The manufacture of even lengths only, involved a loss of two per cent., and pine was becoming scarce enough already.

Mr. Bartlett took issue with Mr. Miller. In Ottawa, he said, the manufacturers got less money for their lumber, because they included the odd lengths. Manufacturers had to take into consideration the architect, and he was a very peculiar individual. They could not get away from him.

The chairman thought it would be a hard matter to deal with because in some sections it was customary to quote with the odd lengths included, and in other sections without them.

Mr. Bartlett said it was too local a matter for the Association to deal with.

The chairman added that he thought it ought to be left in the hands of the manufacturer.

Mr. Bartlett did not think the manufacture of even lengths only, involved a waste. He had looked into the matter very closely and found that often a board which might have stood 16 feet was cut down to 15 feet. This was not always the case, but it occurred sufficiently often to say that the man who makes even lengths was not losing that odd foot. Moreover, those who made odd lengths sold their lumber for less money. They might not realize it, but the buyer always had in consideration how the lumber would fit into his market.

No definite action was taken upon this subject.

The adoption of a code of trade ethics was next discussed. The code recently adopted by the American Lumber Trades Congress was submitted to the members and after a brief discussion it was referred to the executive committee, with instructions to appoint a committee to deal with it.

Relations of Wholesalers and Retailers

A discussion upon the relations existing between manufacturers and retailers was introduced by a letter from Mr. V. R. Marshall, of the Brockville Lumber Company, who was unable to attend the meeting. He stated in his letter that manufacturers frequently sold direct to contractors and builders. Unless some rules were adopted to protect the middleman in some measure, he said, it would be of no use to them to belong to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Geash, of the Brockville Lumber Company, enlarged upon the same point.

The chairman explained the difficulty connected with the matter. His company were retailers as well as manufacturers, and there were many others in the same situation, so that the matter was a very difficult one to adjust.

Mr. Geash complained that when a private individual sent a bill to a manufacturer for one or two buildings, they would quote on it as soon as they would to a retailer.

The chairman said that these quotations were made from the retail department. Individuals submitting bills in this manner did not get the wholesale prices. His company's travellers sold to the retail trade only. They never went to the contractor.

Mr. Laidlaw said that it would not pay wholesalers to sell to builders and contractors. His firm, however, had a retail department, and several retail yards. These yards received retail bills and quoted retail prices on them. As wholesalers they thought it was not to their own interests to interfere with any of their retail customers. He believed, however, that it might be a good thing if the secretary would write to the members of the Association and suggest to them that they confine their trade to the retailers strictly. On Mr. Laidlaw's suggestion, it was decided to refer the matter to the executive.

At the afternoon session, the first matter taken up was the situation arising out of the failure of the Government to take reasonable measures to prevent the abuses existing in connection with settlers and veterans who take up land which is not suitable for agriculture, remove all the timber and then, being unable to obtain a living upon the land, move to some other locality and repeat the process. In this way limit holders are subjected to the loss of large quantities of timber. The situation is really one of legalized thievery. The settlers take off timber which the limit holders have already purchased from the Government. Having no mills, the settlers simply sell the timber back to the limit holders, who have already paid for it once.

The discussion upon this matter was brief. The members were of one opinion only upon the matter, being persuaded that they are being unjustly deprived of that which actually belongs to them by right of purchase. The matter was left in the hands of the legislation committee.

Duty on Lumber Entering Canada

The duty on lumber and shingles coming into Canada from the United States was next discussed. The secretary read a communication from the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, stating that they concurred in the resolution adopted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association upon the subject, which was as follows:

Item 502 —That the words "shingles of wood" be struck out (from the free list.).

Item 503 —Planks, boards, beams, joists, and similar timber or lumber of wood, n.o.p., when not otherwise manufactured than sawn, split or cut, whether creosoted or treated by any preserving process or not.—Free in all tariffs.

Item 504 —Planks, boards, beams, joists, and similar timber or lumber of pine, not elsewhere specified, spruce, cedar, fir, larch, hemlock, or tamarack, when not further manufactured than sawn or split, whether creosoted or treated by any preserving process or not —General tariff rate $1.25 per M.

Item 504A—Shingles of wood.—General tariff rate 30 cents per M.

Item 504B—Laths of wood.—General tariff rate 20 cents per M pieces.

Item 504C—Clapboards of wood.—General tariff rate $1.25 per thousand superficial feet.

Item 504D—Pitch or southern pine, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements, or span manufacturers, for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of agricultural implements or spars.—Free in all tariffs.

Mr. Hendry said that he did not think there was much to be said upon the matter just now. It appeared to be impossible to get the Government to act in connection with the lumber tariff alone. The Manufacturers' Association was trying to get the Government to appoint a tariff commission.

After a brief discussion it was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the executive, with a suggestion in favor of their appointing a committee to work in conjunction with the committee of the Manufacturers' Association upon the question.

Uniformity of Grading Systems

The desirability of adopting a uniform system of grading lumber throughout Canada was next discussed. The secretary drew attention to the varied nature of the grading systems in use in different parts of the country and said that he believed the matter would be a very difficult one to arrange.

Mr. Hendry said that in British Columbia they had dealt pretty fully with the matter, both in regard to foreign trade and in regard to the rail trade. Their grading, of course, would not apply to eastern lumber In British Columbia they had different grading rules for the mountain and coast mills. They believed that they had arrived at a very successful grading to suit the lumber they were handling, but it would be pretty difficult, without making further enquiry, to know whether the same grading would apply all over Canada. He did not think that grading rules could be adopted which would apply all over Canada. He proposed, however, that they should communicate with the different local associations and have them submit their grading rules. The matter could then be taken up at the next meeting in Ottawa and they might be able to do something effective in the way of systematizing the grading rules for the different localities.

The chairman said that it would certainly be a decided advantage if they could arrange their grades somewhat after the manner of the grading adopted in the United States, viz., No. 1, 2 and 3 barn, etc.

Mr. Egan said that he did not believe they could succeed with it for some time to come. It would necessitate a considerable amount of education before they could carry it out.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hendry the matter was left in the hands of the executive, with instructions to secure the grading rules in use in the various sections of Canada.

Growth of Mutual Insurance in the U.S.

Outline of the Movement Among Lumbermen—Successful Reduction of Rates and Consequent Saving — Address Before C. L. A. by Justin Peters of Philadelphia

The most interesting and important part of the afternoon session of the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was that devoted to a discussion of insurance matters. The critical situation produced by the insurance bill which has been passed by the House of Commons and is now before the Canadian Senate has aroused the lumbermen of Canada to an anxious realization of the dangers which are ahead of them if the proposed legislation is not amended. If the bill in its present form is allowed to become law they will be subjected to a heavy tax upon their insurance, and they are already casting about for a remedy to this situation if they are unable to prevent its occurrence. The most logical course will be for the lumbermen to consider the establishment of a lumber specializing insurance company of their own. With a view to studying the feasibility of such a course, the secretary of the Association recently visited the United Sates, and while there made the acquaintance of Mr. Justin Peters, manager of the Pennsylvania Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Peters gave him much valuable information and kindly consented to come to Ottawa and address the Association upon the subject.

Mr. Peters said that he had come to say a few words regarding the success which had been attained by the lumber insuring companies of the United States. The present movement really dated back to the early 90's, and the reason for it was that the old line companies had made exceptional charges to lumbermen for their insurance. It was thought at that time that the formation of mutual companies would relieve the situation. In Philadelphia, scarcely had the Pennsylvania Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company been organized before the old line companies made a substantial cut in their rates. The Pennsylvania company began in 1895. At about the same time the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston was formed. A little later came the Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, and the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Indianapolis, which has been eminently successful. They had accumulated good cash assets and were paying, the first three mentioned, a 40 per cent. dividend, and the Indiana company a 35 per cent. dividend. The Indiana company also hoped to reach a 40 per cent. basis at the end of the present year. The effect upon the rates in the districts in which these companies were operating had been a lowering of the charges which the old line companies made. In fact, at the present time there seemed to be a general inclination to reduce rates to such a competitive basis that the mutuals doubted the propriety of following these rates. In talking the matter over with lumbermen whose rates had been reduced, it was a pleasure for him to learn that they showed a spirit of loyalty to the mutual companies. The lumbermen recognized that if they did not support the mutuals it would be only a matter of time before the mutuals would have to go out of business. The old line companies would then have the lumbermen at their mercy.

The success which the mutual companies had had, was largely due to the care which they had exercised in the selection and inspection of their risks. The movement had been largely an educational one. They found to-day that it was much easier than it had been at first, to get the policyholders to adopt the suggestions of their inspectors. An important factor in the success of the movement had also been the fact that the mutual companies kept their expenses down very low. The standard of character also among lumbermen was higher perhaps. No doubt it was higher than in the general lines of business, and the moral risk was not so great an element in their business. Last year the Pennsylvania company had only been paying a 35 per cent. dividend, but a few weeks ago the board of directors had increased the rate by 5 per cent. They had paid out last year $84,000, and had added to the surplus, which was nothing more or less than undivided profits, $52,000, making their surplus $290,000. They had increased the amount of their insurance in force by $2,000,000, and had paid $40,000 to their premium account, and were well on the way towards the half million point in their assets.

The company had not had as much insurance in Canada as they would like, as they were not licensed in Canada. During their 15 years they had written in Canada about $45,000 in premiums, and they had had losses amounting to $11,000, which was about a 25 per cent. loss ratio. Of course, with the mutual companies there was the assessment liability, but the companies mentioned had limited this liability to an amount equivalent to three times the amount of the premium named in the policy. On account of the assets which it had been deemed prudent by the managers to accumulate, there had been a corresponding decrease in the likelihood of any assessment becoming necessary. Even if they were obliged to make an assessment to-day, the money which they had saved to their policyholders in the way of dividends would make the assessment seem infinitesimal.

The Lumber Underwriters of New York, a Lloyd's company, had also been very successful. They had accumulated substantial assets and had made some little money for themselves. The Adirondack Lumber Insurance Company of New York, and the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company were stock companies organized and run by lumbermen, and they also had been successful. All of the companies he had mentioned had from time to time had their bad years, but, generally speaking, the movement had been successful.

American Companies not in Position to Deposit

One of the members of the Association present asked Mr. Peters whether, if a law were passed in Canada requiring the mutual companies to make a deposit of $100,000 or to cease doing business in Canada, the United States companies would pay the deposit.

In reply Mr. Peters said that they had exactly similar conditions to consider in the United States already. The State of New York was a very desirable one in which to do business, but in the past they had been unable to secure a license in that State. Recently the State had passed a law which permitted mutual companies organized in some other State to carry on business in New York State, if they would deposit $200,000 with the Government. The managers of his company, however, had felt that they were handling their policyholders' money. They were trustees for that money, and it would be very unwise for them to make a deposit of $200,000 for such a purpose. That sum would represent a very considerable portion of their assets. He was quite sure, however, that if there were any method by which the mutual companies could be allowed to do business in Canada without making a deposit they would be very glad to do it. In the United States, deposits were required by the various states, which varied according to the state. The policy of the company in which he was interested had always been to invest in assets which could be readily realized upon. They were invested in railway bonds and municipal bonds. They had no investments in stocks at all. They wanted their assets in securities upon which they could realize in half an hour a sufficient sum to tide them over any period of misfortune. There was nothing which had been more closely watched by their president and board of directors than this one matter. It might be, however, that they would reach a position some day where they would feel justified in placing some of their money on deposit with governments for the purpose of obtaining licenses in other States or countries. The Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company had a million dollars of assets and they had deposited $200,000 with the State of New York. It had been held, however, that a citizen of the United States had a right to insure his property in any company he chose so long as the company was licensed to do business in some particular State and the contract was made in the State in which the company was licensed. For a long term of years the Pennsylvania company did not secure admission to any other State. All their contracts were made in Philadelphia, and they were licensed under the laws of Pennsylvania. The policies were made there and sent through the mails to the policyholder.

Mr Rowley remarked that a company to be of any use to Canadians (if the proposed bill were passed), would have to be one that would do business in the country. The point was whether the companies in the United States would be likely to comply with the law and make a deposit that would enable them to do business in this country.

Mr. Peters replied that they would not do so at the present time, and in answer to Mr. Rowley's question why they would not, he said that he thought it was all right for the Canadian Government, if it wanted to do so, to require a deposit, but in their present financial position he would recommend his board of directors not to make a deposit, because they had only between $400,000 and $500,000 of assets and ought to keep it intact until some time when one or two hundred thousand dollars did not represent quite so much to the company. He believed that they could get a great deal of business in Canada if they wanted to.

Mutuals or Stock Companies for Canada

The chairman asked Mr. Peters what he would recommend Canadian lumbermen to do. Would he recommend the formation of mutual companies in the different provinces?

Mr. Peters replied to the effect that they would get a great deal more loyalty from policyholders when the latter felt that they were part and parcel of the company, than when the company was a stock company. The policyholders would do more for a mutual company. They would make improvements in their property which they would not make if they thought that they were only making money thereby for somebody else. At the same time they should consider that one of the greatest advantages accruing to lumbermen from branching out into the field of insurance would result from having a company backed up by some assets from the outset. It had been very slow business for them in the United States when they had started out to do business without any assets. While they had been successful even in the early days, in getting the old line companies to reduce their rates, he was satisfied that they would have greater immediate success in Canada in inducing the old line companies to reduce their rates, if they had a stock company organized to go right out among lumbermen and say, "here, we have such and such resources, and we want your business." The old line companies would follow the competition more quickly. At the same time, however, he thought that the mutual company would be more advantageous because it would be entirely independent of the old line companies.

Mr. Dwight J. Turner brought up the matter of reinsurance. He asked whether, supposing this law were to go into force and they were to form a company of their own they would not probably have the same privileges of reinsuring with outside companies as other companies had. Although they might only be able to assume small risks themselves, they would be able to reinsure with other companies and thus obtain their object. That was the cause of one of the strong objections they took to the bill. The old line insurance companies were able to insure them for 2 per cent. and reinsure them for 1 per cent., and they could not do so themselves. If they had a lumbermen's insurance company could they not reinsure with the mutual companies in the United States and thus give the insurer a large amount of insurance?

Mr. Peters said that he thought they could. He would not like to say so positively without looking into the matter closely, but he believed they could. In answer to a question as to how many risks would make a fairly safe number to commence business upon, Mr. Peters said 100 risks would be more than they had in Pennsylvania to begin with. They considered the retail yards the cream of the business, and they took risks also upon sash and door factories, planing mills, and all kinds of woodworking establishments so long as they came up to their requirements. It would be a good plan in Canada to have two or three mutuals in different provinces. It might not be necessary at first, but as the business developed it would be a good plan.

In conclusion, Mr. Peters said that has company had been classifying its business for the last few years and hoped soon to be in a position to show some very interesting figures regarding the loss on each class. He assured the Association that the company's books and experience were at their service if they wished for further information.

The chairman, on behalf of the Association, thanked Mr. Peters for his kindness in giving them the assistance of his advice and the benefit of his company's experience.

After a few minor matters had been dealt with, the meeting was concluded and the directors held a meeting for the election of officers. The officers for the year 1910, as elected by the directors, are as follows: President, J. B. Miller, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Browne, Ottawa; John Hendry, Vancouver; D C. Cameron, Winnipeg; Alex, MacLaurin, Montreal; Secretary, Frank Hawkins, Ottawa; Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa; Directors—Ontario: G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; J. B. Miller, Toronto; J. S. Gillies, Braeside; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; J. J. McFadden, Renfrew; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Dwight J. Turner, Toronto; George Gordon, Cache Bay; W. H. Rowley, Ottawa; W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; Quebec: D. H. McLennan, Montreal; Alex MacLaurin, Montreal; Wm. Power, Montreal; British Columbia: John Hendry, Vancouver; Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead; A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills; Wm. McNeill, Vancouver; D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, and Wm. Cowan, Prince Albert Sask.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, held at their Montreal offices, 97 St. James street, Feb. 7th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Leonidas Villeneuve; Vice-President, J. I. Dupre; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph H. Poulin; Directors: Leonidas Villeneuve, Arthur P. Beaupre (Managing Director), J. I. Dupre. The secretary reported a very successful year of business for 1909, and the results, as shown by the balance sheet, proved very gratifying. For 1910, the company say that the outlook is very promising. The Eagle Lumber Company manufacture spruce and hemlock, and handle extensively white and Norway pine and white cedar shingles.

The annual meeting of the Log Picking Association was held recently at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. The chair was occupied by Mr. Dwight J. Turner. The members present were: Mr. D. J. Turner, Mr E Leatherby, Mr. Carney, Mr. Guy Moulthrop, Mr. Ralph Loveland, Mr W. E. Bigwood, Mr. Fred Waldie, Mr. W. J. Sheppard, Mr. Chas. Moore, Mr. James Playfair, Mr. Wells, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lovering, Mr. W. A. Firstbrook, Mr. Bell, Mr. Arnold, Mr. G. G. Gladman. The profits on operations concluded during the year amounted to $21,251.74. This was distributed among the members and the balance on unconcluded operations is being held for working capital.

Lumbermen Gather at Annual Banquet

Joyful Celebration of Second Birthday of the C. L. A.—Interesting Addresses by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Mr. Wm. McNeill and Mr. Thomas Southworth

On Tuesday evening, February 1st, the annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in the Russell House, Ottawa. There were about sixty guests present, and the event was a most successful one. The retiring president, Mr. G. C. Edwards, Ottawa, occupied the chair, and the seat of honor upon his right was occupied by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation. To the left of the chairman sat Mr. Wm. McNeill, of Vancouver. Among the others seated at the head table were the following: Thomas Southworth, Toronto, president of the Canadian Forestry Association, and former Director of Colonization; A. J. Hendry, Vancouver, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; George Gordon, M.P., Cache Bay, Ont.; J. F. Orde, K.C., solicitor for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa; R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa; J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.; D. Murphy, Ottawa; Justin Peters, manager of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade; Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, and W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto. The others present included the following: William Power, Quebec, Que.; J. B. Miller, Toronto, Ont., president Canadian Lumbermen's Association; J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister Public Works; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, Ont.; Ward C. Hughson, Ottawa, Ont.; H. W. Gays, Ottawa, Ont.; J. H. Redfern, Montreal, Que.; J. E. H. Barnet, Renfrew, Ont.; C. J. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Toronto, Ont.; Frank Hawkins, Ottawa; W. H. Rowley, vice-president Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa, Ont.; Leslie Macoun, Ottawa, Ont.; Cecil Bethune, Ottawa, Ont.; Thomas Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.; E. L. Leetham, Ottawa, Ont.; S. Thompson, Ottawa, Ont.; Gorman Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.; S. J. Montgomery, Ottawa, Ont.; A. D. Huff, Ottawa, Ont.; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.; Dwight P. Cruikshanks, Ottawa, Ont.; W. H. Bromley, Pembroke, Ont.; W. R. Beattie, Pembroke, Ont.; M. P. Kinsella, Ottawa, Ont.; W. J. Sherman, Ottawa, Ont.; — Geash, Brockville, Ont.; F. X. Plaunt, Ottawa, Ont.; D. McLaren, Toronto, Ont.; W. A. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.; E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ont.; — Patchen, representing New York journals; W. S. Tilston, Montreal, Que.; W. A. Home, Quebec, Que.; H. B. Poliwka, Quebec, Que.; W. M. Ross, Ottawa, Ont.; A. E. Cates, Toronto, Ont.; — Hughson, Ottawa, Ont.; A. E. Maxwell, Ottawa, Ont.; Horace Boulltbee, Toronto Ont., representing "Canada Lumberman"; Donald Heins, Ottawa, Ont.; Alex. McCall, M.P.; Thos. Walklate.

Lumbering and Conservation

After the loyal toasts had been enthusiastically disposed of, Hon. Clifford Sifton was called upon, and he delivered a forcible address upon forestry and conservation. Mr. Sifton said that he was pleased to have an opportunity to say a few words upon a subject which had engaged a great deal of his attention during the past year and probably would engage more of it in the future, namely, the resources of Canada. It had been said that in Canada we had been late in waking up to the idea that our resources should be conserved and taken care of. There was something in that possibly. In some respects we had been late in waking up, but there were many excuses to be made for that fact. A country situated as Canada, had not been able to take the time or to spend the money necessary to carry on the work in a careful, far-seeing and scientific manner. One of the abuses which had been allowed to exist and which should be remedied was the entering of settlers upon land which was not fit for agriculture. He could imagine no greater crime than allowing any land which was unfit for anything but growing timber to be entered for by settlers. It was not agricultural land. You could not carry on agriculture on a little moss-covered rock. There was nothing that could be done to more seriously injure the country than to permit settlers to enter such land. It injured both the land and the people who were sent there. The families could not possibly earn a living, nor could they grow up in such a way as to become desirable citizens.

There were some parts of the country with which he was tolerably familiar. He had travelled between Ottawa and Winnipeg during the last 40 years from 10 to 15 times a year, and had seen what was going on in that country, much of which was of the character he had spoken of, and he had put forward in the strongest way he could the claim that that territory should be made use of for hte only purpose for which it could properly be made use of, that was for the purpose—most of it—of growing timber and providing for the amelioration of the climate and the regulation of the waterfall.

A few months ago he had thought that it would be interesting to try and make some computation of the timber resources of the United States and Canada that would be satisfactory to himself. He need not say to them how hard it was to obtain anything of a reliable nature. Ultimately he had come to the conclusion that, making every possible allowance for mistakes, he had secured something like an approximation of the real figures. The highest estimate of the total supply of merchantable timber in the United States was about twenty-two hundred billion feet, board measure, and the annual consumption of the United States was about one hundred billion feet. The allowance for growth was about thirty billion feet annually. The net annual consumption was therefore about seventy billion feet. There was therefore about 30 years' supply of merchantable timber standing in the United States at the present time. This conclusion was based on the assumption that the consumption of the United States would remain the same as it was at the present time. But it would unquestionably largely increase. In the next 25 years the United States would add 25,000,000 to their population beyond a doubt. Unquestionably the consumption of lumber would increase. Notwithstanding the very great increase in the use of other materials, the quantity of lumber used per capita of the population continued increasing. In Canada he had examined every official record that he could secure, and had made every allowance that he thought necessary. Taking the country by provinces, he had come to the conclusion that the available supply of merchantable timber was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 600,000,000 feet; Nova Scotia, 12,000,000,000 feet; New Brunswick, 22,000,000,000 feet; Quebec, 75,000,000,000 feet; Ontario, 35,000,000,000 feet; Dominion lands, 150,000,000,000 feet; British Columbia, 200,000,000,000 feet, total 494,600,000,000 feet. The pulp wood resources were about as follows: Quebec, 500,000,000 cords; Ontario, 300,000,000 cords; British Columbia, 300,000,000 cords; Dominion lands, quantity unknown; total, 1,100,000,000 cords. While the supply of lumber standing in the United States would last that country for 30 years; in Canada we could supply them for seven years after their own supply had been exhausted.

There was no question of doubt that the figures he had given in regard to the United States were quite large enough. His own opinion was that perhaps the supply in Canada was much less than the figures he had given would indicate. They showed that we had in Canada a supply of timber for our own use sufficient for a long time to come, but they also indicated that the time would come, before a very great while, when the governments of this country would have to decide whether they would allow the lumber of Canada to be exported or cut, faster than was required for their own population. Within a very few years this question would become an acute one for the Dominion of Canada.

In conclusion, Hon. Mr Sifton spoke of the work of the Conservation Commission. The members of the commission intended to work at the problems conservatively and carefully, but they were going to stay at the work. They were going to fight the question of fire and the question of the destruction of the forests all along the line until they had won a complete victory.

The Governments and the Lumbermen

Mr. J. B. Miller called upon Mr. Thomas Southworth, president of the Forestry Association, for an address. Mr. Southworth spoke interestingly of the work of the Forestry Association, and in the course of his remarks made use of a thought, which, coming from one who for so many years was in close touch with the forestry and lumber policies of the Province of Ontario, should carry much weight. Speaking of the matter of the dissatisfaction existing among lumbermen regarding the policy of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec in connection with permitting settlers to enter their limits and strip large areas of their timber, he said that it ought not to be a difficult matter for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the members of the Ontario and Quebec Governments to get together and effect a solution of that difficult problem and also come to a mutually satisfactory solution of the uncertainty existing regarding the manner in which the old licenses are to be treated. A solution of this matter might be reached on a basis which would permit of the lumbermen going in for the practice of reforestry.

Mr. Wm. McNeill, Vancouver, was called upon in the absence of Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, to make a speech in his stead, on behalf of the city. Mr. McNeill filled the gap perfectly, and made the most humorous and interesting speech of the evening. His humor was broad and catching and was pleasantly interspersed with patriotic utterances which appealed strongly to the guests. Speaking of British Columbia, he declared that within the last few years the people of that province had discovered in its northern section resources which would make the province one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of Britannia's crown.

Short addresses were delivered by the members of the press and the banquet was concluded with a brief speech by the chairman in reply to a toast to his health, proposed by Mr. Murphy.

Thomas F. Strong Called by Death



The late T. F. Strong of Ogdensburg.

Thomas F. Strong, general manager of one of the largest lumber companies in northern New York, and president of the Marine Transportation Company, which operates a fleet of lumber carriers on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river, died of heart failure at his home at Ogdensburg, N.Y., on Saturday, Feb. 5th.

The late Mr. Strong was well known in Canada as vice-president of George Gordon & Company, Limited, lumber manufacturers, Cache Bay, Ont. He was a captain of the lumber industry across the border. Mr Strong was born in that great lumber centre, Cincinnati, O., in 1856, and had spent most of his life, over 34 years, with the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, at Ogdensburg. Since the death of Mr Tibbets, in 1908, Mr. Strong had been general manager of the company, of which the executive committee of the board of directors consisted of himself and Messrs. J. D. McLaurin, treasurer, New York, and Henry J. Bartlett, Canadian general manager, Orillia, Ont. The Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company commenced business in Ogdensburg, N.Y., in 1856, and is therefore one of the very few companies which have been in existence over fifty years.

In addition to the Skillings and Gordon companies, Mr. Strong was connected with the following business concerns: President of the Marine Transportation Company, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; director of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, Montreal; vice-president of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited, Lakefield, Ont.; director of the Temagami Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont., and president of the Strong Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont.

James Workman died recently in New Toronto. He was seventy-two years old and one of the early pioneers in the lumber business in the Georgian Bay district. He was manager for Burton Bros., of Barrie, until four years ago, when, owing to ill health, he retired.

James Robb a prominent Ontario lumberman, died recently aged eighty-two years. He was an old resident of the Stony Lake district and was buried at Norwood, Ont

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Listless Lumber Markets in Montreal

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
February 12th, 1910.

The present excellent demand for hardwoods required for interior finish is the feature of an otherwise listless market. All lines of hardwoods are selling well but the outstanding demand is for birch and chestnut, with the latter practically off the market. One-inch chestnut is extremely scarce and commands almost as much as 2-inch and 2½-inch stock.

The shingle market continues inactive but dealers view the situation hopefully on account of the increasing number of enquiries that are coming to hand. The Ontario trade is just now showing an interest in eastern shingles and constant enquiries are being received from that direction.

The lath market continues firm. As reported in the previous issue of the "Canada Lumberman," last season's cut was just the same as that of 1908, and it is but natural that with the increased demand during the past season there will be a scarcity before the new cut is ready for use. Latest reports from Ottawa state that practically no lath are available at that point.

Good grades of pine are still quite firmly quoted, while common stocks are showing a steady improvement.

The spruce market, on the whole, is showing an improved tone. Enquiries are coming in with a greater regularity and yards are buying to replenish their stock. Hemlock, on the other hand, continues dull and very little improvement is reported.

Mr. A. S. Williams, Montreal, Canadian manager for the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company of New York, was in Toronto last week and favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a call. Mr. Williams reports an excellent outlook for business.

Protest Against The Insurance Bill

Prominent Lumbermen Give Important Evidence Before Senate Committee—Counter Proposal by the Companies

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The Senate Banking and Commerce Committee to-day heard the vigorous protest of the lumbermen of Canada against the clause of the new insurance bill imposing a 15 per cent. tax on premiums earned by companies not registered in Canada.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, gave effective testimony and filed voluminous documents which the senators will peruse at leisure.

"In the last seven months," he said, "I have travelled through much of Canada and come in touch with most of the lumber trade. I am therefore in a position to assert that the whole lumber industry of Canada is unalterably opposed to the terms of this bill restricting premium payers from getting insurance where it is least expensive. We are equally opposed to the proposal of the Canadian companies to substitute a provision requiring us to offer our risks to four-fifths of the companies in the province before being free to go elsewhere for insurance."

Mr. Hawkins placed in the hands of the committee the correspondence of some 70 lumber manufacturers, all of whom showed that by their own operations they were saving money by enjoying the liberty of insuring in mutual companies or by reciprocal arrangements. J. R. Booth had informed him that he was insured to the amount of from two and a half to three millions. The desire to insure as fas as possible in Canadian concerns was apparent from the fact that not more than $600,000 of this great amount was carried by companies not registered in Canada. And of the $600,000, there was $300,000 which would not be taken up by Canadian companies The Brunette Sawmill Company, of New Westminster, B.C., wrote that it carried $127,400 insurance, which at present cost $4,722. If the present clause of the Insurance Act became law the same policies would cost $6,554, or an increase of 39 per cent. The firm now has its risks covered in a lumber indemnity exchange which has members in Washington State and British Columbia.

Gillies Bros., of Braeside, sent a strong protest against lumbermen who enjoyed scarcely any tariff protection being imposed upon by so burdensome a tax as provided in the new insurance bill. A Toronto firm insured for $223,000, stated that $96,000 of this was in Canadian companies and $127,000 in United States companies. "We cannot pay Canadian rates, they are so high, so we are bound to go to the other side," the firm stated.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, stated that all companies in which he was financially interested carried in all some three million dollars insurance. A short time ago he had to go to New York to get insurance, and before he went told the Canadian agent in Winnipeg that he was willing to pay 5 or 10 per cent. more rather than change to companies outside Canada. Still, that was not sufficient inducement to the Canadian companies, and he was obliged to place the major portion in New York. In connection with lumber, he saved 30 per cent. by this.

Lumbermen were pleased at the violent attack made on the contentious feature of the bill by Mr. Geo. Gibbons, K.C., on behalf of the dry goods men. Never before was insurance legislation looked upon, he said, except as something to protect the public, and not the companies.

All the premium payers pin their faith to the following clause, moved this forenoon by Mr. Aime Geoffrion, representing people who insure with reciprocals:

"Notwithstanding anything herein, any person may insure any property situated within Canada with any foreign unlicensed insurance company or underwriters or with persons who reciprocally insure for protection only and not for profit; and such risk may be inspected and any loss incurred in respect thereof adjusted; provided such company, underwriter or persons do not, in Canada, solicit or advertise for insurance

"The fact that an unlicensed insurer solicits or advertises in Canada for insurance shall not affect the validity of any insurance contract made by such unlicensed insurer, but shall subject him, his agents, representatives, inspectors or adjusters to the penalties provided for in section 70 of this Act."

Mr. Geoffrion contended in his address that for practical purposes there was effective combination among the licensed companies, in spite of the claim that there was competition between the tariff, non-tariff and mutual companies.

The first two days of the committee's sitting were devoted to hearing the evidence of the insurance companies. A proposal was made by the insurance companies to substitute in place of the contentious clause imposing a 15 per cent. tax on premiums paid to companies not licensed in Canada, a clause permitting the owner of property to go outside of Canada for insurance after applying to four-fifths of the companies in his province.

Machinery and Equipment

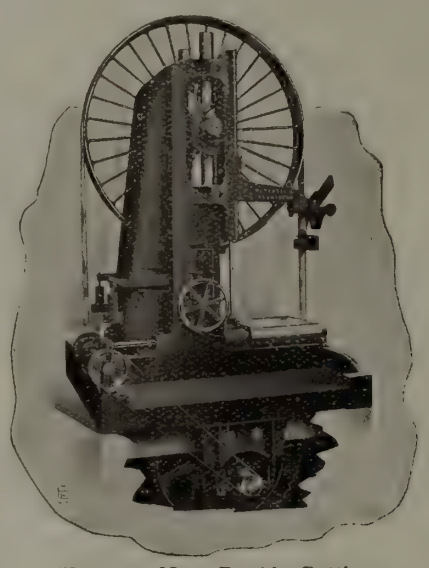
What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Waterous Company's New Double Cutting Band Mill

A new double cutting bandmill which has appeared on the market within the last few months and is rapidly establishing a record for itself among Canadian and American millmen, is the Waterous 1910 model bandmill, manufactured by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont This firm, the pioneers in double cutting mill construction in this country, were the first to conceive the idea of supplanting by a rigid mill the old telescopic bandmill which was at one time considered the solution of the double cutting problem.

A movable upper guide which could be swung about the exact centre of the saw blade, and a lower guide containing the same feature, were first produced by this company, and, attached to a rigid mill, gave splendid results as a double cutter. From time to time, as this mill grew in popularity, improvements were added, with the result that the Waterous mill became an established standard of excellence as a double cutter.

These special features have been incorporated in an improved state in the new 1910 model. The mill has been entirely redesigned to embody them in the most efficient manner and to do away with all ginger bread constructions. The wheel supporting columns are hollow, containing within them the raising and lowering mechanism and tensioning device, which are thus kept entirely free from clogging by sawdust. The columns are massive and rigid and carry the mandrel-bearing posts in babbitted housings above and below the mandrel bearings. This construction permits a very wide range of adjustment for the upper wheel without loss of rigidity. The top guide raising and lowering mechanism and front and rear rolls are power driven, both rolls and all drive mechanism being carried on the frame.



Waterous New Double Cutting Band Mill.

The tensioning device has several features of excellence. All fulcrum points are knife edged and tension weights are spring cushioned, so arranged that vibration and jar are taken up gradually by the springs without throwing a sudden extra tension on the saw. This tensioning device has been most successful, and has met with general approval wherever it has been installed, one mill cutting 2,000,000 feet in the last season, finishing the cut without cracking a saw.

The upper and lower guides, which have made this machine an excellent double cutter, are unique in design and contain features which, the company claim, are found in no other guide manufactured to-day. They are arranged to swing about a centre which corresponds to the exact centre of the saw blade. They can be adjusted instantaneously to crowd the saw into or out of the log, and can be opened—with one motion—extra wide to let slivers and sawdust pass. All adjustments are made from the tail sawyer's side, and the levers are arranged for convenience and speed. The upper guide is particularly rigid throughout its entire construction, and will permit absolutely no vibration in the saw blade. It is raised and lowered by power mechanism, but can be arranged to be moved by steam cylinder.

The care and attention that the manufacturers have given to the minor details in the design of this mill which are conducive to ease and rapidity of handling, recommend it to the operator. Although this mill has been on the market only since the middle of last year, it has had an extensive sale throughout the country. Sawmill owners who were the first to try the new design are enthusiastic over the cutting capacity and the perfect lumber turned out by this mill, and the manufacturers are in receipt of several re-orders which were sent in as an answer to a request for a testimonial.

"Burn your sawdust and sell your wood" is fast becoming the slogan of the manufacturers of lumber in all parts of the country. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., makes it easy to run a plant with the sawdust, even if wet, green or frozen, while the proceeds of the slabs, etc., represent a very handsome income in itself. In fact, the company claim that it would be difficult for a sawmill operator to make the same amount so easily in any other way.

Lidgerwood Machines to be made in Canada by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd.

The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, builders of steam logging machinery, have recently made arrangements for the future conduct of the rapidly increasing sale of Lidgerwood logging machinery in the Dominion of Canada. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, of Montreal, will henceforth have sole rights as agents in the Dominion for this machinery. They will conduct a logging department similar to that of the Lidgerwood Company, with a full corps of practical logging men to examine timber holdings and specify and install suitable machinery for their operations

All regular and special forms of logging machinery will be handled. The regular types include the tandem and compound geared yarders, C-D and direct friction drum roaders, cableway skidders, portable ground skidders and loaders, incline hoists, sleigh hoists, log handling cableways, log handling derricks, log transfers, log loaders and unloaders. All machines will be built either for steam or electric power.

Mr. A. S. Williams, to whom the introduction of Lidgerwood systems in Canada is largely due, will be manager of the logging department of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Cornell University in forest engineering, and has had wide experience in logging and loggng machinery. Previous to his association with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, he was forest engineer for the Berlin Mills Company, large lumber operators in New England and Canada. He is further known to those interested in logging and forestry through his numerous writings on this and kindred subjects in the technical journals. He is an associate editor of the Forestry Quarterly, and a member of Hoo-Hoo, of the Society for the Protection of the New Hampshire Forests, American Forestry Association, Canadian Forestry Association. Society of American Foresters, etc., etc.

The high efficiency of Lidgerwood logging machinery is recognized by all steam logging operators. By the new arrangement Canadian lumbermen will be able to secure this high class machinery at a price comparing favorably with other machines, and will be benefitted by the prompt attention to their inquiries from experts locally resident. General information and catalogues of the Lidgerwood logging and log handling systems can be secured from Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, through their Montreal and Vancouver offices.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel & File Works, Philadelphia, Pa., have recently opened branch houses in Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; and Vancouver, B.C., to better facilitate the filling of orders and to take care of their constantly increasing trade. These branches will devote their attention exclusively to the mill goods business, such as inserted and solid tooth circular saws, bandsaws, crosscut saws, cylinder saws, mill saws, stave saws, saw tools, machine knives, files, steel, etc., etc. The new Disston factory in Toronto, which was described in the "Canada Lumberman" of Feb. 1, is already very busy with a large number of orders.

The Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, Hespeler, Ont., manufacturers of high grade wood tools, have issued catalogue "A," which gives a very thorough and attractive description of the excellent products of this company. The catalogue is of the loose leaf type and is strongly bound. It also is very attractively gotten up. The illustrations are numerous and instructive and the descriptions given of each machine cannot fail to prove valuable to all who contemplate the installation of woodworking machinery.

A Campbellton, N.B. despatch says that the lumber cut on the Restigouche this season is 25 per cent. greater than last year and amounts to 100,000,000 feet, as compared with about 75,000,000 feet last year. There are 2,000 men in the woods west of Campbellton and if conditions had been more favorable at the early part of the season the cut would be even greater than it will be.

Messrs. White, Frost & White, wholesale lumber dealers, North Tonawanda, N.Y., have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of a handy and attractive calendar and stamp case. The souvenir is small enough to fit the vest pocket and will be very welcome to those who are fortunate enough to obtain one.

The mill owners of the State of Washington have joined with those of Oregon in their determination to manufacture odd lengths of lumber, and to insist upon retails accepting at least 15 p.c. of odd lengths.

F

You'll Have the Business

That 1910 will be a Year of Great Prosperity there is now no doubt. :: :: :: :: ::

Prospects for Big Business were never brighter.

Already you are receiving greater volume of trade.

Orders and inquiries receiving your attention foretell an early depletion of your stock and to make the most of present opportunities, you will require to hustle.

Make Sure You'll Have the Stock

We have the Best Manufactured Stocks—Send Us Your Orders Early

Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited

FRASER MILLS, B.C.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - - - -	C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building - - - -	F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building - - - - -	H. A. ROSE

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash mus accompany the order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar Posts Wanted

200 CORDS CEDAR POSTS 5 AND UP AT the small end. Address Box 836, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Beech

WANTED SEVERAL GOOD STOCKS OF Hard Maple up to 1,200,000 ft. and a quantity of Beech. Apply Box 888 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted White Pine Culls

INCH No. 2 WHITE PINE MILL CULLS: Sidings and Stocks: State quantity and price F.O B. cars shipping point. Box 902, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Pine and Hemlock Logs Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR PINE or Hemlock Logs to be sawn during May or June on Georgian Bay—State quantity. FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., Penetang. 5

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Hemlock Wanted

1,000,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK 1 INCH and 2 inch trimmed and edged. Cas less 2%. Send full particulars to Box 911, CANADh LUMBERMAN, Toronto. A

Rock Elm and Hard Maple

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY of Rock Elm and Hard Maple Plank 3" and 3½" thick for bending purposes. Quote prices to N. M. CURRIE, Box 304, St. Marys, Ont. 5

Birch Wanted

WANTED—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOOD Birch to be cut to order. Any quantity up to two million feet for next summer's delivery. Apply Box 918, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted Basswood and Maple

A QUANTITY OF INCH BASSWOOD 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, Hard and Soft Maple, for immediate shipment, also half million feet of same stock for next summer delivery. R. W. FAXTER, Chatham, Ont. 5

Lumber Wanted

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER. Spruce and Pine Lath. Cedar Shingles or will contract for mill cut. Write with full particulars. Box 887 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Spruce Wanted

WANTED—ABOUT 500 M FEET B. M. OF round long Spruce Timber 20 feet and up, 10" at small end and up, delivery by water during next summer. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Soft Elm Wanted

WANTED 12/4, 14/4, 16/4, No. 1 com. Soft Elm, prompt shipment, also 20 cars Soft Elm 1x12" and up in lengths 6½, 7, 8, 14 and 16 ft. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 5

Hardwood Squares Wanted

PARTIES IN POSITION TO SUPPLY Hardwood Squares of various sizes and dimensions kindly send for list of sizes required to Box 886, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½" 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

"Hardwood Wanted"

CAN BE VERY EASILY BOUGHT OR SOLD by placing a small advertisement in this department. For example one of our patrons placed a small ad in this column and in a few days he had received 17 replies. Let us print your want and it will be filled. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 4

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash

for next summer delivery

500,000 feet, 1 to 4" common and better Birch
500,000 " 1" log run Basswood, M. C. out
200,000 " 1" log run Brown Ash, M.C. out
500,000 " 1" mill cull Hardwood

Send us your stock list of any dry lumber and quote us your lowest cash price either for prompt or later delivery. If you have large stock, will send our inspector to take up the lumber.

C. E. CROUSE LUMBER CO.
6 Canastota, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath For Sale

400 M 1" SPRUCE LATH, DRY AND WELL manufactured of first class quality. Address, Box 309 SOREL, QUE. 7

Spruce and Pine For Sale

FOR SALE, ON GEORGIAN BAY, 2 million feet of Spruce and one million feet of Pine. Can be cut to order. Reply Box 894 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont tf

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

FOR SALE FOUR OR FIVE CARLOADS OF 5"x5" and 5"x6" 16 ft. to 35 ft. long, Long Leaf Yellow Pine. This timber could be resawed to suit purchaser. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

For Sale

1,100,000 XX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
223,000 XXXX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
225,000 18" White Cedar Shingles C.B.
12,000 4/4 Log run Basswood
1,800 6" and 7" x 8' long Cedar Ties.

Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, LIMITED, Folger, Ont. 5

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No. 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Yellow Pine For Sale

Prices on application

4 cars 1x6 to 12 B. and better rgh. finish.
2 " 1x4 " " " " "
2 " 1x8 " " " " "
2 " 1x12 " " " " "

Everytning in Yellow Pine. DON. J. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 6

Basswood, Ash and Maple

2 cars 6/4 x 8 and up 12/16 Log Run Pine
1 car 2 x 8 and up 12/1 6Log Run Pine
6 cars 4/4 Soft Maple
2 cars 1½ and 2" Soft Maple.

To be graded good, mill run or common and better to suit purchaser. Address box 863 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Basswood for Sale

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING WELL manufactured dry stock of Basswood for sale, for shipmeni atter March 15th.

11 200 ft. 1x4 and up, C. & B. 18 tt.
3,900 ft. 1¼x1" x 4 and up C. & B. 18 ft.
4,600 ft. 1¼x7 and up C. & B.
44,700 ft. 1x6 and up C. & B.
30,000 ft. 1x4/6 C. & B
53,900 ft. 1x7 and up C. & B.
87,300 ft. 1x4 and up C, & B. 4

Let us quote you on the above. THE ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO., LTD. 18 Toronto St., Toronto

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted Shingle Machine

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Shingle Machine. Address, WM. BUTTON Colborne. 4

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Three-Saw Edger for Sale

FIRST-CLASS THREE-SAW SAW MILL Edger for sale, only used one season. Address MANITOULIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws, Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers, Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Heavy Saw Carriages

Rebuilt and Refitted

For Sale

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, W.E.W.Co. make, Reliance style, three heavy cast iron logseats, 40" opening, knees 28" high, boss dogs, Waterous double acting set works, double axles, 14" steel wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame, in good condition.

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, Hamilton make, three heavy cast iron logseats, 46" opening, knees 26" high, boss dogs, double acting Waterous set works, four axles, 13" wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame in good condition.

These Carriages are in stock and have been rebuilt, in first class shape.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
Brantford, Ont. tf

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition; will sell cheap. THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

The Best Way

TO SELL SECOND-HAND MACHINERY IS to place a small advertisement under this heading. People in the market for machinery always look to this page for opportunities to purchase. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER. Toronto, Canada. 4

Eor Sale

ONE COWAN No 227 DOUBLE SURFACE Fast Feed Planer and Matcher cost $1,300 Only run three months, everything about it in perfect order the same as new. Will sell for $1,000 S COLE, Nantel, Que. 4

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work. One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Machinery For Sale

1 Shaper, iron table, 44"x50" Ballantine Make
2 " " " 44"x42" " "
1 " " " 54"x40" MacGregor, Gourley make.
1 Shaper, " " 41"x42" Cowan make
3 Saw Tables iron frame, Ballantine make
1 Dado Machine, MacGregor Gourley make
1 Defiance Knife Balancer
1 Hollow Mandril Chuck—2 heads
5 Wood Lathes 1 Sand Drum
1 26" Band Saw 1 12" Pony Planer
1 Band Saw Set 1 Swing Saw
1 Vertical Chair Borer 1 Tumbler 31"
1 Single Surfacer 24"

Also a quantity of Hangers, 2" Shafting, 2" to 7" Lea. Belting and a number of Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.

All above in good condition

THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO, LIMITED
Lindsay 7

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M., 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited.
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

WANTED POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS Band Saw Filer. Address Box 899, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WANTS position for the coming season. Apply Box 914, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FIRST CLASS BAND FILER WANTS work for coming season, capable of doing number one work. Address, Box 916, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED SITUATION—FOR THE COMING season by an experienced band saw filer, 22 years' experience, best of references, address Box 905, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

BRITISH COLUMBIA—YOUNG MAN WITH seven years' sawmill experience seeks opening where services and capital would be profitably employed. Apply Box 912, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MILLwright a position as foreman in charge of building or operating saw mill. Twenty-four years experience in modern high capacity mill. Address THOS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 6

A SMALL SUM INVESTED IN AN ADVERtisement under this heading may result in many dollars for you. It has been the means of placing many men in good positions and can do the same for you, CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 4

Situations Wanted

BY HARDWOOD LUMBER BUYER AND Inspector of twenty years' experience shipping to all markets, export included; am also a good salesman. Box 901, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Position Wanted

A BAND SAWYER FOR RIGHT HAND rigg wants position for coming season or will act as spare man doing other work and be ready in case a sawyer takes sick or hurt to take his place. Apply Box 917, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted

POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE LUMBER firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. tf

Pulp Wood Saleman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements nnder this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED MANAGER FOR RETAIL YARD in country town. State experience, age, single or married, references and salary expected. Address lock box 1928, Calgary, Alta. 5

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER Salesman and Buyer; apply stating age, firms previously employed with and for how long, habits, etc. Box 107, Hamilton, Ontario. 4

AN AMERICAN FIRM HAVE A GOOD opening for a salesman either on commision or straight salary for sale of Sawmill Specialties in Canada. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box 891, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAN with a record, to take charge of flooring and interior finish factory, Would prefer party who could invest $2,000.00, although this is not essential. Reply with references to Box 885, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED—A GOOD ALL ROUND YOUNG man with experience as Assistant Manager and Sales Agent for Toronto Office of a Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Company doing business in United States and Canada. Must be familiar with grades and prices of northern and southern lumber, one with knowledge of stenography prefered. State age and experience, must be highly recommended. A good opportunity for promotion to right man. WILSON LUMBER COMPANY, Toronto Canada. 4

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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LARGE TRACT THICKLY TIMBERED Virgin Forest. Spruce and Jack Pine. North Saskatchewan and Macleod Rivers, Alberta, Canada. Write owner, Box 199, STRATHCONA, Alberta. 4

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SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

Sawing Contract to Let

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FIRST-CLASS saw mill outfit capable of sawing 25 M ft. per day, to saw by the M. ft. Will have 750 M ft. or more this season with two or three more years cut to take out. Write or call and see BLACK & WAGAR Mileage 8½ T. & N. O. R. R. New Ontario. 7

Timber Lot for Sale

ABOUT 120 ACRES CONTAINING ABOUT two million feet of Maple, Beech, Rock and Soft Elm, White and Black Ash, Basswood, etc., situated in the Otter Valley, near Aylmer, Ont. The best piece of timber left in this part of Ontario. Apply THOMAS BROTHERS LIMITED, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN TO handle Yellow Pine and Hardwoods in the Dominion of Canada on a commission basis. Box 897, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Log Sawing Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR EARLY Spring Sawing in band mill, good work and lowest lumber insurance rate. FIRSTBROOK Box Co. PENETANG. 5

Sawmill snd Timber Limits For Sale

TWO OPERATING SAWMILLS AND OVER 40,000 acres of the most desirable Timber Lands (carrying over 500,000,000 ft. B.M.) in the interior of British Columbia, together with all plant equipment and appurtenances. Easy terms over a number of years. Apply for particulars to Box 910 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale

RARE CHANCE—SAWMILL AND FACTORY situated in one of the best points bordering the St. Lawerence River Railroad and water connections direct to yard. Business running the year round. About fifty hands employed, trade for double, with bright prospects for the future. Best of reasons for selling or will hold half interests with a desirable person. Address, Box 904, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

For Sale

Timber Limit and Lumber Business

8000 ACRES OF HARDWOOD TIMBER lands, Consisting of Basswood, Ash, Elm, Hemlock, Birch Maple and Cedar A Circular Saw Mill which cut 3,000,000 feet last year, Complete Logging Outfit, also General Store doing a business of $20.000. This is a going concern and will stand inspection, don't write unless you mean business, can give best reasons for selling. Address Box 908 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Timber and Saw, Planing and Lath Mills

British Columbia

15 SQUARE MILES TIMBER—120 MILLION feet—$100,000.00 cash or $1.00 per M,, payable when cut

Sawmill and residences, and 100 acres fruit land adjoining $45,000.00, Terms cash $25,000.00, balance on easy terms. Good opportunity for profitable trade in sashes, doors and box making. Apply Box 915 CANADA LUMBEMMAN, Toronto. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale Timber Limit

20,000,000 PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDwood. Address JAMES LUDGATE, Parry Sound. 5

FOR SALE BY OWNER LARGE EXTRACT of good License Timber on Vancouver Island. Fine milling proposition. Only principals. Address No. 25, VICTORIA, B. C. 7

Timber Limit Wanted

WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH PARties having a block of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of timber for sale. Apply Box 903 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale Saw Mill and Stock

FOR SALE SAW MILL STOCKED WITH about one million feet of hardwood logs, capacity of mill eight to ten thousand. Situated on the P. M. R. R. at Merlin. Timber enough in the vicinity to stock the mill for several years. Will sell mill with without stock. For further information address, JOHN DENT, Merlin, Ont. 4

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE inquiring for Quebec holdings because they simply must have the raw material in spite of tariffs or anything else. To those interested we say let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary to our town as a manufacturing point and coming either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Publicity Dept., Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5

While serious results from the accidental breaking of small band saws do not often occur, it is a splendid idea to have both the top and bottom wheels hooded, to prevent them. It helps reduce the cost of casualty insurance and adds materially to the safety of operating such saws.

Canadian Pine in England

English advices state that some of the new manufacture of waney board pine has been placed with shippers at 58½d. net per cubic foot delivered at Quebec in the raft. This price is equivalent to selling the produce of the log from first quality to culls at over $64 per 1,000 feet board measure, delivered at Montreal, about £26 10s. per Petersburg standard. The ordinary deal log will produce 10 to 15 per cent. of good sidings, a good line of shipping cull sidings, balance box lumber, culls, etc. Good sidings at present are dear and scarce, $60 per M. feet at the mill being asked, shipping culls $24 to $28 per M. feet, and balance of the output of the log from $12 and upwards. From these figures it must be evident that making waney board pine, which is less costly to produce and handle, must be more profitable, if suitable timber is available for the purpose, than converting the log into sawn goods for the U.S.A. market.

The Rest Cure for Belts

Apropos of the rest cure for belts, which is being argued lately, it is a question, according to the evidence submitted by its advocates, whether the benefits are not offset by the drawbacks. In a recent letter to "The Woodworker," J. A. says after letting his belts rest they were "entirely too tight to run, but after two months they were all right, and we had no trouble." If they were too tight to run, it is reasonable to suppose that there was trouble of some kind, very likely hot bearings, but at any rate there was more strain and wear on the bearings, more power was consumed, and if there was two months of trouble on account of too-tight belts, it would not seem to me that the benefit was a sufficient reward for the trouble; and after the experience of the belts it is a question if they were in any better condition than if they had been left on all the time.—"The Woodworker."

An advance in the price of fir logs became effective on Puget Sound Feb. 1st. This was the first advance in log prices made on the Sound since last fall. The price of flooring logs is now $14, an advance of $2 per thousand over the old list. Merchantable was advanced 50 cents to $6.50. Loggers say that stocks on the Sound are light and that the demand has shown material improvement since the first of the year. Lumber prices are also higher, particularly in the cargo branch.

The total production of lumber in the United States during the year 1908 is given by the Forest Service as 33,224,369,000 feet. This is about 7,000,000,000 feet less than was produced in 1907, and was cut by 31,231 sawmills. The average value f.o.b. mills was $15.37 per 1,000 feet. In a bulletin issued by the Forest Service on the subject of the forests of the United States and their use, the statement is made that the industries which subsist nearly or wholly on wood, pay the wages of more than 1,500,000 men and women, and that the industries which use wood wholly or mainly in manufacture represent an investment of $2,250,000,000 and yield a product each year worth $3,000,000,000.

The Pine Lumber Company, Pine, Ont., near Cartier, report that the manufacturers in that section are enjoying an unusually favorable season for logging. There is not too much snow to hinder the cutting of logs even at this advanced time of the season, and yet enough to make roads for good hauling except in rough country.

During the month of January last, 749 timber leases were issued in British Columbia west of the Cascades, bringing to the treasury receipts of $104,910.65; while east of the Cascades 554 leases were put through, bringing in receipts of $63,782. Transfers swelled the monetary total by $420, and penalties contributed an additional sum of $1,225, making the total receipts for the month $170,337.65.

TIMBER MAPS

The undersigned can furnish to order timber and township maps of any section of New Ontario. Specialty of Abitibi timber maps. The advertiser was five years in the Ontario Survey Branch and knows the country thoroughly.

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References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The quiet trade which usually characterizes the lumber business at this time of year is not by any means so noticeable now as it was in 1908. On the contrary, conditions in Ontario to-day are unusually healthy looking and there is nothing to cause any fear that they will not continue so for some time to come. The most satisfactory feature of the situation to-day is the improvement which is noticeable in shingles. The demand is active and prices are well maintained. Quotatons in Toronto are firm at $3 for XXX British Columbia cedars and $2.20 for XX. A large Toronto dealer who handles many carloads of British Columbia cedar shingles, received a wire a few days ago cutting in half the quantity of cars his company will be able to ship at present prices.

The demand for lumber also is excellent. A Toronto dealer who recently made the rounds of some of the Georgian Bay mills found that stocks were pretty thoroughly cleaned up. Nearly all stocks are now reported to be in the second hands. Wholesale firms at Tonawanda are making enquiries of wholesalers at Toronto for stocks that they cannot secure at the mills. It is a long time since this was the case before. There is a great scarcity of everything in the shape of one-inch pine uppers and seconds. Hemlock also is stronger. Stocks of hemlock are pretty well picked up. The cut was small last year and the increased trade will take up all the stock. Retail men seem to have awakened to the fact that if they want stocks they will have to buy quickly. In southwestern Ontario trade at present is rather quiet, as a result probably of the heavy mantle of snow. Inquiries, however, are plentiful and a heavy trade is expected, immediately on the opening of spring.

The situation among the camps in the Georgian Bay has not been encouraging, but with cold weather from now on, it will be possible to catch up to the work which was planned at the beginning of the winter. The soft weather in January was a serious drawback to logging operations.

At Ottawa there is considerable interest taken in the independent attitude of the lumber manufacturers, and middlemen are showing some concern about the situation. One large manufacturer is asking an advance of 15 per cent. over last year's prices on the better classes of lumber, and an increase of from $2 to $3 per thousand on all lines. Middlemen are inclined to believe that these demands are too high. Much will depend upon the price quoted by J. R. Booth. Good sidings and strips are selling to-day at $10 more for 1-inch than a year ago, and there is a general advance of $5 a thousand on everything better than shipping culls. Middlemen find themselves unable to secure stock. Extensive sales of box lumber and mill culls have recenty been made at fair prices and the market is benefited greatly by the movement of these lines. Lath continue very strong at Ottawa. No. 1 white pine has advanced a trifle, and before the new cut arrives it is believed that the price will reach $4.25. The upper grades are particularly scarce. There is a good demand at Ottawa for New Brunswick shingles and an excellent demand for shingles manufactured at Ottawa.

Eastern Canada

Lumber trade circles are more concerned at present about the logging situation than anything else. The unusually mild weather which prevailed during much of the month of January brought the logging industry to a temporary condition of stagnation. The disappearance of the snow and the thawing of the ground made the lumbering roads useless. It is feared that unless snow becomes plentiful again at once, the results will be disastrous. The delay which has already resulted will cause a material reduction in the winter's output of logs. Many portable mills have already had to suspend operations.

"English" deals are attracting attention at present. It is believed that rapid changes in market conditions may be expected at any time in the spruce deal trade. Prices are already firmer, though no important advances have occurred. The improvement is gradual but steady. The poor prospects for logging operations are looked to, to have an effect upon the prices of spruce deals. At present the quotations are about $15.50 to $16 for the usual specifications f.o.b. St. John. Stocks available at St. John total from five and one-half to six million feet.

There is a firmer tone in the market for eastern spruce at Boston. Reports indicate that manufacturers are considering increases in price. The general lack of snow is responsible for a tendency to hold prices firmly. The base price is $23, although some business has been done at $22.50, and even an occasional transaction has been made at $22. Cedar extra shingles at Boston in some cases are being held up to $3.70, but buyers are not to be found at this price. The actual business prices vary from $3.40 to $3.50, with some business doing at a little less than the lower figure. The demand fo rlath at Boston has been dull for several weeks, and prices are inclined to be easy. For 1⅝-inch, the prices range from $3.85 to $4. For 1½-inch, the range is from $3.50 to $3.55.

Western Canada

The British Columbia demand for logs continues to be good. Graded fir and spruce logs are quoted by the B. C. Loggers' Association at $7, $9 and $12; camp run at $10, and cedar from $9 to $10. These prices are expected to continue for a month or two, when a further advance is looked for in the better grades. Independent logging firms say that the price of camp run logs varies from $9 to $11.

Common lumber is selling now at $13.50 net at the mills, and this price is expected to continue for some time. Many of the prairie buyers are holding off their purchases until later on, and this is expected to make the demand in March very strong. The shingle situation is still rather doubtful. Advances have been made of late, and in eastern Canada they have been fairly well maintained. At a recent meeting of the shingle manufacturers it was estimated that the actual "dead level" cost of shingles loaded on the car with all charges paid, was in no case less than $1.75 per thousand. In place of this, sales had been going on at a rate averaging $1.65. The result was that a number of operators closed their mills at once, and the diminution in production has already had a good effect. Stocks now, are not heavy, and improvement is looked for as soon as the building season opens. Bolts are selling at from $5 to $5.50. The two-dollar mark is looked for, for British Columbia shingles when the spring arrives.

Great Britain.

The lumber business at London continues within narrow limits and the uncertainty resulting from the elections is having the effect of preventing the restoration of business activity. Consumption buying is on the smallest possible scale and forward buying is proceeding on very cautious lines. At Messrs. Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3 by 7 unsorted Quebec spruce was sold at £8 10s. and £8 5s. At Liverpool the passage of the political excitement has permitted business to resume its natural course. Spot values of spruce deals are unchanged but there is a strong tendency for c.i.f. values to stiffen, although there has been no improvement in the demand. Values for parcels by liners are firmer now than they have been since the beginning of the liner season and apparently are likely to remain so. It is expected that f.o.w. prices will be considerably higher. Quebec pine deals are quite firm in spite of a moderate demand. Stocks are being firmly held and it is expected that

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

prices will advance gradually. There is a somewhat better demand for birch, particularly for planks, though the prices remain unchanged. The stocks are not too heavy but there is only a small variety of thicknesses, the majority being 3-inch, with a few 4-inch and 2-inch, and almost no 2½-inch. Stocks of logs are growing smaller and prices are improving slightly.

At Manchester the lumber trade is marking time, the weather having been greatly against trade. There is a hopeful feeling, however, in many quarters. Spruce is firmer. Scantlings are valued at £8 5s; 7-inch and 3-inch at £8 15s., and other sizes in proportion.

United States

The lumber trade has been moving rather more freely in many of the United States markets during the last fortnight. The satisfactory weather conditions have been to some extent the cause of a renewal of activity. Northern pine at Chicago has been only in fair demand, but is expected to become brisker shortly. Dealers report a number of inquiries. Prices remain firm for the better grades, while the lower grades are still rather dull. At Buffalo the demand for Northern pine is fair, but present yard prices are not considered very profitable. At New York the volume of business is rather light, but a gradual improvement is indicated by the orders received. New York stocks are light and wholesalers are looking for fair prices.

The hardwood situation at Minneapolis is characterized by an independent feeling among wholesalers, particularly in regard to the upper grades. Birch and basswood uppers are scarce and in good demand. Prices have advanced but the sales continue actively. Low grades are still dull. At Cincinnati there is a steady tone to the hardwood market, and transactions are fairly active. There is a good movement of red oak, quartered sawed and plain, and a steady increase in price is noticeble. At Buffalo, the hardwood trade is strong and higher prices are looked for. Quartered oak and high grade birch are selling well and there is a fair volume of trade in chestnut.

The hemlock outlook at Chicago is promising. At Buffalo, dealers report quite a good demand for hemlock. The price is well up to the list and no decline is expected. The market for fir, spruce and cedar at Chicago shows a firming tendency and prices are growing stronger regularly. The Buffalo trade in west coast products is improving right along. The best demand is for Washington fir. The yellow pine trade at Chicago is improving and there is a fairly active demand for special stock, while the railroad and car stock demand is responsible for a large volume of orders. Shingles and lath at Chicago are doing fairly well. White cedar shingles are steady, with a tendency to improve. Red cedar shingles are rather quiet and unchanged. Lath continues scarce, with the manufacturers regulating the price.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Manufacturers Asking High Prices

Ottawa, Feb. 10—The independent attitude of the lumber manufacturers in respect to prices for the cut of 1910 is giving much concern to middlemen who are looking around for supplies for the coming season. It does not appear, that outside of deal, many large contracts have yet been closed for the output of mills along the Ottawa river for the approaching summer. This is by no means the sign of a dull season, but quite the reverse. Mill owners are holding on to stock more firmly than at any other time since 1906. One producer of some 20,000,000 feet a year was offered a considerable advance on last year's prices for all pine better than shipping culls, but he replied with quotations amounting to 15 per cent. advance on the better classes and at least from $2 to $3 per thousand of an increase on all lines. A middleman who refused to buy at this advance, told the "Canada Lumberman" that he was not sure whether he would be able to get stock at better rates, but that so far the increases seemed too steep. Buyers from the United States have spoken encouragingly about conditions across the border and are doing a lot to make local dealers satisfied with the stiffening quotations. J. R. Booth has been approached by many agents, and he has a lot of lumber upon which the price has not yet been settled. His prices for 1910 will have a steadying effect on the market, and other producers of smaller quantities will then close contracts speedily. At this time last year buyers were able to get slight reductions on upper grades compared with the previous season, but now the reverse is the case. Many dealers have paid $10 more for one-inch good sidings and strips in the last week than they did a year ago. There is an all-round advance of $5 a thousand on nearly everything better than shipping culls. Many orders are refused by middlemen who cannot get the stock.

A leading manufacturer of Ottawa, in an interview with the "Canada Lumberman," expressed regret that there was an evidence of mill owners over-estimating the favorable market conditions and asking unwarranted prices. He fears reaction.

"While the outlook has been promising indeed," he said, "I am afraid some of them are too optimistic as to the boom. The chief danger in the way of the lumber trade is that both manufacturers and dealers are ready to believe that the best conditions are upon us. On this basis they are asking big advances for lumber on hand and for new cutting. The result is that the trade is now hesitating about buying. In the meantime should there be unfavorable legislation in the United States, either in respect of tariff or interference with the methods of companies and organizations, the full benefit of what promises to be a prosperous year in the lumber trade would be lost. The tariff situation is not the only one to be watched, for, more important to us, is the state of capital over there. Anything that would cause a panic would seriously affect the buying of Ottawa valley lumber. So I think it is a blunder to refuse some of the good prices offering now. I infer from correspondence with American buying houses during the last few days that there is a little uneasiness being felt already."

The sale of several large lots of box lumber and mill culls, amounting to a million feet altogether, by one of the Ottawa mills this month, has relieved the local market of some of its most burdensome stock. Some of this was sent to Montreal in 200,000 feet lots, and more was shipped across the border. There is, however, a considerable quantity of the 1907 and 1908 low grade pine not yet sold, and until this is disposed of there will be no substantial improvement in prices. The Montreal market is expected to buy heavily in three-inch plank for cheap house construction. The local manufacturers who sold dead culls last year for $13 delivered in Montreal, want a slight advance on that figure for the coming summer's cut. This quotation looks high to dealers who cannot dispose of stock on hand, but the brisk building season promised may make them change their minds. There are many orders for delivery of lumber after March 15th, the opening of the building season. An evidence of active building in store for Ottawa was shown in the January building permits, amounting to $60,000, or double the number for the corresponding month last year.

The increasing buoyancy in the lath trade is disturbing the plans of many speculators in that line of goods. Some have lost heavily by disposing of stock a month or so ago after holding it during a comparatively long period. No. 1 white pine has advanced a shade, and will likely go up to $4.25 before the new cut comes in. So many of the dealers are sold out that the market is in a very uncertain condition. Quotations are 50 cents higher than a year ago. With the exception of spruce mill run, which is made at 1½-inch, the stock is 1⅜-inch. The upper grades are especially scarce.

The demand among local builders for shingles shipped from New Brunswick is much stronger than for British Columbia shingles, but the shingle made in local mills is ousting both of these classes. It is claimed that as soon as Ottawa valley manufacturers begin to make a specialty of shingles, and not treat them so much as a side line, they will be able to hold the local market entirely for themselves. Dealers claim that Ottawa shingles are much better value than outside stock, but the latter, nevertheless, is in good demand.

The difficulty created by thaws all season were accentuated by the soft weather of the second week of February. The great damage to road making hinders operations. Very likely logs taken from the shanties in most of the camps will be fewer than was expected. J. R. Booth's shanties report that were it not for the couple of extremely cold days that preceded the last thaw their work would be seriously set back.

In his presidential address to the Ottawa Board of Trade on Feb. 1st, Mr. Peter Whelen pointed out the necessity for the speedy completion of the conservation works at the head waters of the Ottawa river. He said the construction of the Temiskaming dam was not proceeding rapidly enough to suit the lumber interests. The loss from the spring floods of 1908 and 1909 were at least half a million a year, and there should be no risk of having them again. The dams under construction will add, according to Mr. Whelen's estimate, 700,000 cubic feet per minute to the flow at the head of Lake Temiskaming. In all, eight dams are under contract to be built, at a total cost of half a million dollars.

Serious Logging Situation in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B., Feb. 9th, 1910—The most interesting feature of the situation in connection with the lumber trade and industry, is the stagnation in logging circles caused by the remarkably unseasonable weather which has prevailed throughout New Brunswick for the past fortnight. During that period the mercury was for many days above the freezing point. What snow there was disappeared with great rapidity; the frost came out of the ground; lumbering roads became impassable, and conditions generally were such as might be expected to exist late in the month of March or early April.

The effects of the long continued thaw have been far-reaching and most vital in their nature. The immediate result has been an almost entire cessation of logging operations throughout the province. In places where operations are being continued, the work is extremely arduous and expensive.

At this particular time, when the work of hauling off the yards is usually about to begin, the delay is of tremendous consequence, and unless there should be snow in the near future, the results will be such

(Continued on page 40)

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

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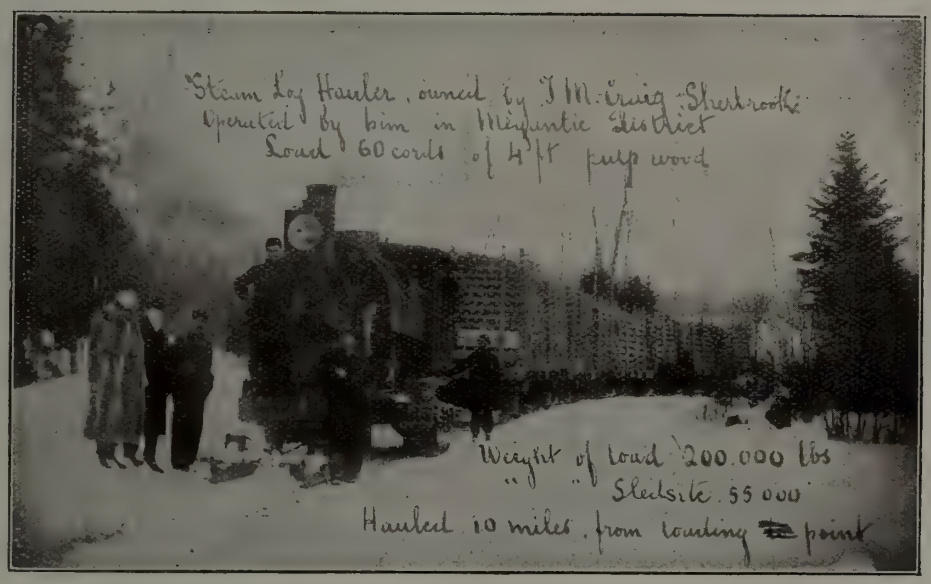
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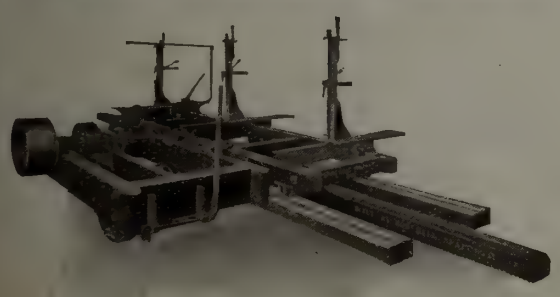
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The estimates for the Crown Lands Department of Ontario show that during 1910 $25,000 will be spent for forest managing, $20,000 for forest reserves, and $20,000 for fire ranging.

The Arthurs Company, Limited, Powassan, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $20,000, to carry on the business of timber merchants, etc. The incorporators are J. N. Arthurs and J. Arthurs, both of Powassan.

The lumber yard on the corner of Hess and Stuart streets, Hamilton, Ont., which is 260 by 75 feet, has been sold to Mr. Wise, of Freelton, who has quite an extensive lumber trade and intends to open a large yard in Hamilton.

One of Dr. Fernow's staff of the Forestry Department of the University of Toronto has been called upon by Chancellor Boyd to assist the official guardian, Mr. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., in determining the need for cutting timber on an estate in Houghton township, Norfolk county.

The Rainy River Lumber Company have over 1,000 men at work in the woods in the district around Fort Frances, Ont. A well known lumberman states that there are 4,000 men in the woods in the Rainy Lake country, all tributary to Fort Frances, and that still more are wanted.

The condition of some of the lumber and railroad camps of western Ontario has caused much alarm. It is alleged that the typhoid epidemics that seized a number of the northern Ontario towns were caused by unsanitary conditions in the camps. An inspector of the Medical Health Board has been sent to the district.

The following new company has been incorporated in Ontario: Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Kingston, incorporated capital $500,000. Incorporators: W. J. Fair, insurance manager; H. A. Calvin and J. McKelvey, merchants, all of Kingston; J M. Smith, Collingwood, manager; Simon Dyment, Barrie, and A. McDougall, Duluth, Minn.

The Ontario Gazette reports the incorporation of the Munn Lumber Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., with capital stock of $100,000. Incorporators: J. B. Tudhope, W. H. Tudhope, A. E. Munn and H. J. Bartlett, lumbermen, all of the town of Orillia. As noted previously this company is formed to purchase the business of the St. Anthony Lumber Company of Whitney, Ont.

Mr. W. C. Gloffatt, mayor of Orillia, Ont., has under consideration a plan for reforesting a tract of sandy land quite close to the town which is useless for agriculture. He proposes to secure permission from the Government for the town to buy this land and to plant on it red oak, poplar, spruce and similar quick growing trees, out of which the town could make a profit in the course of about twenty years. The town of Collingwood also have under consideration a similar plan.

A conference has been arranged between the officers of the Railway Commission, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and the railways, to adjust some points arising out of the protest of the lumbermen against an increase in freight rates. The matter has been in the hands of the chief traffic officer of the commission to work out a new tariff, and he has succeeded pretty well, save for certain points. It is not desired to argue all the case over again. After the conference the new tariff will probably b announced in a short time.

The water commissioners of the city of Guelph, Ont., are undertaking to reforest 168 acres of farm land where the springs, which are the source of the city water supply, start from the side of the hills at Arkell, four miles out of the city. Some of the land will reforest itself and the rest will be planted with white pine and other select trees which are being obtained in Germany. By this means the city hope to protect their water supply, to provide an attractive forest park, and also to make money out of the timber in years to come. The cost is placed at $8 an acre.

Mr. M. W. German, M.P. for Welland, and Mr. E. N. Lewis, for West Huron, Ont., who have resolutions standing on the order paper of the House of Commons, the former's to prohibit the export of pulp and pulpwood, and the latter's to place an export duty upon them which may be abrogated in favor of any country which admits Canadian print paper free; held a conference recently with members of both parties in the House who are in favor of their views. It was decided to bring up the resolutions for debate on Feb. 21st and to insist upon a vote.

P. P. Elliott, timber contractor, Fort Frances, Ont., has opened an office in the postoffice block, recently vacated by the Telephone Company. Mr. A. L. White, late of Mackenzie & Mann's office, Winnipeg, is in charge. Mr. Elliott has a contract to take out 250,000 ties for the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and has several camps at Banning now cutting. The Northern Construction Company have a contract to take out 400,000 ties for the same company and have a number of camps in north and west of Banning. These two large contracts make things pretty lively in the woods at that point, there being over 1,000 men employed.

Eastern Provinces

Brodeur & Company, lumber, St. Hugues, Que., have registered.

The Emile, sawmill proprietors, Montmagny, Que., have sustained a loss by fire.

The Austin Lumber Company, Cap St. Ignace, Que., office fixtures, etc., to be sold 8th inst.

Monette, Cardinal & Company, builders' materials, Montreal, Que., it is stated, have dissolved.

W. Girardin, fils, lumber merchant, St. Edwidge, Que., and L. Valerie Foucher have registered.

Geo. Moore & Son, general store and lumber, Lisgar Station, Que., it is stated, will sell their assets.

The sawmill of Mr. A. Beaumont, near St. Augustine, Que., was recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss in the neighborhood of $6,000.

The Canadian Dart Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $50,000 to build, construct and equip public and private works, to erect, hold, etc., manage and dispose of timber limits, saw-

mills, stone quarries, etc. The incorporators are: W. Dart, civil engineer; F. H. Jefferson, engineer, and W. H. Brunning, architect, all of Montreal, Que.

Lieut.-Governor Tweedie will open the convention of the Canadian Forestry Association which is to be held in the Legislative Buildings at Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 23-24. Two sessions will be held daily, one at 9.30 a.m. and one at 2 p.m.

The Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $6,000,000, to carry on the business of lumbering, etc. The incorporators are G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; L. Macfarlane and Chas. Pope, advocates, all of Montreal, Que.

The Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of $300,000. The incorporators are C. H. Fletcher, R. A. Ewing, R. H. Fletcher and Harold Bruce Fletcher, lumbermen, all of Sherbrooke, and J. W. Parker, lumberman, Portland, Maine.

Forty employees of A. E. Hamilton, St. John, N.B., have offered to work two weeks, and forty more one week, without wages, to aid in rebuilding his woodworking factory which was destroyed by fire recently. Mr. Hamilton has not decided whether to accept the offer or not, though his loss was heavy, but he will rebuild the factory.

The sample rolls of paper manufactured for Lord Northcliffe's publications at his mills in Newfoundland, were utilized in printing part of the edition of the London, Eng., "Evening News" on Jan. 27, and the test declared it in every way successful. The paper was tried under the strictest practical conditions, and pressroom experts declared that for all purposes of newspaper printing the paper from Grand Falls was as fine as any they had used in their experiences.

The annual business meeting of the Nicolet Falls Pulp & Lumber Company was held at Danville, Que. Satisfactory reports of the operations of the company for the past year were received. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: O. Vilandre, president; B. Quinn, vice-president; F. B. Chadsey, treasurer; O. Lamoureaux, secretary, with the following board of directors: F. N. McCrae, Sherbrooke; Philias Milette, Windsor Mills; J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille; E. W. Tobin, M.C., Bromptonville, and J. E. Lepine, St. George de Windsor.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., have under consideration a plan for the establishment of a new plant in northwestern Ontario. The only town which so far has been named as a probable location is Fort William. The new plant would manufacture entirely for the markets of the western provinces. The company already have a large warehouse at Fort William, and on account of their increasing business the present plant at Hull has during the last few years been taxed to its limit. It is planned to produce in the new factory matches, paper and fibre ware for the western market, and the Hull plant will then be better able to handle export trade.

A St. John, N.B., despatch states that Hon. Charles E. Oak, of the Miramichi Lumber Company, says that his company have at the present time more than 1,000 men working in the Miramichi lumber woods. They expect to cut about 26,000,000 feet, or 4,000,000 feet more than last year. He reports, however, that the recent soft weather has greatly hurt operations in the woods. Hon. Mr. Oak is considering an offer of the position of manager of the New Brunswick Railway Company's lands. The New Brunswick Railway Company owns 1,000,000 acres of lumber lands in York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, granted by the King Government as a railway subsidy in the early seventies.

Western Canada

The Bowman Sine Lumber Company, Limited, Herbert, Sask., have been burned out.

J. C. Graham Company, Limited, sash and door manufacturers, Winnipeg, Man., have increased their capital from $50,000 to $100,000.

Wm. Cooke & Sons, Limited, Crossfield, Alta., have recently bought about 30,000,000 feet of timber in a limit near Abbotsford, B.C., which they are preparing to operate.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Government are co-operating with the Dominion Forestry service in the matter of setting aside forest reserves, and an amendment to the Game Ordinance Act is under consideration setting apart the Dominion forest reserves, known as the Beaver Hills, the Pines, the Moose Mountain and the Porcupine Reserve as game refuges.

A prominent Japanese merchant, named Mr. Tenda, of San Francisco, while on a visit to Vancouver recently stated that he believed that the markets of Japan in the future would take great quantities of British Columbia timber and paper.

The Dominion Government is sending out Mr. Fred Axford, homestead inspector, to Fairford Mission, 200 miles north of Winnipeg, to arrange for homestead entries by settlers and to report upon a large area of Government timber land in that locality.

The North Star Lumber Company, whose property is located in the Crow's Nest Valley, are planning for the immediate construction of a large new sawmill. Mr. John Hanbury, of the company, recently made an inspection tour of their property with the object of arranging details in connection with this work.

The Alberta Government have refused to issue a permit to the Empire Supply Company, of Edmonton, contractors for the supply of ties and bridge timber on the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, to cut timber along the right of way for such purposes, and have threatened to impose a fine of $3 for every tree cut.

The Fraser River Mills, Fraser Mills, B.C., will appeal to the Department of the Interior in connection with Crown timber leases held by the company and affected by the projected construction of the Stave river dam by the Western Power Company. The company, in common with the E. H. Heaps Company, of Vancouver, and the Brunette sawmills of Sapperton, have been given notice to clear the timber off a portion of their leased lands near Stave lake by April 1st, 1911.

A deputation representing the British Columbia Loggers' Association is proposing to the Government the necessity for making several changes in methods of scaling and having easier examinations for donkey engineers. Another matter which will be urged is that any genuine logger be permitted to stake small tracts that were overlooked in his original staking. Many of these small tracts can be profitably logged in connection with adjoining claims where it would not be profitable to log them unless with larger claims.

Are you in the market for
Birch
There are 150,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better at one of our outside yards. Very fine stock, containing good percentage of red.

How are you fixed on
Maple
We can quote interesting figures on 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 Log Run Railroad.

We can make prompt shipment on
Hickory
Two cars 5-4Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this
Quartered White Oak
4 cars 4-4, 10 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and over, No. 1 and No 2
2 cars 4-4 Common Strips
4 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4 Common
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Common
3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-4 Common and Better, bone dry
2,000 feet 5-4, 12 inches and over.

You can't beat our figures on this
Cherry
1 car 4-4 Common and Better.

Get your order in early for this Common and Better
Ash
20,000 feet 4-4 to 5
8,000 feet 8-4 Common and Better
18,000 feet 10-4 Common and Better
5,000 feet 12-4 Common and Better

Here are some mighty good bargains in
Poplar
1 car 4-4 No 1 and No. 2
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No 1 Common
1 car 5-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 5-4 No 1 Common
2 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 4-4 Common
1 car 21 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Common and Better
1 car 4-4, 18 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 5-8 Clear Sap
4 cars 5 8 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-8 No. 2 Common
Soft Yellow Poplar, 225,000 feet 4-4 No 1 Common and Better-

Get prices on these
Poplar Wagon Boards
1 car 4-4, 8 to 12 inches
1 car 8 to 12 inches
7,000 feet 13 to 17 inches

What about
Walnut
2 cars 4-4 Log Run M C.O., very fine

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. **Philadelphia, Pa.**



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Herbert Smith, Manager

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Hanson's Woolen Mitts

Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of **The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt**

Nothing in the Market to equal them for Lumbermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP

TRADE Hanson MARK

My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own



JEFFREY Conveyers

are the best for handling

Logs, Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood, Refuse, etc.

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SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

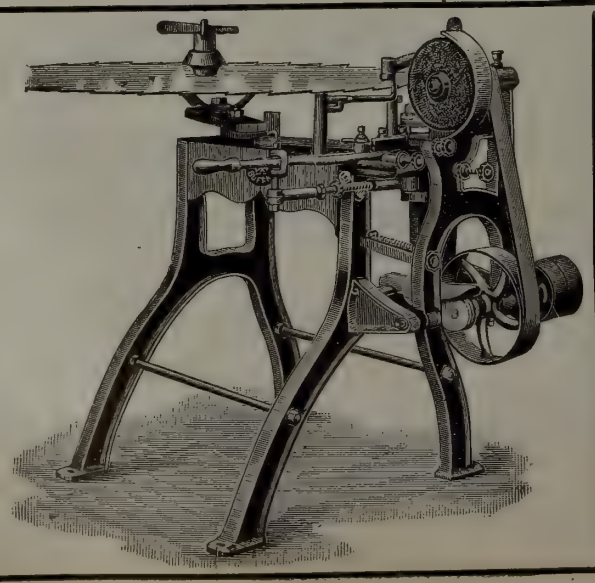
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Limited
446 Barton Street East
HAMILTON



as cannot now be readily estimated. With the delay already experienced, the volume of the winter's output of logs is already materially curtailed. Contractors in all parts of the country have already suffered severe losses and in many cases have taken out their crews. Portable mills have been compelled, in many cases, to suspend operations owing to the inability of the teams to get logs to the mill because of the lack of snow, and for the same reason much delay is caused in the moving of manufactured lumber from the mills to the railroad.

In some of the southern portions of New Brunswick there has been but one week this season when there was sufficient snow to make hauling possible on the logging roads. While at the head of the St. John, on the Restigouche, and in the northern sections generally, conditions have been somewhat better than this, there has been a great deal of unfavorable weather and the season, particularly during the past fortnight, has been an extremely difficult one for the loggers.

The attention of dealers and manufacturers is turning more than ever to the "English" deal trade. When business has settled down after the elections are at an end, it is confidently expected that changes will materialize, probably with rapidity, in the spruce deal trade as well as in other lines. That trade and business generally have been dull while the elections were pending was usual and natural, and that a change will now take place is to be expected.

The sentiment in regard to "English" spruce deals has been, particularly during the last few weeks, indicative of greater confidence. Greater firmness is consequently an accomplished fact, although no important increase or advance in prices has yet materialized. The gain has been slow and steady and it may now be safely said that the outlook for this line of goods is more promising than has been the case at any time during the past two or three years. It is expected that the poor prospects for the getting out of a cut of any importance at the portable mills will be apt to have an effect upon the local prices of "English" deals.

An enquirer would be quoted not less than $15.50 and probably as high as $16. on a specification of "English" spruce deals containing say. 50 per cent sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, balance elevens and wides, f.o.b. St. John. At present writing the available local stocks of "English" deals are fairly heavy. Five and one half to six millions of feet would cover the quantity.

Bad Weather in New Brunswick

The present unseasonable weather is playing havoc with the lumber industry of Nova Scotia, and the cut will only be about 60 per cent. of the estimate, according to the opinion of a well known lumberman. The cut for the province was estimated at over two hundred millions, but owing to the soft weather it is feared that only about one hundred millions will reach the market. The loss to the province will be nearly two millions and the direct loss to the operators will be nearly a million. Even if cold weather sets in now the loss cannot be made up, as the cut so far this season is not up to the average. This is due to the fact that owing to the lack of frost the men have only been able to cut on high dry ground, work on the low land having to be abandoned.

Operators who have mills in the woods will not fare so badly as those who have long hauls, as they can twitch their logs a short way and convert them into lumber, while those who have long hauls to the rivers will have to wait for frost and snow. A large number of lumbermen have contracted to deliver their stock at the railway station during January and February, and many have already broken their contracts and stand to lose heavily. Fearing a scarcity, the English and American importers have already advanced prices, and if the present weather continues much longer the men who are fortunate enough to have a supply on hand are sure to make up for the low prices of the past few years.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, in their finincial statement recently presented, show a net cash surplus of $387,722.73. Their cash assets total $576,184.59, and their contingent assets amount to $982,834.59, making the total assets $1,559,019.18. The amount of insurance in force at present is $13,807,933.82, the premiums upon which amount to $327,611.53. During 1909 the losses amounted to $82,760.03, and dividends to policyholders amounted to $110,036.44. The gain in the net cash surplus for 1909 was $83,634.41. From 1895 to 1909 inclusive, the total losses paid to policyholders amount to $600,457.24, and the total dividends paid to policyholders amount to $505,383.05. The company is now paying dividends to policyholders on terminating policies at the rate of 40 per cent.

At the recent annual meeting of the British Columbia Loggers' Association the following officers were elected: President, C. A. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, D. J. O'Brien; Executive Council, Messrs. Kiltz, J. O'Brien, Magneson, Dempsey, Wilcox, D. A. Smith, Black, Patterson Buck and Norton. The following were elected members of the association: Messrs. Harland, Joliffe, Parks, J. B. Dugan, C. B. Dugan and H. D. Blackford.

Keystone Gang Bolter

Durable
Compact



Reliable
Accurate

Gang Bolter

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath, Pickets, Kindling, Wood Bolts

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day.

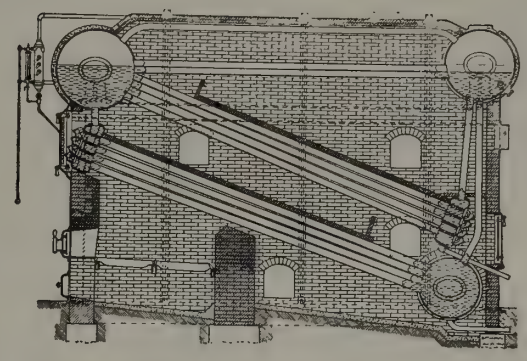
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Combined Bolter and Lath Mill, Circular Saw Tables, Pole Road Tram Car, Picket Header

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

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Robb Water Tube Boiler



Straight tubes. Perfect water circulation. Dry or superheated steam. Half the usual number of handholes.

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Traders Bank Building, Toronto, William McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
Calgary Block, Calgary, J. F. Porter, Manager

We are in the market

for all the "For Sales" of every kind that you have, and we can sell them all for you.

Do you want to Sell some Lumber?
Do you want to Sell some Machinery?
Do you want to Sell a Business Opportunity?
Do you want an Employee?

If you have nothing for sale you MUST want something.

A small advertisement in our "WANTED AND FOR SALE" DEPARTMENT will do the trick.

A trial will convince you.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

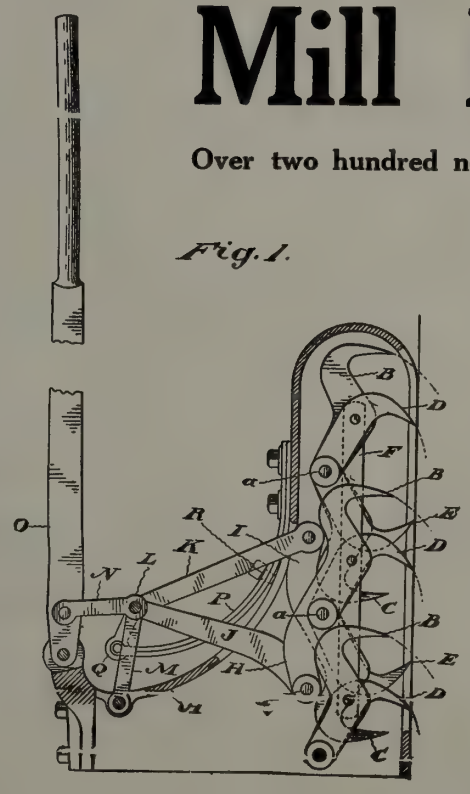
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Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

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Penetanguishene, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00	48 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	58 00	60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00	65 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00	54 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	38 00	40 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	44 00	48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
8 common and dressing	26 00	27 00
10 com & dr's g	29 00	31 0
1 x 12 com & dr's g	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 box & common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	23 00	25 co
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00	18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	13 00
1½ inch flooring	25 00	27 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00	15 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		35 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 95
10x20		37 45
6x18, 8x18		37 95
6x20, 8x20		38 95
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 00
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 3 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 20
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"		4 05
Red pine, c & c f 1"		30 00
" " 1½"		31 00
" " 2"		32 00
Red Pine, common 18 00		22 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1&2"	32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better. 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	55 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	57 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	60 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
White wood	
4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	47 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	48 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 co
6/4 No. 1 com	51 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	52 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00	18 00

Pine Shingles	
XXXX, 18"	3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75 3 50
XX	1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18'	4 15 4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00 3 25
18", XX	1 50 1 75
Stand'd R'y ties 6"	0 45 0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00 50 00
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20 co 25
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00 14 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 " " "	1 60 3 co
35 " " "	2 50 4 00
40 " 7" "	4 25 4 75
45 " " "	5 25 6 25
50 " " "	8 50 10 50
55 " " "	11 00 13 50
60 " " "	16 50

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00 19 00
Oddments	" 15 00 16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00 16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	1

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	23 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	21 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	25 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	23 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 0/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls. 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft. 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls. 12 00 13 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	45 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	52 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	55 00	60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	40 00	42 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	41 00	43 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips	18 00	20 00
1½" to 2"	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	16 00	19 00
2"	19 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	14 50	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	28 00
O. culls red and white Pine	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	15 00	18 50
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 00	3 25
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
2" Lath	2 00	2 50

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	15 50	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50	21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	23 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$23 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	23 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	25 00
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	23 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	22 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	42 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	36 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft and up	21 50	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅜" Spruce laths	4 35	4 50
1½" " "	3 75	3 80

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 50	$3 70
Clears	3 00	3 25
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

You'll Never Forget to Say

"Same"

when you once buy our



Spruce, Pine Shingles and Lath

WE CATER TO PEOPLE WHO KNOW

Trade builders every one of these articles.

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Made from the best stock grown — by the best machinery known—grades are tip-top — You'll like it sure-pop.

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Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

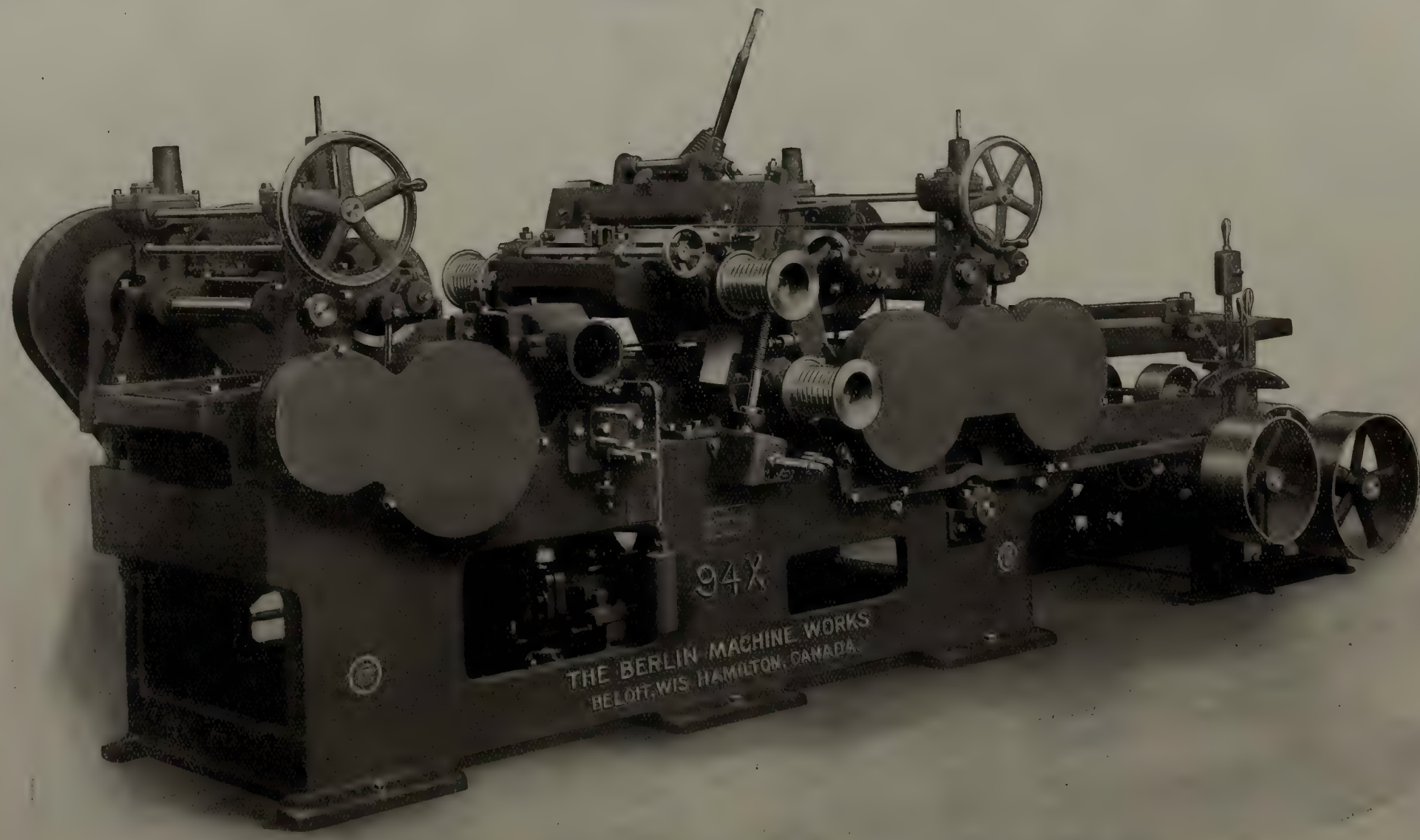
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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

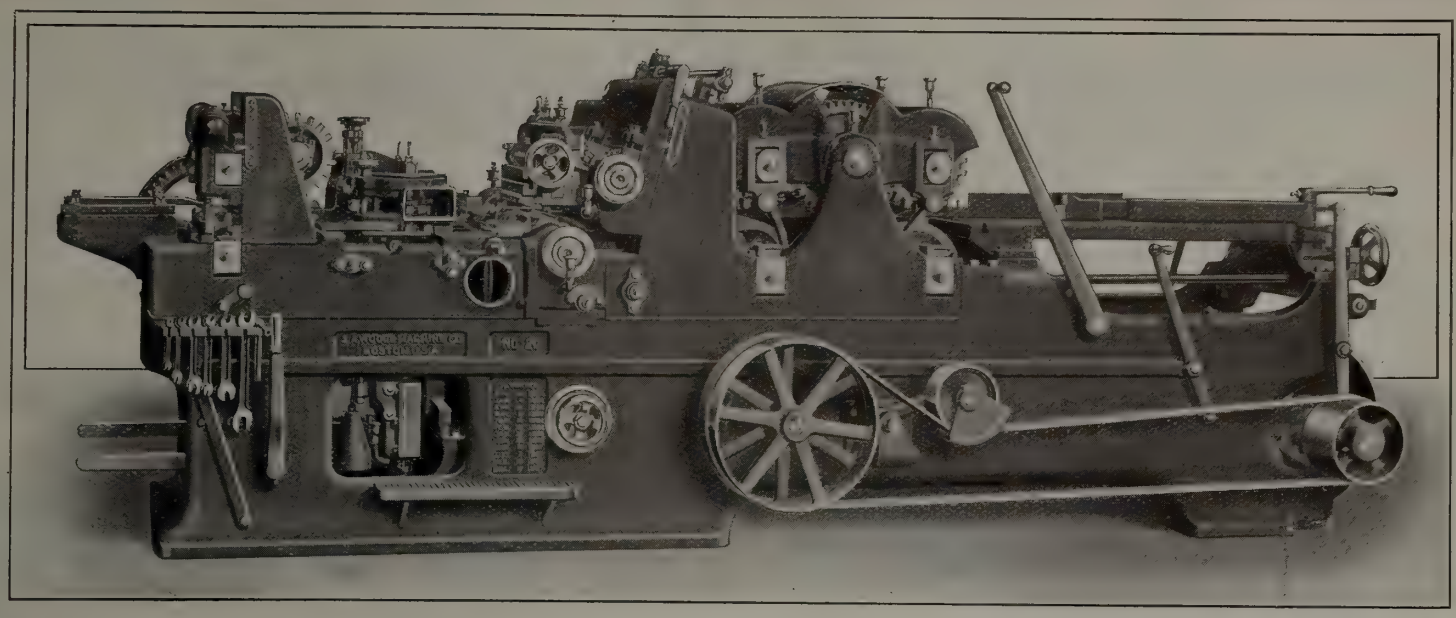
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A High Speed Machine of Great Capacity

Equipped with special features which provide for a faster feed than the ordinary and a higher standard of quality

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For Cabinet and Furniture Factories this Planer is Unexcelled

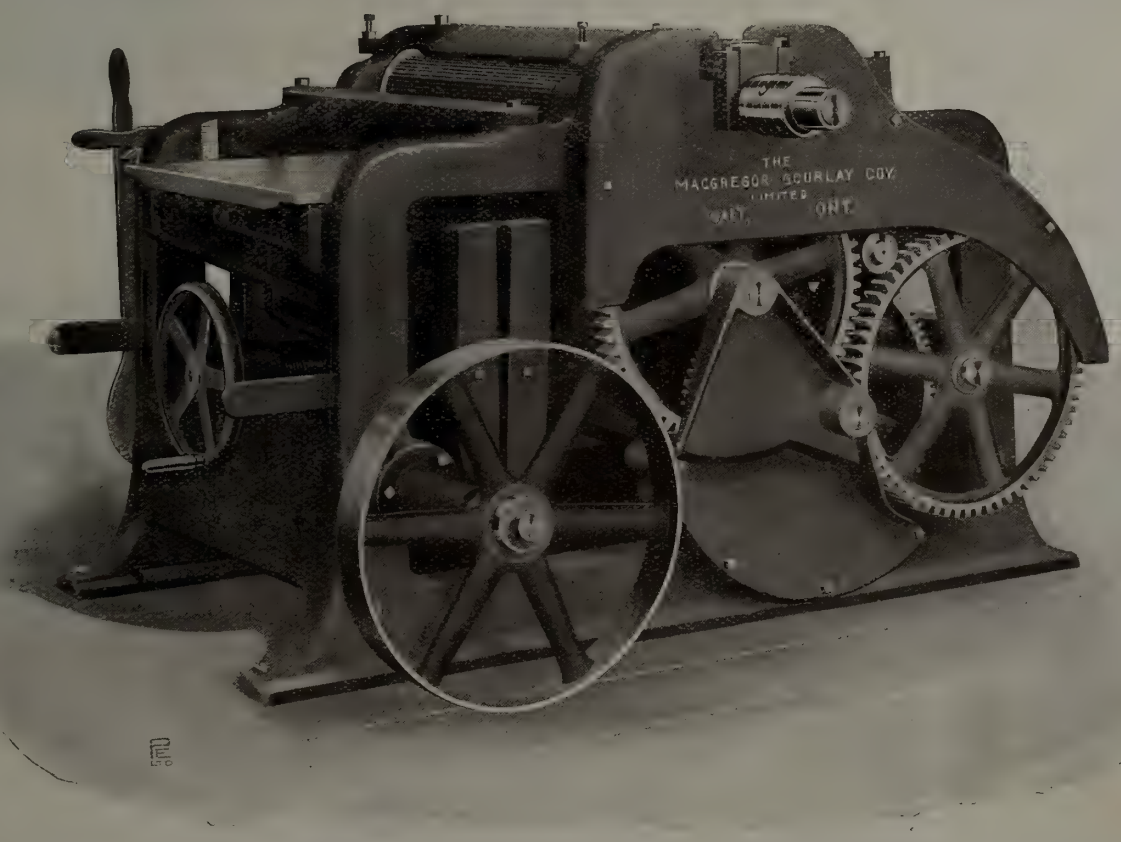
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Table on Incline Slides

No Gears Running on Studs

Heavy Cored Frame



Planes 1/16 in. to 7 in. thick

Made in 24 in., 30 in., 36 in. and 48 in. widths

Long Self-Oiling Bearings

Convenient to Operate

XZ Heavy Planer and Smoother

THE MacGREGOR, GOURLAY CO., LIMITED - Galt, Ont.

We also build a very large Line of Metal-Working Machine Tools



DISSTON CROSSCUT SAWS

Will run easier, cut faster and last longer than any other crosscut saw manufactured

They are made by a special process in our own works.

In every department of manufacture, the highest order of skill is employed.

Practically every improvement or betterment of saws that has been adopted during the last half century, had its origin in the Disston establishment.

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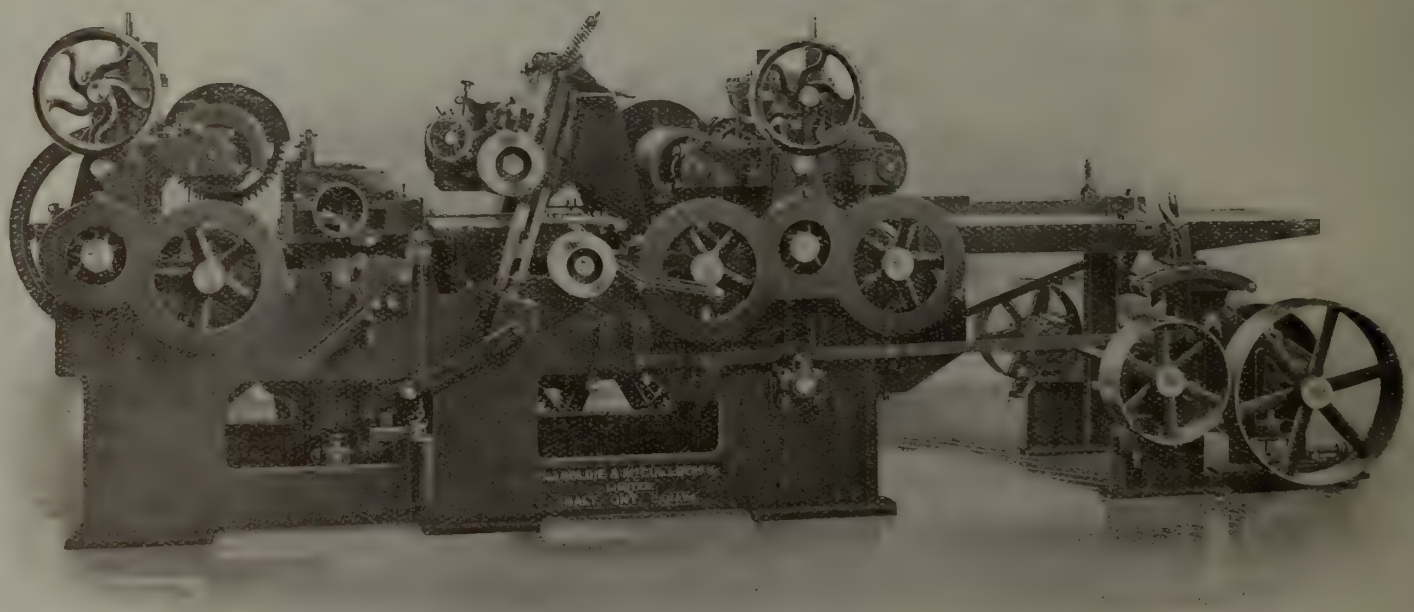
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No. 11 Heavy Flooring Planer and Matcher

Designed for Fast High Grade Work in Hard or Soft Wood



There is no better Hardwood Flooring Planer than our No. 11 on the market.
Ask for Catalog giving complete Detail and large illustrations.

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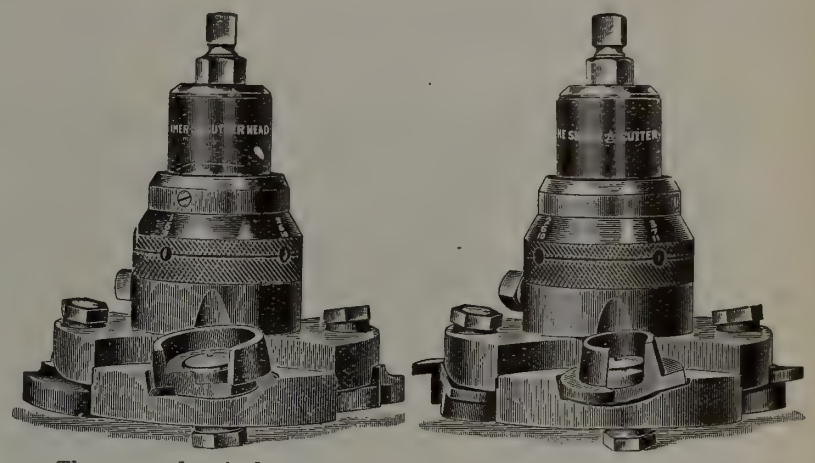
Planing Mill Activity

means profit to you. Idle machines spell L-O-S-S. The wheels have to go round and round in order to earn dividends on your investment. We understand your requirements and are organized to meet them.

Shimer Cutter Heads

keep the machines going by doing away with the tedious and costly filing to shape at each sharpening of the cutters, also the adjusting of the cutters by the old slow process when changing from one kind of wood to another. This, and more, the make-ready built into Shimer Cutter Head takes care of.

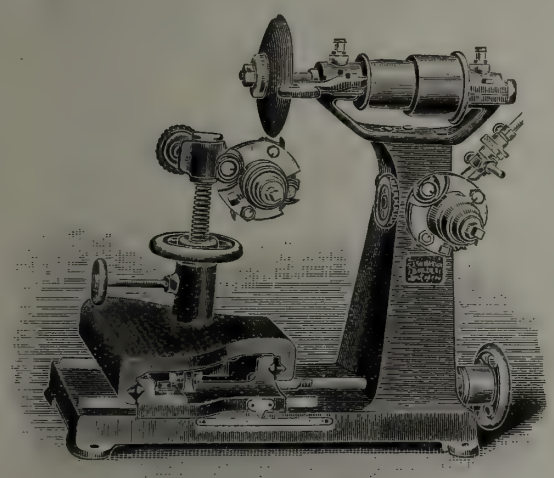
May we send you full particulars and prices of these tools? You will find much to interest you.



These popular tools are the "Best of All" Shimer Cutter Heads, the Bits of which are held securely within conical duplex bit seats. The "vise like" grip of our fixed bolt and nut assures rigidity and strength for all emergencies, in the working of every kind and variety of cross-grained and knotty lumber.

Price with	4	bits to each head, the set, as cuts above,			$40.95
	6	"	"	"	49.27
	8	"	"	"	57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅜ at $1.05 each and Bits for 2" thick plank at $1.33 each.



Bit Grinding Machines

For sharpening Bits tempered too hard to file, and to lighten and hasten the work in the filing room, we make two styles of Grinding Machines.

No. 1 is a strong and complete machine with every needed adjustment. Price, net, with countershaft, f. o. b. Milton, Pa., $104.00.

No. 2 machine is lighter, yet sufficiently strong to meet the average need. Price, complete, $45.50 net, f. o. b. Milton, Pa.

Our Bedee Knives

recommended by users as the best thin steel knives on the market, can be furnished in any length or thickness on short notice. Write us about your requirements.

Expanding Dado Heads

These tools are arranged with Circular Bits and saw spurs for edging up the square shoulder of the groove when cutting across the grain of the wood. The Bits will expand to nearly double the thickness of the narrowest groove they make, and with wider or thicker Circular Bits their range of expansion is readily increased up to 2" or more. We make them to fit any saw mandrel, long or short. Price, complete, 8" diameter or less, net, $21.45.

Our Beading Machine

with milled bits applies to any four-sided cylinder. It is carefully made to fit into the slot of the head side and fastens firmly the knife and attachment with a single bolt.

Price (2) Attachments with Bits complete, net	$5.20
Extra Bits, each	1.30

The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

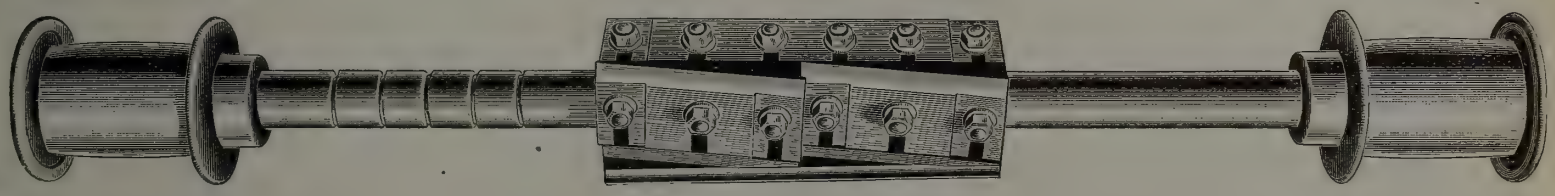
Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, $9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾" deep or less, net each, $2.08.

Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business, when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders or Friezers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mould to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

The Shimer Shear Cutting Cylinder



Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Send for further information, and let us quote you prices. With your inquiry give us the length and diameter of your cylinder, stating whether you use one or two drive pulleys.

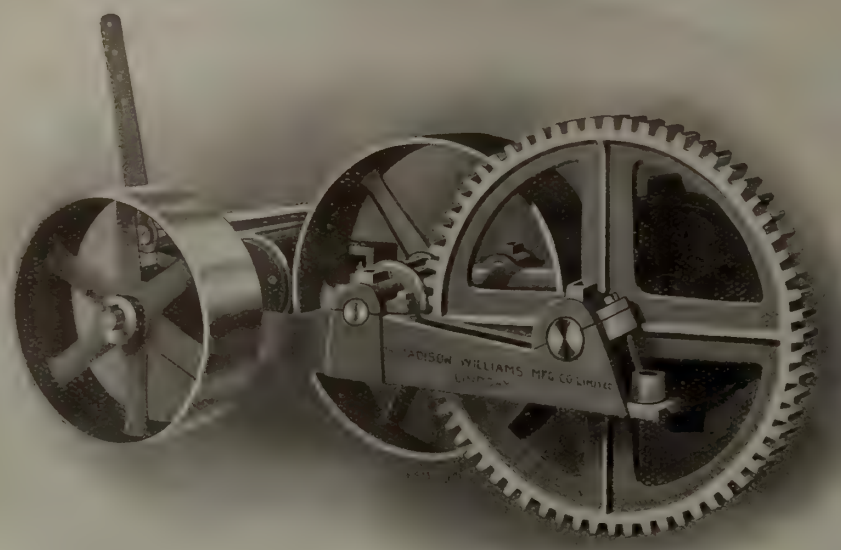
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons Galt, Ontario, Can.

Branch of Milton, Pa.

Our Log Jack is a Great Favorite



This cut represents our

No. 3 Log Jack

gear and friction driven. It is designed to handle with despatch either heavy or light logs.

This machine is well planned and will do all we claim for it.

STRONG DURABLE COMPACT

Write for our literature

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Lindsay, - Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

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Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Results Are What Count



The uppermost leg of this jib has a spring connection to the tower that reduces shocks.

All strains due to skidding are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented geared jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom.

This machine is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up ready for business in the shortest possible time will get the best results. The latest Russel machine has some distinct improvements that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves, they are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading.



RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Our
New Triple Drum Sander

is fully advertised in our

New Sander Catalog No. 82

which every Sander user is invited to write for.

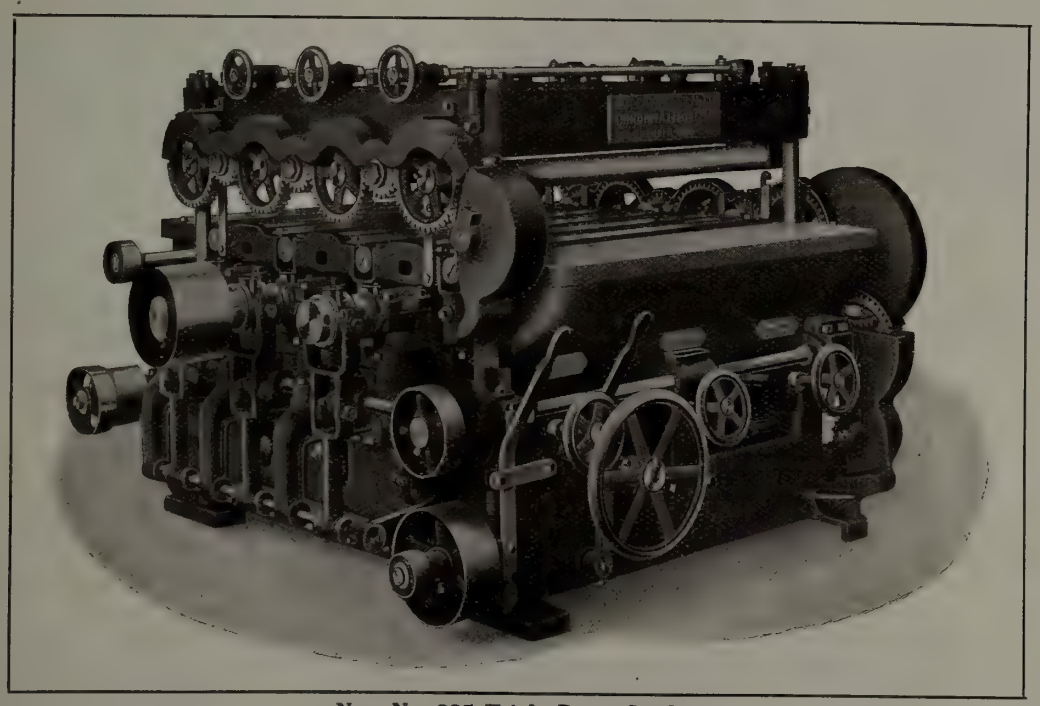
Our No. 225

has the Automatic Take-Up Drum and the power hoist to the bed frame, giving easy access to the drums.

Our Machine

has every improvement (and a few more) that is found on any other 3-drum sander.

Write for Catalog To-day



New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander.

465-485 W. Front St.

J. A. Fay & Egan Company

Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

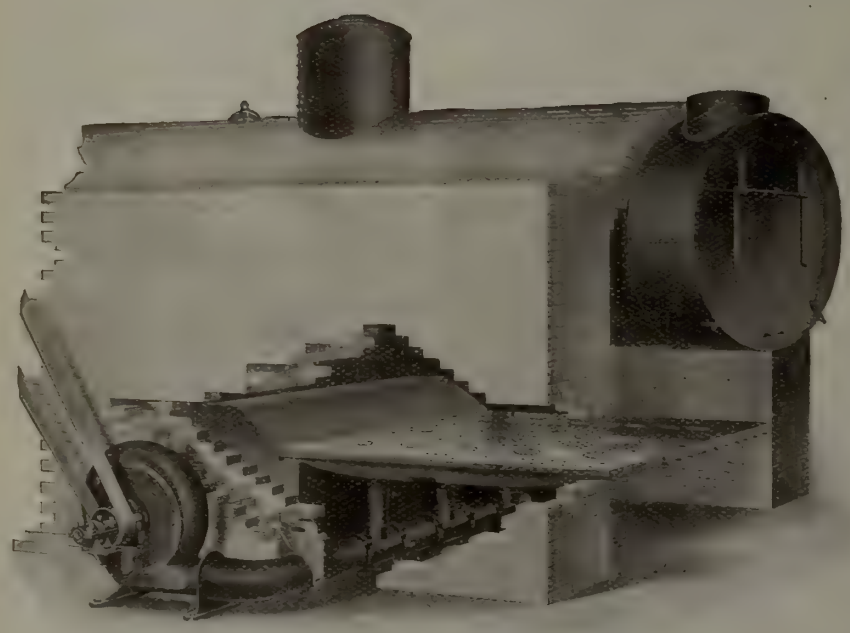
Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Are Your Boilers Overloaded?

If so, your cut is not what it should be

What Disposition are You Making of Your Sawdust, etc.?

Why don't you run your mill with it?



Are You Burning Your Slabs, etc.?

Why not sell them instead?

The old reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate increases the efficiency of a boiler 25% to 50%; gives as good or better results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood; saves labor in firing; and is practically indestructible.

Sold on Approval. Thirty days' trial given. We pay the freight both ways, if rejected.

Adapted for either sawdust or slabs, for plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and for any number of boilers, from one up.

No change in construction required.

Easy to install.

Can be fired on when the boiler is idle.

We will submit a proposal upon receipt of the following data:

How many boilers have you?

Have you furnaces or ovens?

What are the width aud length of your grate surface or surfaces?

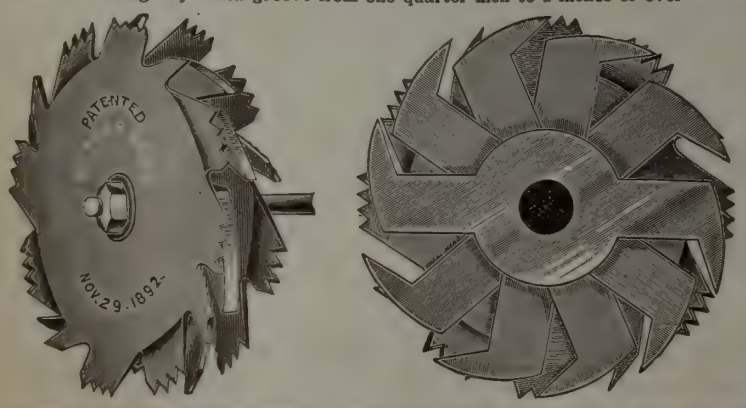
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

(Please Mention this Publication.)

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

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SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

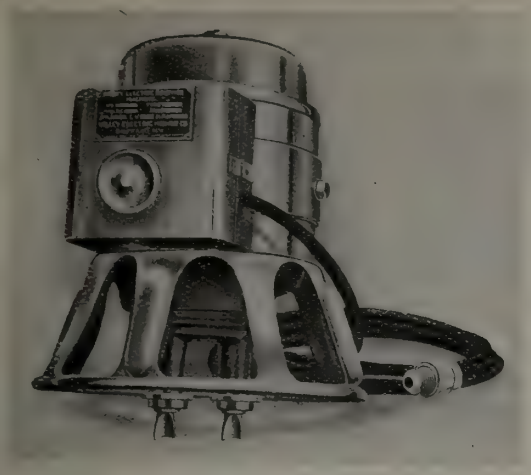
ESTABLISHED 1892.

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Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.



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"The Kelley Router"

Electrically-driven and operated on the bench by hand

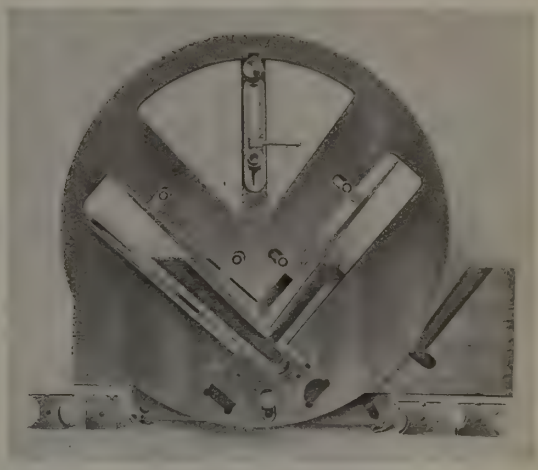
Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

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Kelley Electric Machine Co.

36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



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BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son

St. George, Ontario

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This Means Money for You

The **Wanted and For Sale Department** of this paper is a market where you can buy or sell lumber, timber limits, mill properties and second-hand machinery. We are constantly hearing of important deals effected through an advertisement in this department.

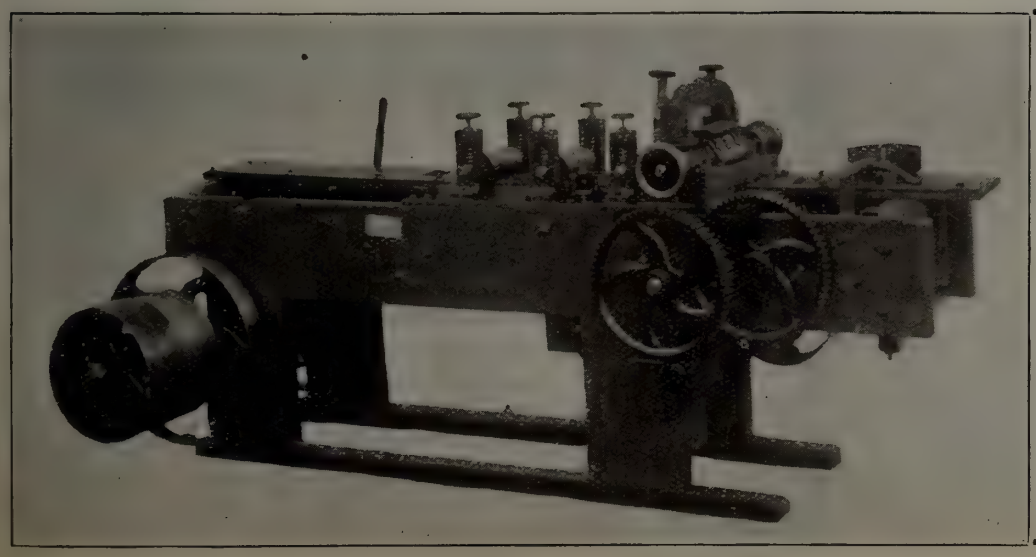
YOU

should be in this market with the rest of the wide-awake people.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada

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Eclipse Clapboard Planer

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST Coaticook, Que.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

THERE is no machine that is more profitable around your plant than a first-class freight elevator. It makes space in the upper floors just as valuable as space on the ground floor, and solves the perplexing problems, which constantly arise, where there is no elevator installed.

We manufacture freight elevators of every description and of all capacities, and we guarantee our elevators to be better than anything on the Canadian market.

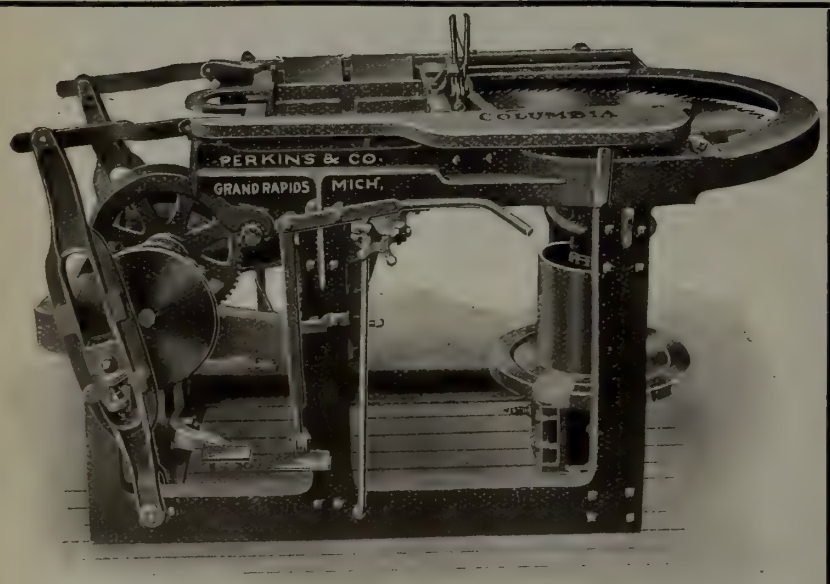
We are an independent Company and sell our elevators at independent prices, and this accounts for our rapidly increasing business and pleased customers.

If you have not room enough in your factory for an elevator, ask us to submit plans for placing one on the outside of the building.

The Parkin Elevator Co., Ltd.

Head Office: Hespeler

Offices in all the leading Canadian Cities



Do You Want More Shingles

from the same stock than you are now getting? If so, you want a

Columbia Shingle Machine

For the Columbia will produce more and better shingles from the same stock than any similar machine, not only that, but it will produce them quicker and more economically too.

Until you've made shingles on a COLUMBIA, you don't know what true shingle producing economy really is.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Winnipeg, Man., St. Paul, Minn. and Vancouver, B. C. Agents.



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.
It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.
Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.
This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

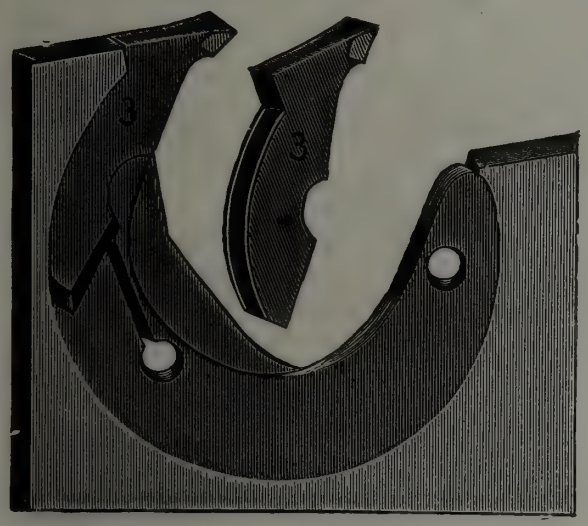
Duluth, Minn. C-103

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the Simond's Process in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

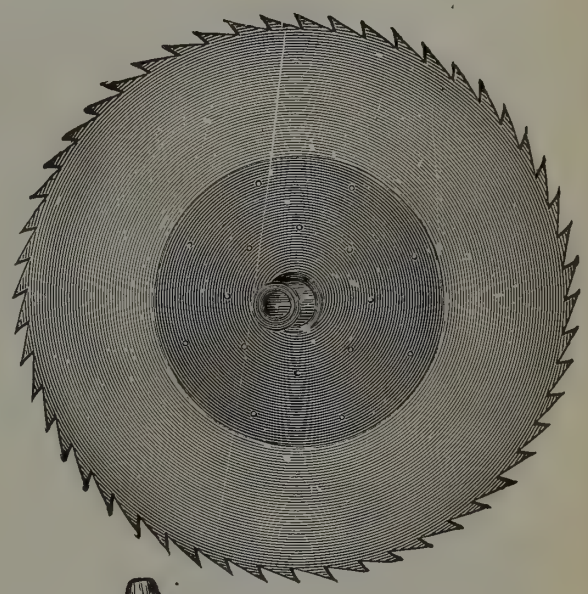
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

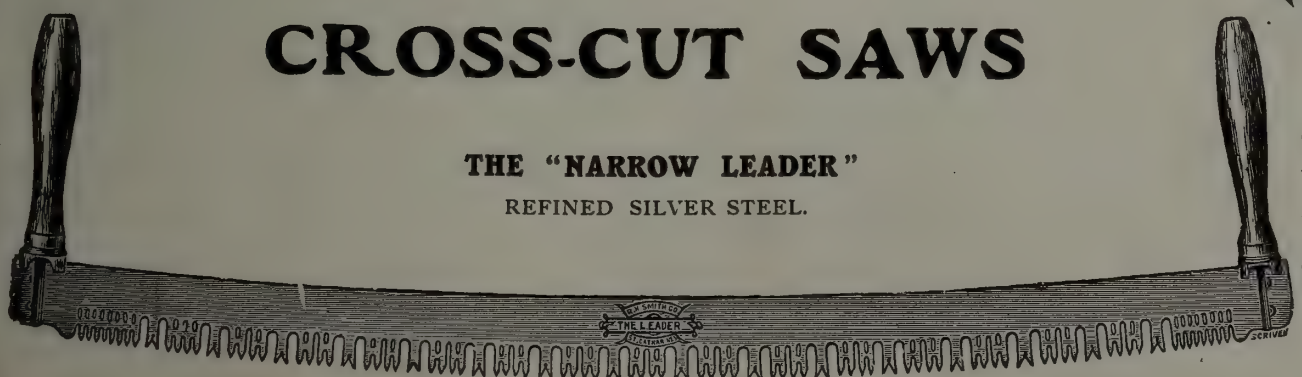
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

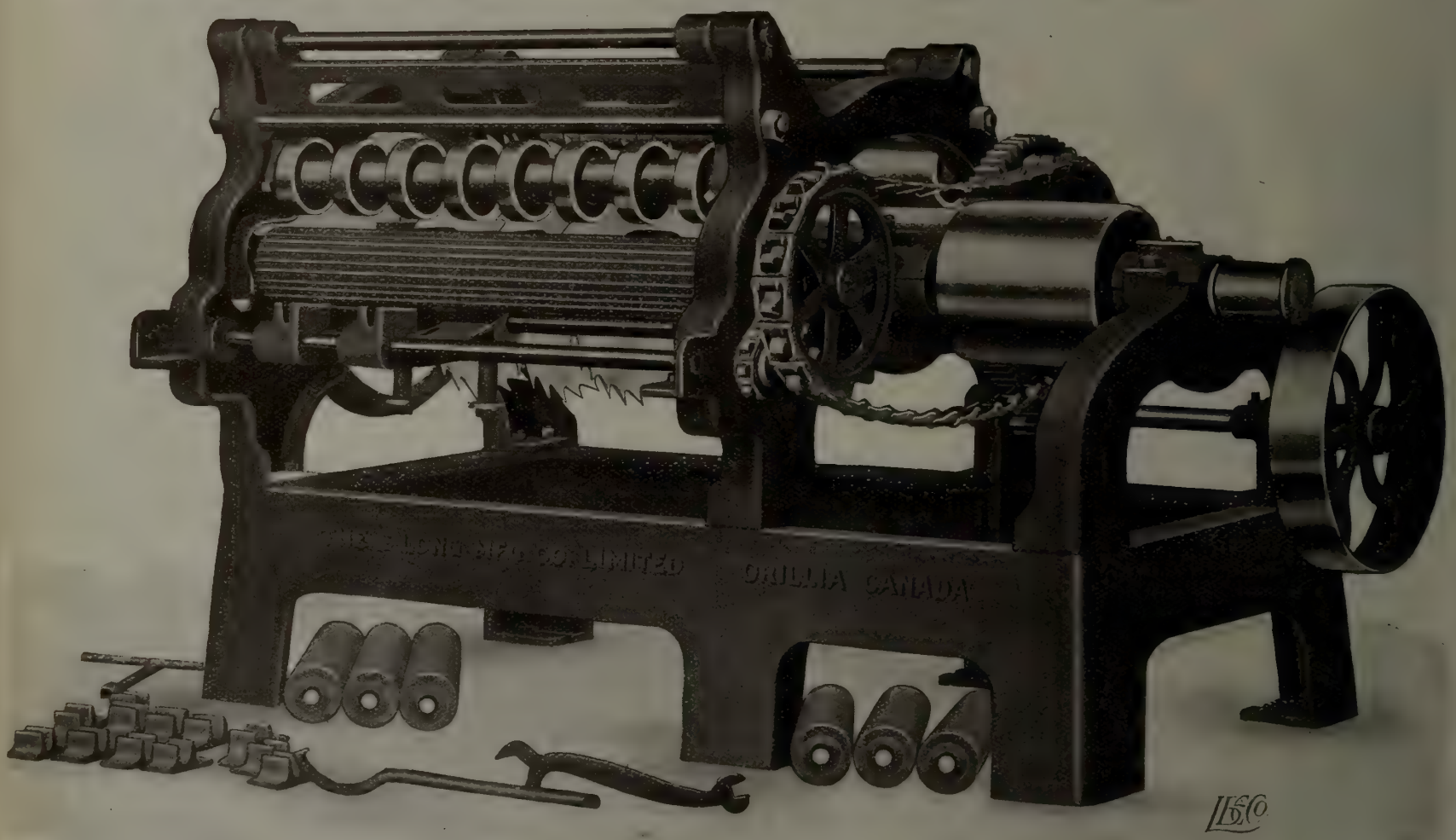
The Highest Development of the present day.

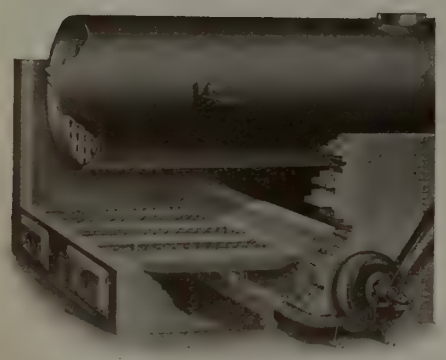
LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.

EDGERS

We build this style edger 36″, 42″ and 48″ between frames and with divided pressure rollers in front and rear if so required. Prices and full specifications on application. : : : : : :





Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal. The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces for this grate. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel used.

We will ship our **Hot Blast Grates** to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.

Catalogues sent and full information cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

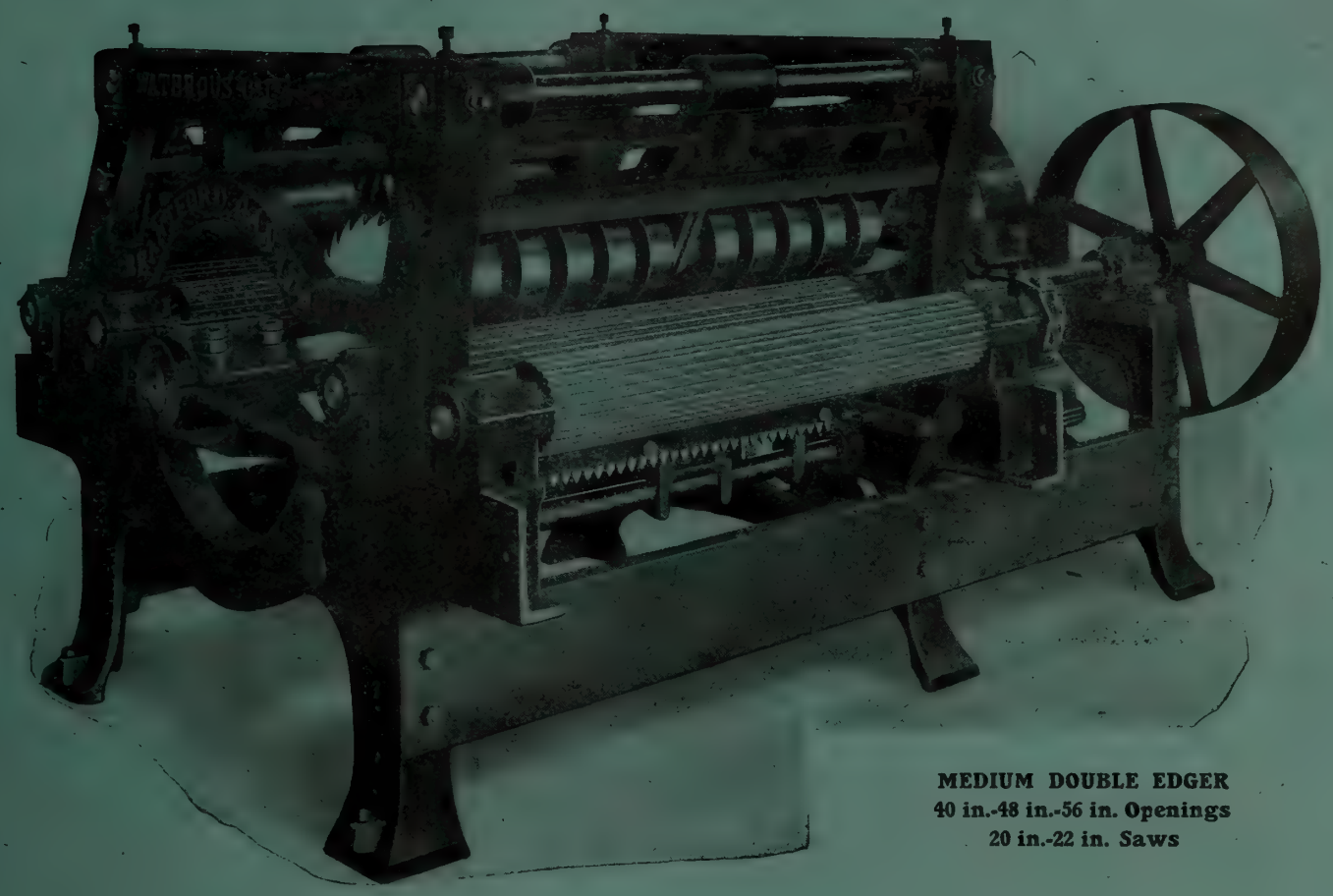
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Province of Quebec — **Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.**

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MEDIUM DOUBLE EDGER
40 in.-48 in.-56 in. Openings
20 in.-22 in. Saws

You wouldn't file a saw with a manicure set—neither would you use a hand machine to edge 8 in. and 10 in. Cants.

If you are running light stock on a heavy edger, half your machine is idling—you are wasting floor space and you are not getting full returns for your investment. On the other hand, if your machine is too light for your work—you are forced to crowd it—your saws will heat and bind and your lumber will be snaky and uneven—you suffer in both cases.



LIGHT DOUBLE EDGER
18 in. Saws-30 in. Opening

We have had 60 years experience as Canadian Saw Mill Mill Builders. We manufacture a complete line of Edgers—hand, light, medium and heavy style—varying in size from 30 in. to 96 in. opening. No matter what stock you are handling, we have the Edgers—in style and size—most suitable for your work.

Our Bulletins on request.

WRITE US AND LET US ADVISE YOU

Waterous Engine Works Co.

Limited

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Winnipeg, Man.

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AGENCY :
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BY LUMBERMEN

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we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you, how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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REDUCED RATES



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Manufacturers - West Toronto



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies MONTREAL



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AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, March 1, 1910 No. 5

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

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your decision after full investigation will be correct and satisfactory to us.

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Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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40% of the premium now paid back to Policy Holders.

The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

For Exposed Situations, Laundries, etc. use

Balata (McLAREN'S D.K BALATA NONE BETTER) **Belting**

Every Belt Guaranteed.
Made endless to order in Two Days in our own factory.
Mill Supplies of every description.

D. K. McLaren, Limited

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Lumbermen's and Contractors' Supplies

Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

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DICK'S BALATA

BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR STRENGTH UNIFORMITY RELIABILITY ENDURANCE



TEST IT
TRY IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



WILL YOU send us a specification of your

BELTING requirements.

HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH

TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

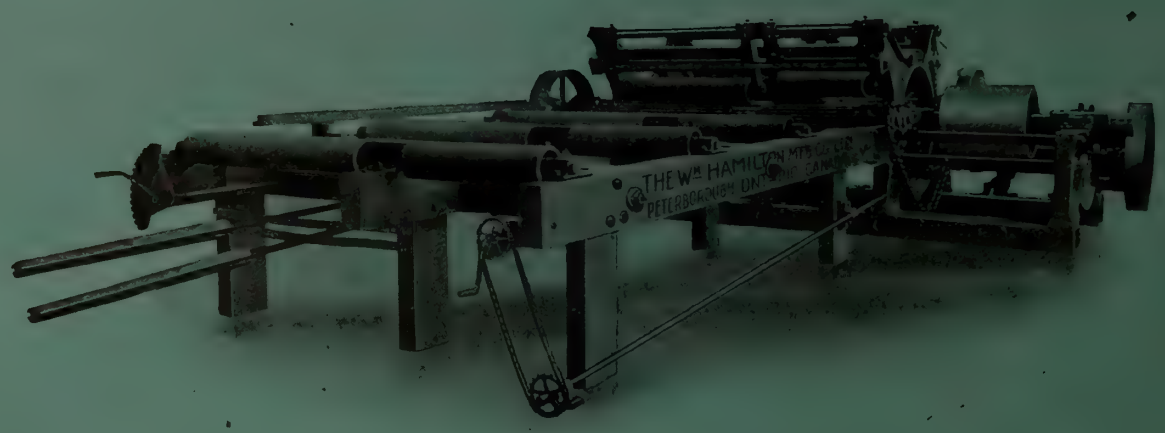
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WILLIAM HAMILTON Co LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO



Combination Gang Edger

On this machine you can put cants up to 8 inches thick through a cluster of saws and do your edging at the same time.

It is also largely used for making flooring from small cants.

It helps you solve the small log problem.

On one side there is a battery of as many fixed saws as required, and the other side is arranged as an edger with movable and stationery saws.

Both the feed and press rolls are divided and the feed rolls on gang side can be run at any speed independently of speed of edger rolls.

There are two driven fluted feed rolls in front and two in rear of saws.

The top press roll behind saws is driven and is equipped with safety device so that lumber cannot fly back.

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B. C. Agents: A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

PETERBORO SAW MILLS

RED and WHITE PINE



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Red Pine for Prompt Shipment

We have on hand a large stock in all the standard lengths and sizes and can fill your requirements with despatch.

Everything you get from us will be found properly manufactured and graded and well seasoned, Our timber and milling facilities are such that we can give you absolutely satisfactory service always.

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Cache Bay - - Ontario

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths

You Can't Make a Mistake

when you order your building supplies from us. Experience and careful supervision is behind all our products. We manufacture the best

Shingles, Sash, Doors and Frames, Mouldings, Turned Goods, Box Shooking, Cratings, Casing, etc.

We can also quote you some close prices on rough or dressed lumber in Maple, Ash, Birch. Elm, Hemlock, Basswood, Pine and Cedar.

If you are interested in Hardwood Flooring we have some good news for you.

John Carew, Lindsay, Ontario

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles** Limited

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Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

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Penetanguishene, Ont.

Norway and White Pine

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF

1x4 to 9 Common Sidings. Also 2x4 and 6 10-16 ft. Norway

You may want this resawed and dressed. We can do it.

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE FOR PRICES

DRY PINE SLABS AND BUNDLED EDGINGS

Saw Mills, Planing Mill, Woodenware Factory, Box Factory: Penetanguishene, Can.
Box Factory: Foot of Parliament Street, Toronto, Canada

J. B. MILLER, PRESIDENT W. B. TINDALL, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The
Parry Sound Lumber Co.
Limited

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Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

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Cedar Telegraph Poles, etc.

Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

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SPRUCE - LATH - SHINGLES

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Wholesale Lumber

Spruce, Hemlock and Birch
1¼ in. Spruce Lath

Cedar Shingles - R. R. Ties
8 ft. and 9 ft. Cedar Fence Posts
Tamarack and Birch Cord Wood

Dressed Lumber a Specialty

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MANSEAU, QUE.
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SUCCESSORS TO **Campbell & Carman**

XXX B.C. Shingles, Pine
Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

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WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

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Always on Hand

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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Rail or Lake Shipment
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Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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that can be obtained anywhere

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Contractors for Railway Supplies
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HEMLOCK
CEDAR
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ASH
BASSWOOD

TIMBER — POLES — POSTS

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We Handle
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Rough and Dressed

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Wholesale and Retail
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OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

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British Columbia Timber
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It is soft and almost as light in weight as White Pine.
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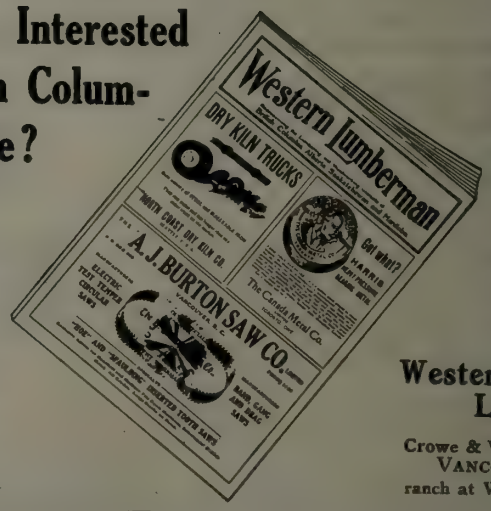
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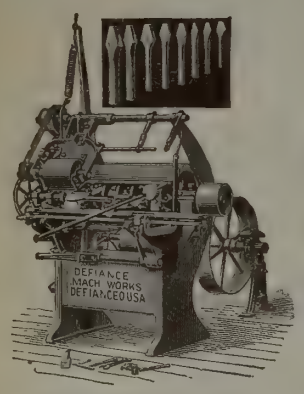
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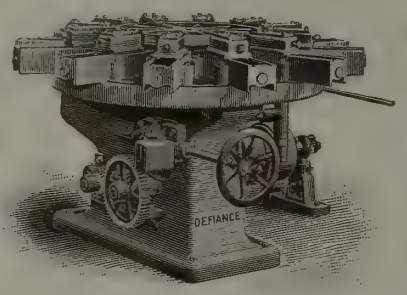
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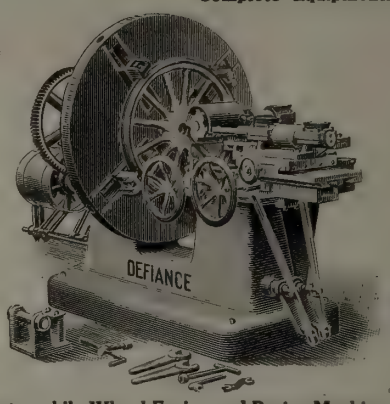


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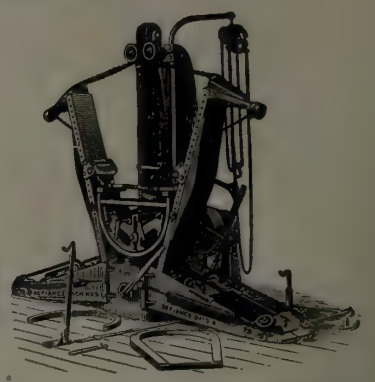


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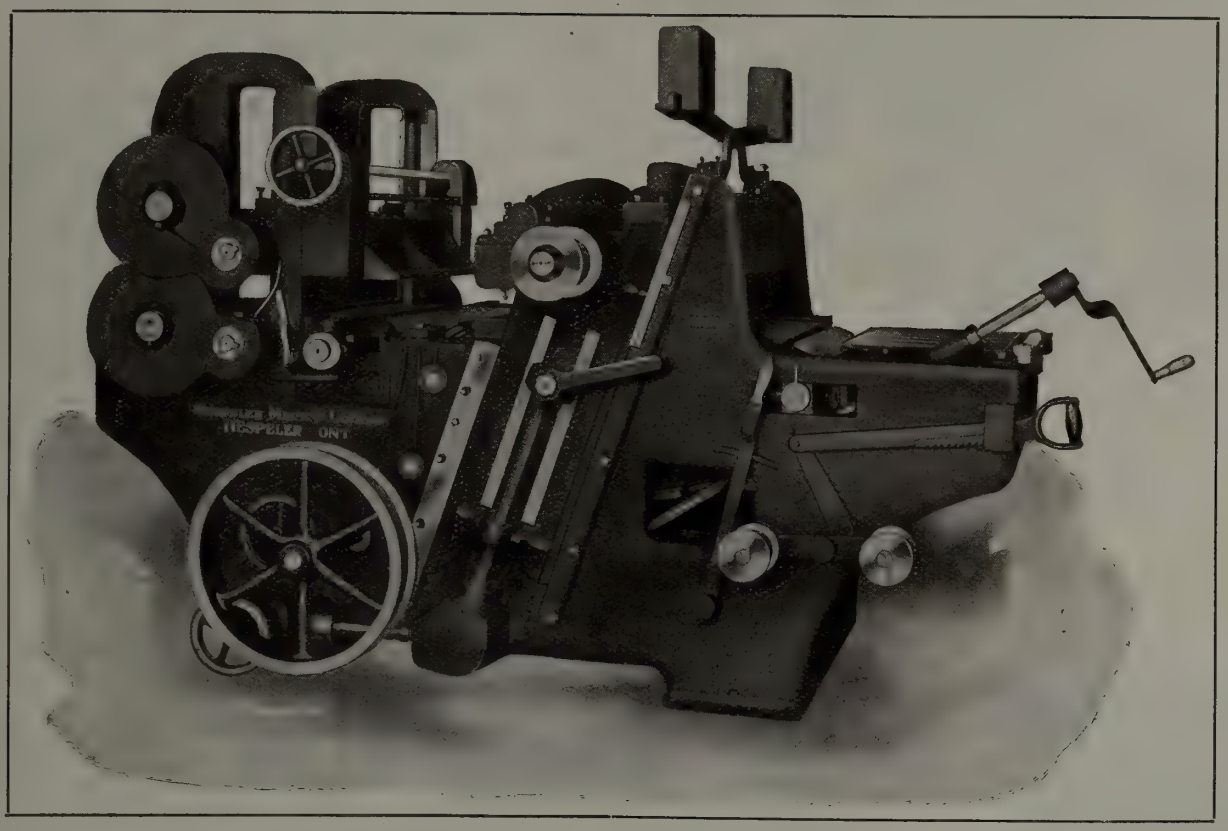
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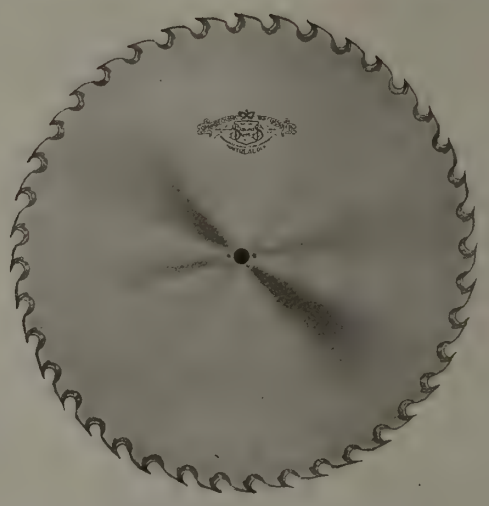
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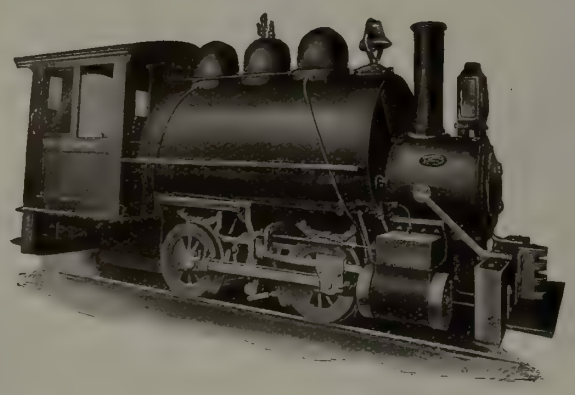
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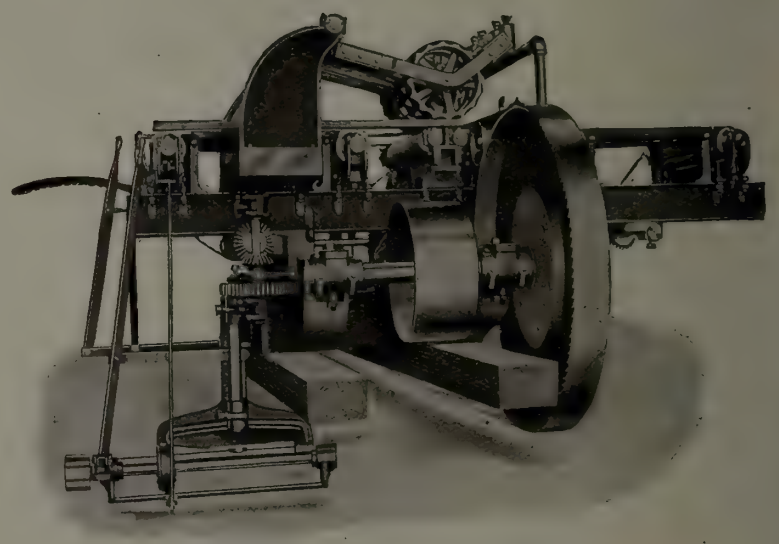
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, March, 1, 1910 No. 5

Maximum Tariff—Canada's Position

As March 31st—the date for the imposition of the maximum tariff by the United States—draws nearer, the position of Canada in connection with the situation becomes more interesting. The stand taken by the United States is not one which will please Canadians until it has been definitely proved that it is not hostile to Canadian interests. Upon its face the attitude of the United States is neighborly enough, but it is open to two interpretations, and the proper position for Canadians to assume is one of dignified indifference.

President Taft's secretary has addressed a note to the British Ambassador at Washington expressing the desire of the United States to take up negotiations for an adjustment of tariff relations with Canada. It is to be presumed therefore, that the Canadian Government will soon have the matter before it. The note as reported by the press has been variously construed. It is considered in some quarters to be a neighborly notification of a desire to open negotiations. In other quarters it is subjected to suspicion and declared to be in the nature of a dictatorial order for Canada to show cause why she should not be subjected to the maximum tariff. It does not make a great deal of difference, however, what interpretation is placed upon the note. Canada's position is a passive one. Canadians have only to sit tight until the United States show their intentions. It would be lacking in dignity on Canada's part and a dangerous bit of policy also to do anything but afford to the United States a courteous and fearless treatment. The situation is purely one of the United States' own making and they must be the ones to find the solution, with the aid of whatever assistance Canada can reasonably give. If they see fit to penalize Canada for what they man consider to be "undue discrimination," Canada's time for action will have come.

Considering the trade situation as a whole, there is nothing for Canadians to be seriously concerned about in regard to the tariff. Canada is a pretty good customer for the United States, and that country will think long before opening tariff hostilities with us. During the nine months ending with December 31st, Canada imported from the United States, goods to the value of $161,012,916, and during the same period the United States bought from Canada goods to the value of $86,348,264. The balance of trade was in favor of the United States during those nine months, to the tune of $74,664,652, or nearly as much as the total purchases of the United States from Canada. This balance must have gone into the United States in the form of coin, or credit upon which interest is to be paid, and the United States will certainly hesitate before interfering with such a source of wealth. As a nation of buyers, moreover, Canada is growing rapidly, and the United States, which is above all things, a nation of sellers, will be quick to realize the importance of encouraging a good customer.

If the United States imposes a maximum tariff against Canada it is their own concern. Canada has a long and strong tariff arm, and can strike a strong blow whenever necessary. Germany has found this out of late, and has cried "peace" after a decade of fruitless struggle. The United States is a big country, but Canada is a country of self-reliant independent people, who will stand together and maintain their right to deal with other countries individually, on the merits of each particular case. If the United States wants treatment from Canada on the "most favored nation" basis, it must treat Canada in the "most favored nation" fashion, which is very different from the treatment given in the past.

The lumber situation in Canada is one which it may be thought would suffer seriously if a tariff war were inaugurated between the United States and Canada. The exports of food and manufactures of wood to the United States during the eight months ending November 30th, 1909, were valued at nearly $28,000,000. During the same period the imports into Canada of wood and manufactures of wood from the United States were valued at a little over $7,000,000. The balance of trade was, therefore, strongly in favor of Canada, and it would be natural to suppose that if the maximum tariff were placed upon Canadian wood products entering the United States, the lumber business of Canada would receive a severe blow. This would perhaps be so to some extent, yet there are features of the case which should be borne in mind by all who desire to take a business-like view of the situation.

An example has recently been given of the working of an increased tariff by the case of shingles. Canadian shingles have been subjected to a duty of 50 cents a thousand instead of 30 cents, when entering the United States. For a time it looked as though the shingle industry of Canada would be greatly injured by this move. When necessity arose, however, new markets were found in Canada for the goods which could not be sold in the United States. Moreover, the manufacturers of the United States and their employees are now doing their best to secure for themselves as much of the 20 cents advance in duty as they can. The result is that Canadian shingles are finding their way back into the markets from which they were temporarily excluded. It is not to be presumed that Canadian lumber with an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., added to the $1.25 per thousand already imposed, would sell so readily in the United States markets. It is to be expected, however, that with the extra protection given to United States lumber in the United States markets, manufacturers in that country will raise their prices as high as the consumers will allow. The markets of Canada will not then be so attractive as they have been, and yellow pine, which has flooded the Canadian markets during the last few years, will be a much less troublesome factor in Canadian trade. Canadian producers will find their own markets correspondingly improved.

There is the pulpwood situation also to be considered. Pulpwood is a necessity for the paper mills of the United States, and they cannot secure all they need from their own country. They must have Canadian pulpwood or their mills must close. In this matter Canadians have a strong position. Naturally the people of Canada want to sell to the United States the finished product, paper; instead of the raw material, pulpwood. If the United States desire to secure cheap paper there will

only be one way to get it. They will not be able to complain that Canada is treating them unfairly by protecting her own pulpwood resources and encouraging her own paper making industries.

Canada has given fair treatment to the people of France because France has shown an inclination to seek such treatment, and Germany has at last become reasonable and secured the removal of the surtax. The United States will be seeking their own interests best, by following a similar course. Canadian lumbermen have been told that they should use their influence to persuade the Dominion Government to prevent a tariff war. They should do nothing so foolish, but should back up the Government in taking an attitude of dignified indifference to the United States tariff measures.

Premium Payers Win Before Senate Committee

Lumber manufacturers in Canada will be greatly pleased with the report from Ottawa that the Senate Committee of Banking and Commerce have decided against the clause in the proposed insurance bill which provided for a tax of 15 per cent. upon premiums paid to foreign companies unlicensed in Canada. The insurance situation so far as lumber manufacturers and dealers of Canada are concerned has been greatly simplified by this action on the part of the Senate Committee. Ever since the insurance bill was introduced last session in the House of Commons the lumbermen of Canada and the premium payers generally have been offering their strongest opposition to this clause. In spite of their objections, however, the bill passed the House of Commons and was sent to the Senate. On account of the widespread objection to the 15 per cent. tax clause, it was then decided by the Senate to leave the bill over until the present session, so that a better idea could be obtained as to public opinion upon the subject.

The Senate committee has now decided firmly in favor of permitting Canadian policy holders to insure wherever they please. The question was taken up last week and the decision in favor of striking out the 15 per cent. tax clause was unanimous. Those who were opposing the clause hardly expected to meet with so much success. They believed that their case was a strong one, but hardly hoped for a unanimous verdict. That the committee have taken this view, will probably set the matter at rest for a long time to come. It is scarcely to be expected, after so decisive a defeat in the committee, that an effort will be made to re-insert the clause when the bill again comes before the Senate.

Lumbermen were greatly concerned in this matter. If they had been obliged to pay the tax of 15 per cent. upon premiums with foreign companies unlicensed in Canada, they would have been deprived of their most acceptable form of insurance and would have been obliged to accept whatever terms they could get from Canadian companies regulated by the Underwriters' Association. They will be able, if the view of the committee is made into law, to continue insuring with the lumber mutual companies of the United States which specialize in lumber risks and which have, by so specializing, been able greatly to reduce the cost of insurance.

The Senate committee also took up two other phases of the case. They decided that foreign fire companies unlicensed in Canada should be prohibited from siliciting for insurance, either directly or indirectly in Canada. They also decided in favor of requiring insurers taking policies with fire companies unlicensed in Canada to make a return of the amount of insurance thus taken, but not to make a return of the amount of the premiums paid. With the proposed tax of 15 per cent. removed, Canadian premium payers will not be in a mood to object greatly to the necessity for making the returns thus required.

Preserving the Young Tree Growth—A Wise Economy

A correspondent from St. John, N.B., writes to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" as follows: "I see that you refer to the cutting of Christmas trees and the preservation of the forests. Well, Christmas trees cut no ice alongside the steady cut in this country of the young and middle growth, the so-called lumbermen are cutting for pulpwood for export to the United States. This is a steady drain on one of the most valuable assets that the coming rural population or generation could be possessed of, and the people, or the government of this country may not realize it until it is too late. It is one of the causes of the younger population leaving the country. With the big timber gone and the hope of new growth destroyed by the export of pulpwood, the farmer's son sees a scarcity of fence poles, firewood, etc., and goes either west or to the city.

"Actual facts tell. First let me give you two instances. No. 1. A poor farmer, only 15 years ago, wanting city life, sold his farm and house for $1,400. The man who bought it only cut the largest overgrown timber. In 1909 he sold one-half the cut or stumpage on one-half the total acreage for $4,500, retaining all the ground and buildings and the other one-half untouched. No. 2: A farmer who all his life farmed and was not given to cutting the young growth, recently died, leaving his family comfortable, industrious and with good education. The family decide to accept one of the many offers for the standing timber, and it brings $20,000.

"What better inheritance could there be than the preservation of the young growth of spruce, pine, etc., of this country, especially when the big revenue from it goes to the pulp and paper manufacturers of a foreign country, and what emigrant will be foolish enough to buy a farm with the young growth cut off. There is also to be taken into consideration, the effect this has upon the waterfall, climate, etc. It is up to the governments of the provinces to enact laws to preserve these assets for the millions yet to come. The present generation is better served by cutting only to a certain size, and giving more attention to the soil. In this way the farms will become more productive and the cost of living kept down."

The cutting of young growth is a matter which the governments have not taken sufficient care about in the past. Rigid measures are certainly needed to prevent the destruction of such a valuable asset. The whole problem of conservation is a vast one. If it is taken in hand vigorously by the Conservation Commission there is yet time to save our valuable assets. Our correspondent and hundreds of others have been disappointed in the past by the failure of the governments to do their duty in this regard.

Trade Statistics Indicate Expansion of Lumber Business

The trade statistics published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, continue to indicate an encouraging improvement in lumber trade. The export of forest products show substantial gains for the month of December and for the nine months ending with December.

During December, 1909, the exports amounted in value to $3,636,980, against $2,930,217 during December 1908. For the nine months ending December 31, the exports were valued at $40,577,768, against $33,528,675 in the corresponding period of 1908. The free imports of forest products during December, 1909, were valued at $542,515, and for the nine months ending December, 1909, they were valued at $5,835,690.

The exports of forest products during November showed a slight falling off, being valued at $4,663,855 against $4,682,499. During the 8 months ending with November however, there was a substantial increase, the values being, 1909 $36,940,788; 1908, $30,598,458. The figures for the two previous years also indicate that during the 8 months under consideration in 1909, the export trade entirely recovered from the depression of 1908. The exports in 1907-6 were valued at $35,807,093 and $36,185,054. During 1909 the 8 months exports were greater in value than at any time in the previous decade.

Details of the 8 months export trade afford several interesting facts. The pine deal exports were valued as follows; 1909, $1,575,817, of which

$1,488,815 were to the United Kingdom and $73,799 to the United States; 1908, $1,557,386 of which $1,488,124 was to the United Kingdom and $54,038 to the United States; 1907, $1,546,872 of which $1,478,063 was to the United Kingdom and $66,682 to the United States. Practically speaking the volume of exports of pine deals therefore, has been stationary during the past three years. Spruce deal exports during the same periods were valued as follows: 1909, $5,383,382, of which $4,849,848 was to the United Kingdom and $484,268 to the United States; 1908, $4,236,183, of which $3,879,761 was to the United Kingdom and $201,084 to the United States; 1907, $5,856,706, of which $5,300,326 was to the United Kingdom and $381,900 to the United States. The falling off which is noticeable for 1908 was therefore almost recovered during 1909, and in the case of the United States the exports to that country were considerably increased.

Exports of planks and boards during the eight months were valued as follows: 1909, $17,460,042, of which $13,223,251 was to the United States; 1908, $14,512,545, of which $11,212,010 was to the United States; 1907, $17,257,640, of which $12,964,984 was to the United States. The falling off in 1908 was therefore more than recovered during 1909. The exports of laths, palings and pickets during the eight months were valued as follows: 1909, $1,644,564; 1908, $1,249,302; 1907, $1,483,636.

The exports of shingles show the effects of the increase in the United States tariff. The values were as follows: 1909, $1,896,185; 1908, $1,961,684; 1907, $2,143,038. Pulpwood exports show a steady increase for the eight months. They were valued as follows: 1909, $4,764,108; 1908, $3,530,177; 1907, $3,167,464. The exports of wood pulp also increased, being as follows: 1909, $3,327,134; 1908, $2,844,726; 1907, $2,792,277.

The total exports of unmanufactured wood were valued as follows: 1909, $36,877,203; 1908, $30,534,938; 1907, $35,743,489. The total exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the eight months show that the export trade has recovered and surpassed the position of 1907. The exports were as follows: 1909. $40,758,172; 1908, $33,888,977; 1907, $39,140,494.

The imports of wood and manufactures of wood during the eight months increased nearly two millions over those of the corresponding period of 1908, but were two and one-half millions less than during the corresponding period of 1907. The totals were as follows: 1909, $7,562,732; 1908, $5,757,165; 1907, $10,072,039.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The odd lengths campaign is gaining way. In the United States, the mill owners of the State of Washington have given their adherence to the movement and given it a strong lift. In Canada the Western Canada Lumber Manufacturers' Association have committed themselves to the movement. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association have discussed it seriously, but taken no definite stand. The reason for this is largely that in Eastern Canada odd lengths in many parts of the country are just as standard as even lengths. Certain markets demand odd lengths and when markets make a reasonably firm demand, manufacturers lose no time in accommodating their methods to it. If the markets generally are educated to a taste for odd lengths, all discussion about whether they involve a saving or a waste will be forgotten, and shipments including odd lengths will not be looked at askance or subjected to lower prices. It begins to look as though the ball is now rolling and will gather momentum by its own weight.

It is second nature for some lumber jacks to "jump." When they have come to a suitable stopping place, which is convenient to some camp or other place where they can secure employment, they are sorely tempted to forget their obligation to the company which has paid their fares, and they think too seriously about the possibility of having to pay the fare back, out of their wages, in case they don't find it convenient to stay in the camp all winter. Even in the early days, when lumber jacks were of a more capable class, "jumping" was common enough, but with the multiplication of camps and railroads and the increasing opportunities for securing employment, the "lumber jack" as a class has deteriorated sadly, both in his sense of business honor and in his usefulness as an employee. Lumber operators do not expect to ever rid themselves of this source of worry and loss. They can do a great deal, however, to reduce it The most reasonable method is that of personal inspection of the men who are employed, instead of accepting them in bulk as they are supplied by the employment agencies. A careless, haphazard system of securing woodsmen is not only unbusinesslike and wasteful, it is unfair to the men, good and bad alike. The conscientious, valuable woodsmen suffer in their reputation by reason of the suspicion cast upon them as a class by the less honorable ones, and the latter are improperly placed in the way of temptation, if careful attention is not given to the matter by employers.

A letter from a correspondent, published elsewhere in this issue, takes up the time-honored problem of the waste caused by the destruction of packing cases. "Everybody has to line up and pay his share for the millions of feet of lumber which are turned yearly into the packing case business, and destroyed after being used once." This is the plain truth of the matter ,and it is contrary to the genius of modern business that the waste should be allowed. The remedy suggested is a slightly more durable case, iron bound, which can be returned flat to the wholesaler. Probably the reason why this simple improvement of business methods has not long ago been adopted is the extra trouble to which the wholesaler would be put in caring for and keeping track of the cases. After some progressive wholesaler, however, has adopted this principle and proved it thoroughly, the extra trouble will be forgotten, as the profit grows. This waste is one of those matters which it is impossible to understand. The remedy will come sooner or later, and in view of the increasing anxiety about lumber scarcity, the sooner it comes, the better. If some large wholesale consumer of packing cases and some large manufacturer would agree to try out the scheme, the result would probably be a quick revolution in the packing case business. The loss of trade to the manufacturer may appear as though it would be serious, but there would be important offsets in the form of more economical use of lumber, a more satisfactory class of trade, a higher grade of product, bringing better and more uniform prices, and the possibility of charging more for labor, to say nothing of the saving in storage space. It is a continual source of surprise to many people, that so much waste is still permitted in the manufacture of lumber. The waste was reasonable once, but to-day it is entirely without excuse.

It is hard to realize that a body of business men like the "All Canada Fire Insurance Federation" should feel justified in putting forth some of the reasons they presented to the Senate of Canada in favor of placing a tax upon insurance policies taken with companies not licensed in Canada. The most unreasonable claim they made is that the proposed tax of 15 per cent. was not high enough. They cannot have given the matter fair consideration. This tax would have been a calamity to Canadian lumber manufacturers. A company paying $15,000 in premiums would be taxed to the extent of $2,250. If this tax were taken out of the insurance companies' coffers instead of the policy holders', they would quickly understand that it was quite high enough. With a show of being more reasonable they come forward with a new proposal, to permit intending insurers to take policies with foreign unlicensed companies if they had previously applied in vain to four-fifths of the licensed companies in their province. What a useful sourse of complication this would be. The burden of making application to four-fifths of the companies would be greater probably even than the burden of the 15 per cent. tax, as it would involve delays and uncertainties innumerable and would be a serious handicap to the insurer. The principal object of the insurance bill should be to encourage insurance business, and make it more easy to secure. The insurance companies put the matter in a false light by making it appear as though the object were principally to protect them against competition, and by so doing made it clear to the Senate that their claims were opposed to the public welfare. The decision of the Senate committee to eliminate the provision for a tax on foreign business was the reasonable result of the evidence presented to them.

Double Cut Band v. Single or Circular

Development of the Modern Two-Edged Band Saw—Difficulties which had to be Overcome—Interesting Opinions from many Manufacturers

The increasing adoption of the double cutting band mill in the manufacture of lumber is one of the most important developments which have taken place in the lumber business of recent years. The idea of having cutting teeth on both edges of the band saw is an old one and was tried by different parties from time to time throughout the sawmill world, but with little, and in most cases without any degree of success. The idea was therefore abandoned, especially as the experimenters were either without financial backing, or because necessity, the mother of invention, was not present to push them towards success.

About twelve years ago the idea was taken up seriously by large manufacturers, and from that time to the present, much thought and money have been devoted to the task of working out a practical double cutting mill. Careful observation of the saw when cutting, led to a conviction that the saw could stand a greater feed when cutting near the edge of the upper wheel, as the saw, in this part, is most difficult to move, for the same reason that a belt is most difficult to move at the point where it is leaving the pulley. This led to the designing of a new band mill in which the top wheel was brought as close to the log being cut as possible. The new type became known as the "telescopic" band mill. Its new feature was that the mill moved up and down on vertical slides mounted in the centre of a large base plate. The machine was lowered by gravity and raised by an hydraulic cylinder located under the mill. The whole was counter-weighted so as to use a comparatively small cylinder to do the work. This machine had the advantage that the entire mechanism carrying the wheel was moved up and down, so as to bring the point where the saw leaves the upper wheel, as close as possible to the top of the different sized logs. The object of this was to get a short rigid saw blade to keep the saw above the cut as short as possible at all times, and to keep the surplus length of the blade below the log. This type of mill was used for some years without any saw guide, as the saw was thought to be rigid enough to withstand the feed.

Many mills of this class were put in operation and numerous complaints of snaky lumber were made. To overcome this, a top saw guide was attached, to prevent the saw from being thrown by centrifugal force beyond a line at which it would leave the top wheel. The applying of the top saw guide made it clear that the saw nearest the top wheel is just as liable to make poor lumber as any part between the upper and lower wheels.

As the logs came in great variety to the carriage the mill had to be moved, sometimes twice to four times in a minute. Every mill man working around the band mill knows that sawdust is thrown against the machinery part with great force. This sawdust seems to be peculiarly adapted to cling to any surface that is exposed. As the mill had to move up and down three columns, these columns were more or less covered with sawdust, which made the moving of the mill difficult. To overcome this a little the guides were eased up. This introduced another defect in the mill, as it ceased to be rigid, and so produced uneven, snaky lumber.

The manufacturers, after studying this feature of the question, came to the conclusion that the proper way of cutting lumber would be with a double cutting saw running over a stationary frame. This principle was adopted and developed and numerous improvements were introduced, until to-day double cutting band mills are being produced which are credited by the large majority of users, with producing good lumber much faster than the single cutting band mill, and at a smaller cost. The extra expense of a more efficient filer and an additional man, is apparently more than offset by the increased profits.

An advocate of the double cutting band claims that the advantages secured are many, among them being the following: No offset is required on the carriage; the carriage travels at a more uniform rate of speed in both directions, which relieves it of the usual rack and strain caused by the high rate of speed at which the carriage is engaged; this uniform rate of speed is beneficial to the carriage, to the man riding on the carriage and to the sawyer; the double cutting band saw is safer because it cuts its own clearance with either edge when the carriage is in motion; the double cutting band saw gives the filer an even tension on both ends. The most important advantage claimed by the advocates of the double cutting band, however, is that it cuts from 15 to 35 per cent. more lumber, the range depending on the kind of timber sawed.

In order to secure some practical opinions regarding the service given by double cutting band mills, the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" recently addressed letters to a number of lumber manufacturers who have installed them, asking for their views and experience. The result was the receipt of a number of interesting letters, bearing out in practically every regard the claims made by those who have advocated double cutting bands from the first. A number of the replies received are published herewith:

The Mundy Lumber Company, Three Valley, B.C.:—Our experience has been very satisfactory. We find that the double cutting band saw increases the output of our mill at least twenty per cent. The timber we saw is about 75 per cent. cedar, and logs that will average about five to the thousand. There is no question about the success of the double cutting band saw, providing you have a thoroughly competent filer. They are very much harder to keep up than the single cut, as you will understand that both edges must be alike, the tension and the strain, and we have found few men as yet who are really capable of keeping the saws in order. We have been obliged to pay as high as ten dollars per day for such a man. They are to be found, however, and if care is taken to select the right man, there is a nice clean profit in using a double cut over a single cut.

The Revelstoke Sawmill Company, Limited, Big Eddy, B.C.:—We use a double cutting band mill and much prefer it to the single cutting. It cuts more lumber in the same length of time and the workmanship is equally as good. We believe a double cutting band requires a better filer than the single cutter, but there are no unusual differences in keeping it in good condition. Most of our logs are cedar, but there is a percentage of fir, pine and hemlock. So far as results are concerned, they are satisfactory regardless of the kind of wood being cut.

Mr. F. W. Walsh, Ottawa, Ont.:—Your letter of the 7th inst. to the Long Lake Lumber Company has been handed to me for a reply, as I installed their double cutting band mill and ran it for the season, and had excellent results. I have had a varied experience with single and double cutting band mills in both pine and spruce timber, and find that the double cut mills give good satisfaction if properly installed, and if a competent man is employed for filing up the saws. It requires a more experienced, and therefore a higher salaried man, to fit up double cutting saws, but the difference in amount of lumber cut will amply repay, as, with the same number of men, the mill will turn out about one-third more lumber per day. Also, there is practically no danger of ever pulling off a double cutting saw, as it will cut its way out, whereas on a single cut band mill, if the setter happens to set up coming back, or the offset on the carriage does not work, the general result is that the saw comes off before the carriage is stopped. Also, a double cutting mill is much easier on the sawyer and on the carriage men, as a steady gait is maintained all day, both forward and backward. With a single cutting mill, full speed must be used going back so as to keep the saw working, and this is often the cause of accident.

The Big Bend Lumber Company, Limited, Arrowhead, B.C.:—Replying to your enquiry for our opinion re the relative merits of single and double cutting band mills, we beg to express our belief that each of these appears to have its particular field in which it produces the better results.

For such timber as we have been sawing we believe the double cut will give the better results. It is a fact, however, that we find it necessary to make our boards rather thicker than with a single cut, to allow for the little variations between the head and back cut. Again, when cutting cedar logs which have been in the water for any length of time, we find that the bark is a source of great trouble. We believe that the double cut works better under such conditions, as there is less likelihood of pulling off the saw.

Where the timber is clean and the logs of average size, we think the single cut will give better results. The lumber can be cut thinner, as the cut is truer, and less saw kerf can be carried. This tends to conserve the timber and overcomes any little advantage the double cut may have in the greater number of feet cut.

Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing, Ont.:—We have been using a double cutting band mill since spring of 1902, and we are perfectly satisfied with the work done by it. The first few years that we used it, we found some difficulty in securing filers, who thoroughly understood the care of them, but of late years we have had no trouble in getting good, competent men, who can give satisfactory results. One of the advantages of the double cut is an increased output over a single cut.

The River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company, St. Pacome, Que.:—Our experience has been limited to the use of a double cutting mill, and consequently cannot say anything in reference to a single cut.

In the year 1904 we installed a double cutting mill, and thereafter sawed double shift (night and day) for three seasons; and have been sawing day shift only since 1907. We saw practically nothing but spruce, which is very much more difficult to saw than pine, and a good deal smaller in the average size of the log. The size of the logs makes a great difference in the quantity of lumber turned out; sawing logs 9-inch and up in diameter, we turn out about 60M feet in a 11-hour shift; when sawing logs under 9-inch, we cannot do better than 45M feet; this is when sawing lumber from 1-inch to 2-inch in thickness.

Of course, the larger the logs are, and the less turning the operator has to do to the log on the carriage, the more there is to be gained with a double cut over a single cut. Everything else being equal,, and sawing logs 10-inch and up in diameter, we figure there shoudl be a gain of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. in favor of a double cut over the capacity of a single cut.

We consider it very difficult to compare the cutting capacity of establishments, be they band mills or otherwise; as we do not suppose there are any two mills that have the same local difficulties to contend with. The only way to arrive at a comparison between single and double cutting mills, is to get the experience of an operator who has the two styles in his establishment, and is cutting the same timber with both.

Mr. H. C. Lindsay, mill superintendent for the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company:—Your letter regarding double band mill was handed to the writer by the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company. The writer has been for the last ten years constantly in charge of sawmills using the double cut band for manufacturing lumber out of all kinds of logs that are grown in the mountains between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades; this includes the hardest kinds

of Rocky Mountain fir that grow high up and are full of shakes, altogether a different kind of fir than that which grows on the coast.

One winter, at Wardner, B.C., the mill ran all winter, cutting logs that were frozen and then thrown into the water, lying there 24 or 36 hours, then brought into the mill and sawed up. Our misscut in that season's run with a double cut band did not exceed two per cent.

The writer thinks, with the erperience he has had with all kinds of lumber, working under the same conditions, that the double cut band will cut, always, fully 20 per cent. more than the single cut ,and it only takes one more man in a double cut mill than it does in a single cut, but it requires a better mechanic to take care of the saws. The amount that can be turned out with a double cut band depends on the size and kind of logs, and the kind of lumber that is manufactured. I have averaged with a double cut band 80,000 a day of ten hours, 50 per cent. inch stock, the other 50 per cent. would be two-inch, logs six to the thousand, log scale, scaling with the Scribner rule. The mill using double cut costs no more than the single cut, that is if you figure the number of feet each saw will cut before being worn out.

If the writer was going to build a sawmill for himself he would never under any consideration put in single cut bands, but there are some mill firms that have changed the double to single because they claimed they could not make any good lumber with double cut. The writer thinks if the truth were known and the mill companies had changed some of the men in the mills, foreman, and filers, etc., they would have had no occasion to change double cut for single cut.

The Conger Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont.:—About ten years ago we installed a single cutting band to replace a circular. We ran this for about three years and then had it converted into a double cutting band. We were so well pleased with this experiment that we took out our gang, replacing it with another double cutting band. We have now two double cutting bands and they are giving us entire satisfaction.

We know of no disadvantages that the double cutting saw has compared with the single. It will make just as good lumber, and a great deal more of it; is just as easily kept in repair and is easier on your carriage and men, as you do not require to drive it back quickly in order to make time.

We are noted for the way we manufacture our lumber, it being remarked by all who examine it, how evenly it is cut, and we say "use a double cutting band every time!" We use 14 gauge saws, 11 inches wide, for cutting hemlock.

The Campbell Lumber Company, Weymouth Bridge, N.S.:—We have used double cutting saws both of Canadian and New York manufacture, and, I think, one French saw, and I am not positive but what we had one from England also, nearly all of which came guaranteed to us, and nearly every one has been satisfactory.

Our principal sawyer (who has worked for us some 15 years) demonstrated to us that this band saw yielded us over 12 per cent. more lumber than the old rotary which it superseded. In other words, we had double the sawdust with the old rotary, and consequently double the waste, so in a cut of twenty or thirty million, we estimate we have saved at least 2,000,000 feet of lumber, nearly all of this has been cut both ways. We have never used anything but a double cutting band saw, but I notice the sawyers in cutting up what we call a "flinty" spruce, and sometimes in sawing hardwood or perhaps a knotty pine log, will only saw one way, or if the saw happens to get a little dull on one edge, will only saw one way; but as a rule, I think at least 90 per cent. of the cut has been done at both edges—a board or plank being cut going up one edge and back another, cutting on the other edge, so that the saw is practically in continual cut with the exception of the time shifting the gauge for the next plank, or changing the log.

The only difficulty we had at first was to get a good filer, who, of course, must be a good man to anneal or weld broken saws. I have seen a log a saw cut to satisfaction made out of seven pieces, so perfect was the work in splicing. Remember, we have sawn all times of the year, frozen timber in the winter, as well as the summer's cut, with the saw cutting back and forth on both edges.

The Lindsay Lumber Mills, Lindsay, Ont.:—We replaced our circular saw in our new mill with a double cutting band, which we think is far superior to either single cut or circular saw.

The Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Arrowhead, B.C.:—We are aware that a number of mills on both sides of the line have discarded their double cutting band saws and are using only the single cutting now. As for ourselves, we have no complaint to make of our band sawed lumber, though we hardly think that the best of cutting by a double band is as well and evenly manufactured as gang-sawed lumber, or that made by a single cutting band. The trouble probably most often lies in the difficulty of getting the tension on both edges alike. We have yet to see a double cutting band that does better work than the one we have in our mill here, and yet we must confess that even here, the lumber does not quite equal in evenness that which is cut by a single cutting band, but it does come so close to it that we would not think of throwing out our double cutting saws. It is supposed that a double cutting band will produce one-third more lumber, and I think where it does what is called good work it will come pretty near doing it. Our experience is, that in this country, fir and hemlock cuts out better than cedar—that is to say, more evenly.

The Tomiko Mills, Limited, Tomiko, Ont.:—We are now getting as good and even better results from the double cut saws as the single; we get as even lumber and upwards of 10,000 feet more per day. We have been getting 50,000 feet of white pine from each saw, per 10 hours, in good timber. We experience hardly any extra difficulty in keeping the double cut in order.

Theo. A. Burrows, Crandview, Man.:—As I have never used any single cuts I am scarcely in a position to offer you any comparison, certainly not any arrived at from my own experience, but with regard to double cut band I have to say I have now operated an Allis band, 12-inch, double cut, for four years in spruce and tamarac logs, and have found it to give very good satisfaction.

In my experience the double cut band, if not fed too rapidly, makes first class lumber, and I would not want a better machine, but I think that in a great many mills an effort is made to push too many logs through the saw in a given time than it should be expected to cut, and as a result there is snaky lumber.

From all the experience I have had personally, and any observation I have been able to make in other mills, if installing another saw, I would instal a double cut rather than a single cut band.

Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont.:—Some five years ago we had two single cut bands altered to double cuts. Those mills were originally made by the Waterous Engine Works Company, and the alteration to double cut was also made by them. We found the change to be a profitable and satisfactory one for us, but as these mills have been now some 15 years at work and a great many improvements have been made in mills of late, we are taking out these two old mills and putting in two of the Waterous Engine Works Company's latest improved band mills, double cut. Our experience has been that the double cuts are much more satisfactory and economical than the single cuts, and we would not change back to the single cut on any account. We believe that once the filer understands the double cut, it is easier to keep it in order than the single cut.

The above letters indicate that a general opinion has been created in favor of the double cutting band mill. Readers who are interested in the matter are invited to send their views and experiences to the Editor of the "Canada Lumberman."

B.C. Adopts Perpetual Timber License

Commission Reports in Favor of the Renewable Principle—Government Introduces Measure to Embody the Proposal in Law

An interim report has been presented by the British Columbia Forestry Commission to the Government. After reciting the objects for which the Commission was appointed, the report says:

At the outset, the attention of the commission was called to the fact that at the last session of the Legislature the Government announced that it had come to the determination that the tenure of the special timber licenses would, at the next session of the Legislature, receive the attention of the administration in the way of some provision that would make for the perpetuity of the license until the timber is removed, but on such terms and conditions as the Government then may deem prudent in the best interest of the province and people of British Columbia, and, in consequence, the Honourable the Premier has requested us, if possible, to make an interim report dealing with the question of tenure.

In compliance with this request, we have given careful consideration to this question, and in order to implement the decision of the Government we beg to submit the following:—

A majority of the witnesses who appeared before us strongly advocated that the licenses be made renewable in perpetuity, or at least for so long as there should be merchantable timber on the lands covered by such licenses. A great many of the witnesses also strongly urged that the rentals or annual license fees charged for such renewals should be fixed unalterably at not more than the present rates, though, with a few exceptions, they thought the Government should retain control of the royalties to be charged.

A careful consideration of the facts adduced in the evidence submitted, and of the opinions of some of the best known authorities on timber and forestry matters, have led us to the unanimous conclusion that the proposed extension of tenure of these licenses, under proper safeguards, will not work to the disadvantage of the province.

While, as intimated above, we are not yet prepared to formulate in detail what these safeguards should be, yet, having due regard to the best interest of the province, and giving due consideration to the difficult and fluctuating conditions surrounding the timber industry and the necessity of protecting and encouraging the already large investments involved in the same, so as to aid and assist in every legitimate way the development, conservation and perpetuation of this great provincial asset, we suggest that the existing rates, terms and conditions for the present, and pending our final report, be left undisturbed, and in particular we emphatically urge that the Government do not in any way restrict or limit its right and power to amend or adjust from time to time the rentals or license fees and the royalties to be charged, as well as the conditions, regulations and restrictions under which timber may be cut.

We therefore recommend that the proposed amendment be so framed as to provide that the special timber licenses, other than those provided for in subsection (2) of section 57 of the Land Act, shall be renewable from year to year, so long as there is on the land included in such license merchantable timber in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable (proof of which might be required by the chief commissioner), but that such renewal shall be subject to the payment of such rental or license fee, and such tax or royalty, and to such terms, conditions, regulations and restrictions as may be fixed or imposed by any statute or order-in-council in force at the time renewal is made; that power should be provided or reserved for the chief commissioner or Government where,

after inspection, it is found the land is fit for tillage and settlement, and required for that purpose, that he or they may require the licensee to remove the timber from such land within a fixed reasonable time, at the end of which period the land shall be opened for settlement upon such terms as the Government shall see fit.

Also, that if any holder of a license provided for in subsection (2) of said section 57, desires to take advantage of the privilege of renewal provided for in this amendment, he shall, within six months after the passing of such amendment, surrender the license held by him and the privileges now appertaining thereto.

The commissioners concluded by stating that they were making a study of the forestry departments of other countries, with a view to the establishment of one in British Columbia. They recommended also that the vote for forest fire protection should be doubled pending the securing of the fullest data in regard to forestry matters. They also recommended that a carefully thought out policy for dealing with the timber lands of the province at present unalienated should be decided upon before the lands are dealt with.

An Act to amend the Land Act, to provide for perpetual tenure of timber land held under special license, has been introduced by Hon. P. Ellison, Chief Commissioner of Lands, as a direct result of the above report. Section 6 of the amending Act provides that special timber licenses shall be transferrable and renewable from year to year while merchantable timber in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable exists on the land covered by the license. It is provided that the holder of any license, who wishes to renew under the provisions of the amendment Act granting perpetuity of tenure, must surrender his old license, within two years from April 1, 1910, and in applying for renewal under the new conditions he must pay a fee of $20 in addition to all other payments which may be due. Renewals are to be subject to such rental or license fees and conditions as are made by order-in-council from time to time.

Victory for Insurance Premium Payers

Fifteen per cent Tax Clause defeated in Committee of the Senate —Encouraging results also in Car Stake and Freight Rate Cases

Ottawa, Feb. 23—The manner in which the Banking and Insurance Committee of the Senate disposed of the contentious clauses, Nos. 70 and 139, of the insurance bill meets the wishes of lumbermen. An examination of the answers of the committee to the various points raised in the discussions brought before it by many delegations, shows that the views of the premium payers appeared to the Upper House legislators to be fairly reasonable. The formidable task of getting the opinion of the committee on the different aspects of the insurance problem was simplified by dividing the issue into five different parts. The policy of the committee was thus ascertained, and then a sub-committee of seven was delegated to put that policy into words.

The questions were answered as follows:

(1) Will Canadian citizens be allowed to insure freely in unlicensed foreign companies? Yes.

(2) Shall all unlicensed companies be prohibited from having representatives in Canada or from soliciting in Canada, directly or indirectly? Yes.

(3) Shall the insured be taxed to a certain extent to help to maintain the insurance department of government? No.

(4) Shall the insured be obliged to send annual returns to the insurance department as to the amount of insurance placed outside? Yes.

(5) Shall the insured be obliged to make returns to the department as to the amount of premiums paid to outside insurance companies? No.

In this manner the whole committee, which has worked hard on the insurance bill, declared upon the main issues.

The duty of drafting amendments to the clauses in question was entrusted to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hons. G. W. Ross, Forget, Cox, Thompson, Beique and Wood.

Leading lumbermen when interviewed upon the outcome of the fight against the objectionable clauses declined to say anything until the measure had made its way through Parliament. The terms of the bill may yet be attacked in the Upper or Lower House, but the significance of the verdict of the senators who have weighed the legislation so closely, is considerable.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The evidence in the application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association against the charge for stakes and fastenings required on flat cars for shipping lumber, was concluded before the Railway Commission on Feb. 15th. An early ruling on the case is expected. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association naturally made the fight against these charges of the railways their own, and with the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers', Limited; the Mountain Lumbermen's Association of British Columbia; the Montreal Lumber Association and the Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., were parties to the application. The first appeal to the Commission on this issue was in April of last year. In July, the Board made an order declaring the matter one of rates and not of equipment. The new application which is now being disposed of then became necessary.

The lumbermen pointed out before the Railway Commission that the stakes and fastenings required on lumber cost on an average $3.50 a car The stakes were usually either lost or stolen in transit, and it was rarely that the shipment ever came back to be used a second time. In addition to this loss the lumbermen were improperly compelled to pay freight rates on the weight of these stakes and fastenings. Only in instances such as where J. R. Booth hauls logs from the shanties and unloads them in his own yards and piles up the fastening devices until he has a load to take back, was it practicable for a lumber shipper to guard his stake and fastening equipment closely enough to save them from thieves or careless operatives. A suggestion on behalf of the railways that a representative of the lumber shipper accompany the loads was regarded as impracticable by the lumbermen, because once the load is turned over to the railway it naturally becomes the carrier's duty to see it safely delivered at its destination.

The railway companies made much of the fact that the rule in the United States was for lumber companies to bear the expense of stakes and fasteners, but they were reminded that a vigorous fight was being waged against that rule and special legislation was being sought of Congress as a remedy. Besides, the law in the United States makes allowance for the weight of the stakes in charging up the freight of lumber carried.

The lumbermen pleaded for a fair reimbursement for the value of stakes furnished. Commissioners Scott, Mills and McLean heard the appeal.

Ottawa, Feb. 16—The difficulty of reaching an amicable settlement between the lumbermen and railway companies over the vexed freight rates revision which was referred to James Hardwell, chief traffic officer of the Railway Commission, last year, came much into prominence on Feb. 15th, when a conference was held between shippers and carriers in the Railway Board rooms. When the Commission concluded taking evidence on Sept. 21st, Chairman Mabee asked the traffic officer to frame a schedule, if possible, that would not exact more than $3,000 to $5,000 above the rates which were formerly in effect. On the figures submitted to the Commission by the railways, it was shown that the extra charges were approximately $40,000. A still closer examination of the collections has revealed that the additional collections resulting from the revised tariff amount to $50,000.

In attempting to adjust the rates so that there would be only a few thousands more collected Mr Hardwell, despite his admitted skill in such matters, had an arduous task. It was made all the more difficult by the railways refusing to have any denomination smaller than half cents in their tariffs. It would have often simplified matters to have added another quarter cent on a rate between certain points, but this was not permissable. The exact terms of Mr. Hardwell's report to the joint conference were not made public However, it is understood that he offered possible solutions of the problem which may finally mean the arrival at a satisfactory settlement. The railways are anxious to exclude any condition which would lessen their revenue, and the lumbermen feel that they are bearing a burden which calls loudly for redress.

As the matter now stands, Mr. Hardwell is likely to make a report to the Commission on his efforts in the direction of carrying out their recommendations. The lumbermen's representative and railway officials are negotiating in the most cordial manner and the near future is likely to see some adjustment of the dispute. Those attending the conference were Mr. Hardwell, Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; W. R. McInnes, freight traffic manager of the C.P.R.; W. B. Bulling, his assistant; C. A. Hayes, general freight agent of the G.T.R.; John Pullen, assistant; W. S. Tilston, of the Montreal Lumbermen's Association, and J E. Walsh, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In New York State during the past season 11,967 acres of forest lands were burned over by fires and the loss was only $25,101, as against 177,000 acres burned during the previous year and a loss of $644,000.

Pioneer Lumberman Called by Death

John Charlton, Lynedoch, Ontario — Long Identified with Lumber History of the Province



The Late John Charlton, Lynedoch, Ontario.

Mr. John Charlton, of Lynedoch, Ont., a former member of the House of Commons and one of the best known lumbermen of Canada in his day, died on February 11th at his home in Lynedoch. Although Mr. Charlton had suffered from ill-health for the last few years, it had not interfered seriously with his ability to attend to his many duties. He had been actively at work, in fact, on the day previous to his death. The immediate cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Charlton was the eldest son of Adam Charlton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and was born at Garbuttsville, N.Y., on Feb. 3rd, 1829. Soon after his birth, the family moved to Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N.Y., where Mr. Adam Charlton was for years the financial manager for the Holland Land Company, which handled a large portion of the land of western New York. John Charlton was educated at a grammar school in Caledonia, N.Y., and at the Springville Academy, New York. He was a widely read scholar and for a time studied both medicine and law. In 1849, when he was 20 years of age, his family moved to Canada and took a farm of 300 acres, a mile to the south of Ayr, in the township of Dumfries.

After working for four or five years on the farm, John Charlton opened a general store at Lynedoch. Five or six years after this he went into the lumber business. The district in those days had a magnificent growth of white pine, and Mr. Charlton took part in the removal of the timber to market and the opening up of what is now one of the finest farming sections on the continent. He became at that time Canadian manager for a large United States lumber company, Messrs. Smith & Westover, of Tonawanda, N.Y. Workingeither for himself or for his employers, he took part in every phase of lumbering, from making and rafting the logs and sawing the lumber, to dealing in the market. After acting for the United States firm for two years he went into business with James Ramsdell, under the name of Ramsdell & Charlton. About two years later Mr. Charlton bought out Mr. Ramsdell's interest and carried on the business on his own account.

In 1868 John Charlton and his brother Thomas went into partnership under the name of J. & T. Charlton, and they carried on the business until the day of his death.

About 1868 John Charlton also formed a partnership with Alonzo Chesborough, of Toledo, O.; under the name of Chesborough & Charlton. They secured large tracts of pine land in Michigan. The operations in Norfolk county, carried on by Smith & Westover, Ramsdell & Charlton, John Charlton, and J. & T. Charlton in succession, were largely in the finest class of white pine timber, a large proportion of which was taken to the markets in long timber, running from 60 to 100 feet in length and from 24 to 36 inches in diameter in the centre. This was taken mostly to New York, and was sold for shipbuilding, most of it being used for ship masts before steel masts were introduced.

After closing their operations in Norfolk county, the firm of J. & T. Charlton operated in Michigan until 1885, when they began operations on the north shore of Georgian Bay. They also conducted a factory at Tonawanda, N.Y., for the manufacture of doors, sash and all kinds of wood productions, known as house trim. This product was also mainly sold in New York.

In 1900 J. & T. Charlton erected a sawmill in Collingwood, Ont., for the manufacture of their logs from Algoma into lumber and lath. This mill is still in operation.

In 1884 John Charlton, in company with his brother W. A. Charlton, purchased timber limits on the headwaters of the Blind and Serpent rivers, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, and in 1899 a partnership was formed between John Charlton, Thomas Pitts and W. A. Charlton under the name of Pitts & Charlton, with head offices at Toronto and with Mr. W. A. Charlton as general manager and in full control. This firm operated on the Whitefish river on hte north of Lake Huron, and manufactured logs into lumber and lath at Cutler, Spanish River and Victoria Harbor, principally at Victoria Harbor. In 1905 Mr. W. A. Charlton purchased the interests of Mr. Pitts, and from that time the firm was known as J. & W. A. Charlton. The two firms, J. & T. Charlton and J. & W. A. Charlton were in existence at the time of Mr. John Charlton's death.

It was in public life that Mr John Charlton was best known. As a member of the Dominion Parliament he introduced many important measures which were enacted into law. Chief among these was a measure which came to be known as the Charlton Act, the object of which was to afford greater protection to working girls. Mr. Charlton was an active worker in the cause of Sabbath observance, and was one of the founders of the Lord's Day Alliance. Although a Liberal in politics ,he frequently exercised his independence of party, when he believed that the public interest demanded it. Mr. Charlton was also a man of wide literary attainments and used his pen vigorously, contributing frequent articles to magazines of the serious type, and being the author of a widely read book entitled "Parliamentary Recollections." His greatest work was as a member of the Joint High Commission of 1898 and 1899. between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, as a member of which he did much to promote better trade relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Charlton was also a vigorous advocate of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. He was one of those men for the production of which the lumber industry has become noted; men who not only make a success of their business calling but take a broad interest in national affairs. His presence and influence will be greatly missed.

The Forestry Convention at Fredericton

The eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the Legislative Chamber, Fredericton, N.B., on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 23rd and 24th.

The proceedings were opened by an address from His Honor Lieut.-Governor Tweedie, and addresses of welcome from Premier Hazen, Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the Opposition; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General, and Mayor C. F. Chestnut, to which a suitable reply was made by the chairman.

The annual review of the president, Mr. Thomas Southworth, of Toronto, was read by the chairman in the president's unavoidable absence. He referred to the work of the association, and said that legislators were aware of the change in public opinion and legislation would likely shortly be enacted with the object of more successfully conserving forest wealth. This was particularly true of Ontario, Quebec, the Federal timber lands and British Columbia. British Columbia had withdrawn all remaining timber lands from sale pending the report of a special commission. Quebec had taken an advanced position, and in Ontario the Minister of Lands and Forests had at the last convention of the Canadian Forestry Association at Toronto, given a clear intimation that a change in the relationship of the Government and the limit holders was imminent. This relationship, created under vastly different conditions than obtained today, was no doubt unsatisfactory to the province, and possibly to the lumbermen; but it was to be hoped that in the changes likely to take place increased revenue to the province would not be considered the main issue, but rather the adoption of cutting regulations that would look to a perpetuation of the forest and the lumber business.

No matter was more important than fire protection. Some advance had been made in the protection of the forests held by the Crown, and by the lumbermen, through the fire ranger system, but in the large areas in process of settlement there was no attempt to control the situation, and the fire laws now in force (referring particularly to Ontario) were practically useless. The provisions in that Act regarding railway locomotives were impracticable, and consequently a dead letter. Settlers set out fires for clearing purposes as they pleased, frequently with disastrous results. He suggested the appointment of a special committee to consider this question and to embody its ideas in concrete form.

On Wednesday afternoon the programme contained an address by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, upon the educational aspects of forestry; Prof. R. B. Miller, head of the Forestry Department of the University of New Brunswick; Mr. F. C. Whitman, president of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association; Hon. Chas. E. Oak, of Bangor, Maine, on the pulpwood question in New Brunswick; W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., and Senator Edwards, of Ottawa.

Wednesday evening was devoted to a reception tendered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Parliament Buildings.

On Thursday a number of interesting addresses were given. Hon. J. P. Burchill, of Nelson, N.B., spoke upon lumbering in northern New Brunswick. W. C. J. Hall, superintendent of the Bureau of Forestry, Quebec, gave an address upon forest protection. Mr. H. W. Woods, M.P.P., of Welsford, N.B., spoke of the best methods of dealing with forest fires. Mr. W. R. Brown, secretary of the Forestry Commission of New Hampshire, gave an address upon "Fire Laws and Fire Protection in New Hampshire." Prof. E. J. Zavitz, of the Forestry Faculty of the Ontario Agricultural Colloge, spoke upon "Reforestation in Ontario."

The convention was closed on Thursday evening with an illustrated address by Mr. Abraham Knechtel on forestry in Canada and other countries.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

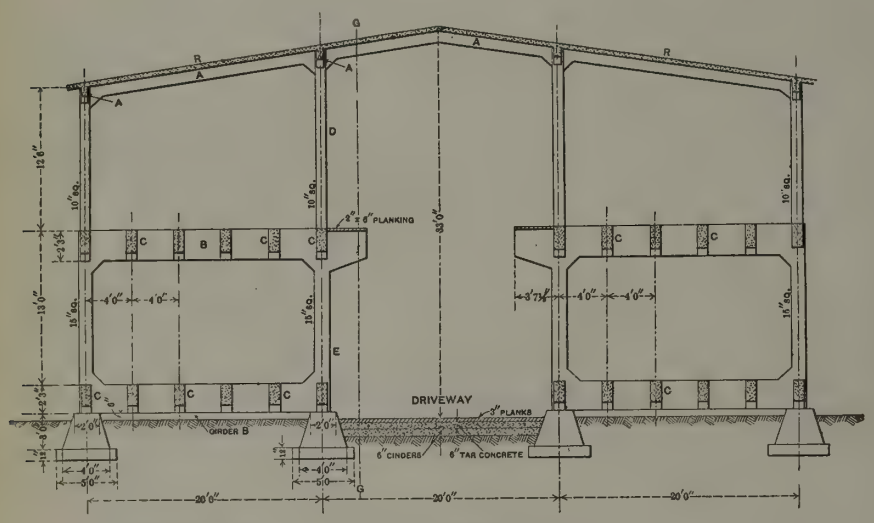
A Concrete Storage Shed—Relations with Wholesalers

A Reinforced Concrete Lumber Shed

The fire-resisting qualities of reinforced concrete are so thoroughly recognized at the present day that it is not surprising to find it used for every conceivable kind of building, and nowhere perhaps is it more desirable than in the construction of a building designed to house or store lumber. Not only would it be fireproof, but also wind and storm proof, and more stable in every way than would be the case if the ordinary frame construction was employed. Another advantage of the reinforced concrete is its great durability, being proof against the ravages of time and the attacks of insects and decay.

The lumber shed illustrated herewith has a row of pockets on either side of a covered driveway, the latter being an excellent feature in connection with a building of this character, as lumber can be loaded on the waggons or stored in the pockets in all sorts of weather conditions without inconvenience. The driveway is made up of 6 inches of cinders on which are 6 inches of bar concrete, this in turn supporting a flooring of 3-inch planks. In the row of second-storey pockets, brackets are built out upon which 2x6-inch planking is laid, thus forming a platform along the front of the pockets. The beams marked "C" on the sections are spaced 4 feet on centres, so as to facilitate the storing of the different regulation lengths of lumber.

The members in this shed have been calculated to take a load equal to the weight of yellow pine stored to the full capacity of the pockets



Cross Section of Lumber Shed on Line F-F of the Longitudinal Section.

Yellow pine weighs about 7/5 as much as white pine, so that the specifications will be amply suitable for the latter.

The driveway has been made 20 feet wide, so that 20-foot lengths of lumber can be taken from the pockets on one side without interfering with those on the oposite side of the driveway.

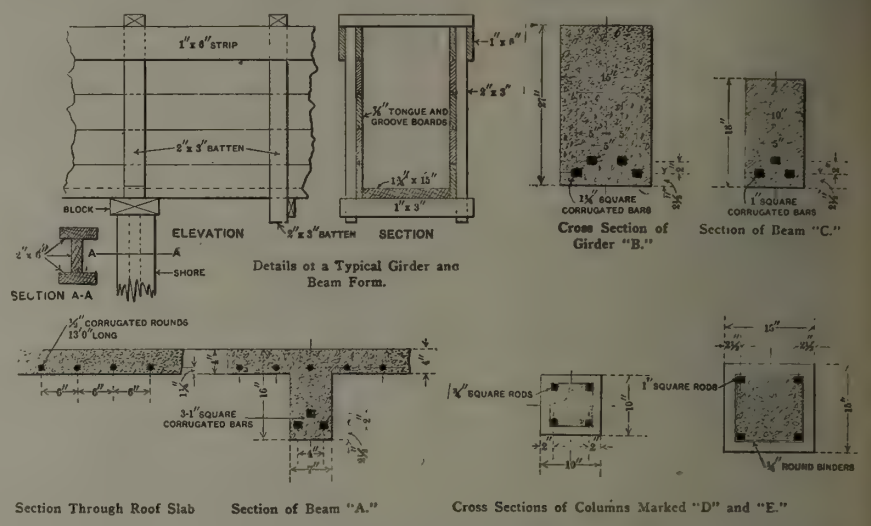
The sizes of the various members of which the shed is constructed are marked on the cross sections. The roof is composed of a 4-inch slab, reinforced with ½-inch corrugated round bars 13 feet in length and spaced 6 inches on centres. A cross section of the roof slab, also of the beam supporting it, is shown in the details presented herewith.

The shed can be built to any length desired, as the pockets are all of the same design.

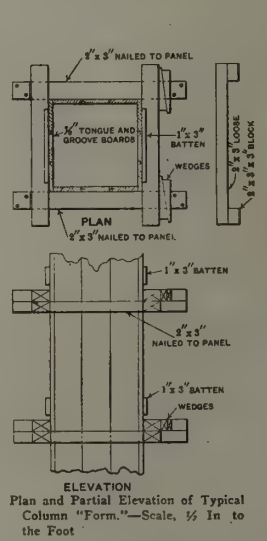
The Retailer and the Wholesaler

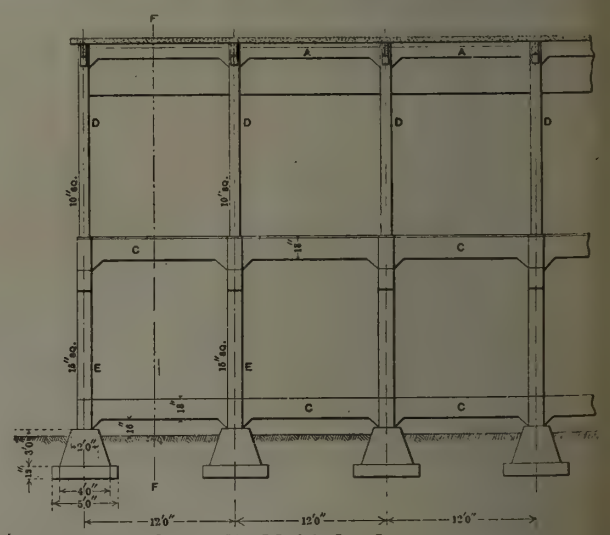
The relations between retail lumber dealers and wholesalers provide the most important question which comes up in the line of trade ethics for either branch of the trade Every convention of lumbermen nowadays has a lengthy discussion upon trade ethics problems, and it is proper that this should be the case. It is frequently the case also that the discussions at conventions take on a general and theoretical nature and do not come down to practical every day questions. Once in a while a wholesaler will be called upon to address a meeting of retailers, and on such occasions if the wholesaler is alive to his oportunity some good and wholesome truths are brought out. For instance, a wholesaler at a recent meeting brought up the matter of discounts, which in itself has often been theorized upon with little practical results. This particular speaker, however, pointed out a few matters which, though apparently trivial, may be the cause either of success or failure to one or other parties to a deal. Broadly speaking, his ideas were somewhat as follows:

The discount for cash is a trade advantage which all of us like to secure whenever possible and which few of us seem to place sufficient importance upon when the question is one of surrendering the discount to a party who is entitled to it. The terms of sale are actually as important a part of a contract as the price agreed upon. If this were not so, credit trade would be a farce, and, in fact, in many cases it is much worse than a farce. How often it happens that when a retailer has not the money at hand he allows a deal to run some ten or thirty days beyond the discount period and then makes a remittance of the actual cash price in the almost certain hope that to the wholesaler at the other end the



ready money will appear well worth accepting without saying anything about the discount. The wholesaler in such cases frequently accepts the remittance rather than raise the question of discount. The position which a wholesaler is placed in by such a course is an embarrassing one and one which an honorable dealer, taking proper consideration of the wholesaler's business, should hesitate to place him in. This hesitation, however, is none too often found. The practice on the other hand is rather on the increase in some sections. Aside from its particular effect upon the trade of the retailer himself, this practice has a very general effect upon the trade at large. The wholesaler, like every other business man, is a borrower, and if he does not secure his money in payment for goods provided, either within the cash period or with a proper interest added after the discount period has passed, he loses money. There is no other way of looking at it. If he continues his leniency, he must come to grief, or else in order to secure himself against loss he muse advance his prices. There are only two horns to the dilemma, and the wholesaler is amply justified in taking the one which points to self pro-





Partial Longitudinal Section on Line G-G of the Cross Section.

tection. To the retailer therefore, the result in the long run is that he gains nothing and possibly loses by advanced prices and by the loss of the wholesaler's confidence.

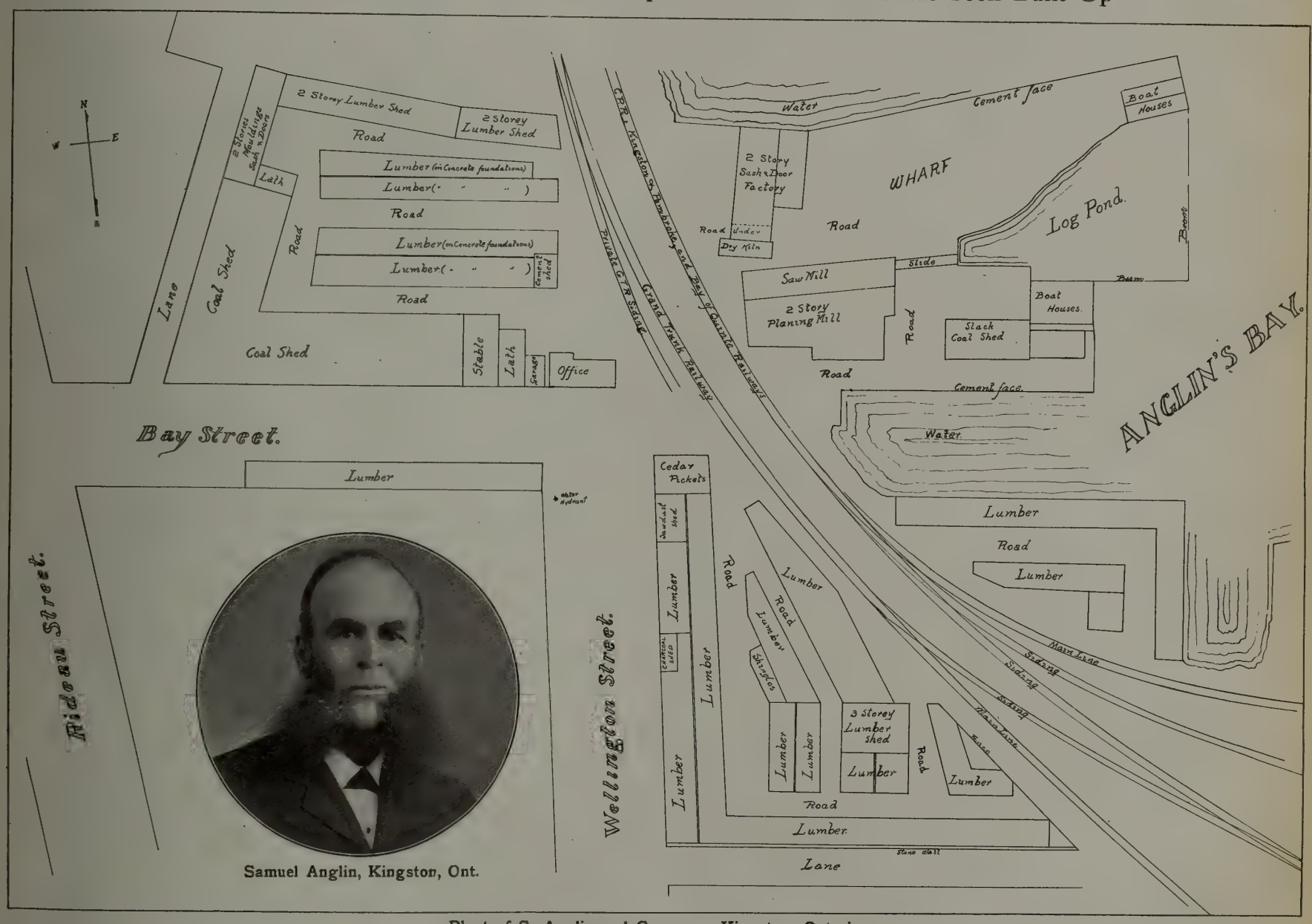
A retailer who asks a favor of this sort only once in a long time is in a different situation. If he has been generally prompt with his payments, any reputable wholesaler will be quick to accommodate him, but the man who makes the trouble is the one who makes a business practice of securing as much as possible, both of the time allowance and of the discount. If a retail firm is unable, through some fault of its own, to make payment within the stipulated time, it is not fair for them to ask the wholesaler to pay the interest upon the money. The retailer should at least under such circumstances buy a draft from the bank or adopt

some similar means of either paying the wholesaler or accepting the increased rate. If the retailer would only stand in the wholesaler's shoes for a few days he would realize that in this matter he has an excellent opportunity for the application of the golden rule.

Another matter of equal importance is that relating to the cancellation of orders after work has been commenced upon them. Every year, wholesalers have many of these cases to deal with. Having once given an order to a wholesaler the retailer should look upon the contract as a sealed bargain and should stick to his part of it faithfully. Instead of this, retailers are often known to look about for still better prices than the ones they have obtained, and, if successful in their search, to go back to the wholesaler with a request for a lower price. Again the wholesaler is put in a very hard position. The proper guide for the retailer in such transactions is that he should act no differently when obtaining an offer of a lower price after a contract has been made than he would if the new price were a higher one. A reliable wholesale firm will protect the retailer against any general decline in the market, and the retailer should reciprocate by protecting the wholesaler against any similar decline, i.e., against a competitive price secured after the contract is made.

A Progressive Firm of Kingston Retailers

S. Anglin and Company's Modern Plant for Handling Lumber—Over Half a Century of Success—How a Wide-spread Retail Business has been Built Up



Samuel Anglin, Kingston, Ont.

Plant of S. Anglin and Company, Kingston, Ontario.

One of the pioneer firms in the retail lumber business in eastern Ontario is that of S. Anglin & Company, Kingston, who have built up a widespread and successful business in that city. It is indicative of the business ability and wide experience of the company that they have not confined themselves solely to the retail lumber business. There are other lines of business which of necessity grow out of the lumber supply business and which a wideawake retailer makes into profit producers. S. Anglin & Company not only handle lumber of many kinds, fence posts and firewood, but they are large dealers in hard and soft coal, Portland cement, sash, doors, stair work, verandah work, etc. With all these varieties of building materials they are able to present a strong argument to contractors who are always quick to realize the advantage of buying as much as possible from one firm.

Mr. Samuel Anglin, the head of the firm, gained his first experience in lumber at Battersea, Frontenac county, where he operated a water mill for a few years. About the year 1866 he moved to Kingston and entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. Wm. B. Anglin, under the name of W. B. & S. Anglin. At that time, the chief feature of the



F. R. Anglin, Kingston, Ont.



Chas. S. Anglin, Kingston, Ont.

business was a circular sawmill which was supplied with logs obtained on the Rideau and St. Lawrence rivers and nearby waters. Mr. W. B. Anglin managed affairs at Kingston, while Mr. S. Anglin commanded a steamboat, towing logs, carrying wood and other freight. When a few years later the Grand Trunk and Kingston & Pembroke Railways entered the city and the city business had improved, Mr. S. Anglin gave up command of the boat traffic and devoted his whole time to the sawmill, wood and lumber interests at Kingston. Adjacent property was gradually acquired, buildings were erected ,planing machines installed and other improvements made; and now the firm have one of the finest retail yards and woodworking factories to be found in eastern Ontario. The growth has been slow but steady. Mr. W. B. Anglin died in 1886. A few years later the title was changed to S. Anglin & Company, and subsequently Mr. S. Anglin's sons were received into partnership. The second son, Mr. Wm. H., died early in 1909, leaving the business in care of Mr. Samuel, Mr Francis R. and Mr. Charles S.

The plant, which covers three acres near the heart of the city, is situated on an excellent bay on the Rideau river, where it includes splendid concrete docks for loading and unloading cargoes of coal, cement, brick and lumber. It also has two railway sidings, connecting with the Grand Trunk and Kingston & Pembroke Railways. The lumber yards, which are well laid out and drained, are intersected with good hard roads or alleys, which allow free access to all the piles and concrete foundations on which the lumber is kept dry and ready for use. There are several two-storey lumber sheds for dressed and matched lumber, moulding, etc., which contain hemlock, spruce, white pine, red pine, southern yellow pine, plain and quartered oak, cypress. cedar, whitewood, birch, maple, ash, basswood, cherry, walnut, etc. The coal sheds have a capacity of 3,000 tons and are well built and floored with solid concrete. The sash and door factory was added about ten years ago, and this branch has proved so successful that it now employs 15 men, and contains more than 20 machines. Many kinds of wood goods are made here—boxes, newels, balusters, grilles, porch columns, ladders, stairs, counters, veneered doors,interior finish for office, stores, churches, schools, etc. This department has sent its manufactures to various points in Ontario and the Northwest. The saw and planing mill has been recently enlarged and improved, and a new Waterous saw carriage added. The firm prides itself on having one of the most commodious office buildings in the city.

Forty to fifty men are employed the year round in the different branches, and handle a great variety of lumber and timber brought in from the Pacific coast, the Maritime Provinces, the southern States and various other points.

Mr. Samuel Anglin, the senior partner, is well known in Kingston, where he was born in 1842. He started mercantile life without a dollar and is a fine example of what energy, honesty and economy can accomplish. He represented Cataraqui ward for 14 years on the Public School Board, of which he was chairman in 1886. He also sat for one year in the City Council.

Mr. F. R. Anglin obtained the degree of B.A. at Queen's College in 1895, and since that time has given especial attention to the office work of the firm. He is now a member of the Board of Education and Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles S. Anglin, after completing his school course, spent two years studying mechanical drawing and architecture, which are of considerable advantage to him in his duties as manager of the mill and factory. He is an enthusiastic autoist, a member of the Automobile Club and of the Oddfellows' Association.

Western Retailers Object to Odd Lengths

At the recent convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Winnipeg, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That in the opinion of this meeting, after hearing the arguments on both sides, it is not to the best interests of the lumber trade and of its customers, the consumers, that the short and odd lengths be shipped as proposed by the manufacturers."

At the invitation of the president, Mr. A. K. Godfrey of the retailers, who was in the chair, several representatives from British Columbia addressed the meeting. Mr. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver (Fraser River Mills), Perry D. Roe, of Port Moody (Canadian Pacific Mills), T. F. Paterson, of Vancouver (Terminal Lumber Company), and W. A. Anstie, of Revelstoke, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, were the speakers.

Mr. C. H. Wentz, of Saskatoon, was the first to take up the argument for the retailers. He said the western retailers entirely failed to see where any saving came in. They rather believed that the loss would actually be greater and it would have to be borne eventually by the consumer. The consumers were accustomed to the even lengths and it would be most difficult to get them to change. He claimed that the actual waste on the standard 16-inch and 2-foot centres would be much greater with odd lengths and he was certain the consumer simply would not stand it.

Mr. E. C. Ingram, of Sauk Centre, Minn., president of the Western American Lumber Association, also failed to see any benefit in the odd lengths. Even admitting that they could be forced on the trade, he could not see any saving or extra profit to the salesmen. He claimed that the profit to the mills would be so small that he was inclined to think that the whole proposition must be a joke on the part of the millmen. Either that or there was a "nigger in the wood pile." He advised the retailers to answer to the millmen that they could not handle the odd lengths. Even if it could be shown that there would be a saving, it would be more than outweighed by the inconvenience and the labor and energy required to sell the odds to people that did not want them.

J. A. Dure, on behalf of Winnipeg retailers, took a similar stand, as also did Mr. W. Alsip. Many others took part in the discussion and eventually the resolution given above was passed.

The officers of the association were elected as follows: President, A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg; Vice-President, C. H. Wentz, Saskatoon.

Victor Beckman, of Seattle, Wash., secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, has been carrying the odd lengths gospel to retailers recently and has been received in many cases like a missionary on a cannibal island. However, he was fortunate enough to visit Canada. His treatment here was more kindly and induced him to refer to it as follows in a recent address to the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association: "We are not easily discouraged. We started an educational campaign, and I have travelled from California to British Columbia. We have signed up a total of 24,000,000 feet of a total daily capacity of 26,000,000 feet on the Pacific coast, and I even went over to a meeting at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 11, and signed up every association west of Ontario, and they were talking about making it a law out there. They are pretty good people up there in Canada, I will tell you."

At a meeting of wholesalers and retailers recently held in Portland, Ore., a compromise agreement was reached in connection with the odd lengths matter, which is intended to apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. It was agreed that a certain amount of education would be necessary in connection with the introduction of odd lengths. It was decided that for six months the wholesalers should supply the trade with such odd lengths up to 15 per cent. in each car as they might elect, charging for it the price of the next lowest even length. In return for this assistance, the retail trade is to go on recard as accepting, so far as reasonable, after such a period, the odd lengths at prices carried in the February 1 price lists. After the six months, both branches of the trade will be in a better position to discuss the question.

Miscellaneous News of Interest to Lumbermen

The failure of the McGili Chair Company, of Cornwall, Ont., is reported. A number of Montreal firms are interested.

"A Brief History of Forestry" in Europe, the Uniteed States, Canada and other countries, by B. E. Fernow, LL.D., has been published by the Forestry Quarterly, Cambridge, Mass., and the University Press, University of Toronto.

Vancouver and Victoria reports state that trade all along the coast holds an active tone, and the prospects continue good for an excellent spring business. Considerable activity is reported from lumber camps and the trade is looking forward to a heavy demand for the finished product.

At the twelfth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia in Nelson recently, a resolution was passed calling for the Dominion Government to impose a duty of $2 a thousand on rough lumber as a protection against dumping by United States manufacturers

Mr. J. W. Molson's new mill at Shawbridge, Que., is rapidly nearing completion. It is expected that the machinery will be installed and in operation by the spring. Their season's cut will include hemlock, spruce, pine, cedar and hardwoods.

The receipts of stock by vessel at the Haines Lumber Company's yard, North Tonawanda, N.Y., next season will not be confined entirely to lumber from lake ports, as the company contemplates bringing some from its plant in New Brunswick by boat during the latter part of the summer. Considerable stock is being brought from the Bathurst, N.B., mills by rail.

"Even when we effect all possible economies in utilization, the great problem of the hardwood industry will remain unsolved. Unless means are put into effect to renew the forest as it is cut away, the hardwood industry is founded upon sand. I do not refer especially to the planting of trees; you might plant trees with your entire force of men during the whole planting season, but that would not solve the problem. Nature is the great tree planter. She plants millions to our one. What we need to do is to remove the obstacles to the natural reproduction of the hardwood forests—one of the greatest of these is fire. We must abate the fires by State laws where necessary, and by combined action among ourselves."—W. L. Hall before the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Query and Comment

Will you kindly let me know what bird's-eye maple is mostly used for? I have about 50 trees, and would like to know what it is best to cut them into.

Bird's-eye maple is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of furniture. Occasionally it is used for the manufacture of inside shutters. It should be cut into one-inch lumber, ten to twelve feet long, six inches and up wide and graded firsts and seconds. Often the bird's-eye marking shows only on one side of the board. By cutting into one-inch boards there is a better chance of securing the marking on both sides..

Would you kindly tell me where I could get a spool machine that will make one spool per second or nearly so? Is the white birch which is used in spool making in the United States, the same as ours? Would yellow birch work in spools or pill boxes? How much plumpage is allowed for shrinkage and turning?

Spool or box lathes making 60 or more spools a minute can be secured from Jackson & Caron, St. Alexis des Monts, Que. A spool lathe costs about $250 and a box lathe $240, f.o.b. factory.

The white birch in Canada is the same as that used in the United States. The yellow birch is not fit to make spools of, as it is too hard for the tools. It is used sometimes, however, for making pill boxes.

The allowance for plumpage is generally about as follows: 1-16-inch on squares (bars) from 1-inch to 1¾-inch. From that size up to 3-inch square the allowance is generally ⅛-inch. For instance, if the market calls for 2½-inch spool bars, they are made 2⅝-inch.

In connection with this subject the following paragraph from a recent report to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. J. M. Mussen, trade commissioner at Leeds, Eng., is of interest: "Various firms in this district use considerable quantities of birch bars for the making of spools and bobbins, and Canadian manufacturers should be able to take advantage of the trade which offers in this direction. Birch is described as being the most suitable wood, as it is said to dry quite white, although rock maple might be taken as a substitute. The bars, which should be tied in bundles of twenty to facilitate handling during transit, usually measure 1, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½ and 2½ inches square and from 2 to 4½ feet long, in multnples of 6 inches."

We would be greatly obliged if you could give us information re prices of hemlock, tamarac and cedar ties now being paid by the C.P.R., G.T.R., and C.N.O., at Ottawa and Georgian Bay points. We would like the prices on 7-inch x 7-inch x 8 feet, and 6-inch x 6-inch x 8 feet. Can you give us also prices now being paid for 8-foot cedar posts 4½-inch and up top, peeled; also 5-inch and up top, peeled?

The railroads are now paying at Ottawa and Georgian Bay points from 30 cents to 40 cents for ties of the varieties mentioned, delivered alongside the tracks. The variation in prices is regulated almost solely by the locality. The 7-inch square size is most in demand. For 8-foot cedar posts the price paid is at present 10 cents. This applies to both the 4½-inch and the 5-inch variety, the latter being most in demand.

What do you understand as to the American tariff on lumber? Is or will the maximum tariff apply to Canada?

This is a question which no one can answer at present. On March 31, 1910, the maximum tariff is to apply automatically to imports from foreign countries not specially exempted by proclamation of the President of the United States. The President's proclamation of exemption is to apply to countries which impose no restrictions upon the importation of United States products and do not unduly discriminate against the United States or its products, or do not pay an export bounty or impose an export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or its products. The maximum tariff includes the regular duty and, in addition, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Whether Canada will be especially exempted by the President's proclamation on March 31, it is not possible to foretell. The only light to be had upon the situation is from public utterances by President Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both of whom have done their best to allay any fear of a tariff war between Canada and the United States. Those who fear that Canada will not be exempted base their fears upon the prohibition of the export of logs from certain Canadian provinces, the proposals of other provinces to adopt similar measures, and the commercial treaty between Canada and France, which is considered in some quarters as unduly discriminating against the United States.

President Taft's words, referred to above, were in part as follows: "I conceive that this power was reposed in the President with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the President and the State Department through friendly negotiations to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country, of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which a spirit of retaliation shall be aroused."—See also the editorial reference to this matter in this issue.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. G. W. Robinson, manager of the Berlin Machine Works, Hamilton, has gone on a trip to the Pacific Coast. He will be away for about six weeks.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature, in the course of an interview recently declared in favor of a law to prevent the export of pulpwood from Crown lands.

C. M. Edwards, J. B. Fraser. R. G. Edwards, W. H. A. Fraser, H. Robinson, H. K. Egan, R. L. Blackburn and Russell Blackburn, of Ottawa, are the incorporators of a company to be known as the Ottawa & Montreal Power Transmission Company.

Victor Stewart Patton, of the Beaver Lumber Company, Winnipeg, was married on February 8th to Miss Evelyn Powell, younger daughter of C. Berkeley Powell. The honeymoon was spent in the Eastern States, after which Mr. and Mrs. Powell took up their residence in Winnipeg.

Mr. J. M. Curry, who has just been elected mayor of Amherst, N.S., is a man of sterling business ability and experience. He is secretary-treasurer of the Rhodes-Curry Company, at Amherst, and also vice-president of the Toronto-Cuban Grape Fruit Company, Limited, of Toronto.

A. P. Ebert, hardwood manufacturer, Wiarton, Ont., favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a call last week. Mr. Ebert states that the prospects for the coming season's trade in his district are unusually promising. The winter has been a good one and the operators have been able to obtain a very large cut.

L. P. Graves, of Graves, Bigwood & Company, Buffalo and Toronto, is at Augusta, Fa., but he expects to return home soon. The Canadian logging camps of Graves, Bigwood & Company are doing well, the snow not being extremely deep, so that the full cut of 65,000,000 feet or so is likely to be made.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Miller, president of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., and of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, left Toronto with his family on Feb. 10th for a trip to the old country. The party sailed by the Adriatic from New York, and will be away about two months. Their present istention is to go on a motoring tour in England and also in France.

Mr. T. A. Wilson, general manager of the Western Canada Lumber Company, of Regina, Sask., took a trip recently to the Pacific coast, and visited his brother, Rev. R. J. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's church, Vancouver. He will extend his trip to Victoria and other points upon the island, and will also visit the larger mills of the State of Washington.

A number of changes are announced in the Woods and Forests branch of the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. Mr. Chester Dies, who has been with the department for some time, succeeds Mr. Harry Cartwright as assistant registrar of the department. Mr. Harry Gillard takes the place of the late Mr. Kenneth Miller as accountant of the Woods and Forests branch, and Mr. John Houser succeeds Mr. Gillard in the latter's old position in charge of the fire rangers. Mr. George Harris is made Mr. Houser's assistant, and Mr. Stanley Meeking, a new appointee, becomes junion clerk of the department.

Henry Eaton, of Fitchburg, Mass., a wholesale lumber dealer, was in St. John, N.B., recently on a purchasing trip. Speaking of the prospects of the American lumber market, Mr. Eaton said that it showed signs of being strong, provided serious strikes in New York did not interfere. One big strike was now on there in the building trade, but it seemed as if it would reach an amicable settlement shortly. The New York market was so big that its condition always made prices for the Eastern States. Lumber of the style used in the United States, nine feet and under and nine inches and under, was selling now at $23 per thousand.

A Detroit despatch reports that at a meeting of the board of managers of the Lumber Carriers' Association, certain by-laws of the association were changed to conform with federal anti-trust laws. The meeting was held behind locked doors and was attended by 23 or 25 of the 28 members of the board. The old by-laws of the association provided for the maintenance of uniform rates for carrying forest products on the great lakes, and though these by-laws have been in effect for some time, their elimination was accepted without dissension. No official statement was obtainable relative to rates for carrying lumber during the coming season, but it is understood that shippers will find individual members of the association quoting a rate of $2.50 per thousand feet from the head of the lakes to Lake Erie points.

Some chartering of tonnage for next season on the Great Lakes is being done at North Tonawanda, N.Y., but thus far only where boats outside of the Lumber Carriers' Association are offered. Chartering is reported by local dealers who have stock to come from the Georgian Bay district at a rate of $2. This rate is regulated largely by the announcement that tonnage is to be obtained from the head of the lakes at $2.25. These figures are offered only for the first loads.

Railways Ignore Claims by Shippers

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—We were pleased with your editorial on lumber freight difficulties. They certainly do demand a remedy, especially in connection with flat cars. It is a daily occurrence for shippers to be supplied with flat cars that are covered all over their decks with from two to six inches of frozen cinders, ballast and ice, for which the railway people alone are responsible, and it is impossible for the shipper to clean them off until warm weather thaws out the frost. We frequently write on our weigh bills that there is the above on the cars, but no attention is given the matter, and that is a profit to the railway and an unjust tax on the man who pays the freight. Careless weighing is another common occurrence, and always a gain to the railway. Another example: We received a box car of hay, for which we were charged by the shipper 12 tons, and paid freight on 13 tons. We shipped a customer two cars of dry slabs cut of the same pile. One car contained 16 cords, and the freight was less than $1 per cord. The other car had 11 cords, and the freight on it was $18. We could give you scores of items similar.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—For the past two or three years we have had very little experience in car shipments from Canada, our lumber having largely come forward by water. We only know by former experience that the Canadian railways pre-suppose every claim to be unfounded, and instead of taking the subject up in a spirit of fairness towards the shipper, their claim agents consider it their duty to avoid the payment of all claims, whether just or unjust. The American railways act on an entirely different principle. They believe that the railways, like others, make mistakes, and that shippers frequently are entitled to a fair adjustment of claims. Some of the roads are very prompt and liberal indeed in the adjustment of matters of this kind.

The editorial dealing with lumber freight rate difficulties which appeared recently in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" brought out the two letters published above. The first is from a large firm of manufacturers in Ontario, and the second from a wholesale house in North Tonawanda, both of whom desire that their names be not published. The subject is of vital importance to the lumber trade and cannot be given too much publicity. If you have had troubles along the same line it would be a good thing to let us publish an account of them and help to bring the question before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, in a recent address before the Canadian Club of St. John, N.B., urged that as soon as possible a survey should be made by the province of all the land in the hands of the Crown and a decision arrived at as to whether it is fit for agriculture or not. If not fit for agriculture it should be set apart for a permanent timber reserve and all efforts of settlers to get into it should be resisted. If they are honest settlers, it is a crime to let them go into places where they will be unable to make a living, and if they are dishonest they intend to commit a crime in skinning off the timber when they pretend to engage in farming.

Canada's Lumber Production During 1908

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has issued a bulletin upon the forest products of Canada for 1908. This is the first attempt of the Forestry Branch to gather detailed statistics of this nature, and consequently the figures are not to be relied upon as absolutely correct, but they are stated to be close approximations in most cases. The figures given were secured entirely through correspondence and are based upon reports received from 1,409 lumbermen distributed throughout the Dominion as follows: Ontario, 591; British Columbia, 143; Quebec, 277; New Brunswick, 180; Nova Scotia, 112; Alberta, 40; Manitoba, 40; and Saskatchewan, 26. No replies were received from Prince Edward Island. The total lumber cut of the Dominion by provinces is given as follows:

	M. bd. ft.	Av. value per M.	Value
Ontario	1,294,794	$18.84	$24,399,077
Quebec	690,135	15.70	10,838,608
British Columbia	647,977	14.05	9,107,186
New Brunswick	308,400	13.23	4,081,402
Nova Scotia	216,875	13.25	2,873,730
Saskatchewan	91,166	17.29	1,576,820
Manitoba	56,447	15.38	867,969
Alberta	42,382	13.99	593,244
Total	3,348,176	$16.27	$54,338,036

The production of shingles and laths was: 1,499,396 shingles, valued at $3,101,996; 671,562 laths, valued at $1,487,125.

Statistics of cross ties purchased in 1908 are given in the bulletin. They were secured from reports from 47 steam railway companies having a total of 25,772 miles of track, and 32 electric railways with 818 miles of track. The steam roads purchased 13,738,157 ties, at a cost of $5,189,674, and the electric roads purchased 240,259 ties, at a cost of $92,011, giving a total for the Dominion of 13,978,416 ties, valued at $5,281,685.

The total pulp production was 363,079 tons, valued at $2,931,653. Of this quantity, 278,570 tons was mechanical, 82,331 tons sulphite, and 2,178 tons soda pulp.

The total production of lumber, lath, shingles, cross ties, poles and pulpwood was as follows:

Material		Quantity	Value
Lumber	M b.f.	3,348,176	$54,338,036
Shingles	M.	1,499,396	3,101,996
Lath	M.	671,562	1,487,125
Cross ties	pcs.	13,978,416	5,281,685
Poles	pcs.	185,807	284,549
Pulpwood	cords	482,777	2,931,653

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

100. Mahogany, walnut and Spanish cedar—A Mexican exporter of mahogany, walnut and Spanish cedar, the latter suitable for manufacturing cigar boxes, is desirous of getting in touch with Canadian importers of same. Quotations could be made c.i.f. St. John, N.B.

147. Box shooks, wood, etc.—A London firm handling large quantities of box shooks, and also of manufactures of wood generally, invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

148. Maple wood—A London company who are large buyers of maple wood, would be glad to hear from Canadian shippers.

190. Agency abroad—A correspondent in Egypt reports a good market in that country for Canadian paper and cardboard, and would like to get into touch with manufacturers in the Dominion open to send supplies.

217. Maple flooring—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of maple flooring from Canadian manufacturers of same.

222. Pine scantlings—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine scantlings from Canadian shippers of same.

225. Pine deals—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine deals from Canadian shippers of same.

226. Spruce boards—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce boards from Canadian exporters of same.

231. Pine sidings—A Manchester firm now buying in the United States asks for prices of best pine sidings 2 inches by 8 inches to 20 inches from Canadian exporters of same.

232. Wood pulp—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of wood pulp.

233. Pine sidings—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine sidings, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch and 2 inches, from Canadian exporters of same.

Effect of New German Tariff Upon Lumber

Under the new tariff arrangement with Germany which goes into effect on March 1st, the following are among the reductions effected in the duty upon imports of Canadian products into that country:

Timber sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way not planed: Hard from 1.25 to 72 marks and from 10 to 5.76 marks per cubic metre. Soft from 1.25 to 72 and from 7.50 to 4.32 per cubic metre.

Wood for casks, etc.: Of oak, from 30 to 20 and from 2.40 to 1.60 per cubic metre. Of other hardwood, from 40 to 30 or from 3.20 to 2.40 per cubic metre. Of soft wood, from 2.40 to 1.80.

Semi-pulp (semi-paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard), soft or solid, whether bleached or dyed, of wood straw, esparto or other vegetable fibres, mechanical or chemical, from 3 to 1.25.

Mill board (pasteboard), moulded or pressed cardboard, etc., cardboard, glazed, vulcanized fibre, etc., remains for present at 6 marks.

Chemical or mechanical wood pulp cardboard, etc., from 4 to 150 marks.

Wood spirit, methylic alcohol, crude and acetoneride, from 5 marks to free. Wood spirit, refined, from 20 to 8 marks.

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood to Germany from Canada are not extensive, and they fluctuate greatly from year to year. During the last five years their values have been as follows: 1909, $3,254; 1908, $82,374; 1907 (9 months), $3,385; 1906, $34,916; 1905, $57,146.

The Standard Caul Box

The "Insurance Standard Woodworker," published by the lumber insuring mutual companies of the United States, gives the following description of the standard caul box, for drying and heating lumber before glueing it together: "The steam pipes should be about 2½ feet above the floor and should rest upon iron pipes. The sides of the box should extend 6 inches below the steam pipes. There should be no bottom to this box; the inside of the box should be lined with tin, like a fire door. The moisture escapes and anything that falls through the pipes drops to the floor. The tin lining reflects the heat upon stock to be dried. This box would not serve for drying green lumber, but is most efficient for the heating and redrying of dry lumber, such as is used in glue rooms."

The utility of this type of caul box is attested in a letter received recently by the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, from the Hughes & Son Piano Manufacturing Company, of Foxcroft, Me., which was in part as follows: "Our experience with the standard caul box has proved more than satisfactory. Before making the change we were compelled to use about 10 pounds of steam to get the box hot enough for our stock. Now it is much more satisfactory with 2 or 3 pounds of steam."

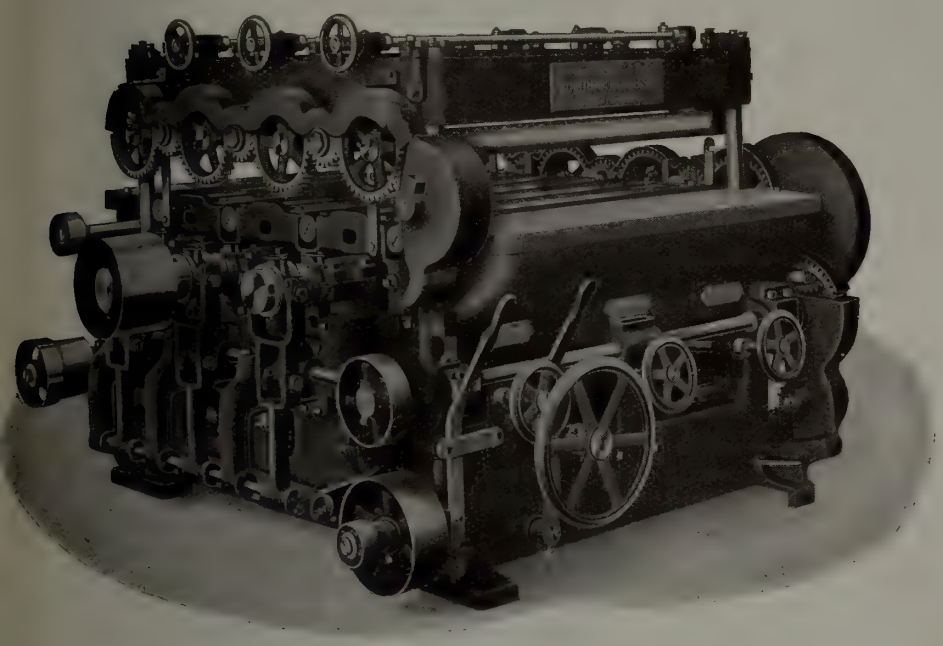
Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A High Grade Triple Drum Sander

J. A. Fay & Egan Company, the well known woodworking machinery manufacturers, are introducing to the trade their new triple drum sander, which is designed to meet the highest requirements in furniture piano and woodworking shops of all kinds where a perfect surface is wanted either for varnishing or painting. We are pleased to illustrate this new sander and call our readers' attention to some of the leading features of this machine as shown in the manufacturers' new catalogue.

The most noteworthy feature on this machine is an automatic take up device which holds the paper tight under all working and atmospheric conditions. The drums are made of iron and steel and are covered with specially prepared non-stretchable, combination rubber and felt, which makes a cushion for the sand paper. The drums are designed with a device for placing the sandpaper about them and giving it the proper tension in the shortest possible time. It is said that all three of the drums can be covered with sandpaper by any ordinary mechanic in seven minutes.



New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander.

The oscillators are pivotted on a rigid shaft so that all weight is taken off the drum shafts, thereby preventing wear in the drum shaft bearings. The oscillator bearings cannot wear, as the shaft does not touch the walls of the bearings, which are lined with vulcanized fibre felt.

The bed frame is made to lift by power, clear of the drums. This gives easy access to the drums, which is a great advantage, if in need of repairs. The opening made when the bed frame is hoisted, is large enough to permit of removing the drums from the machine without disturbing the table plates. This feature is said to be found only on the Fay & Egan machine, and is clearly illustrated in the manufacturers' catalogue.

In this catalogue, the manufacturers call special attention to the column, which is made extremely heavy, with the metal so distributed as to eliminate all vibration. They claim it to be the heaviest and strongest column known to a sander of any make.

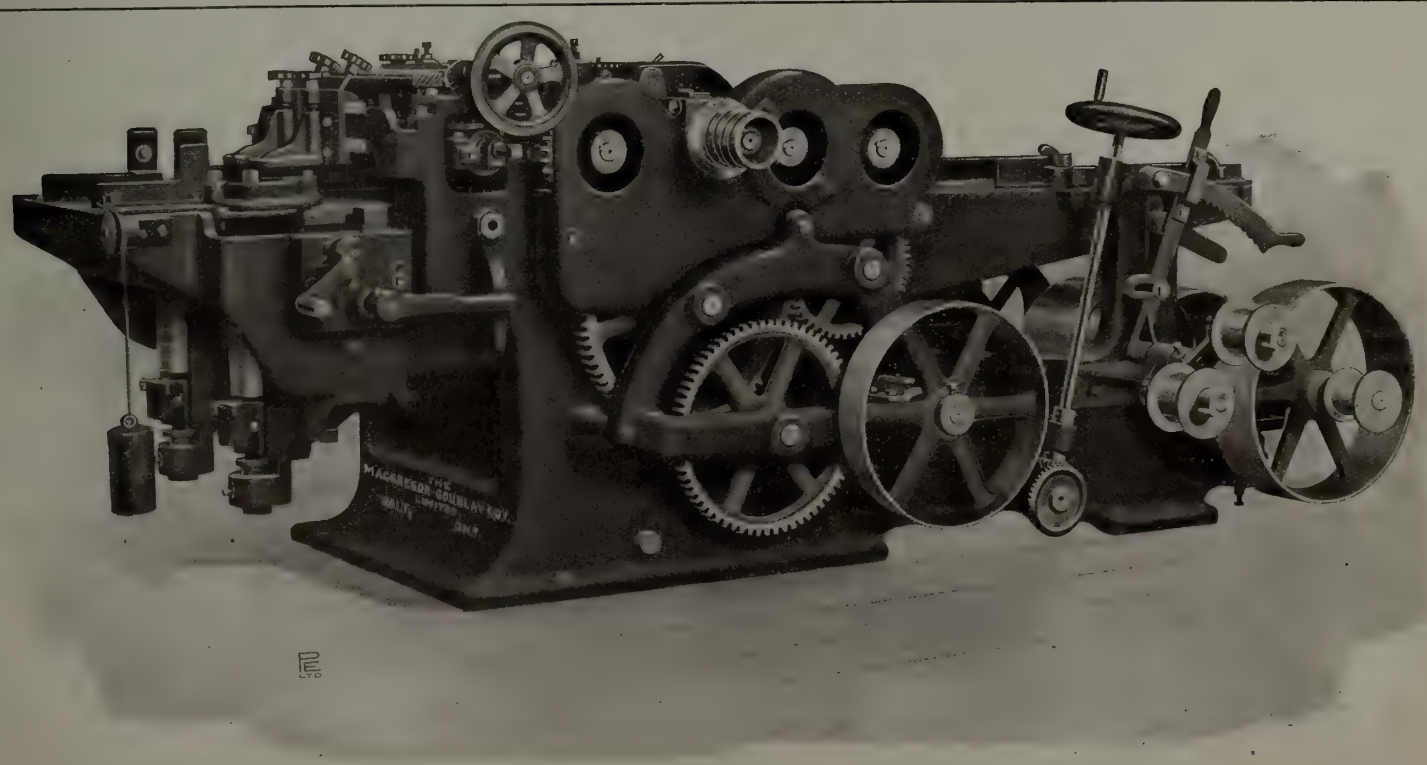
Feed consists of eight rolls, four top and four bottom, all powerfully geared. The lower rolls are placed one on each side of each drum. The upper rolls are carried in a frame, and are vertically adjustable to receive material up to 8-inch thick. The machine is made in eight sizes, 30-inch, 36-inch, 42-inch 48-inch, 54-inch, 60-inch and 80-inch wide.

Readers are invited by the Fay & Egan Company to write for their new catalogue, which will be sent postpaid. The address of the company is 465-485 west Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A New Planer, Matcher and Moulder.

The MacGregor Gourlay Company, Limited, Galt, Ont., have got out an entirely new planer, matcher and moulder, which should prove of much interest to woodworkers. In their catalogue the new machine is known as "Y G Planer, Matcher and Moulder." It planes 24-inch wide, 8-inch thick and matches 14-inch wide and has an adjustable moulding head. All its gears are cut from the solid, and all its journals are machine ground. The machine is designed to meet the demand for a medium priced self-contained planer and matcher, and the company claim that it is remarkable for its power, convenience and serviceability. The frames are heavy, well ribbed and braced and extend to contain countershaft, giving long driving belts. The bed is cast in one piece with deep and heavy ribs. It is gibbed to the planed ways in the frame and is raised and lowered by heavy screws supported on ball bearings, which are operated by shafts and gears at a convenient point.

The main cylinder is forged from solid steel slotted on two sides revoiving in long self-oiling bearings and lined with genuine babbit metal. The journals are 1 15-16-inch diameter and are driven on both sides by 5-inch belts. The moulding head is adjustable and can be regulated to steel, and its journals are 1 11-16-inch diameter, slotted on four sides and any depth without stopping the machine It also, is forged from solid driven by 5-inch belt. The feed is made up of four 4½-inch diameter



New Planer, Matcher and Moulder Manufactured by MacGregor-Gourlay Company.

feed rolls, which are all driven by heavy cut gears. Three changes of feed are provided by sectional pulley, namely, 31, 46, and 61 feet per minute.

The matcher spindles are made from high grade steel and revolve in long self-oiling bearings. They have improved foot step support and can be moved to any position on the table.

The latest design of chip breaker and hold down pressure bars are used, and all adjustments are made while the machine is running. The gears are all carefully covered and none of them run upon studs, but are fastened to shafts running in bearings. The machines are each provided with one pair of himer heads or brass slotted heads as desired. Fast and loose pulleys are provided 12 by 6½-inch, and should make 900 revolutions. The weight of the machine is 5,950 pounds.

The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, Ont., have ordered a portable ground skidder and loader from the logging machinery department of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal. This machine is of the sliding type, being designed to travel over the tops of the cars, and will be used principally by the Rathbun Company for hauling their logs from the lakes and streams, down which they have been driven, and from some convenient point, hauling and loading them upon the cars for transportation to the mill. The machine will be practically of entire steel or other metal construction, and will be furnished with return line apparatus to take the grabs back to the point where they are to be hooked, thus reducing labor to the minimum. It will be furnished also with a special high power spotting drum and apparatus for tightening the guys to the boom.

The Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works, Williamsport, Penn., manufacturers of sawmill and special machinery, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their calendar for 1910. The calendar is attractively designed, and the decoration includes a colored picture entitled "The Call," which depicts an elk standing near the water in a wild mountainous country, listening to the call of its mate or possibly the decoy call of a hunter. The picture and calendar pad are set upon an attractively decorated brown mount.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Mr. Justice Gregory and a special jury, at Victoria, B.C., have awarded Samuel Guthries, a shingle sawyer, $1,250 damages from the Huntting Lumber Company for the loss of two fingers.

Wrongful Sale of Stock—Mr. H. H. Heath has succeeded in his suit to obtain judgment at Vancouver, for $3,000 against Mr. R. H. McKee. former president of the North Arm Lumber Company, paid for stock sold to the plaintiff a month before the collapse of the company. Alleged misrepresentation of the company's financial condition was the ground of the action.

Breach of Contract for Sale of Lumber—In the case of Wood Bros. v. Gall Lumber Company of Toronto, which recently came before Judge Latchford, the defendants had purchased from the plaintiffs certain logs to be cut into timber and paid for at stated prices per M. feet. The defendants put forward many grounds as absolving them from performance of contract. The court held that the defendants had failed to give shipping orders simply because they could not make sales, and having refused to give shipping orders, the plaintiffs were justified in selling the lumber at a loss; defendants were liable for said loss, $2,577.59, with interest and costs.

An International Booming Suit—A suit involving the sum of $100,000 toll on logs and booming charges, has been commenced by the Rainy River Boom Corporation against the Rainy River Lumber Company, before Mr. Justice Mulock in the non-jury sittings at Toronto. The plaintiffs, who claim they have the sole rights for the booming of logs brought down by the lumber companies operating in that district, set out that the defendant company refused to pay the charges entailed during the years of 1906 and 1907. The case has been carried through three courts in Minnesota where a final judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff company. The defendant company claims that it is not bound to pay the tolls because of the fact that the booming is done on an international boundary line.

Verbal Agreement for Sale of Limit—In the action of Smith v. Trainer, which recently came to court in Vancouver, the court has to consider whether an agreement respecting timber limits can be made verbally and be binding. The action was brought to force the defendant to complete a contract for the sale of timber limits, and Mr. Justice Gregory has continued a temporary injunction until the trial case will be argued. The plaintiff states that the bargain was verbally made and it was afterwards put into writing but not signed. The defence pleaded the Statute of Frauds, which requires an agreement for the sale of land and also for goods to be in writing, and to this Mr. Griffin replies that it is the generally conceded opinion that timber limits are neither lands nor goods and that an agreement with respect to that kind of property can be made verbally.

Litigation Relating to Water Power Lease—David and Alex. McLaren, lumber manufacturers of Buckingham, Que., have taken action to have the lease of a water power sold by the Provincial Government to Hanson Bros., of Montreal, revoked. McLaren Bros. claim the water power of Paughan Falls, a rapids on the Gatineau river, on the ground that they own all the land around the falls, and, therefore, as the river is not a navigable stream, they own the water and bed of the river at the falls, each of the brothers owning half. In this district lots traverse the river, the owner of the land being the owner of the bed and water of the river in the area traversed by their land. This will be another point used by the plaintiffs in their plea. As it is, McLaren Bros. own the land right to the water level, and Hanson Bros. own the water power, and neither can develop the resources of the river at this point.

American Capitalists Investing in B. C. Timber

The acquisition of British Columbia timber limits by American capitalists continues to occur frequently. Wm. F. McKnight, a priminent operator of Grand Rapids, Mich., accompanied by Col. Catrow, of Dayton, Ohio, reached the coast recently to investigate a number of timber propositions. Col. Catrow represents large Ohio banking interests. If their quest is successful several million dollars will be invested on Vancouver Island and the mainland during the next few months. Mr. McKnight is already heavily interested on Vancouver Island. Last year he was the moving spirit in organizing a syndicate which acquired vast timber holdings in the Jordan river district on the west coast of the sland. The limits were vested in the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company, with a capitalization of $1,500,000. Mr. McKnight is secretary of the company.

Since his last visit to the coast several months ago, Mr. McKnight, in conjunction with Michigan, Chicago and Salt Lake capitalists, organized the New Miami Lumber Company, with a paid-up capital of $500,000. In this corporation, of which Mr. McKnight is president, is vested the ownership of eight hundred million feet of timber in the Jordan river district. The company has not elaborated its plans, but in all probability a large mill cutting for the domestic and export trade will be erected next year. In the meantime, the company intend to engage in logging operations.

"There will be a great deal of American capital invested in British Columbia timber limits this year." said Mr. McKnight in an interview. "Our leading operators have already made a start and their example is to be followed by others. Although stocks are light in the eastern and middle States, the demand is not exceptionally good, but I look for marked improvement shortly in harmony with the activity in other industries." Mr. McKnight also had a large share in the purchase of the Vancouver Island limits of Messrs. Sayward & Company. The properties have been turned over to a new corporation styled the Michigan, Puget Sound Lumber Company, with a capitalization of $1,250,000. The mill plant is to be enlarged.

On February 18th a splendid concatenation of Hoo-Hoo was held at Winnipeg in the Travellers' Hall. On account of the presence of a great number of lumber in the city to attend the convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, the attendance at the concatenation was large. After the eyes of all the young kittens had been opened and the black cat had finished her capers, an enjoyable banquet was held and a smoking concert was given which included a lively programme of vaudeville sketches and an interesting boxing match.

John Norris on the Tariff Tangle

Mr. John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a recent address to the Ohio Daily Newspaper Association, said that if free competition and normal conditions should prevail in the paper trade, news print should be delivered in pressrooms at $35 a ton, or $1.75 per 100 pounds. He charged that newspapers were taxed $8 a ton above that figure on one million tons, or $8,000,000 per annum, because of the ignorance and lax methods of print paper makers, and that the same causes were imposing a penalty of $50,000,000 per annum upon the users of all kinds of paper, including book and writing, and thereby taxing knowledge. More than $2,000,000 per annum was paid by newspaper publishers for atmospheric moisture in print paper, he declared. Mr. Norris pointed out the practicability of converting pulp into paper at New York harbor at a cost of $35 a ton, delivered in New York pressrooms, and said the tangle with Canada as to pulpwood supply was an embarrassing development in that direction

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Hon. Clifford Sifton, in a recent interview at St. John, N.B., relating to the matter of forest protection, said: "The first step is to stop fires. Our information is that the destruction of forests by fires along the Intercolonial Railway is very great. One of our committees passed a resolution which will be forwarded to the Government, and I am sure the Government will adopt it. In regard to other railways, it will be necessary to proceed by legislation. The ground the Commission took was that the Government railway ought to be treated the same as other railways. That is, it should either furnish efficient fire protection, or pay for the cost of such protection."

Burns Saws

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW.
TORONTO.

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

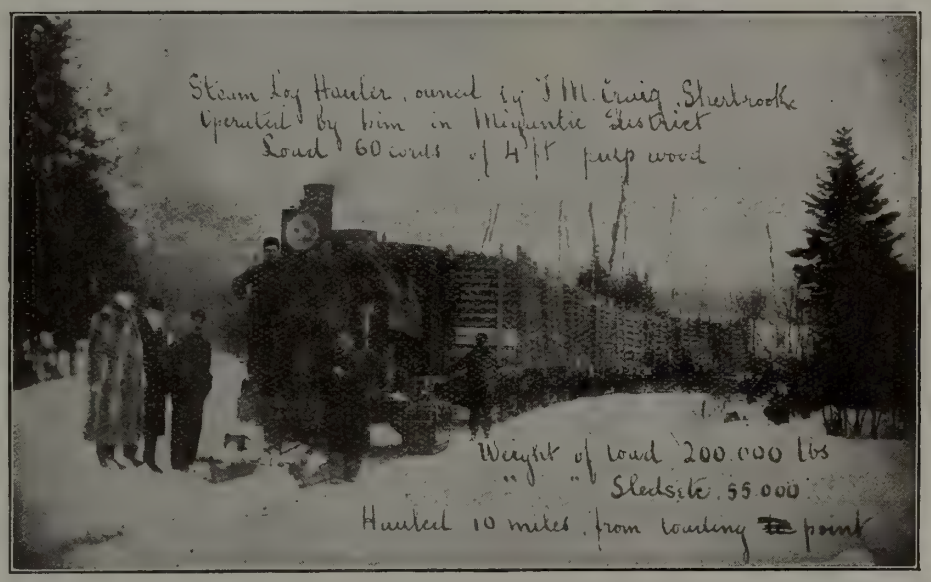
The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.



It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::

This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Special Rates to Lumbermen

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly licensed by the Dominion Government.

Deposit at Ottawa $100,000 in Ontario Government Bonds

Write for Rates on Your Lumber

Canadian Branch: 42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

General Agent, E. D. HARDY
Ontario and Quebec

LET US QUOTE YOU RATES

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland: J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar Posts Wanted

200 CORDS CEDAR POSTS 5 AND UP AT the small end. Address Box 836, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET Prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Beech

WANTED SEVERAL GOOD STOCKS OF Hard Maple up to 1,200,000 ft. and a quantity of Beech. Apply Box 888 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Pine and Hemlock Logs Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR PINE or Hemlock Logs to be sawn during May or June on Georgian Bay—State quantity. FIRSTBROOK BOX CO., Penetang. 5

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Hemlock Wanted

1,000,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK 1 INCH and 2 inch trimmed and edged. Cash less 2%. Send full particulars to Box 911, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Rock Elm and Hard Maple

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY of Rock Elm and Hard Maple Plank 3" and 3½" thick for bending purposes. Quote prices to N. M. CURRIE, Box 304, St. Marys, Ont. 5

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR SPRING delivery, Sawlogs in Red and White Pine, Spruce or Jack Pine. Delivery at Haileybury or in Montreal River, EMPIRE LUMBER CO., LTD. Latchford, Ont. 6

Birch Wanted

WANTED—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOOD Birch to be cut to order. Any quantity up to two million feet for next summer's delivery. Apply Box 918, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted Basswood and Maple

A QUANTITY OF INCH BASSWOOD 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, Hard and Soft Maple, for immediate shipment, also half million feet of same stock for next summer delivery. R. W. BAXTER, Chatham, Ont. 5

Spruce Wanted

WANTED—ABOUT 500 M FEET B. M. OF round long Spruce Timber 20 feet and up, 10" at small end and up, delivery by water during next summer. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO BUY OR SAW BY THE thousand, one million feet of Hemlock. Pine and Cedar, Tamarac or Spruce Logs. Good harbor on Georgian Bay, rail and water shipment. Address, Box 931 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Norway Pine Wanted

WANTED TWO MILLION FEET 2"X5" AND wider, sound knotted dry Norway Pine. Lengths—75% 9, 10, 18 and 20 ft. 25% 12, 14, and 16 ft. Send memorandum of stock and advise lowest mill price, quick. THE GERMAIN COMPANY, Pittsburg. 5

Soft Elm Wanted

WANTED 12/4, 14/4, 16/4, No. 1 com. Soft Elm, prompt shipment, also 20 cars Soft Elm 1x12" and up in lengths 6½, 7, 8, 14 and 16 ft. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE CO., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 5

Hardwood Squares Wanted

PARTIES IN POSITION TO SUPPLY Hardwood Squares of various sizes and dimensions kindly send for list of sizes required to Box 886, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash

for next summer delivery

500,000 feet, 1 to 4" common and better Birch
500,000 " 1" log run Basswood, M. C, out
200,000 " 1" log run Brown Ash, M.C, out
500,000 " 1" mill cull Hardwood

Send us your stock list of any dry lumber and quote us your lowest cash price either for prompt or later delivery, If you have large stock, will send our inspector to take up the lumber.

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FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath For Sale

400 M 1" SPRUCE LATH, DRY AND WELL manufactured of first class quality. Address, Box 309 SOREL, QUE. 7

White Oak For Sale

ABOUT 75,000 feet WHITE OAK LOGS 10 TO 16 ft. long. Will cut into bills this coming spring. Apply DAVID CONKLIN, Kingsville, Ont. 5

Spruce and Pine For Sale

FOR SALE, ON GEORGIAN BAY, 2 million feet of Spruce and one million feet of Pine. Can be cut to order. Reply Box 894 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tf

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FOR SALE FOUR OR FIVE CARLOADS OF 5"x5" and 5"x6" 16 ft. to 35 ft. long, Long Leaf Yellow Pine. This timber could be resawed to suit purchaser. Address JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 5

Ash, Birch, Maple

10 cars 4/4 L. R. Brown Ash
5 " 4/4 No, 2 and No. 3 Com. Ash.
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Elm.
15 " 1", 1¼", 1½", 2" and 3" L. R. Birch.
Address, Box 863, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

For Sale

1,100,000 XX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
223,000 XXXX, 18" White Cedar Shingles
225,000 18" White Cedar Shingles C.B.
12,000 4/4 Log run Basswood
1,800 6" and 7" x 8' long Cedar Ties.
Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, LIMITED, Folger, Ont.

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No. 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.
c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Yellow Pine For Sale

Prices on application

4 cars 1x6 to 12 B. and better rgh. fiinish.
2 " 1x4 " " " " "
1 " 1x8 " " " " "
2 " 1x12 " " " " "

Everytning in Yellow Pine. DON. J. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 6

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted

BY SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE AND THE best way to locate that "someone" is to advertise in this column. This plan has sold machinery for scores of others and will do the same for you. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto. 5

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Three-Saw Edger for Sale

FIRST-CLASS THREE-SAW SAW MILL Edger for sale, only used one season. Address MANITOULIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

Machinery for Sale

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING MACHINES for sale from our sash and door department, almost new:—Smith sander, 42"; door sticker, door clamp, sash clamp, post boring machine, rip saw; veneer press 18", 24 screws, ten bench clamps, Grand Rapids Box Boring Bit, iron vice, eleven work benches, hand mitreing machine, band saw filing vice, hand saw filing vice, thirteen bench trussels, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, tenon machine, sash sticker; we will make the payments to cover a period of two years if necessary. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, 5

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws, Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers. Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Machinery for Sale

2 Boilers (tubular) 35 H. P. each
1 Engine 12"x16" slide valve and 30. H. P.
1 Engine 9"x12" slide valve and all connections
1 Saw Frame and Mandral
1 Lumber Carriage and Track
1 Double Edger—Three Saws
1 Set Lumber Trimmers, complete
1 Lumber Transter Chain and Gear complete
1 Log Jack Chain and Gear complete
1 Slash Table Outfit complete

200 feet more or less Carrier Chain in good order and Gear complete, and a quantity of Shafting and Pulleys in good order. In sawmill close to C.N. Ry. siding Fawkham, Ont. Apply to W. B. TISDALE, Orillia, Ont. 6

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft. wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition: will sell cheap. THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

Machinery For Sale

1 Shaper, iron table, 44"x50" Ballantine Make
2 " " " 44"x42" " "
1 " " " 54"x40" MacGregor, Gourley make.
1 Shaper, " " 41"x42" Cowan make
3 Saw Tables iron frame, Ballantine make
1 Dado Machine, MacGregor Gourley make
1 Defiance Knife Balancer
1 Hollow Mandril Chuck—2 heads
5 Wood Lathes 1 Sand Drum
1 26" Band Saw 1 12" Pony Planer
1 Band Saw Set 1 Swing Saw
1 Vertical Chair Borer 1 Tumbler 31"
1 Single Surfacer 24"

Also a quantity of Hangers, 2" Shafting, 2" to 7" Lea. Belting and a number of Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.

All above in good condition

THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO, LIMITED
Lindsay 7

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

CIRCULAR OR GANG FILER, GOOD HAMmerer, wants job. Box 362 Midland, Ont. 6

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WANTS position for the coming season. Apply Box 914, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

BAND SAW FILER WANTS POSITION as helper to band saw filer, five years experience in filing room. Address box 927, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

FIRST CLASS BAND FILER WANTS work for coming season, capable of doing number one work. Address, Box 916, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

BAND SAW FILER, NO. 1 BAND SAW FILER wishes to make a change. Can commence at once. State wages. Address, Box 932, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

BAND OR CIRCULAR SAWYER, OPEN FOR engagement for coming season, 13 seasons experience, also filer on round saws. Address J. MERCER, Larchwood Ont. 5

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WITH 15 years experience, wants position for coming season, strictly sober habits. Address Box 926, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED SITUATION—FOR THE COMING season by an experienced band saw filer, 22 years' experience, best of references, address Box 905, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

POSITION WANTED—A BAND SAWYER for right hand rigg wants position for coming season or will act as spare man doing other work and be ready in case a sawyer takes sick or hurt to take his place. Apply Box 917, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

EXPERT BAND SAW FILER WANTS position, strictly sober, experienced on band, gang and lath mill all kinds of timber. Capable to keep up mill. Six years in present position. Best salary expected for first class work. Address, WM. H. RUSSELL, 1347 West 110th St., Cleveland Ohio. 8

WANTED POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS Band Saw Filer. Address Box 899, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MILL-wright a position as foreman in charge of building or operating saw mill. Twenty-four years experience in modern high capacity mill Address THOS. SISSONS, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 6

SITUATIONS WANTED BY HARDWOOD lumber Buyer and Inspector of twenty years' experience shipping to all markets, export included; am also a goodsalesman. Box 901, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

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BAND SAWYER WANTS POSITION eleven years experience on the best band mills in the States, and have always given the best of satisfaction both as to quantity and quality I am 35 years of age, can give good company reference if necessary. I have spent my entire life in the lumber manufactures. Am experienced in all work from stump to mill. I prefer to run a band saw. Please state wages and particulars for a man that can bring results. Address Box 928 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Canada. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED MANAGER FOR RETAIL YARD in country town. State experience, age, single or married, references and salary expected. Address lock box 1928, Calgary, Alta. 5

FOREMAN WANTED—TO COMMENCE duties April 1st. a first class planing mill foreman. Only one who can handle all planing mill machinery and men, at a minimum cost, need apply State references and salary expected. Apply Box 923, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN TO handle Yellow Pine and Hardwoods in the Dominion of Canada on a commission basis. Box 897, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

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For Sale or Rent

PLANING MILL RUNNING WITH FIRST class trade connection, especially equipped for sash and doors, up-to-date plant in every respect. Satisfactory reasons. Investigate. Address Box 924 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

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CONTROLLING INTEREST IN NEARLY new saw and shingle mill, capacity 10-12 m feet per day, also similar interest in 600 acres spruce, tamarac, cedar, birch, black ash, etc. Steady market for product in Cobalt and surrounding towns. Good thing for live man understanding the business. Address Box 925 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

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SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

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WANTED—A MAN WITH A FIRST-CLASS saw mill outfit capable of sawing 25 M ft. per day, to saw by the M. ft. Will have 750 M ft. or more this season with two or three more years cut to take out. Write or call and see BLACK & WAGAR Mileage 81½ T. & N. O. R. R. New Ontario. 7

Timber Lot for Sale

ABOUT 120 ACRES CONTAINING ABOUT two million feet of Maple, Beech, Rock and Sott Elm, White and Black Ash Basswood, etc., situated in the Otter Valley, near Aylmer, Ont. The best piece of timber left in this part of Ontario. Apply THOMAS BROTHERS LIMITED, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

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TWO OPERATING SAWMILLS AND OVER 40,000 acres of the most desirable Timber Lands (carrying over 500,000,000 ft. B.M.) in the interior of British Columbia, together with all plant equipment and appurtenances. Easy terms over a number of years. Apply for particulars to Box 910 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

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DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

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WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR EARLY Spring Sawing in band mill, good work and lowest lumber insurance rate. FIRSTBROOK Box Co. PENETANG. 5

For Sale

Timber Limit and Lumber Business

8000 ACRES OF HARDWOOD TIMBER lands, Consisting of Basswood, Ash, Elm, Hemlock, Birch Maple and Cedar A Circular Saw Mill which cut 3,000,000 feet last year, Complete Logging Outfit, also General Store doing a business of $20.000. This is a going concern and will stand inspection, don't write unless you mean business, can give best reasons for selling. Address Box 908 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Timber and Saw, Planing and Lath Mills

British Columbia

15 SQUARE MILES TIMBER—120 MILLION feet—$100,000.00 cash or $1.00 per M,, payable when cut

Sawmill and residences, and 100 acres fruit land adjoining $45,000.00, Terms cash $25,000.00, balance on easy terms. Good opportunity for profitable trade in sashes, doors and box making. Apply Box 915 CANADA LUMBEMMAN, Toronto. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale Timber Limit

20,000,000 PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARD-wood. Address JAMES LUDGATE, Parry Sound. 5

FOR SALE BY OWNER LARGE EXTRACT of good License Timber on Vancouver Island. Fine milling proposition. Only principals. Address No. 25, VICTORIA, B. C. 7

Timber Limit Wanted

WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH PARties having a block of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of timber for sale. Apply Box 903 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE inquiring for Quebec holdings because they simply must have the raw material in spite of tariffs or anything else. To those interested we say, let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary to our town as a manufacturing point and coming either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Publicity Dept., Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

To Let

SECOND FLOOR OF FACTORY WITH complete machinery and power. In Ottawa Suitable for furniture or woodworking business. Railway siding, low rent. This is an unusual opportunity for some firm to start branch factory in Ottawa at low cost. Apply quickly, Box 929, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

Timber Limit For Sale

THEN ADVERTISE IT IN THIS COLUMN and you are sure of getting results. This page is a splendid market for buying or selling anything in connection with the lumber industry. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 5

For Sale

Large Timber Limits and Saw Mill

Estimated amount of timber about 240.000.000 feet. Mills and limits situated in Ontario, the price is right For further particulars address W. B. MACLEAN, Brockville, Ont.

N. B. Principals only. 6

Oak Flooring

Oak floors laid nearly 200 years ago in Versailles and Fontainebleau are still in excellent state of preservation. The famous colonial mansion "Adena" at Chillicothe, Ohio, which was built in 1805, still has the original oak floors well preserved. With the advent of the use of white pine, oak was used to a less extent for flooring except in the finer houses. At this time when kiln drying was almost unknown the more modern methods of heating are said to have been injurious to oak floors.

The first oak flooring was made by hand, and later it was made from boards which were matched by machinery after being ripped to width. Most of such flooring was manufactured at local planing mills and was cut for each separate order. A Wisconsin manufacturer began the practice of cutting hardwood flooring and ceiling into shorter lengths and butting the ends of the pieces by machinery. This was soon followed by end matching of pieces, which was perfected by a Chicago firm and patented. The patent was contested in the courts and at first upheld but later the decision was reversed and the manufacture of flooring became an important industry. The present high demand for oak and other hardwood floorings is largely due to the construction of more sanitary floors.

Not Always the Teeth

It has been said that a band resaw cutting out of a true line in stock as narrow as 8-inch, needs attention to the teeth, as such work shows that the teeth are filed too long on one side. This can hardly be exactly right in all cases, as, for instance, a saw is fitted on a machine where all the teeth are of an exact length and finished square across, with the emery wheel. The writer had to make quite a long trip to correct just such trouble. The fitting of the teeth was as good as one ordinarily finds, so the fault was laid on the feed rolls of the machine, for want of some other excuse for the bad work. The man taking care of the machine did his own filing, and that was all he did, as he knew nothing about tensioning the blade. After the saws were properly tensioned they ran all right, at more than double the feed, with no change to the machine.—Sawyer, in "The Woodworker."

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

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Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

Red and White Pine

Southern Yellow Pine
American Hardwoods

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Lumber prices generally in Ontario are well maintained. A few lines are becoming exceedingly scarce, notably 1x4-inch, 5-inch, 6-inch and 12-inch mill run strips, which are reported to be pretty well worked out of the market. 8 and 10-inch are not long, but the supply is fairly good. 1¼-inch, 1½-inch and 2-inch in all grades of mill cull and better are reported scarce. Lath are also scarce, and the demand is good. The outlook for the spring trade is very promising. A traveller who recently visited some of the woods in the Georgian bay district reports that a number of the lumbermen will not get out their full stock of logs. Last week several concerns had six weeks' hauling still to do, and the prospect was that they would only have about three weeks to do it in.

Quite a number of enquiries are being received for white cedar shingles. British Columbia shingles are still in an uncertain condition although there is an indication of an improvement. The demand for hemlock is steadily improving. At Buffalo it is quite strong. In fact, the demand for all classes of lumber at Buffalo is good with the possible exception of 1-inch mill cull pine, which is somewhat sluggish. It is expected that the spring trade in northern New York will be excellent and that a lot of box lumber will be required. Supplies of mill culls are quite abnormal, although the price is still low. It is thought that two or three months of good trade in boxes might bring about a scarcity of dry mill culls.

Many large enquiries are being received by Ontario manufactlrers from firms in the northern States. One firm reports an enquiry for all their lath and also for 30 cars of hemlock. Enquiries have also been received for other large shipments, for instance, 3,000,000 hemlock lath, 1,000,000 cull hardwood and several millions of mill culls. At this season of the year such large enquiries indicate a busy season ahead.

The demand for white pine dead culls at Ottawa is extremely brisk and a large block has been sold at $12 per thousand. Mill culls are, on the other hand, weaker, as farmers are making use of dead culls where formerly they used the mill culls. The price of dead culls is ranging from $11 to $13 at the mill, and mill culls are being quoted at $17 to $18 to the wholesalers. The upper grades of white pine continue in excellent demand. There is not a very heavy movement of lumber at present, however, but inquiries are quite numerous. The market for lath continues firm. No. 1 white pine are being quoted as high as $4 for the 1910 cut. Shipments of 1909 lath have been very heavy. In shingles there is a strong demand for XX pine and cedar and the upper grades are also holding their own.

Eastern Canada

More than two complete weeks were lost in New Brunswick by the interruption of logging operations which resulted from the mild weather, and beyond a doubt this will have an important effect upon the cut of the coming season. The St. John mills, with two exceptions, are still idle and the prospects for an early resumption of sawing operations are rather poor.

The trade indications point to some improvement in the demand for American deals and plank and better prices are expected, though at this season very little business is being done. Prices for long lumber for the American market are firm. The Boston and New York demand for lath cargoes is more active. There is a fairly active movement of spruce lath. St. John stocks shrank considerably during February. Prices are steady, and the indications are that if a change occurs it will be in the direction of an advance. Stocks of lath at St. John total about four and a half millions and quotations on the dutiable article are from $2.80 to $2.90 per thousand on the wharf at St. John. Cedar shingles remain quiet with prices unchanged. Stocks of high grade shingles are only moderate, amounting to about two and one-half million "Extras" and one and one-half million "Clears," for which the quotations are about $2.60 to $2.70 for "Extras" and $2.10 to $2.20 for dutiable "Clears" f.o.b. steamer St. John.

There has been some improvement during the last fortnight in the spruce market at Boston, and in some cases higher prices are being asked by the manufacturers. Some orders have been taken at an advance of 50 cents a thousand. The general price for frames is $23, and some manufacturers are asking $25.50. It is generally believed that spruce will harden. Yard orders have recently been taken at $22.50. Matched boards are firm though the demand is not really active. Random is quiet at New York but the spruce market is firm and a number of enquiries are already in the market for early spring vessel shipments. The demand for shingles at Boston is quiet, as it is believed that prices are too high. Some Canadian manufacturers are asking $3.50 for the best cedar extras but buyers are not willing to go over $3.40 in most cases. There is a feeling, however, that the market will be firmer with the opening of spring trade. Lath are dull, the prices asked being generally $3.75 to $3.90 for 1⅝-inch and $3.45 to $3.50 for 1½-inch.

Western Canada

The lumber business in British Columbia is brighter than it has been for the past two years. Several orders running into the millions of feet have had to be refused within the past fortnight owing to inability to supply. The difficulty is that logs are abnormally high. Last summer a number of the smaller logging camps had to shut down owing to the poor demand for the logs, and the bad weather has prevented their starting up during the winter. This has caused a scarcity and the prices have soared. With the advent of spring new camps will be opened up and the prices will again become normal. Shingles have not picked up much. There are a great many enquiries for timber, few purchases having been made this year so far. A number of parties are investigating available limits, but the majority will wait for spring before sending in their cruisers.

Great Britain

Quiet still prevails in the lumber market of London, although the amount of business being transacted is fairly good and merchants are rather cheerful regarding enquiries. The amount of actual transactions is also encouraging. Prices for good stock are firm and no one appears to be overloaded with stock. No large new purchases are occurring, but merchants are steadily improving their stocks with a view to future improvement in business. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, prime unsorted Oregon 6-inch and 4-inch was sold cheaply at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 5½d. 3x11 brought only 1s. 4d. Unsorted Quebec 3x7 was sold at £8 15s.; 3rds brought £8 10s., and 4ths £8. 2nd Quebec birch was sold at 1s. ½d. At Liverpool the revival in trade is quite encouraging. Spruce values remain firm. The imports are confined to liner shipments, which were a little heavier during January than in January, 1909. The deliveries are satisfactory and stocks at Liverpool and Manchester are moderate. The position of pine at Liverpool continues as firm as ever and the advanced prices asked by leading people are firmly maintained. The lower grades, perhaps, are a trifle easier.

At Manchester the business of late has been rather quiet but is moving along steadily in the right direction. Enquiries are coming in more freely. Pine sidings are unusually firm. Spruce, which is in good demand, is also very firm, the bulk of the stock being held in few hands.

LATH

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Limited
Traders Bank Building, 65 Yonge Street, TORONTO

WRITE WIRE US PHONE

Large Stocks - Complete Assortment

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The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



View of Mill Property from rear.

Your Spring Requirements

We would like to quote you on yard stock or to submit you figures on special bills. We have long made a specialty of cutting special bills to order and have this down to a science. If you want work of this kind properly executed, try us.

We can furnish anything you need in White Pine, Norway or Fir—any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

As far as deliveries are concerned, sawn pitch pine logs are moving freely. Spruce and Baltic white wood are also being delivered extensively. An improvement is looked for in exports almost immediately, a number of liners being due, according to latest advices.

The lumber market at Glasgow has not presented any feature of importance during the last week or two. Transactions are fairly numerous but not of large dimensions and the prevailing tone is quite satisfactory. The February business was not quite so brisk as January. Prices on spruce deals are showing a tendency to stiffen, but have not really made any advance. The winter liner shipments from St. John have been sold at prices which were current several months ago. There has been some contracting business in Quebec spruce for summer delivery and prices are reported to be high. The same applies to pine goods. There is very little buying of pine goods from stock at present, principally because there is nothing attractive left to sell. Quebec red pine deals have been in fairly good demand but the supplies are small. Prices for red pine deals for summer shiment are higher than they have been for a couple of years, but very little contracting business has yet been reported. Birch, both in logs and planks, are in good demand and early shipments will probably be easy to sell.

United States.

The prospects for an excellent building season in the summer of 1910 are already causing activity among the retail lumber dealers. Throughout the winter the general demand for lumber has been good and there is a promise in the early spring of a rapid movement of lumber. At Chicago the prices for all northern pine stock are firm and although the trade is not extensive many orders are being placed for No. 2 and better. The lower grade is moving slowly but the situation is considered to be in strong hands. At Buffalo there is a good demand for white pine, especially for the high grades, and in some cases prices have advanced. Low grade pine is also improving, but stocks are extensive. New York wholesalers report increased inquiries for northern pine, but orders are light and the general disposition is to hold them until spring.

There is a fair demand at Chicago for hemlock and the outlook for spring trade is good, the expectation being that prices will advance. The same is true of the hemlock trade at Buffalo and at Boston. Throughout the winter the sales of hemlock at Buffalo have been good. At Neew York there is a fairly active market for hemlock, the demand being particularly strong for the long lengths. Boards, however, are a trifle weak. The market for fir, spruce and cedar at Chicago is brisk and healthy. Enquiries are numerous and the outlook is encouraging. Prices are firm and steady with an upward tendency. Business, however, has not opened up on a normal spring basis as yet. At Buffalo there is a good demand for nearly all kinds of Pacific coast woods. The demand for red cedar, shingles and siding is fairly good.

There is no improvement to note in the southern pine situation in Chicago. No. 1 and No. 2 dimension and small timbers are selling fairly well. Considerable improvement is looked for in the spring. The hardwood situation is gradually improving at Chicago, where dealers say it is easy to sell lumber if they have the right kind. Hard maple is improving and birch is quite active At New York, hardwoods are selling well and stocks are somewhat low. The hardwood trade at Buffalo is also good. Quartered oak is so high that plain oak and other woods are taking its place. Sap birch stocks are very low and the demand is strong. Lumber and basswood also are scarce. There is not much improvement in shingles at Chicago, but the spring trade is expected to improve matters.

Good Demand for Dead Culls at Ottawa

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The largest or second largest cut of white pine dead culls of the Ottawa valley has been sold at $12 per thousand. Last year the price was $11. Middlemen, discussing this transaction, regard it as a good omen for trade in the lowest grade of white pine. It is not expected, however, that all mills will receive as good a price for their dead culls, especially those which grade very low. February witnessed a considerable boom in dead cull business. All this stock remaining over from 1908 and 1909 is now in the hands of a very small number, and with bright prospects ahead for selling on the Canadian market, there is no probability of a relaxation in prices. The manufacturers' quotations range from $11 to $13 at the mill, but some producers whose grade has not the highest reputation, may sell at a lower figure or else pay the cost of transportation to the place of consumption. The improving market for dead culls is at the expense of mill culls. Ottawa middlemen who cater to the local country trade find that farmers are using dead culls almost exclusively where they used to buy mill culls. Since the price of mill culls went up to $17 or $18 to the wholesaler, quotations for the consumer advanced to what appeared to many prohibitive prices. In fact mill culls have been accumulating in the Ottawa valley yards since 1907 and 1908 and some holders of the stock are now considering selling off at cost price, with a resolution to be more cautious in 1910 buying. Most dealers are able to offer lots of mill culls at cut rates while nearly all the dead culls are in the hands of a small number

The buoyant condition of the market for upper grades of white pine shows no sign of change Reports of general prosperity in Canada and the United States encourage Ottawa valley manufacturers to look for a busy season.

One of the reasons for the strengthening of prices for high quality of lumber is the expanding market for Ottawa valley producers. It is noted that a larger proportion of the output will be shipped to such distant points as Detroit, Buffalo and Ohio markets than in former years. The readiness of American purchasers to close contracts shows that little fear is felt on the other side that the maximum tariff clause will be enforced against Canada.

The movement of lumber is quiet at present, though orders and enquiries are much more numerous than a year ago. Wherever possible buyers will wait until navigation opens before asking delivery. The Ottawa valley was seriously affected by the increase imposed by the railways in their revised tariff, which is still awaiting adjustment by the Railway Commission.

Retailers claim that they are not deriving any benefit from the stiffer market for lath. Some manufacturers are asking $4 per thousand for No. 1 white pine lath for 1910 cut, although the same quality bought cheaper last year is being retailed at that figure. The general scarcity of lath, however, suggests higher prices for local consumers before long. While the cut of lath was very large in 1909, the shipments have been very heavy. The especially fine winter favored building operations to such an extent that many structures were rushed through to completion and are now being lathed. Middlemen report an advance of 30 to 40 per cent. in sales of lath compared with a year ago. In shingles the best demand is for XX variety of pine and cedar, but the upper qualities are holding their own.

Shanty operations, though not suspended to any great extent in any locality, are being hindered by the mild weather. The E. B. Eddy Company was obliged to use summer roads for delivering provisions to its camps, but was not seriously affected in hauling logs. J. R. Booth was compelled to abandon many of the old routes over swamps and rivers, which never froze solid enough to carry teams. The snowfall was heavy on the Madawaska river and, in fact, lack of snow was not complained of anywhere in the forests, though precipitation was light in other parts of the province. J. R. Booth has brought the usual quantity of logs by rail to his mill pond to be sawed next summer.

Mr. Booth's new cardboard mill, erected during the last two years at a cost of $235,000, started operations last week. The mill has a capacity of 40 tons a day and contains four beater engines, three refining engines, and a paper board machine. The plant is run by the new power house, capable of developing 9,000 horse power. The completion of the power house also means the inaugurating of a series of platform lighting around the lumber mill.

Unfavorable Logging Conditions in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B., Feb. 21.—The present month has been a remarkable one in the history of the lumber industry as far as logging conditions are concerned. Beginning with mild weather and very little snow, the temperature rose and the weather continued spring-like until the ground was entirely bare and all traces of winter had disappeared. Lumber operators, owners of portable mills and all those who had lumber or logs to haul, were in sore straits For more than two weeks logging operations were practically at a standstill. All the logs chopped during the winter were lying on the yards anr could not be moved.

These conditions existed for upwards of two weeks, which period was practically an entire loss to the loggers. For the past ten days conditions have improved greatly because of several falls of snow and the work is being rushed with all possible speed.

On the whole, the logging season of 1909-1910 has so far been a very unfavorable one, and it is a certainty that the lumber manufacturers of this province will be far short of the quantity of both spruce and cedar logs upon which they figured when making their estimates last fall. December was a very unfavorable month, especially during the first three weeks, and the conditions which existed during the first half of the present month have tended still farther to cut down the results of the winter's work. Work in the woods has been very expensive and the logs will cost more at the mills than has been the case for several seasons.

In local manufacturing circles there seems to be little promise of activity in the near future. Two mills only are running, as has been the case since December. In only a few cases has there been a beginning made on the repairs to and overhauling of the plants, which indicates an early resumption of sawing operations.

The local prospects for trade in American deals and plank seem to point to more briskness and better prices, although at this season little the prospects of business during the coming spring and summer. Local the prospects of business during the coming sprang and summer. Local people who saw for the American long lumber market state that prices are firmer and the demand is brisker for both Boston and New York cargoes, and that the prospects in that direction are of the brightest.

Trading in spruce lath is fairly lively and quite as much so as is usual in February. There have been some heavy shipments of spruce lath during the month and local stocks are shrinking with considerable rapid-

"Get in the Game"

Are you to be one of those to reap the benefit of present prices? Men who know are ordering now. Why not make it a prosperous year by getting—early—

GOOD STOCKS

The Greatest Building Record in all Canadian Cities is in progress. Prices must advance. Stocks are light in both mills and yards throughout the west—but

WE HAVE THEM

30,000,000 feet Best Manufactured Stocks

Communicate with our nearest representative who will telegraph your requirements to us and we will give you Immediate Delivery.

Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited

FRASER MILLS, B.C.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA	C. BRUCE
MANITOBA, Canadian Northern Building	F. A. SHORE
EASTERN, Canadian Northern Building	H. A. ROSE

ity. Prices of spruce lath are steady and, locally, at any rate, are fully holding their own. It is generally felt by local people that the next change will not be a shrinkage in price, but that it is very apt to be in the other direction, although there is always an element of uncertainty in regard to lath which makes prophesy a difficult matter. At the same time business in lath is very quiet and it is felt that there must be a decided change in this respect before local prices will show any tendency to climb.

Local holdings of lath total to between four and one-half millions and five millions. An enquirer would be quoted on dutiable lath from $2.80 to $2.90 per thousand on the wharf at St. John.

The trade in cedar shingles continues without feature of note or moment. Prices remain in a groove and little change is looked for until the beginning of the spring weather, when this line of goods may always be counted upon to move more briskly.

Local stocks of high grade shingles are by no means heavy. Two and one-half millions of "Extras" and one and one-half millions of "Clears" would be the correct figures to cover all in sight at local yards. The present local value of dutiable "Extras" is from $2.60 to $2.70 per thousand, and of dutiable "Clears" $2.10 to $2.20, f.o.b. schooner at St. John.

A Quiet Period in Montreal Lumber Trade

Montreal, Feb. 24.—The lumber trade is passing through a period of quietness at the present time and very little movement is reported in lumber circles. Dealers are looking forward with every confidence to a good spring trade and are preparing their plans accordingly.

The earlier reports received from the architects' offices showed that building operations would be extensive during the coming season, in the Montreal district. The outlook now is even more hopeful than anticipated. Architects generally have on hand a great amount of work and in some instances the designing offices have had to refuse work. February is usually a quiet month with lumber dealers, but the showing so far has been apparently up to the average, and there is every prospect that the spring trade with the builders will be excellent.

Lath continue in good demand and considerable trading in all grades is reported. It is stated on good authority that lath have been shipped into Ottawa from Hawkesbury. This would indicate the great scarcity of this article that exists at present, as the Hawkesbury lath are not the usual length used in the Ottawa district.

Spruce continues buoyant and the demand for both merchantable and mill cull grades is improving. Pine, both in merchantable and mill culls, is gradually improving, and quite a large number of sales are reported. "O" culls, on the other hand, are the weak feature of the pine market.

Miscellaneous News from Quebec Province

Mr. B. C. Howard, of Quebec, it is stated, will build a pulp mill at St. George de Beauce, Que.

Mr. Henry Dorion has been appointed Provincial Crown Timber Agent, to succeed the late Mr. Clement.

The planing mill and residence of Mr. Treffle Bergeron, were recently destroyed by fire at Murray Bay, Que. The planing mill machinery, dry kiln and several thousand feet of lumber were destroyed, and the total loss, estimated at $70,000, was wholly uninsured. It is expected that the mill will be rebuilt at once

Reports from Quebec state that the Chaudiere Improvement Company have recently completed the purchase of about 130,000 cords of pulpwood. The prices said to have been paid are $5.25 per cord for rough wood and $7.25 for hand-peeled, f.o.b. Chaudiere. The deal was completed through the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company.

The new dressing mill which Mr. Wilfrid Talbot is constructing in Outremont, is nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be in operation by the first of April. Messrs. Ross & Greig, of Montreal, have installed a 100 h.p. Wheelock engine and two 75 h.p. return tubular, Goldie & McCullough boilers; also pumps for fire and boiler feed purposes.

Messrs. J. & W. Duncan report that logging operations in the vicinity of their mill at Sixteen Island lake are being carried out under very favorable weather conditions, and already they have three quarters of their logs out of the bush. This firm are rapidly shifting their Montreal headquarters to the yard at 1833 Ontario street east, which they recently purchased from Mr. A. Viens.

The formation of a branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, to look after the interests of the retail lumber merchants of Montreal, is being discussed. The branch of this association which exists in Toronto has succeeded in working out a number of reforms for the protection of the retail lumber trade, and there is every reason to believe that by the establishment of a branch in this city similar improvements could be made to the existing conditions.

The annual meeting of the Tourville Lumber Company was held at the head office in Montreal on Feb. 8th, when the following officers were elected: President, Rudolphe Tourville, Montreal; Vice-President and General Manager, Edward Ouellette, M.P.P., Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Tourville; Directors: Joseph Lamothe, Montreal, and J. L. Rush, Whitehall, N.Y. The reports received of the company's business during the past year were very satisfactory and an excellent season in the lumber business is anticipated. Practically all their season's cut has been disposed of, the contract for their pine deals which go to a Montreal firm, having been signed a few days ago. Weather conditions in the district where their mill is situated have been very favorable for logging operations.

Lieut. J. B. Miller, the C. L. A.'s New President

Lieut.-Col. John Bellamy Miller, president of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, who was elected president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at the annual meeting in Ottawa on Feb. 1, occupies a very important position in the development of the timber and iron resources of Ontario. In addition to being president of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, he is largely interested in the Polson Iron Works of Toronto, of which he is the president.

Mr. Miller was born at the village of Athens, Leeds County, Ont., on July 26th, 1862, his father being Superintendent of Woods and Forests in the Government of the Province of Ontario from 1869 to 1871, and subsequently a mill owner, lumber merchant and M.P.P. for Muskoka from 1878 to 1883. He is a descendant of United Empire Loyalists on both his father's and his mother's side.

Mr. Miller was educated at the model school and Upper Canada College, Toronto, and entered the service of his father in the lumber business. Upon the death of his father in 1884, he succeeded him as president of the company. Besides his many business affairs, Mr. Miller takes an active interest in military and social affairs. For some time he was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, in which he held the rank of captain, and is now Lieut.-Colonel of the 23rd Regt. of Northern Pioneers, with headquarters at Parry Sound, which regiment he was largely instrumental in raising some seven years ago. He is a member of the National, Ontario, the Granite, the Ontario Jockey, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Clubs, as well as a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Dwight J. Turner, one of the C. L. A.'s New Directors

Mr. Dwight J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Co., Toronto, is well known to the lumber trade in Canada as one of the most active and successful men in the lumber business. He started in 1900 at Midland with the Turner Lumber Company, of which his father was president. After the death of his father he became president in 1905. The Turner Lumber Company was organized in 1900 by Mr. Turner's father, who had been in the lumber business all his life. Mr. Dwight J. Turner learned the lumber business at Bay City, Mich., in the various mills and lumber yards with which his father was connected. In addition to being connected with the Turner Lumber Company, Mr. Turner has been for several years and still is a director of the French River Boom Company, the Sauble & Spanish River Boom & Slide Company, and the Vermilion Improvement Company. He has also been for a number of years a director in the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, a licensed company doing business in Canada.

Some three or four years ago Mr. Turner took charge, as chairman, of the committee appointed to look after gathering lost logs on the Georgian Bay. This committee is known as the Log Picking Association and it has had an extremely successful career. At the annual meeting, held in Toronto recently, Mr. Turner in his financial statement showed that he had saved out of the lost property no less than $53,000 in three years. These logs are turned into lumber for the joint account of those interested.

Mr. Turner is a member of the transportation committee of the National Wholesale Lumbermen's Association of the United States. He has taken a great interest in the forestry school of the University of Toronto and gives lectures there every winter to the students. He makes practical use of the forestry school by having the students do all his estimating and cruising and make all the maps for use on his limits So great a faith has he in the work of these students that he employs them every summer in this work.

Mr. Turner was born in Bay City, Mich., in 1876. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1898, taking the degree of LL.B. Although he was born in the United States and educated there, he has made Canada his home. He takes a keen interest in sports, being one of the most active supporters of the Ontario Hockey Association, of which for some time he has been president, and he takes just pride in the fact that the association is one o fthe best run amateur organizations in Canada. Mr. Turner is also a member of the National Club at Toronto, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and of the Lambton Golf & Country Club. He also is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, which he joined at the University of Michigan and which has two very strong chapters in Canada, at McGill and Toronto Universities.

Mr. Turner was elected as one of the new directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at the recent annual meeting, and his services upon the board will doubtless be of great assistance in connection with the many problems which will come up from time to time.

The Shimer Cutter Heads

A Permanent Investment

No one knows how long a Shimer Cutter Head will last, because some of the first Heads made are still rendering good service, and barring accidents will last indefinitely.

These popular tools have been made continuously for nearly forty years and have been growing stronger and better as each new pattern has been evolved. Made from the best of Steel Forgings, and strengthened in design and make-up there is practically no limit to the life or usefulness of the latest patterns.

They make a permanent investment, in which only the cutters form an expense item for wear, and they wear well—work well, proving themselves to be actual time-savers, lumber-savers and labor-savers.

If our catalogue has been mislaid send for another and start the season with the Shimer System—a system that will help your mill to earn dividends.

Our Filing Stand & Tracker

Is an inexpensive, but very useful little device with which to hold the Shimer Cutter Heads when sharpening.

It will hold any head for fitting, filing or setting the knives. It is especially fitted with a tracker attachment to set the knives in perfect cutting line, and for accuracy cannot be surpassed.

Plain Filing Stand	$4.87
Filing Stand and Tracking Attachment	$11.37
Extra Stubs	1.00

When ordering give the record number you find stamped on the Heads you have.

Don't Burn Your Moulding

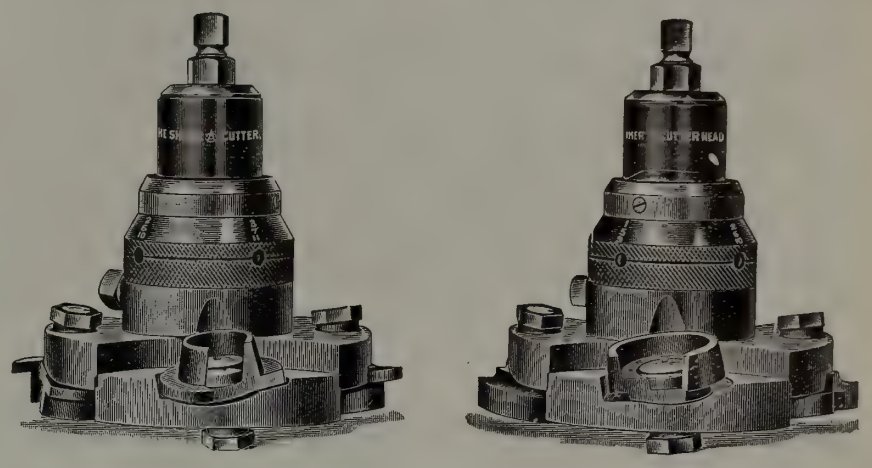


Blackened edges so often found in hardwood Mouldings indicate the use of inferior tools, which friction and burn because of their failure to have proper clearance. The Shimer Reversible and Non-Reversible Cutters are made of the finest tool steel by experienced workmen. In design and construction they are superior to anything on the market. They cut well and retain their shape until worn out. Send us drawings or wood samples for estimates on special cutters. Many useful designs, with prices, are given in our catalogue.

Interchangeable Matcher and Ship Lap Heads

A Cutter Head that is either a matcher or Ship-Lap Head, according to the kind of bits placed upon it. Each kind of bit has its seat on the head which thus does double duty. Works as well for Flooring as for Ship-Lap. A convenience and saving to the man who wishes one pair of heads to serve the purpose of two.

Price, set of two Heads complete with Matcher Bits, $32.24. Ship-Lap Bits, extra, $11.96.



Thin Steel Knives

Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of the thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

Write us about your requirements.

The Shimer Shear-Cutting Cylinder

Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Rosette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest you if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits and turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $11.75.

Box Board Matcher Heads

The Shimer Cutter Heads for Box Board Matching will make a uniform cut and a close fit in every instance, as well after years of use as when the Bits are new. There is no friction upon the Bits, therefore no loss of power, no waste of material. The Bits can be expanded for thicker material, with corresponding change in the thickness of the tongue and groove.

Price for two Cutter Heads with 4 Bits each complete to match ⅜ to ½ inch, $29.15.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f.o.b. Milton, Pa., for $11.05.

Following are a few Net Prices of Tools which will be made after your measurements and guaranteed to fit your machine and to match your samples.

MATCHER HEADS—"Best of All."

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits	$24.30
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, $2.60 extra each Head having 4 bit seats.	
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8	$10.40
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8	11.44
Bits for 2 inch Plank, the set of 8	13.04

SHIP LAP HEADS.

Fig, 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each	
Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bit seats, each	$20.80
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.	
Bits for jointing, 4	5.20
Bits for Rabbeting, 4	6.76

JOINTER HEADS.

Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bits each	$20.80
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.	
Jointer Bits 1¼ in. wide, each	1.30
Jointer Bits, 2 in. wide, each	1.56

DOUBLE CEILING HEADS.

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.	
Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats each	$24.30
Price, Bits extra, 8	16,64

PLAIN MATCHER HEADS.

The original design of the Shimer Matcher Heads, Figs. 1 and 2, solid flange, without bits	$16.00
With Expansion, each Head extra	2.60
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8	9.88
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8	10.00
Bits for 2 in. Plank, the set of 8	10.00

DOOR HEADS.

Fig. 82, solid flange	$10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion	13,35
Bits to work 1 in. to 1¼ Doors (4)	7.28

DOOR COPE HEADS.

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads)	$12.90
Bits extra, 4	5.72

SASH HEADS.

Fig. 86, solid flange	$ 9.75
Fig, 206, with Expansion	12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼ in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, $2.86)	7.16

SASH COPE HEADS.

Fig. 87, to fit lower cope spindle.	$ 6.45
Bits extra, 2	2.86

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons Galt, Ontario, Can.

Branch of Milton, Pa.

LUMBER

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles

V. Joint Roofing Sheeting — **Write for Prices** — **Sash, Doors, Blinds and Factory Material**

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills **Ottawa, Ontario**

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

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St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N. S.
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EDGINGS

Ontario

A. T. Short, Limited, Cobalt, Ont., lumber dealer, is reported to have assigned.

The Pembroke Lumber Company, which recently installed some new and up-to-date machinery, now have a gang of forty men employed.

The Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Limited, has placed an order for 30 cars of cedar ties with the Long Lumber Company.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa, are installing two double cut band mills in preparation for enlarged operations next summer.

J. H. Comlins, of Ottawa, reports that there is a serious shortage of men at present, for the lumber camps operated by himself and his brother along the C.P.R. He states that the camps could easily employ between 100 and 200 men.

Berth No. 139, owned by the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Victoria Harbor, Ont., has been sold to the Cutler Bay Lumber Company for about $325,000. The limit is 36 square miles in extent and is tributary to the Serpent river.

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, was waited upon recently by a deputation which asked the Government to take steps to reforest about 14,000 acres of waste land in the county of Durham. The deputation pointed out that the waste lands in the northern portion of the county were once covered with trees, which had all disappeared. The soil is loose and sandy, and the winds are blowing it about, and spoiling the good agricultural land.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Mines has issued a new map showing the timber plan of the townships in the Temagami forest reserve in the Nipissing District. The area shown on the map comprises 16 townships, which were surveyed by Herbert J. Beatty, of Egansville, in 1909. Much information pertaining to the timber of the several townships is given on the map, and it should prove of value to those interested in this section of the province.

The timber license for the limit on the Township of Carscaden in the District of Algoma, Ont., has been sold by the Turner Lumber Company, of Toronto, to Cochran & Shields, of Sudbury, Ont., for about $315,000. The license covers 36 square miles and is estimated to contain over 60,000,000 feet of choice virgin white pine. The timber is tributary to the Spanish river. The purchasers will probably take out board timber and logs during the coming summer.

Robert D. Stewart, of Guelph, Ont., has had plans prepared for the erection of a two-storey planing mill, 60x250 feet, at Welland, Ont. The cost of equipment and erection of the mill will be about $50,000. About 75 men will be employed. Each machine will be equipped with a separate dynamo. Besides doors and sashes and the rougher materials for houses and factories, special attention will be given to the finer indoor trimmings, and the western trade will be looked after generally.

A Thessalon, Ont., report says that it is feared that some of the lumber companies will be unable to get their logs out of the bush before spring. The snow coming before heavy frost set in prevented the small lakes from making thick ice, and the low grounds from solidifying, making it difficult to secure firm roads for hauling; hundreds of thousands of logs are still on the skidways awaiting the opportunity to get them to the dumps on the rivers. One or two of the companies took in steam haulers and have been unable to use them. The Thessalon Lumber Company, however, hope to get practically all of this season's cut into position for the spring drive. Much will depend on the weather conditions during March. The company have now over 400,000 logs cut.

The Petawawa hotel site has been bought by the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior; J. R. Booth, of Ottawa; J. W. Fraser, of Ottawa; Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer, and other firms interested in the territory which is tributary to the Petawawa river. Logs coming down that river are most easily boomed in the Ottawa just east of the mouth, and the running of logs down to this boom so interfered with the water frontage of the hotel property that frequent complaints were being made against the lumbermen. As a way out of the difficulty the whole property was taken over by the interested lumbermen jointly, the deal being effected on their part through Mr. Harry Smith(who for the past eight or ten years has had the contract for booming all the logs coming down the Petawawa river.

Eastern Provinces

The business formerly carried on by, and under the name of R. H. Fletcher, at Sherbrooke, Que., has been acquired by the Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Company, Limited.

Negotiations are reported to be under way for the purchase by an English syndicate, of the Wm. Richards Company's milling properties, timber limits, etc., at Campbellton, N.B.

J. A. Bothwell, formerly manager of the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company, and now manager of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, has, in association with F. N. McCrew, B. C. Howard and E. W. Tobin, purchased the interests of the Etchemin Lumber Company.

Recent Dominion incorporations include the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., capital, $6,000,000; Gordon Walters MacDougall, K.C., L. Macfarlane and C. A. Pope, all of Montreal. The Metal-bound Box Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., capital, $700,000; incorporators, C. G. R. McMichael and R. O. McMurty, advocates, both of Montreal.

Mr. S. Cole, of Nantel and Morrison, Que., is rebuilding his mill at Morrison, Que., and expects to have it finished by April 15th. He is putting in band saws, in place of circular, and is also installing one 8-foot double cut, and one 6-foot double cut, with steam piston feed, with edger, slasher and trimmers. He intends to have the new mill thoroughly up to date.

The sawmill at Masson, Que., owned by the McDonald Bros., has been sold to the W. S. Kelly Lumber Company, of Buckingham, Que. The mill has been shut down for the past few years, owing to the owner's timber limit being exhausted. The new company will employ from 60 to 100 men all the year round. Improvements are being made and the mill will open in the spring.

The planing mill and residence of Treffle Bergeron, at Murray Bay, Que., were destroyed by fire on Feb. 20. The fire is supposed to have started in the

roof of the living room from an overheated chimney and was soon communicated to the planing mill below. The building and contents, including household goods, planing mill machinery, dry kiln and several thousand feet of lumber, were a total loss, estimated at about $70,000, with no insurance. The mill and residence will be rebuilt at once.

Reports are to hand concerning large sales of pulpwood to the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company, as representatives of the Chaudiere Improvement Company. The negotiations, which involve a total of about 130,000 cords of wood, are being carried through by the Chaudiere Improvement Company, in which B. C. Howard, the Chaudiere Lumber Company, Silsby Lumber Company, and the Beauce Pulp & Lumber Company are interested. The prices named are said to be $5.25 per cord for rough wood and $7.25 for hand-peeled wood, f.o.b. Chaudiere. Whether this deal will affect B. C. Howard's proposed plan to build a pulp mill at St. George de Beauce is, it is understood, not settled at present.

Mr. A. E. Hamilton, whose large woodworking factory at St. John, N.B., was recently burned, is making good progress with the work of rebuilding. About forty men are at work, and Mr. Hamilton claims that he will be ready to do business early in March. The new mill will be larger than the old one, the main building being 80 x 100 feet and two storeys in height. The dry kiln will be 55 x 42 feet. Mr. Hamilton intends to put his business into a stock company with a capital stock of $75,000, of which $25,000 is to be preferred and the remaining $50,000 common stock. Twenty thousand dollars of the preferred stock is to be sold in St. John, and among those who have already purchased are T. H. Estabrooks, Thomas Nagle, W. B. Tennant, J. Willard Smith, W. E. Earle and J. M. Queen.

Western Canada

Dunn Bros., builders' supplies, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved.

The Independent Shingle Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C., have sold out.

W. L. Martin, lumber dealer, Wapella, Sask., has been succeeded by the Corona Lumber Company.

It is reported that McKenzie & Mann may erect a sawmill at Stewart, B.C., in order to secure railway ties.

Chas. W. Steele, lumber merchant, Bethune, Sask., has sold his business to the Beaver Lumber Company, Limited.

Alexander McRae, of Revelstoke, has sold nineteen timber limits in the Big Bend and Arrow Lakes districts. Kootenay, for $86,000 cash.

Louis Blue and P. S. Deschamps, sawmill owners of Rossland, B.C., have dissolved partnership, and the latter has taken over the business.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: National Paper Mills, Limited, capital $250,000; Pioneer Lumber Company, Limited, capital $75,000.

The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company, Sturgeon Lake, Sask., will move their mill to a point two miles up from the mouth of the Red river. A. J. Bell is in charge of arrangements.

John Hanbury, of Brandon, who has mills at Cranbrook and Elko, and whose mill in Vancouver was burned down two years ago, will proceed with the construction of his mill on False Creek. The cost will be $125,000.

The plant and site of the Independent Shingle Company, New Westminster, B.C., have been sold to a local purchaser for a consideration in the neighborhood of $45,000. The site is an ideal one, having transportation by two railways and several hundred feet frontage on the north arm of the Fraser river.

The Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company, which started with the Nechaco last year, is putting two new steamers on the northern inland waters this spring. The head office of the Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company has been opened in Vancouver and there will also be agencies in Ashcroft and Fort George.

The steamer Otter recently took from Swanson Bay, B.C., 250 tons of pulp produced by the new mills. This is the largest shipment of pulp ever sent out by the mills yet. 150 tons were taken out about the same time by another vessel. This pulp is being sold in Washington and California and is said to be superior to the Scandinavian product with which it competes.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company, Prince Albert, Sask., are changing the arrangements of the boom at the mill. In place of the three piers in use at present, one pier will be used and piles will be used in place of the piers. By the proposed changes, the boom will be narrowed and there will be a wider channel for boats. There will also be less risk of logs getting away.

The Dominion Forestry Department is taking measures to prevent forest fires along the routes of the Canadian Northern Railway in Alberta, and along the great waterways north as far as Fort McMurray. The increasing arrivals of homeseekers and prospectors in the country is considered to threaten serious fires, and fire patrol parties will be sent out to guard against them.

Messrs. J. O. Searn and C. W. Frees, of Vancouver, are opening an office in the Exchange Building, Hastings street, under the name of the Hearn-Frees Company. Both gentlemen have been practically reared in the timber business. Mr. Hearn is now on a trip to the east with a view to opening branches of their business in the principal cities of the Dominion. On his return to Vancouver he will leave almost immediately for Australia for the purpose of promoting the lumber interests of British Columbia in that commonwealth.

A Vancouver despatch announces that the various mills embraced in the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Limited, with possibly one exception, have completed the organization of a selling agency to act as brokers. Ivan D. Smith, formerly purchasing agent for Mason & Gordon, of Montreal, has been placed in charge. The effect of the new arrangement has been the retirement of a score or more of travelling representatives of the various mills. A number ber of them, however, have been transferred to the service of the new agency, and will act in a similar capacity. The new move will probably have the effect of driving local brokers out of business.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company, held recently at Vancouver, Mr. Greely Kolts, who organized the company, and who has acted in the capacity of fiscal agent since its inception, recommended an immediate issue of debentures so as to enable the company to develop water power, to erect an eight-grinder pulp mill, and to install an additional paper machine with a capacity of 35 to 40 tons of news print per day. At present the company are confined to the manufacture of No. 1 and No. 2 manilla, drab and colored fibre, drug and laundry paper. Mr. Kolts pointed out that the demand for news was so great that no delay should be made by the company in getting into this important and profitable line.

Are you in the market for
Birch
There are 150,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better at one of our outside yards. Very fine stock, containing good percentage of red.

How are you fixed on
Maple
We can quote interesting figures on 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 Log Run Railroad.

We can make prompt shipment on
Hickory
Two cars 5-4 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this
Quartered White Oak
4 cars 4-4, 10 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and over, No. 1 and No 2
2 cars 4-4 Common Strips
4 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4 Common
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Common
3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-4 Common and Better bone dry
2,000 feet 5-4, 12 inches and over.

You can't beat our figures on this
Cherry
1 car 4-4 Common and Better.

Get your order in early for this Common and Better
Ash
20,000 feet 4-4 to 5
8,000 feet 8-4 Common and Better
18,000 feet 10-4 Common and Better
5,000 feet 12-4 Common and Better

Here are some mighty good bargains in
Poplar
1 car 4-4 No 1 and No. 2
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No 1 Common
1 car 5 4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 5-4 No 1 Common
2 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 4-4 Common
1 car 21 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Common and Better
1 car 4-4, 18 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 5-8 Clear Sap
4 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-8 No. 2 Common
Soft Yellow Poplar, 225,000 feet 4-4 No 1 Common and Better-

Get prices on these
Poplar Wagon Boards
1 car 4-4, 8 to 12 inches
1 car 8 to 12 inches
7,000 feet 13 to 17 inches

What about
Walnut
2 cars 4-4 Log Run M C.O., very fine

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.
Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug
SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS
The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage
MANUFACTURED BY
WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO
Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00	48 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better	58 00	60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00	65 00
1⅛" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00	54 00
1⅛" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	38 00	40 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	44 00	48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 0
8 common and dressing	26 00	27 00
10 com & dr's'g	29 00	31 0
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	33 00	35 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00	28 00
1x8 Box & common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	23 00	25 co
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00	18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	13 00
1⅛ inch flooring	25 00	27 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00	15 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		35 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		3 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 95
10x20		37 45
6x18, 8x18		37 95
6x20, 8x20		38 95
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 00
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 2
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 0
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 3
XXXXX 5 to 2"		4 0
Red pine, c & c f 1"		30 0
" " 1½"		31 0
" " 2"		32 00
Red Pine, common	18 00	22 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		37 00
Ash, brown, C & B		27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1&2"		32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4		40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		42 00
Cherry		
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		45 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 8/4		55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		82 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds		95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood		
4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00	18 00

Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 60	1 75
Stand'd R'y ties 6"	0 45	0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00	50 00
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 2e	00 25
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00	1 50
30 " " "	1 60	3 00
35 " " "	2 50	4 00
40 " 7" "	4 25	4 75
45 " " "	5 25	6 25
50 " " "	8 50	10 50
55 " " "	11 00	13 50
60 " " "	16 50	

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54	00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62	00
1¼ and 1½" "	65	00
2" "	68	00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45	00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56	00
8/4 " " "	58	00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47	00
8/4 " "	49	00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42	00
8/4 " "	46	00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47	00
1¼ in. "	53	00
1½ in. "	55	00
2in. "	57	00
2½ and 3' "	75	00
4 in. "	80	00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31	00
1¼" "	41	00
1½" "	43	00
2" "	47	00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23	00
1¼ and 1½" "	33	00
2" "	33	00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23	00
1" x 5"	25	00
1" x 6 and 8"	27	00
1" x 10"	29	00
1" x 12"	31	00
1" x 13 and up	31	00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30	00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40	00
4"	42	00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32	00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00	27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15	00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15	00
No. 2	14	00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1	50
No. 2, 48"	3	50
No. 1, 48" pine	4	25

RITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 0 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	23 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	21 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	25 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	23 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 4/4	$94	00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92	00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97	00
Selects 4/4	84	00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82	00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92	00
Pine Common 4/4	61	00
" " 5/4	65	00
" " 6/4	65	00
" " 8/4	67	00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51	00
" " 5/4	57	00
" " 6/4	59	00
" " 8/4	61	00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35	00
" " 5/4	45	00
" " 6/4	47	00
" " 8/4	51	00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37	00
" " 6/4	37	00
" " 8/4	37	00

Dressing 5/4	46	00
" 5/4 x 10	51	00
" 5/4 x 12	52	00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58	00
" " 6/4	58	00
" " 8/4	58	00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47	00
" " 6/4	47	00
" " 8/4	47	00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46	00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35	00
" " 1 x 10	37	00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33	00
" " 1 x 10	35	00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27	00
" " 1 x 10	29	00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24	00
" 1 x 10	24	00
" 1 x 12	26	00
" 1 x 13 & up	21	00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	42 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	36 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 50	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅜" Spruce laths	4 35	4 50
1½" "	3 75	3 80

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 50	$3 70
Clears	3 00	3 25
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	45 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	55 00	60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	40 00	42 00
1 " x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1 ¼" and 1½"	41 00	43 00
2	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips	18 00	20 00
1½" to 2"	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	16 00	19 00
2"	19 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	14 50	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls red and white Pine	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	15 00	18 50
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 00	3 25
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 25
H mlock "	1 75	2 25
3a"	1 00	1 50

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	15 50	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50	21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	23 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$23 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	23 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	25 00
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	23 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	22 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

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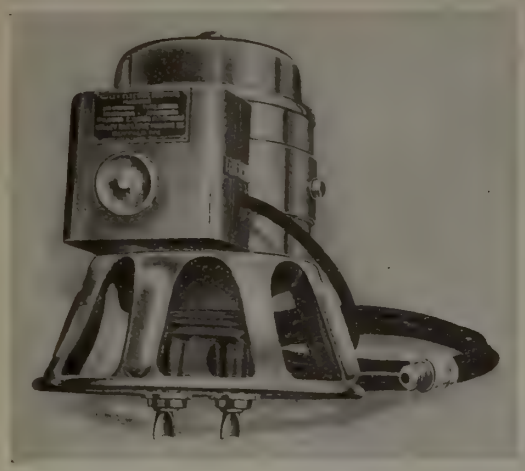
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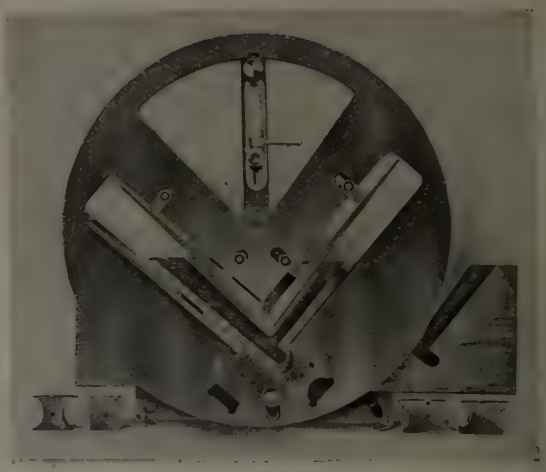
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Herbert Smith, Manager

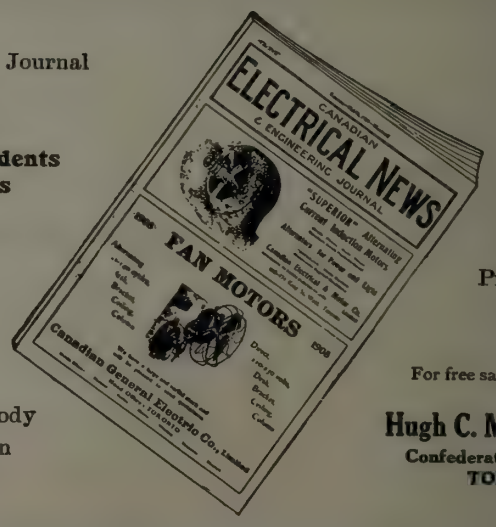
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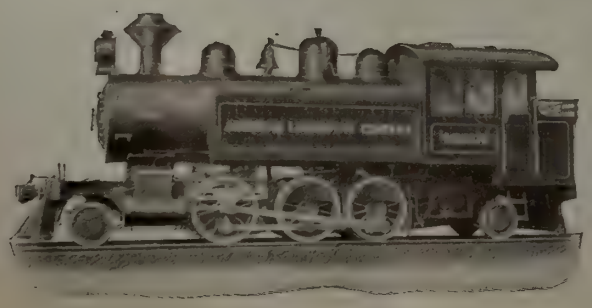
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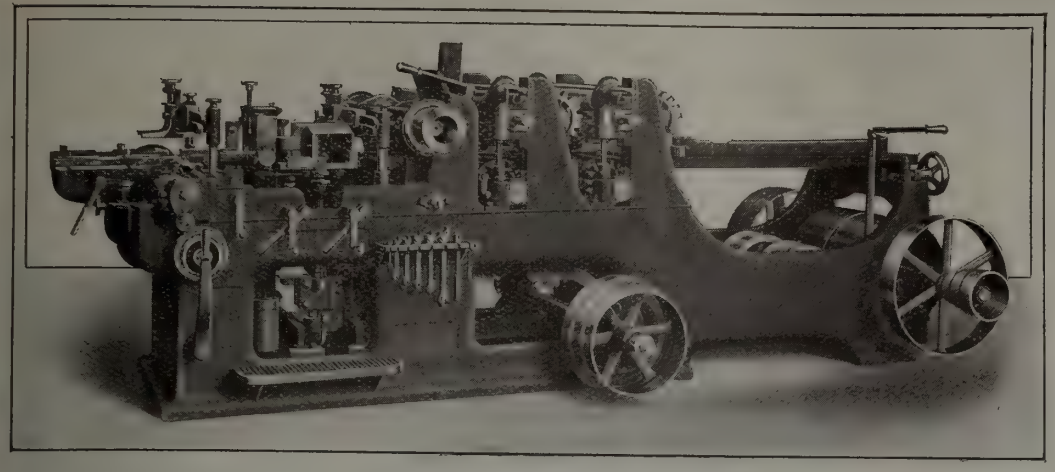
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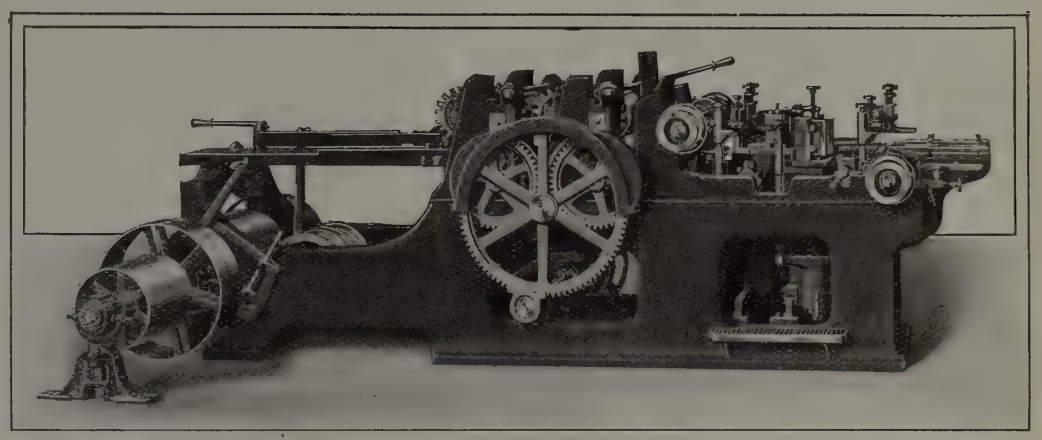
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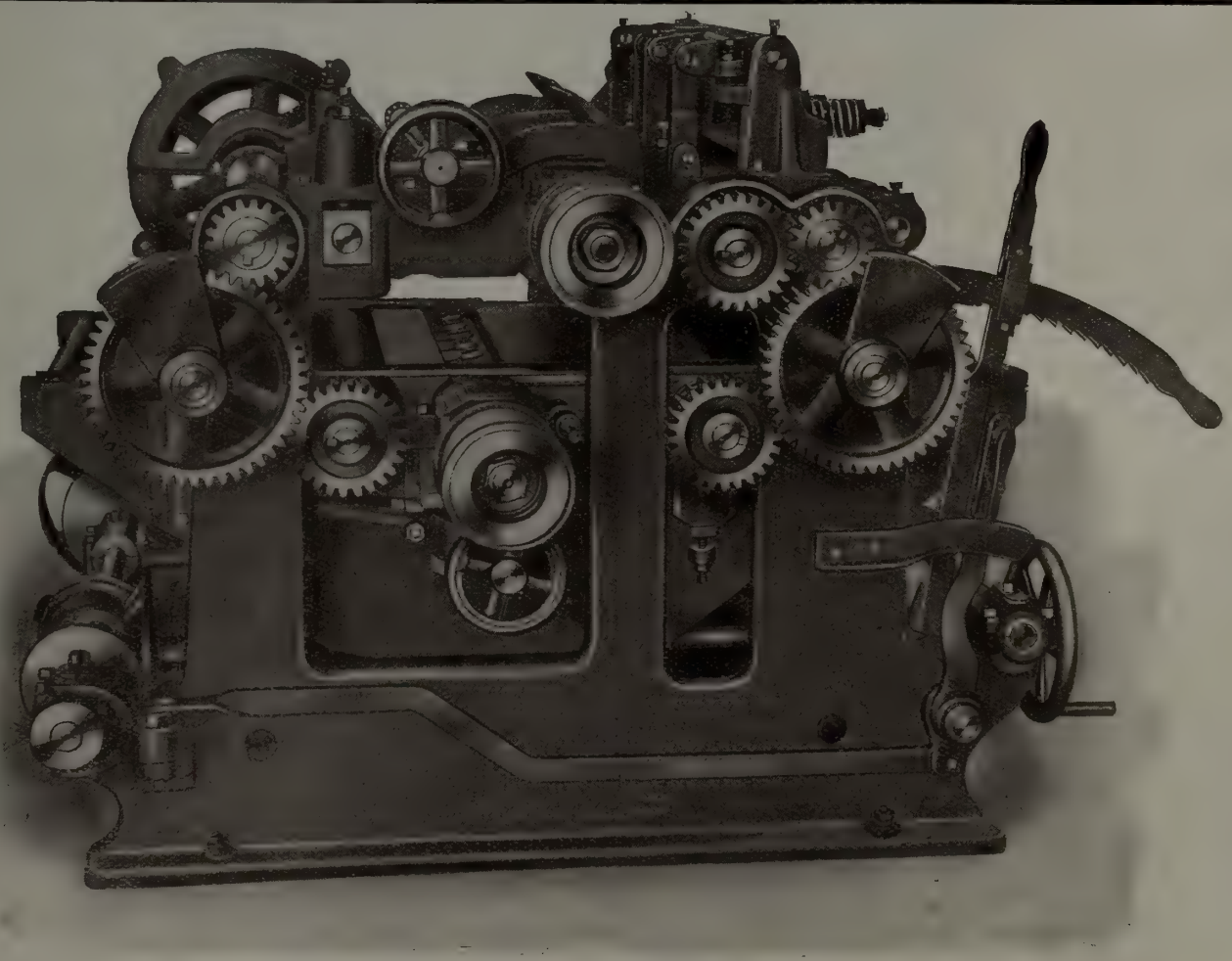
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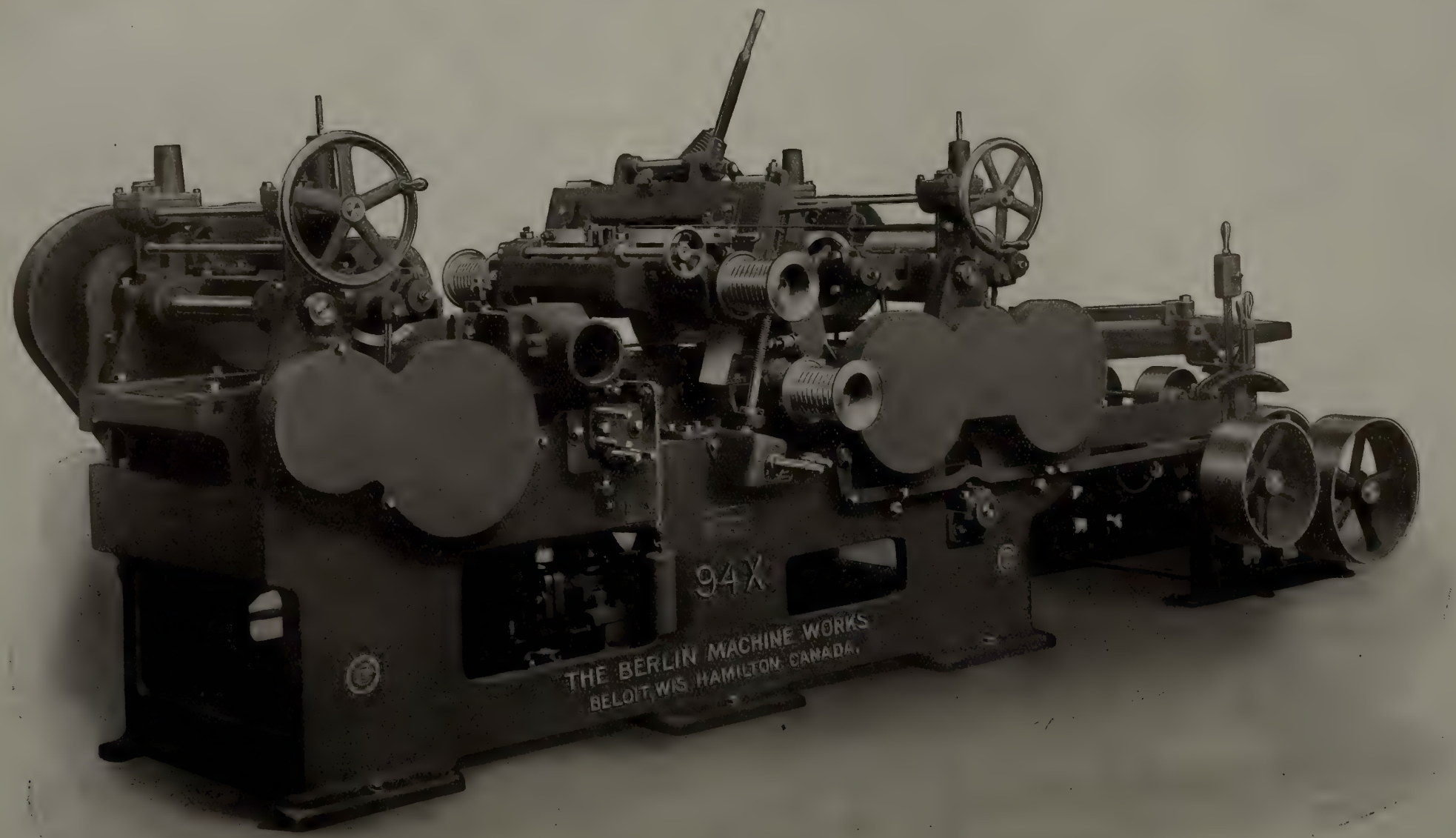
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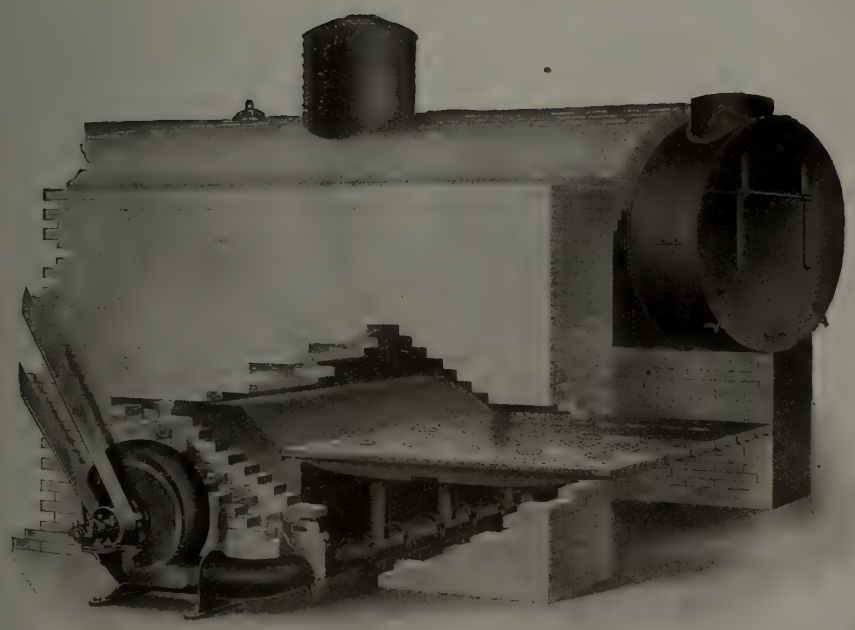
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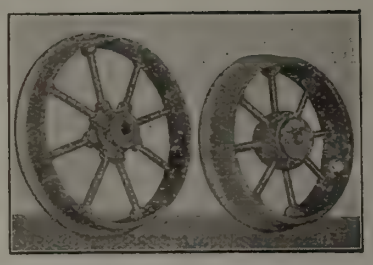
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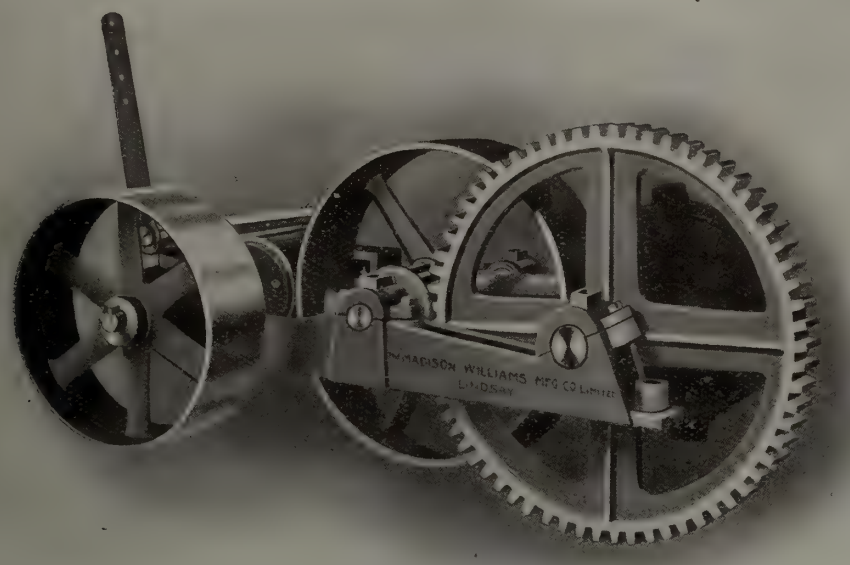
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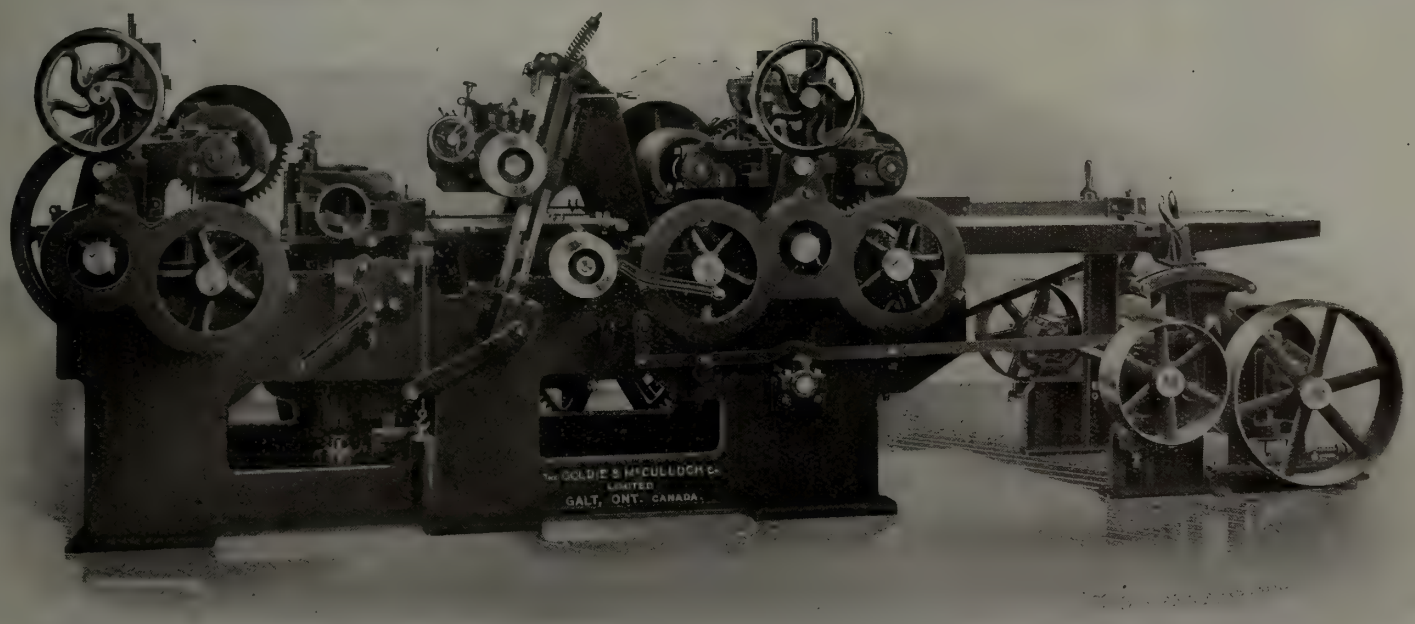
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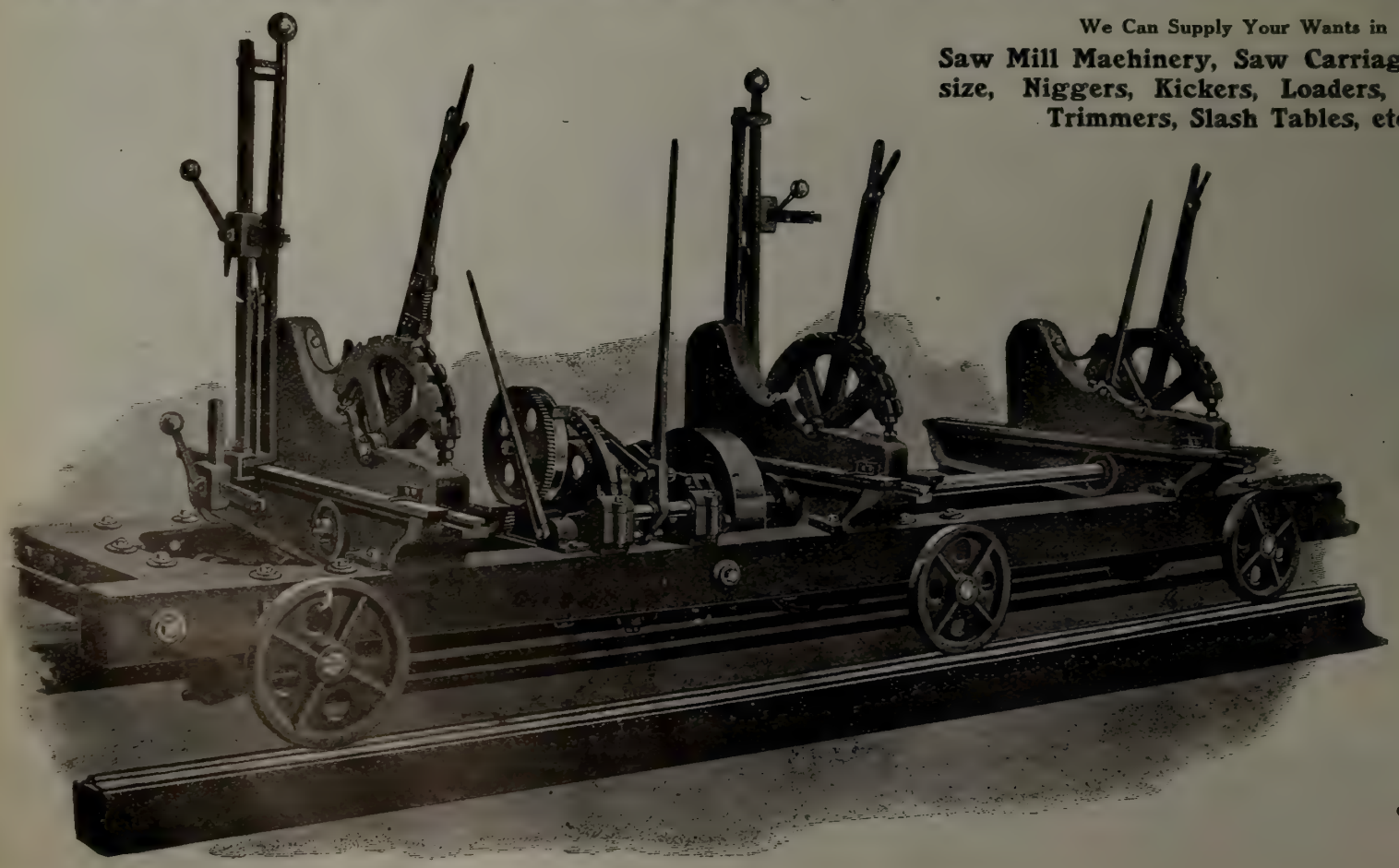
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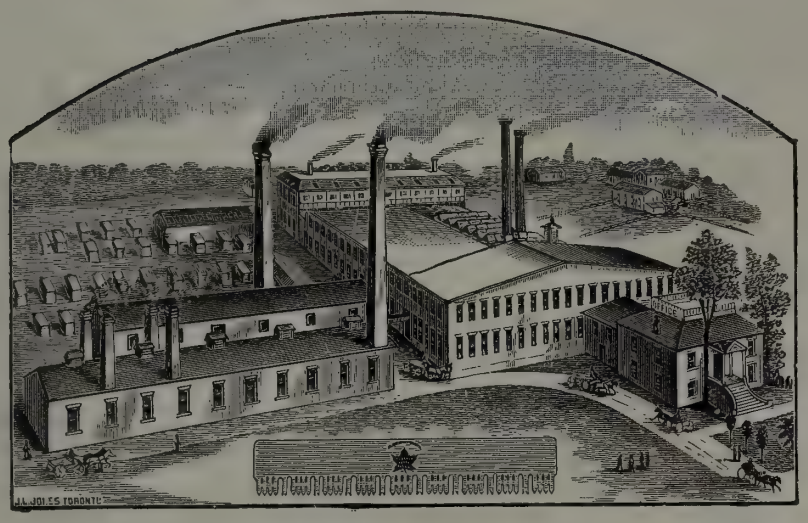
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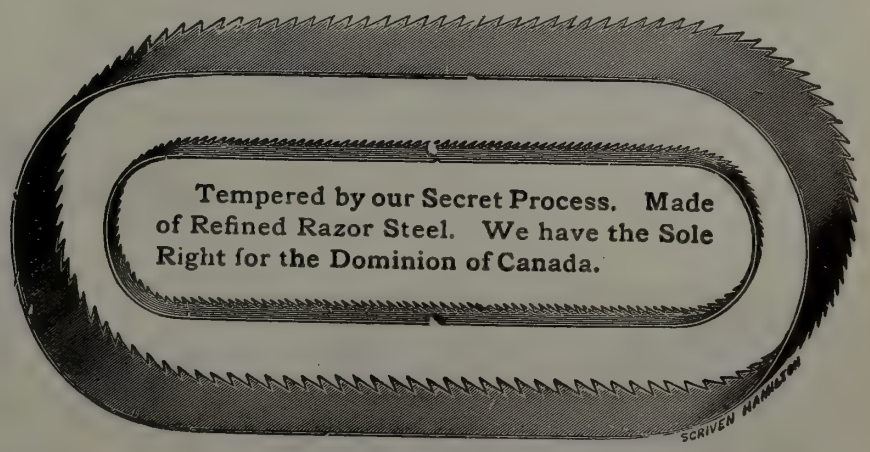
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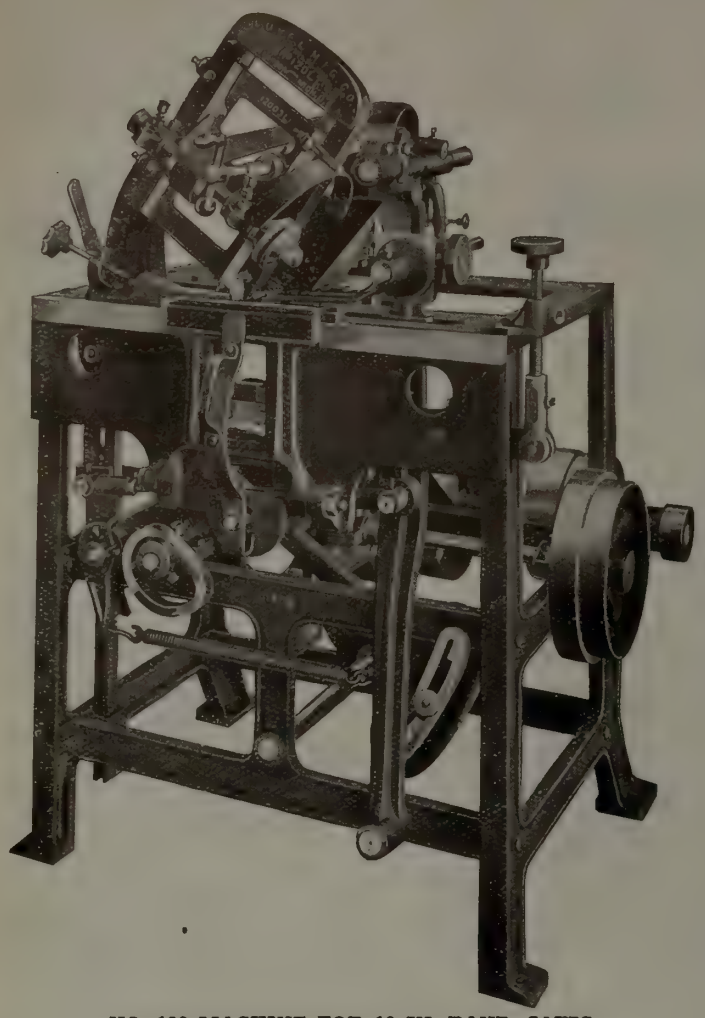


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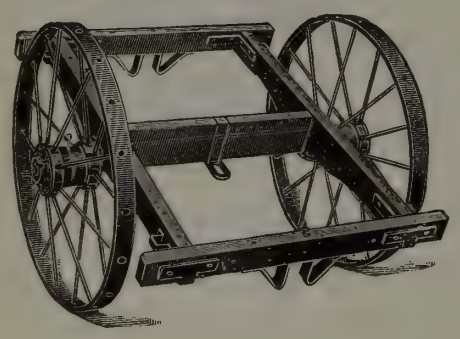
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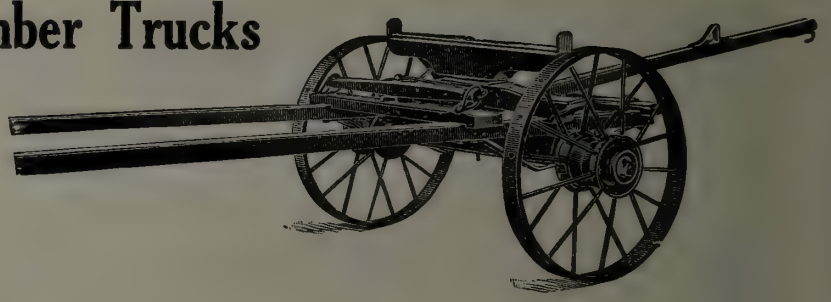
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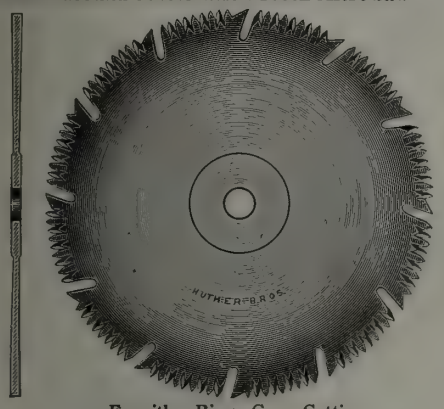
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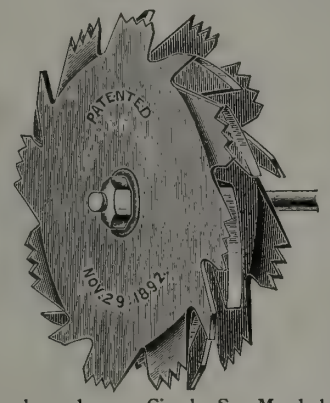
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For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head

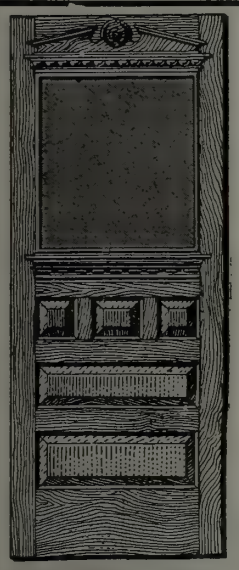


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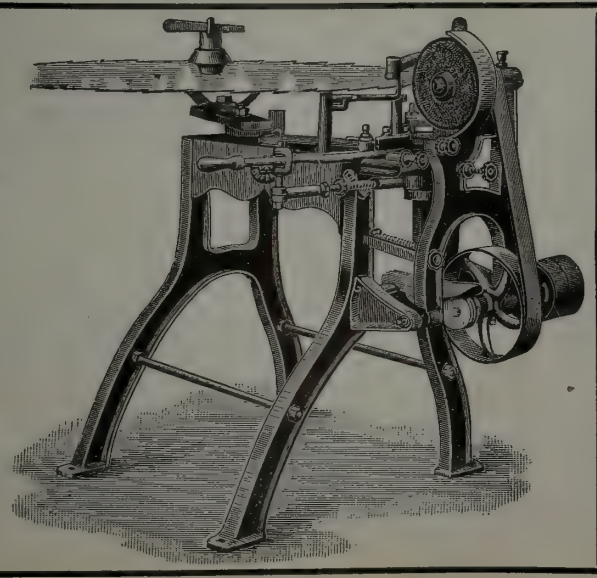
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A very useful tool in every filing room is the "Hanchett" Circular Swage Shaper. It combines all the necessary qualities for the giving of a perfect finish to the work of the saw swage. By its use every tooth is pressed into perfect shape, as in a mold widest on face, widest at extreme points, tapering downward from the points and backward from the face. In this manner a perfect shape and a perfect clearance is obtained and the shape of all the teeth is absolutely uniform.

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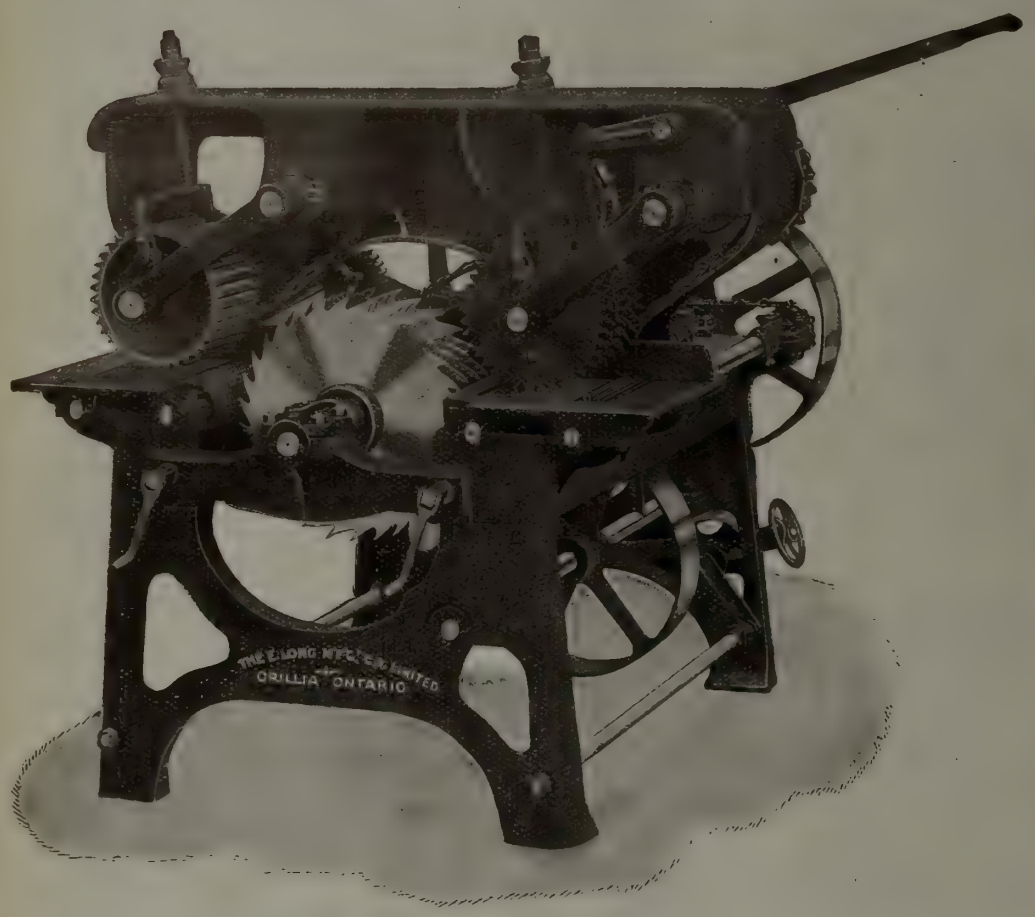
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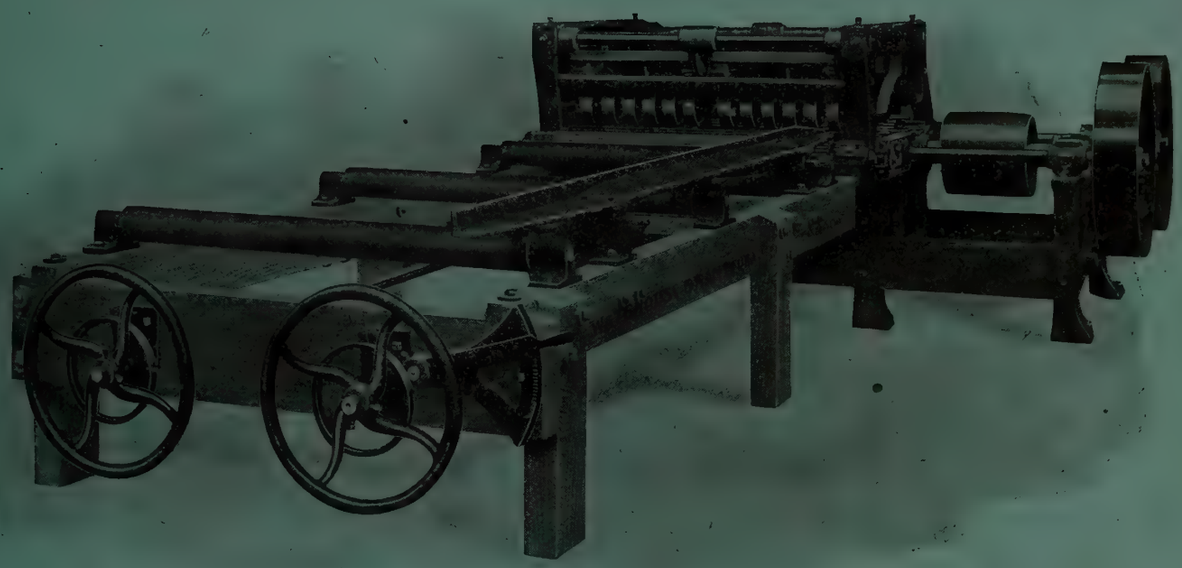
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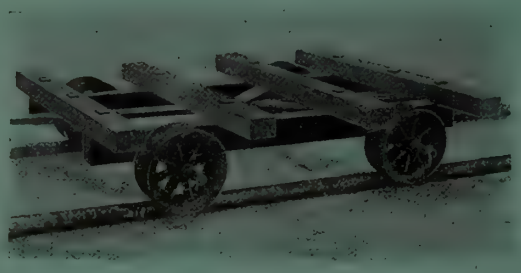
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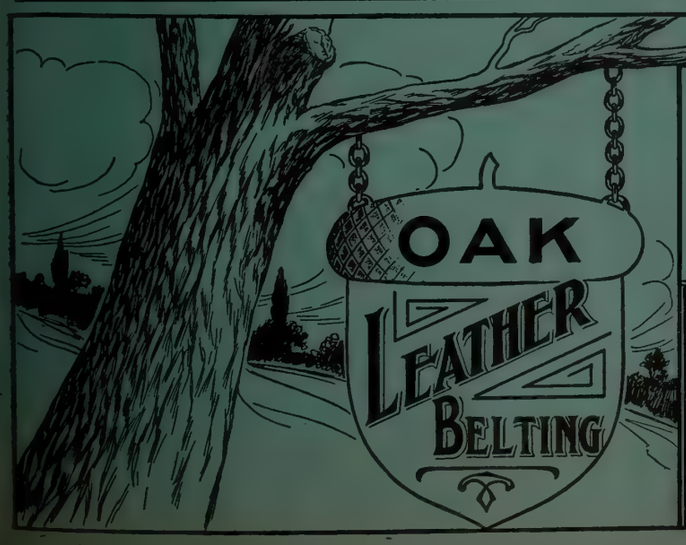
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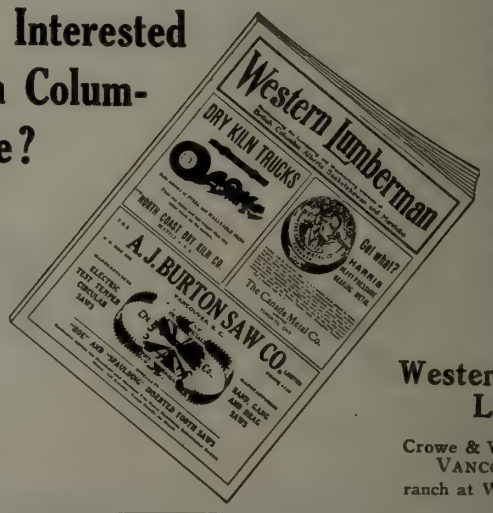
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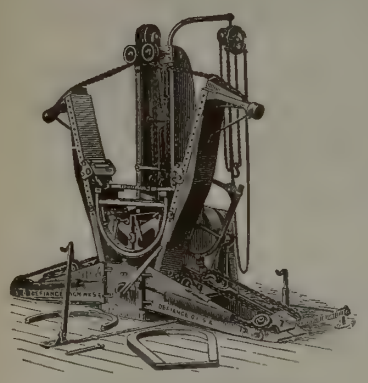
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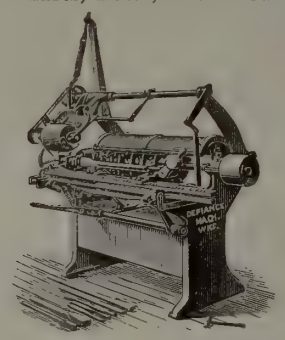
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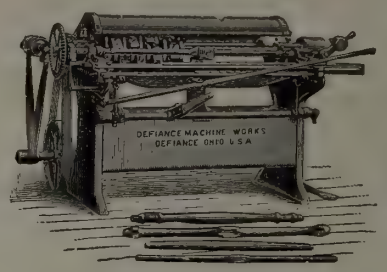
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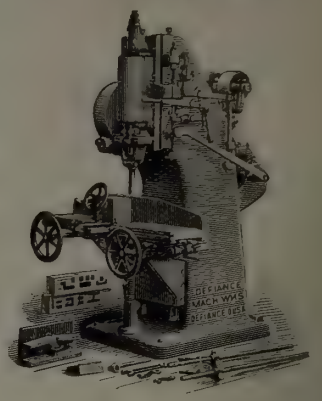
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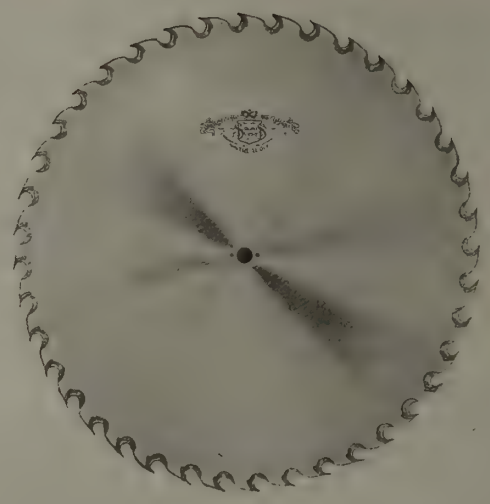
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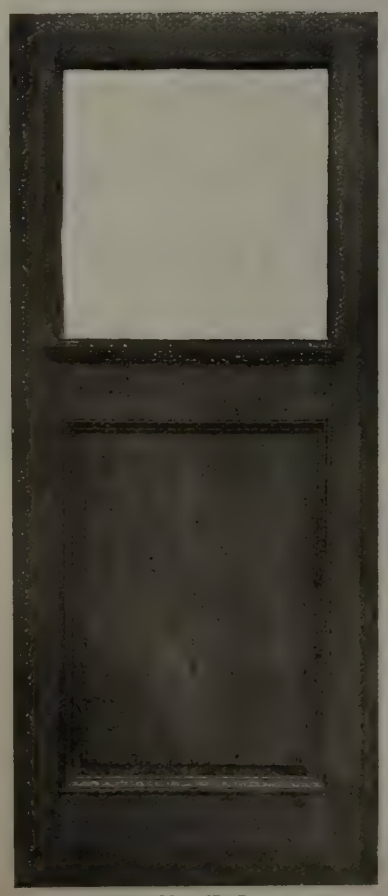
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"Thc Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, March, 15, 1910 No. 6

Tariff Matters—Negotiations Begun

Lumbermen on both sides of the international boundary are watching closely the developments at Ottawa and Washington in connection with the tariff situation. Negotiations up to date have been of the most encouraging nature and have assisted in creating a general belief that there is little likelihood of a tariff war being started. It is still necessary for Canadians, however, to stand firm and hold out for nothing short of absolute refusal to make concession to the United States in consideration of the being placed upon the minimum tariff list instead of the maximum. The Canadian Government is apparently taking a firm stand in the matter and it behooves the Canadian people to back them up in every possible manner.

The opening negotiations at Ottawa in connection with the subject were exactly what one would have expected between the representatives of two important countries. Messrs. Emery and Pepper, who have been conducting negotiations at Ottawa on behalf of the United States Government, were received with all the hospitality for which Ottawa is celebrated. They were wined and dined, and the unofficial opening negotiations taking place over an enjoyable and informal dinner. The representatives of the United States were also entertained by viceroyalty and were finally given every opportunity to make themselves conversant with the Canadian tariff situation. A number of interviews were held between them and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance. Expressions of friendliness were indulged in on both sides and the visitors were impressed with the fact that the sentiment of the Canadian people is strongly in favor of continuing the pleasant relations with the people of the United States which have prevailed of late. They also could not have failed to realize that the people of Canada, in their hearts, do not believe that the tariff concessions which have been given to France can be fairly termed "undue discrimination" against the United States. It is safe to say also, that the visitors quickly realized that the people of Canada do not consider that they have received any important favor as a result of the recent reductions in the duty upon some Canadian articles going into the United States. These reductions have been made for the benefit of the American consumer, and whatever benefit Canadians may have secured has been only a necessary result.

The visit of the United States representatives was for the purpose of investigation solely. Upon their conclusions will be based the advice which they will tender to President Taft, whose duty it will be to declare whether Canada is to enjoy the minimum tariff. It would be unwise to suppose that the mutual good-will which has prevailed at Ottawa and at Washington will, of necessity, have the result which Canadians hope for. "Pace with honor," is the desire of both countries, but there are many complicating conditions which may make trouble, and the President of the United States has a task which few will envy him. He is in an extremely delicate situation and his course is being closely studied by peoples and parties of the widest diversities of opinion. Canadians, however, have fortunately no part to play in the matter unless the result should be unpleasant to them.

The Timber Situation in B. C.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, in his recent speech upon the budget, referred at some length to the timber and lumber situations in the province. His remarks upon these subjects which were in part as follows, will be read with interest: "Two things mainly acounted for the great depression in the lumber trade which took place in the latter part of 1907, and continced more or less during 1908 and the earlier part of 1909. One was overproduction, which recurs periodically in times of prosperity; another was the partial failure in crops in the Northwest in 1907, which- seriouly restricted a market already well supplied. Another contributing cause was the competition of the spruce mills of Northern Saskatchewan, which for the first time began to be a factor in that market, and the flooding of prairie markets from the United States. During 1907, however, the market, owing to the abounding crops on the prairies, began to improve again, and may now be described as being in a normally healthy condition, with prospects of still further improvement, dependent, of course, upon the crop returns in the Middle West. The lumber industry is peculiarly subject to ups and downs on account of variable conditions already hinted at, but in the main, for obvious reasons, the lumber output must continue to expand. and when the Panama canal is completed we may look for such an impetus as will make it easily the most profitable of our staple industries, and the government, I may say, will see to it that as profits to the lumbermen increase, the country will share proportianately in the revenues that should flow to the treasury from the splendid natural assets of our forests.

Reverting to the question of special licenses, as to the wisdom of which a variety of opinions is held, and on account of which the government's policy was serverely criticized, I may say that, we have no apologies to make. The experience as to financial results has been most gratifying, and the great bulk of the evidence given before the Forestry commission goes to show that the policy is a wise one, the best, in the circumstances, that could be adopted. It is true, that under the temporary excitment of speculation, the system, until restricted by reserve of timber, was overdone; but it cannot be shown even at that, that the country has been the loser, rather has it been very considerably the gainer. It is a mistaken idea that because timber has been alienated by license it is lost to the province. and this is where our opponents have been weak in their criticisms. In the ordinary way, the timber is not cut until it is required for legitimate commercial purposes. In the meantime the treasury is receiving a splendid revenue from license fees. which otherwise it would not get at all. When the timber is cut the Government receives a substantial return from royalties, which it has the power to increase, and which will increase as the profits to the lumbermen increase. Even in regard to the excessive alienation complained of, in the excitement of timber prospectors to get claims, a good deal of land was staked, some of which may have been worthless, and a good deal is of a character that would not have been staked by bona fide

cruisers, and the Government reaped, and is still reaping, large revenues from such lands. I do not say that it is in the best interests of the country that such land should be staked merely to sell, and that is one of the reasons why we stopped it, but I refer to it to point out that financially the country lost none of its assets as a consequence, but, on the other hand, made money by it.

"I am not going to refer at length to the general timber policy of the Government. That matter is in the hands of the forestry commission, and we shall have, I hope, a complete and luminous report presented to us before the next session of the legislature upon which to base a permanent and comprehensive code governing every phase of the forestry question. In the meantime, the chief commissioner of lands, acting upon an interim report of the forestry commission, decided to recommend to the Government the making of the tenure of the special licenses perpetual or for as long a period as there is timber to cut. The evidence given before the commission, by independent as well as by interested parties, was practically unanimous on that point as in the interests of the conservation of the timber ,and we now look forward to that co-operation between the holders of timber and the Government as shall greatly tend to the objects we have in view—the best possible results to be obtained from a scientific husbanding of an asset that we hope to make perpetual. The fact that the holders of licenses will be entitled to renew from time to time until the timber has been taken off the land will offer no inducement to the licensee to slash or slaughter the trees in order to make the most of it during a restricted term of 21 years. The longer he holds it and pays license fees the greater will be his desire to protect the timber and to co-operate with the Government in all measures for the conservation and reproduction of trees on forest areas. By the amendment to the Land Act brought down by the chief commissioner the perpetuity of title in these special licenses is subject to terms and conditions, that may from time to time be imposed by order-in-council, particularly with reference to rentals and royalties, and the right has been taken by the Government to take back all areas suitable for agricultural purposes and fit for settlement It will be seen, therefore, that the interests of the public have been protected in every way possible, and that so long as these timber licenses are held the public will reap a revenue proportionate to the profits reaped by the lumbermen. I cannot at present anticipate the report of the forestry commission, but we hope as the result of its recommendations that the whole subject will be so dealt with that a very complete and comprehensive code of forest regulations will be put into effect, and that we shall have a forestry bureau established that in its scope and general character will, in conformity with the policy of this Government in regard to all its departments, be thoroughly modern and progressive in methods.

"The industry last year, as I have already stated, was prosperous. The output of lumber for the whole of the province was, for the coast 450,000,000 feet, and for the Mountain mills 325,000,000 feet, or a total of 755,000,000 feet, valued at $12,000,000; approximating the figures for 1907, the banner year for British Columbia, viz., 846,000,000 feet, and 100,000,000 feet in excess of 1908. At the present time the outlook is so favorable as to anticipate that the production of lumber for 1910 will exceed that of any previous year in the history of Brtiish Columbia."

Pulpwood Export—An Inexcusable Waste of Raw Material

The export of pulp wood from New Brunswick, it is to be hoped, will be definitely prohibited by the Legislature in the near future. The Government have intimated their intention of taking such steps, and it is to be hoped they will carry it out at the earliest possible opportunity. The securing of large tracts of pulp wood property in Canada by foreign companies who export the raw material, has become a serious matter. In New Brunswick, during recent years, the International Pulp & Paper Company have secured a number of important properties, including those of the W. Richards, E. Hutchinson and the Dalhousie Lumber Companies. These properties comprise a large number of square miles and, with the exception of the W. Richards Company, are all Crown lands, on which there is stumpage of $1.25 per M. feet and an annual mileage of $8 per square mile. The company have erected some modern plants for cutting and rossing the wood, after which it is exported by steamers to Portland, Me., whence it is taken to the company's mills, which are situated several miles inland.

This is a state of affairs which in the first place should never have been allowed to develop. The pulp wood resources of Canada are much too valuable to allow them to be indiscriminately exploited for the benefit of a foreign people. The value of pulp wood is increasing rapidly with the demand for raw material for paper-making and with the rapidly decreasing supply. It will be necessary, therefore, for the provinces of Canada and for the Dominion to watch their pulp wood resources with a jealous eye, never permitting anyone to cut, when such cutting involves an injury to the reproducing power of the timber stands. It is little wonder that the people of Eastern Canada are keenly anxious about their pulp wood resources and that they are backing up their Governments' efforts towards prohibiting the export of the raw material.

The situation is briefly summed up by a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" in the following words: "It seems a pity that this wood is going from the province in practically a raw state, as, if it were manufactured here, it would give employment to a large number of men. Our New Brunswick Government have been considering the question of increasing the stumpage on wood exported in this way, but as yet nothing has been done. Under the present tenure, the Crown licenses here have still eight or nine years to run, and at the expiration of that time the Government will have to decide whether the lands shall be put up to public competition as heretofore, or whether they should have them thoroughly cruised, and give the present lessees (who have invested largely in plant, etc.), the chance of buying at the Government valuation."

Burning the Slashings—Ontario Operators will Investigate

There is a disposition among the owners of timber limits in Ontario, to adopt a system of burning slashings in connection with their logging operations, in order to reduce the danger from fires. This question arises perennially and has frequently been discussed in a theoretical fashion without definite results. The reason for this is not far to seek. Lumbermen are not inclined to take steps to burn their slashings unless a general movement in this direction is taken. Individual efforts can be of no value and any money spent individually would be wasted. The logger might burn all his slashings and yet be in almost as much danger from fire as he was before, because on the adjoining limit the slashings might be left in the woods and cause a fire which would destroy his timber. In order to make it worth while for any timber owner to burn his slashings all other owners must take a similar step. The case is essentially one for Government action. If a law were passed making it compulsory to burn slashings during operations, there is no question that the effect would be a great reduction in the annual loss from fire, at a cost which would be infinitesimal in comparison with the fire loss.

Investigations have been made of late in the United States which lead to an almost certain conclusion that the plan is not only feasible but advisable. Experiments recently made on the Cass Lake Indian reservation in Minesota brought out results which were in the nature of a revolution to many lumbermen. One large company made a contract for the piling and burning of its slashings at the rate of 18 cents per M. feet of logs. They found out later, however, that they could do the work cheaper, and did so at a cost ranging from 15 to 30 cents per M. feet. The timber was white and Norway pine. Another company burned the slashing on its private holding for 15 to 50 cents per M. feet, the variation depending upon the amount of hardwood that it was necessary to cut in making roads. Another company gave evidence to the effect that the piling and burning of slashings could be done at 18 to 35 cents per M. feet, and another company did the work at 50 cents per M. feet. In the Minnesota national forest, one-half white pine and one-half Norway, the burning of slashings costs nothing because it clears the ground and makes it easier to skid the logs. On this contract 5,000,000 feet of logs were put in last winter at a cost of 22 cents per M. feet.

One operator on the Cass Lake reservation burned his slashings as

he cut his timber, figuring the cost at 20 cents per M. feet. In a rough winter the cost would have been 35 cents per M. feet. Another operator testified that he burned slashings at a cost of 17 cents per M. feet, and he said that he would make a contract to burn slashings at 25 cents per M. feet of logs cut ,and would burn the heavy hardwood slashings at 50 cents per M. feet.

From the evidence that has been obtained it is apparent that it would be necessary to give the loggers considerable latitude in the application of a law to make burning of slashings compulsory, on account of the variations in conditions in different localities at different times of the year. Prevention of forest fires is one of the most important factors in connection with the value of timber holdings. If a feasible method can be devised without prohibitive cost it will be a great boon to timber holders and it is of much interest, therefore, to learn that some of the large operators in Ontario are taking the matter up seriously. If their investigation proves that the plan is feasible—as it seems certain that it will—the Government should be able to see their way clear to make a practical test of the scheme.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, has added to the satisfaction of those who object to the export of pulp wood, by a definite statement that, "The pulp wood cut from the Crown lands will not be allowed to leave the country in any cruder form than pulp." By manufacturing the pulp in Canada, instead of sending the wood abroad to be manufactured, Canadian industry will be extensively benefited. The benefit would be still greater and just as reasonable if the Government went still another step further, and allowed only the manufactured paper to be exported.

A well known firm of lumber manufacturers in Nova Scotia, referring to the duty upon lumber going into the United States, write to the "Canada Lumberman" as follows: "The particular feature of general importance to the lumber trade at the present time, in which many provincial shippers are interested, is the attitude to be taken by the American Government in regard to the imposition of the maximum duty and the effect it would have upon trade in this province. While we do not consider the American markets of especial importance in view of certain contracts that have been made for deliveries during the coming season at American points, it would materially affect the merchants if the maximum duty were to be imposed."

Lumber grading is a matter in which there are few lumbermen who cannot still learn something to their advantage. Absolute honesty in grading is something which is hard to define, but it is certain that the nearer one comes to it the greater will be his profits. There are some dealers who think it is good business to grade their lumber in such a manner as to get rid of their off-grade stock to the very best advantage. The lesson of experience, however, will be that the man who makes the most of his off-grade stock is the man who always makes a point of putting a doubtful piece in the grade below. The reason for this is a simple piece of logic which often escapes the notice of the man with a grasping disposition who thinks that the secret of success is in always getting for his goods a little more than they are really worth. The retail dealer who does not go over his stock and try to advance it all a grade will have the least trouble with his customers and will probably make money while his competitors are having a hard time to make ends meet.

Washington reports state that since the reduction in the tariff on lumber, only a small increase has occurred in the imports of Canadian lumber. "There is a lesson in the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor for those who urged the repeal of the lumber tariff with such great frenzy," says a United States exchange. "Developments have shown that a slight increase in the movement of lumber across the Canadian border has resulted from a reduction in the duty. The imports will never be great enough to affect lumber values materially. The output of the Canadian mills is estimated at somewhere between 3,000,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 feet. The product of mills of the United States ranges from 35,000,000,000 to 40,000,000,000 feet, and it is impossible for the smaller quantities completely to regulate the value of the larger. At the same time, the removal of the duty or its material reduction enables Canadian manufacturers, located on the lakes or having access to water or cheap rail transportation, to dump their low grade products into this country and further congest the markets."

Apparently the pulp resolution which was carried by the Canadian Forestry Association at its recent convention in Fredericton had its fangs drawn before passage. In its final form it is little more than a declaration that the time has come when something should be done to limit the cutting of lumber and pulpwood on Crown lands. Everyone knows already that this time has arrived and it would have been more in accord with a truly economic sentiment to pass a resolution calling for active measures to prevent the export of pulpwood in its unmanufactured state. It is reported that the mild nature of the resolution is a concession to the feelings of those who are afraid of the result upon their trade with the United States. It is a pity that the feelings of a few should be allowed to override the interests of a large body, at a time when the matter at issue is one of the utmost importance to the whole country. By permitting its deliberations to miscarry in this manner the Forestry Association leave themselves open to the criticism of failing to serve the true interests of the people whom they are expected to represent.

"With the opening of tariff negotiations with Canada this week there is naturally considerable speculation as to what the outcome will be, especially so because of the rather firm attitude on the question already taken by the Canadian press. Just now the newspapers in the Dominion are loudly maintaining that there is no undue discrimination against the United States in their tariff arrangements. In taking this stand the newspapers are backing up the attitude of the Laurier Government. We may therefore expect to see many arguments advanced within the next few weeks that the treaty with France contains nothing that can be held to be an undue discrimination against the goods of the United States. Just how this can be explained away we dare not venture to surmise, still we feel safe in predicting that Canada's French treaty will be shown to be due and not undue discrimination. "Because of the necessity on both sides for an amicable adjustment of differences, it is hoped that a settlement of these differences will be speedily arrived at, and that the hatchet that is now flourishing will be buried as effectively as it has been in the case of Germany "—The "Paper Trade Journal."

While strikes are in the air it is interesting to consider the strike of the shingle weavers which recently took place on Gray's Harbor, Wash. When the increased duty upon Canadian shingles entering the United States was imposed, it became possible for the shingle manufacturers of Washington to consider improving the quality of their product, and they decided to do so. Then the shingle weavers found a grievance which in these days when the chief characteristic of business is improvement of methods, is rather astonishing. The weavers claimed that under the new rules they were unable to make as much money as formerly, when the slipshod methods of cutting and packing prevailed. While this statement might be true, it was a strange illustration of the weakness of the position of the strikers. They were apparently unwilling to forego a temporary advantage and could not see that if they allowed the manufacturers to turn out a better article than formerly, their own position would, in the end, be to that extent improved. The benefit is certain to be reflected upon the employees in a short time, if they co-operate with the employers. The strike shows an entire lack of mutuality of interest existing between the employees and the manufacturers, and is a striking instance of that lack of foresight which has done so much to interfere with the successful working out of the principles which have led to the development of trade unionism. There could of necessity be only one solution to the strike. It was contrary to the genius of modern business principles and could not succeed.

The Forester's Value to the Lumberman

Valuable Work done on an Ontario Company's Limits—Mapping and Locating Information — Interesting Description of the Work—By Dr. B. E. Fernow

Can foresters be of use to lumbermen? This question is often asked, and by those least competent answered in the negative. It seems most difficult to make people realize that a forester is in reality nothing less (although he is something more) than a lumberman, whose business is to secure revenue from the forest. The only difference between the two is that the lumberman, as a rule, exploits his timberland wastefully, takes out what he thinks will pay him now, and leaves the property in poor condition — often, with the help of fire, a ruin—while the forester has the obligation to avoid waste and, as far as possible, to leave the property in a producing condition for the future. The lumberman works only for the present, figures only for the short run; the forester calculates on the long run. How far he may be able to live up to these obligations, how far he will allow the interests of the future to influence his practice in the present will depend on economic conditions surrounding each property. He will at least try to proceed in an orderly, systematic manner; he will try to avoid waste and to secure closer ultilization, which appears a small matter, but in the aggregate produces tangible results; and he will leave or attempt to leave the woods in better shape for the future.



Section of a Map Prepared by Forestry Students.

Here is where the "practical" man puts in his spoke. According to him, the education which a young man gets at the forest school is of no use. He knows only one kind of education himself, namely, the slow toilsome, uphill and narrow road of experience which he has travelled. the most costly because slow; making him efficient, to be sure, for the narrow sphere in which he has worked, if he be of the right stuff, but not as efficient or as widely efficient as he might have been had he had better chances.

As there are many roads to Rome, so there are many ways to secure an education. These practical men make the mistake in supposing that the young man coming from a professional school is, or at least thinks he is, educated for the business .and may, therefore, at once assume or attempt to assume a managership. Would you want a young medic just from school to operate on your appendix? Would you engage a graduate issuing from the engineering courses to build the Quebec bridge? Do these men, indeed, think they are fit to undertake such tasks, or do they not go out engaging in subordinate positions to gather experience first? Just as an engineering school does not turn out engineers, or a medical school physicians, but only men who are prepared to become engineers and physicians, so a forest school cannot expect to do more than prepare men to become foresters; experience, judgment, practical knowledge come only from practice and are to be learned in practice. But the man who has the mental training which a course in a university gives, or cught to give, should be able—if he is otherwise of the right kind—to secure this practical knowledge in a short time when the opportunity comes; and then his training will also tell in that he will be able to see and devise new ways, where the so-called practical man, who is lacking in the theory which leads to new practice, would continue in his old routine.

If we merely state what the finished forester is to know, perhaps the lumberman may see that eventually such a man must be useful in the woods.

Let me quote my own words as to what is finally expected of a forester:

"He must. of course, know his trees, where and how they grow, their life history, and how much they produce. He must be able to survey, to describe, to measure and to estimate timber. He must know the character and use of wood and by-products in the various industries He must be a consummate logger; he must know what the saw miller can produce from his logs, what the manufacturer does with his products. He must know how to market it, and be familiar with transportation problems. He must know more than his own narrow world in respect to forest products and their supplies. He must understand the relationship of matters which may influence the future for he must be a seer into the future for which he works. He must know how to handle men. Most important of all he must know how to reproduce his crop in better condition than he found nature's crop, and this knowledge is the most difficult to attain, and calls for superior judgment, for it is not merely by planting, but by managing the cutting, the harvesting of the old crop, that this must be done. He must know how to protect his crop against damage by fire, insects, fungi, frost and drouth, and how to advance it in growth. Lastly, he must be a financier, for the ultimate object of his business, like that of any business, is the earning of a revenue; hence his operations must be shown to produce a profit. Since the longtime element in the production of the forest crop defers the harvest to a period which is so distant as to change all economic conditions, he is confronted with a compound interest calculation, requiring a great deal of judgment in the choice of the factors to be used."

Of course, the young student just studying or even when leaving college knows of these things, but does not master them until he has had experience Yet, there are some things he can be employed on with confidence, just as the engineer student may do certain classes of work satisfactorily.

Mapping out an Ontario Timber Limit

The proof of the pudding is in the eating! What have forestry students done in the employ of lumbermen? Two summers ago, Mr. Turner, president of the Turner Lumber Company, employed three of them, then in their junior year, as fire patrols and incidentally to send in information regarding his limits. He found the information so usefel that he discontinued their employment as fire patrols and let them devote all their time to mapping and locating information regarding his limits. In his letter after the work was finished, he stated:

"We do not believe that we could hire a timber cruiser or an engineer in Canada who could get up a map as valuable to use for the purpose for which it will be used.. We sincerely hope that next summer you will be able to recommend to us students from your department who can do similar work for us on this township and on others, as we are anxious to have all our holdings examined and maps made of them in the same accurate and intelligent manner as the work performed by ————."

Better than words of praise, the same company did call for another party of three men the following summer—three juniors. This is what they did:

For the purpose of securing information and details for a map, the country was travelled systematically by the familiar method of the timber estimator, viz., running, by means of compass and pacing, parallel lines, whose ends were accurately located on the blazed lines of the original township surveys. This was considered the most convenient method of looking over the whole area, and, at the same time, locating with a fair amount of accuracy topographic and other features of the country. A sketch map was drawn in the field of the country traversed while running the line, and in camp, a continuous map was constructed by combining the information secured on the different lines. The final map combined a sketch of topographic features, a description of the character of the ground and forest growth, and information designed to assist in logging operations. In order to show clearly these details, the map was

drawn to a scale of eight inches to the mile—four times as large as the printed township maps.

The skeleton of the map was formed by the outlines of lakes, swamps, and the courses of streams. On the remaining land surface, the hills, slopes, and valleys were indicated in such a way as to give a picture of the actual lay-out of the ground. Directly on the map were printed brief phrases indicating the composition of the forest, the occurrence of important kinds of trees, especially pines, and the relative abundance of hardwoods and softwoods. The condition of the woods was also mentioned with regard to previous lumbering and merchantable condition of the trees. The character of the ground was noted, especially one district, which was near a settlement, the areas fit for farming were located, and for each lot, the percentage of its area of that character was determined. From this varied information, tables were made showing for each lot: first, the percentage of rocky country, farmland, swamp and water; and, again, the percentage of virgin, partially lumbered, heavily lumbered, and burned woodland.

Practical Information Secured

Of interest in connection with active lumbering there were indicated on the map the position of existing log roads, tote roads, camps, dams and other river improvements, etc. In the virgin areas the location of these same features as proposed for future operations was depicted. The watersheds, which were already indicated by the topography shown on the map, were drawn distinctly in order to block off the areas from which the timber would haul in one direction. On each of these areas the main hauling routes were approximately located, showing the necessary length of haul and the general plan which the work of cutting, skidding, and hauling would have to follow The location of proposed new camps and tote roads was also shown. Such maps can be made for from $10 to $25, according to conditions.

In virgin pine woods, the merchantable timber was estimated at the same time as the surveying was done. The basis for the estimate was the measurement of diameters of all merchantable trees on sample areas comprising 5 per cent. of the total area. In this method, which is specially developed by foresters, a more or less accurate examination of a definite area sufficiently large and well distributed to give a correct and reliable average of the whole area is substituted for the judgment formed from general observation of the country travelled, which estimators use to a large extent, and which is only valuable when done by a man who has had long experience in the particular region. The sample areas were located along the compass lines, either in the form of a narrow strip the full length of the line or of quarter acre plots at different points. Variations in height, defects, crookedness, etc., were duly allowed for when encountered in trees. A table showing the average number of board feet in trees of different diameters was constructed from careful measurements of felled or wind-blown trees. This gave the information necessary to compute the actual amount of timber on the sample areas. Then the timbered area in each lot was determined from the results of the survey, and by the use of the samples, the total amount of timber on each lot was obtained. The amount in each logging block was separately computed to show the amount to come over each of the main hauling roads. The timber killed by a recent fire was also separately determined.

To represent the distribution of the timber more graphically than in the tables summarizing the exact results of the estimates, water colors were used on the map to show the amount of timber on different areas. Different shades of green represent stands averaging less than 2,000 feet per acre, 2,000 to 5,000 feet, 5,000 to 10,000 feet, and over 10,000 feet. This added the final touch to the map.

The Value of a Detailed Timber Map

The design of such a map has in view its use by the owner or manager of the limit, to give him right in his office at a glance, as much information as could be given on paper, about his forest holdings. It is to assist him in directing his business and the operations in the woods with as much intelligence as possible, by representing to him this information, to obtain which he could not travel the ground in detail himself.

It is clear that such a map, a sample portion of which is given herewith, must afford the owner a much more definite understanding of the reports brought to him by his employees of operations in the woods. The map by indicating the distribution of the timber and the direction of hauling routes, would show plainly the reasons for locating camps and tote roads in certain places, and would allow the owner to form an opinion of the wisdom of his foremen's choices. The calculation of the probable cost of operations would be assisted as the average length of haul and other factors could be determined readily from the map.

It should be borne in mind in considering this particular piece of work that it was done with certain ends in view, and that the method and scope of the work could be readily altered to meet new conditions of locality, time, and expense, or to satisfy different demands on the part of the lumberman. This accentuates the advantage of having a work of this kind done by men with forestry training, whose education aims to give a broader outlook and greater adaptability to new methods by a comparative study of methods followed in different regions. The lumberman, therefore, has in the trained foresters a class of men who can respond to a call to meet new needs arising in his business .

Incidentally, during the work on the Turner Lumber Company's limits, an estimate of the waste of high stumps was made, based upon the measurements of 4,356 trees on 390 quarter-acre sample plots distributed over eight square miles. At present, the stumps are made two and one-half feet and over. The amount of good lumber that is wasted by that practice was found to be, allowing 20 per cent. for butt rot, 9,278,000 feet B.M. on the whole township, over 10 per cent. of the whole cut. The extra length of the tops left in the woods, when cutting stumps lower, would be more than balanced by the larger number of top logs which would be taken out. The total saving by a change of practice, it was figured, would amount at $10 stumpage, to the tidy sum of at least $92,770—worth while looking into! This represents over $4 per acre, which could be used to burn the brush for better protection of the future and still leave a handsome profit

This is, to be sure, only one class of work. There are others in which these men, eager to learn and to show their worth, to bring intelligence into the woods, can be made useful. Sometimes this employment comes in most unexpected directions. I may be allowed to point out one, of which I have always been proud, namely, that of one of my former students, Mr. Asa S. Williams, who, graduating in 1902 from Cornell University, has just come to Canada as manager of the logging department of the Allis-Chalmers Company at Montreal, introducing the Lidgerwood steam skidders. The Lidgerwood Company was alert enough to discover that a trained forester was the best man to judge forest conditions and the suitability of their various logging apparatus to the particular case, and after only two years' experience Mr. Williams was advanced to the responsible position, and can now give points to any experienced logger.

If lumbermen would only realize that not less than 70 per cent. of their expense in producing lumber is spent in the woods, the importance of bringing this part of their business into greatest efficiency should appear.

So far the paper mill men have realized this more fully. The Riordon Paper Mills have for two seasons employed a forest engineer (a graduate from the N. Y. College of Forestry at Cornell University) with a crew of eleven men to survey and plan their woods work, and the Laurentide Paper Company have done so for three years.

Boston Market Somewhat Uncertain

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Boston, Mass., report under date of March 7th as follows: "The changes in lumber prices have not been very great lately. The general trend of the market here is a little uncertain at the present time. We think things look fairly good but the drop in the stock market a little while ago set everybody to thinking and wondering what was coming, and it has made strongly for conservatism. People are not taking on large contracts ahead as they would otherwise, and general business has slackened up to some extent, still we are having a good fair lumber trade and haven't much to complain of. The only thing that seems to have shown much of any inclination to advance lately seems to have been hardwood flooring. There have been decided advances in nearly all grades of maple and birch flooring, particularly maple.

"Shingles seem to have been at their worst. We were obliged to make some quotations a little lower than before, in fact in one instance where parties pressed a car on the market to be sold we know of extras being sold as low as $3.35 Boston rate, New Brunswick shingles. Since the advance in the duty on shingles there have been more red cedars coming into this section from Washington and less from British Columbia. The advance in duty has had a very serious effect on the business in B. C. shingles here, and if things keep as they are we should judge they might be very largely shut out of this market, as the prices are higher than they are on the Washington shingles and Washington mills have gradually learned to put about as good an article on the market. Spruce plank and dimension timber is selling hard and random is lower."

White Pine Prices Advanced at Minneapolis

Minneapolis manufacturers have made a move for higher white pine prices. Changes in the price list are not considered important in respect to inch common lumber, but mainly affect inch finish, thick selects, siding, piece stuff and timbers. B select inch finish, at the advance, is quoted at $65 and $70 a thousand; inch shop common, $27; No. 1 thick shop, $48 and $50.50; B and better siding, $30, and C and better Norwal siding, $20 a thousand. In the piece stuff, or framing dimension list, the advances were: 2x4-16, $1; 2x4-20, $2; 2x8-20, $1; 2x12-18, $1; 3x12-16, $1, and 4x10 and all large timbers, $1. Eight-inch No. 3 boards were reduced 50 cents; 12-inch No. 2 boards, 14 feet long, advanced $2.50; 12-inch, No. 2 boards, 10 to 20 feet long, inclusive, advanced $1, and 12-inch No. 3, 50 cents. No. 2, 4-inch 16-foot fencing, was advanced $1; 4-inch, No. 2, 16-foot, reduced $1; 4-inch, No. 3, 10-foot and longer, advanced $1. Advances on inch finish in the several grades, including shop common, ranged from $1 a thousand in the common grades to $4.50 for B selects. Advances in third selects ranged from $1 for No. 3 to $3 for B select and better. Select common white pine piece stuff was advanced from $2 for 2x6 to $3 for 2x12.

Lumber News From Maritime Provinces

Less Cold Weather than for Sixty Winters Back — Spring Toning-up in Progress Among the Mills—St. John Shipments of Lumber—Forestry Resolutions

The unseasonable weather in the maritime provinces during the winter season which is just about over has caused a great deal of concern to the manufacturers and to the trade in general. One firm who manufacture extensively in Nova Scotia, deal with the subject in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" as follows: "The nature of the winter, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been such as to seriously curtail the annual cut. While the cut in Nova Scotia is, we take it, around the 500,000,000 mark, and has been that quantity for a number of years, we doubt if more than one-half that amount will be secured during the present season. Not in sixty years have we had as little cold weather and frost as during the present winter. During the latter part of January our lakes broke up after a long continued rain, and boats were plying on them carrying supplies to various points where usually supplies are conveyed by teams over ice 12 to 18 inches thick. All lowlands and swamps are impassible and only those whose timber is on high, dry ground can log to any advantage."

Trade Notes—Mill Owners Making Improvements

Messrs. C. E. Crowe and Ira S. Crowe are building a double cutting band sawmill at Brooklyn, Hants Co., N.S.

Messrs. Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket, Yarmouth Co., N.S., are building a new sawmill to replace the one lost by fire in the early part of 1909.

Clark Bros., lumber dealers, Bear River, N.S., will commence a thorough toning up of their mill during the present month and complete it early in April.

St. Croix Lumber Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S., have just completed and are now operating a ground wood pulp plant with two grinders in conjunction with their business.

Mr. John Millard, lumber manufacturer, of Liverpool, N.S., reports under recent date that there has been very little lumbering going on in his part of the province during the past winter. This is the result largely of the mild open and broken weather which has prevailed. He estimates that the cutting of timber for that district during the past winter will not exceed 60 per cent. of the average cut.

Messrs. Blackadar & Company, Meteghan Station, N.S., have bought the limits of John W. Lowe & Son, at Aylesford, N.S., which amount to about 4,000 acres. The purchase also includes a new mill. Messrs. Blackadar & Company are operating this property and it is reported that J. W. Lowe & Son, Limited, are looking at two other properties in Nova Scotia, one of which they will probably buy for immediate operations.

The Campbell Lumber Company, Limited, Weymouth Bridge, N.S., contemplate installing an electric plant at their upper site, known as Sissiboo Falls, to generate electricity for their lower pulp mill and supply light for the neighboring towns. They also intend to increase the capacity of their dams in order to give a continual flow of water during the dry season. This will enable them to increase their pulp mill, installing new machinery such as sliver screens and save-all, so as to utilize their waste completely. With this new machinery the company will have one of the most economical plants in Canada.

Mr. Geo. Rawlings, lumber manufacturer of Musquodoboit Harbor, N.S., has recently completed a number of additions and improvements to his mill. The power has been changed from water to steam. Formerly the mill was driven by two 36-inch turbine wheels. The power was so uncertain that a new 125 h.p. boiler and a 100 h.p. engine were substituted, which are now giving good satisfaction, cutting between two and three million feet per year. Mr. Rawlings has also added a new improved rotary. The other machinery includes a patent edger, two trimmers, lath machine, shingle machine, a large planer, and a moulding machine. The annual cut on the Musquodoboit river is about 10,000,000 feet of spruce, hemlock and pine, which is manufactured into deals, dimension stuff, boards, laths, shingles and planed, grooved and tongued spruce, hemlock and flooring.

Resolutions Passed at Forestry Convention

Among the resolutions passed at the recent convention of the Canadian Forestry Association were the following:

"Resolved, that the association endorses the project set forth in the report of the parliamentary committee of the House of Commons recommending that the available forest land upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains be converted into a permanent reserve."

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the forestry convention the Dominion Government should pass more stringent laws to compel railway companies to take more precautions to prevent forest fires along the line of their railways, and also that the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway should be placed in the same position as other railways and that these railways should have to conform to the fire laws of the several provinces through which they passed, and that the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway should carry the fire wardens free of charge and drop them at any point where they desire."

"Resolved, that this convention urge upon the Dominion Government and the Governments of the several provinces the necessity of reserving the timber lands at the headwaters of the rivers and streams so as to maintain the regular flow of water."

A recommendation was also passed that the executive of the association should be instructed to take into consideration the appointment of a committee of five members to study the advisability of having a universal log rule for the whole Dominion.

Recent Shipments from St. John

Recent shipments by vessel from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

Vesel and Destination	Cargo
Feb. 19—Peter C Shultz, New Haven..	185,569 feet spruce deals
	450,000 spruce lath
	125,000 cedar shingles
Feb. 19—Lavonia, Las Palmas	314,628 feet pine and spruce boards
Feb. 21—Canada Cape, South Africa ...	229,895 feet spruce deals
	476,520 feet pine boards
Feb. 22—Manch'r Mariner, Manchester..	248,587 feet spruce deals
Feb. 22—Rebecca M. Walls, New York..	402,739 feet spruce boards, etc.
	83,436 feet pine plank
Feb. 23—Stella Maud, Quincy, Mass....	27,977 feet spruce boards
	1,000,000 shingles
Feb. 23—Lake Michigan	333,989 feet spruce deals
Feb. 23—Tunisian, Liverpool	327,931 feet spruce deals
Feb. 24—Salacia, Glasgow	37,867 plank
Feb. 25—Dunmore Head, Dublin	144,661 feet deals
Feb. 25—Bengore Head, Belfast	95,991 spruce deals
Mar. 1—Manch'r Importer, Manchester..	1,087,751 spruce deals
Mar. 2—Sardinian, London and Havre..	50,572 spruce deals

Query and Comment

I wish to install a band mill for sawing spruce and pine. I want to put in an 8-foot wheel with 12-inch saws, or 14-inch. What speed would you give the saw, also what pitch and what space on the teeth? What tension is best to use? Would you carry your saws straight on the back? I also want a 6-foot band resaw. What size of saws and speed would you use?

The speed of a saw for an 8-foot wheel with a 12 or 14-inch saw would be 8,000 to 10,000 feet per minute, the general practice being about 9,000 feet. The proper pitch is a matter of opinion. As to the space of the teeth, this will vary from 1½ to 2 inches, depending upon the pressure of the saw. It would be best to leave this to the mill men to determine, as they should know the requirements exactly. For cutting spruce, however, it is necessary to have a saw with a good clearance. The proper tension is also a difficult matter to determine without careful consideration of the particular circumstances. It will depend largely upon the filer and the condition in which he keeps his saws. It will also depend upon the speed. In general, however, the following directions can be depended upon: At 9,000 feet per minute a 12-inch saw, at 15 gauge, will require 6,769 pounds strain, and a 14-inch saw, 15 gauge, 7,897 pounds. At 10,000 feet, a 12-inch saw, 15 gauge, will require 7,520 pounds strain, and a 14-inch saw, 15 gauge, 8,775 pounds strain. As to the question, "would you carry your saws straight on back?" it is impossible to answer this as the question is somewhat obcure. If it refers to the advisability of using a double cutting band mill, the local conditions would govern the matter largely. In most cases, however, the double cutting mill is to be recommended on account of its greater capacity. For detailed information on this subject read the article on double cutting band mills in the "Canada Lumberman" of March 1.

In regard to the band resaw, we understand that the largest size made in Canada has a 5-foot wheel, which is considered large enough for the largest mills. The size of the saw for such a resaw is 7 inches. The speed is 500 revolutions per minute. For a 6-foot band resaw the size of the saw would be 6 inches and the wheel should be run at 425 revolutions per minute.

Mr. M. M. Stearns, of Wynyard, Sask., has sold his lumber business to the Beaver Lumber Company, and has moved to Hutchinson, Minn., to manage his father's lumber yards in that district. Mr. B. D. Branscombe is representing the Beaver Lumber Company at Wynyard.

A Uniform Log Rule for Canada

Interesting Proposal Brought Up at Forestry Convention — Inconsistencies of Present Systems

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

At the forestry convention recently held at Fredericton, some mention was made of a Canada log rule for use throughout the Dominion, but the matter was not discussed. This seemed to the writer a good suggestion, and he would be interested to know what other lumbermen think of it.

In New Brunswick, the contents of a log nine inches in diameter inside the bark at the top end is three times its length in feet, ten inches four times its length, eleven inches five times its length, twelve inches six times its length. Obviously this is not an equitable rule, as it bears too hard on the buyers of small logs, and every tree has one small log, however large the tree may be. If the difference in scale between a 12-inch log and one of 11 inches is equal to the length of the log, certainly the difference between a 10-inch log and one of 9 inches must be less.

The Quebec rule is much more favorable to the millman, and as both provinces meet in competition in the world's market, Quebec has greatly the advantage, especially when the difference in stumpage charges on Crown lands is considered.

Will you invite comment through your columns?

SUBSCRIBER.

The views of readers of the "Canada Lumberman" upon this subject are invited for publication.

The Georgian Bay Canal Situation

Ottawa, March 10—The lumber interests of the Ottawa valley were especially concerned in the renewal of the appeal to the Dominion Government to do something to ensure the starting of the Georgian Bay Canal, made by the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade and Municipalities on March 2nd. The result was what was expected. Sir Wilfrid Laurier reaffirmed the statement made by the Finance Minister recently in the House, that there was not yet enough money at the disposal of the Government to give the necessary aid to such an enterprise, on account of the large obligations involved in the construction of the Transcontinental and Hudson Bay Railways. No company would undertake the work without a Government guarantee of bonds, and this he was not prepared to sanction. "My only regret is that we cannot start to-morrow," said Sir Wilfrid, asserting his strong approval of the scheme. He added that the improvement since the last financial crisis warranted him saying that there was no reason apparent why the canal should not be soon started. Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, regarded the building of the conservation dams along the route as commencing the project. Hon. William Pugsley's view was that the portion between Ottawa and Montreal should first be built and then the stretch between French River and Lake Nipissing.

Before the deputation saw the Government, the Federation passed a resolution reaffirming its position with regard to the canal. Mr. Peter White, of Pembroke, blamed the members for not contributing more money for the purpose of educating the public to the advantages of the canal. Only a thousand dollars had been subscribed, while ten times that amount was needed. In order to raise more money the membership fees of the Federation were raised from: Municipalities and corporations, $10 to $50; Boards of Trade, $20 to $100; firms and corporations, $10 to $50; individuals, $5. Mr. Peter Whelen was re-elected president of the Federation, and Mr. Arthur J. Forward, secretary.

Insurance Bill Passed by the Senate

Ottawa, March 10—The Senate to-day passed the third reading of the insurance bill. The measure was subjected to a couple of hours discussion, but there was not a word of dissent against the amendments which relieved premium payers from the onerous 15 per cent. tax on premiums when they insure with foreign unlicensed companies. A few changes were made in the Act, but nearly all related to life insurance. The bill now goes to the House of Commons and, in the natural course of events, will be sent to the banking and commerce committee of that chamber.

Clause 139 as now amended is as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any person may insure any property situated in Canada with any British or foreign unlicensed insurance company or underwriters, and may also insure with persons who reciprocally insure for protection only and not for profit; and any property insured or to be insured under the provisions of this section may be inspected and any loss incurred in respect thereof adjusted; provided such insurance is effected outside of Canada and without any solicitation whatever, directly or indirectly, on the part of such company, underwriters or persons by which or whom the insurance is made.

2. Every person so insuring property situated in Canada shall make a return to the superintendent, giving the location and a brief description of the property insured, the amount of the insurance, and whether insured in Lloyds, or some similar association, or in mutuals, reciprocal or other class of insurers, such return to be made by delivering or mailing it in a registered letter, addressed to the superintendent not later than the first day of March in each year for the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December.

"3. Blank forms for such statements shall be supplied by the superintendent.

"4. Default in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section by the insured shall subject him to a penalty of $10 for each day during which default continues, recoverable and applicable in the manner prescribed in sub-section 2 of section 69 of this Act."

The permission given to outside companies to send inspectors to examine properties "insured or to be insured" will be to the insurance federation in Canada the most objectionable of all the changes. They claimed before the committee that every inspector or adjuster of a foreign company was virtually an agent. Still the committee could not find a practicable way of carrying on insurance without a system of inspection, even before insurance was entered into.

Death of Mr. S. R. Higgins

Mr. Samuel Ruddell Higgins, travelling salesman for the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, died on Tuesday, March 15th, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, after a brief illness. The news of his death will be learned with much regret by many warm friends whom he had made throughout the lumber trade in Ontario. Mr. Higgins was one of the most genial characters upon the road, and his visits were looked forward to by all whom he favored with a call. He started in the lumber business with the firm of McCraney, McCool & Wilson, of Toronto. After being with them a short time, he became so conversant with the business that he was sent out on the road

Some time later Mr. Higgins joined the staff of the Victoria Harbor Company, of Toronto, and with the exception of about two years, during which time he was associated with J. G. Cane & Company, wholesale lumber dealers of Toronto, he represented the Victoria Harbor Company as their travelling sales agent. The late Mr. Higgins was a well known member of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of Zetland Lodge. The cause of death was heart failure. Mr. Higgins was 51 years of age and unmarried.

J. M. Musson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Leeds, England, reports that, providing prices are competitive, there would appear to be an outlet in this district for the sale of vehicle wood stock of Canadian manufacture. At present some of these goods are made locally, but, at the same time, there are importations, chiefly from the United States, the trade, so far as this district is concerned, being in the hands of a few reliable merchants who would be interested to learn what Canadian manufacturers may have to offer in this direction.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that the timber should be of prime selected quality, wheel spokes being preferably in oak; rims from hickory or white oak, and the hubs either from rock elm or oak. Bent and straight shafts, poles, felloes and whole wheels are further lines, the sizes and dimensions varying in accordance with the kind of vehicle for which they may be intended.

Mr. Dwight J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, attended the convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Cincinnati on March 2nd and 3rd.

Mr. Geo. B. C. Sharp, the well known lumberman of Moose Jaw, Sask., has purchased a ranch from the chief of police of Revelstoke.

The Burrard Lumber Company, Limited, have appointed H. A. Robson chief agent in Manitoba.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, under recent date, report that the demand for all grades of stock is increasing very rapidly and that prices are being firmly held, with a probability for increases in the near future. The indications, they say, are that this will be one of the largest, if not the largest, building years in the history of Winnipeg. Consequently the outlook is for a very large demand for lumber and correspondingly high prices.

Mr. T. F. Paterson, one of the delegates from the British Columbia coast mills to the recent convention of retailers in Winnipeg, has returned to Vancouver. In an interview referring to his trip Mr. Paterson said: "Prospects for business have, I think, never been better for western lumbermen in the prairie provinces. The meeting of the retail lumbermen was largely attended from all parts of the country. Those present were very optimistic as to the outlook for business on the prairies during the year. In fact every man is a booster; they all have the Vancouver spirit down there. The greatest development in the history of the world will, I think, take place in the prairie west during the next 15 years."

The Proper Care of Hardwood Flooring

How to Prevent Shrinkage and Swelling—Methods adopted by Leading Manufacturers—Trouble Frequently the Result of Laying in Buildings Before they are Dried

A correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" in a recent letter asked for information regarding the proper methods of storing hardwood flooring. He stated that his firm had received complaints about their flooring, notwithstanding that it had been stocked in upper bins away from the ground and the best care taken of it. They believe that they have the best, or one of the best, lumber sheds in Ontario. Their flooring is stored on the second storey to keep it as far as possible from the ground, and notwithstanding this, after it had been in stock for a month or so and was taken to the building where it was to be laid, there was a shrinkage and consequently a great deal of trouble.

The proper method of handling hardwood flooring is a question which has occupied the thought of a great many manufacturers. The difficulty caused by shrinkage is a most troublesome one, yet it has been successfully overcome by many manufacturers. With a view to obtaining the results of practical experience letters were addressed by the "Canada Lumberman" to a number of manufacturers in Canada asking for their views upon the matter, and they are practically unanimous in stating that the only cause for shrinkage after a floor has been laid, is that the flooring has absorbed moisture while in the warehouse and possibly also in the building where it is used. One of the most frequent causes of shrinkage in flooring after it has been laid is the habit of putting flooring in a new building before it has been properly dried out. This is an evil which is entirely beyond the control of manufacturers of flooring, and which is almost certain to result in the flooring absorbing moisture from the building. At a later period, when the building is dried, the flooring will of necessity shrink. These views and a number of others which are of practical interest to all who are in the business of manufacturing hardwood flooring are expressed in the letters received by the "Canada Lumberman" upon the subject. Among the letters received were the following:

The Bryan Manufacturing Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont.: We are not manufacturing hardwood flooring at present, therefore have not given the matter much consideration.

Of course we handle quite a lot of hardwood flooring and have had considerable experience in using it and know that any kiln dried lumber, and especially hardwood, is very susceptible to moisture and should not be put in any building until the plaster is perfectly dry. Most of our good work is smoothed up and filled before it leaves the factory, which is the only way you can ensure it not absorbing moisture and swelling. If hardwood flooring is kept on hand after it is manufactured, the building it is stored in should be heated, as this is the only way we know of that it can be kept from swelling and shrinking again after it is laid in a warm building.

John Piggott & Sons, Chatham, Ont.: It is quite easy to account for hardwood flooring shrinking after being manufactured. The air in the good shed that your subscriber speaks of must be drier than the air in the place that it came from before being manufactured. If his lumber had been properly kiln dried, instead of shrinking, he would undoubtedly have been troubled with it swelling. To keep dry material in a proper shape, it should be kept at a proper temperature, that is about the same temperature and humidity, as it may be expected to be in when used.

By properly drying and filling the pores of the wood and then putting a finish on the four surfaces, namely, both sides and the edges, thereby closing the pores of the wood, you can in a measure prevent shrinking and swelling, but even when that is done, if there is a superabundance of sap and water in the material used it will eventually shrink if kept in a dry building. I can give you an illustration: "I had a walnut chair in my house for four years, without showing any signs of shrinking. One night some person left it near a register, which started a joint in the centre of the seat. Next winter the joint opened the whole length. Watching that chair carefully, I found that in the winter season (when the air is drier than in the summer months) it shrinks, and swells again in the summer, and this varies from 1-16 to 1-8 of an inch. I have had this chair now some 25 years, and the variation still continues, although well finished and polished: it is affected by climatic changes.

I would advise your subscriber to season his hardwood flooring better than he has formerly done and keep it in a dry building, and he will find that he will be troubled a little with swelling instead of shrinking. To keep it properly he should have it in a closely covered building and kept dry and continually at about an even temperature.

A Toronto Manufacturer: It would be impossible for me to suggest anything without seeing the conditions under which your subscriber is working, also the way he handles his stock, but from what I can gather from your letter, I would say that if the lumber is thoroughly dried through to the centre (not baked in a kiln), and left ten hours after coming out of the kiln to cool off before machining, he should not have the difficulty that you speak of.

John Harrison & Sons Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.: We find that hardwood flooring gives best satisfaction when taken promptly from machine to building, and also find it necessary in this territory to carry steam heat in the flooring warehouse.

There is no doubt that hardwood flooring will absorb moisture from the air unless the dampness is removed by the air being heated. The trouble referred to by your customer is no doubt caused by the fact that the flooring absorbed a certain amount of moisture while in his warehouse and probably also in the building where it was used. The absorption of this moisture will cause the lumber to swell a little and it will afterwards, when the building is heated, shrink back to its original size.

While we think hardwood flooring should be kept in a heated atmosphere until laid, there is no doubt but that hardwood flooring and finish is being taken into new buildings before the buildings are thoroughly dried out.

A Manufacturing Firm, who wish not to have their name published, say: Flooring warehouses should be steam heated, but flooring that is properly kiln dried will not shrink in a month's storage. If it does, it is not properly kiln dried. Flooring should swell, not shrink; if it is dried properly it cannot shrink. It is impossible. There must be moisture in the wood to make it shrink, therefore if the moisture is all dried out it cannot shrink, and if it is stored in a warehouse when kiln dried, and absorbs moisture, it will swell. If your subscriber's flooring shrinks, there is only one cause: the lumber is not dry.

Geo. Rathbone, Toronto, Ont.: Your subscriber states that he has a good store house for his flooring, and he uses the second storey to keep it in. I presume the store house is properly enclosed to protect the flooring from the atmosphere. If such is the case, the shrinkage may not arise from any defect in the building, but if the store house is exposed to the atmosphere in any way, the kiln dried flooring will absorb the moisture and this will cause it to swell. Consequently, when the flooring is put down in a dry building it will naturally shrink again.

My own experience is as follows: I thoroughly kiln dry all my hardwood lumber before it is worked into flooring. After it is worked I put in a dry storeroom over my boiler house. This room is entirely free from moisture, and I find it a good place to keep kiln dried materials in. Some of the large firms that make a specialty of hardwood flooring have store houses built especially for storing their kiln dried hardwood flooring. These store houses are steam heated. This system is a very good one and excludes any possibility of moisture affecting the lumber. Oftentimes manufacturers of hardwood flooring and hardwood finish have complaints made about their lumber shrinking, when they are not to blame, the fault arising from causes over which they have no control. For instance, a manufacturer may send a consignment of kiln dried flooring, trim, doors, etc., to a new building, the materials having been prepared with great care and having left the factory in excellent condition. The building for which the materials are intended is not in a fit condition to receive them. It has not been properly dried out, and consequently when the kiln dried materials, that are very susceptible to moisture, are put into a damp building they absorb moisture very quickly and swell. After a time, when the building dries out, the lumber shrinks back to the original size it was when it was sent to the building, and the manufacturer is blamed for the shrinkage.

It is impossible to dry lumber to meet all conditions. Take, as an example, a consignment of hardwood flooring for a dwelling house. Properly kiln dried, it is put down in the chambers apartments and it stands all right, except just around the radiators where the heat is the greatest. Then you come to the ground floor, and the flooring will be all right if there is a dry basement, except the portion that is laid over the furnace room, and this part invariably shrinks, as the heat under that part of the floor is greater in the winter time than any other part of the building.

Another difficulty with kiln dried flooring sometimes arises, when it is laid too near the ground. It absorbs the moisture to such an extent that it will buckle up. Then the manufacturer gets into trouble because it is too dry. As I have stated before, it is impossible to dry lumber to meet all conditions, and if the manufacturer exercises all the care that is possible in the kiln drying and care of the lumber, he has fulfilled his part. If the owners and contractors will see that their buildings are properly dried out before they put down their hardwood flooring, they will get better floors and less shrinkage.

The Boake Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto: Unless the flooring is stored in a warehouse that is heated to at least the temperature of the building in which the floring is to be used, it will absorb moisture, and when subjected to the heat will again shrink. The flooring does not necessarily take the moisture in consequence of it being piled near the ground, but will on a damp day absorb the moisture if piled in the top of a three or four-storey building, unless there is sufficient heat to counteract the effect of the dampness

The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, Midland, Ont.: While it is probable that the party who handles hardwood flooring does not take every precaution to keep the dampness from the stock, yet it is a pretty well settled fact that most of the so-called kiln dried hardwood is only partly dried, and if the material is not given proper treatment as it passes through the dry kiln it will never give satisfaction

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont.: There are a great number of persons who have handled lumber practically all their lives, men who are not kickers, who are liable to feel bitter towards the manufacturer before they have disposed of the first car of kiln dried hardwood flooring which they put into stock. The trouble usually arises from the purchasers not realizing that when hardwood is kiln dried it should not be exposed to a damp atmosphere until after it is placed in the floor and oiled.

When flooring is thoroughly kiln dried every particle of moisture is taken out. The sap and heart contain greater and less amounts of moisture, and as one strip may contain both heart and sap, the lumber is uneven when it comes out of the kiln. The machines dress this stock, making it straight and even in thickness and perfectly smooth, and when it arrives at its destination it may be, and probably is, stored in a shed a few inches from the ground and with one entire side of the shed open, or what is equally bad, put into a new building with the first coat only of plaster on, and allowed to stand there a couple of weeks. The result is that a fur arises all over the wood. The sap absorbs more moisture than the heart and twists the flooring. The tongue swells larger and the groove smaller, and the flooring will not lay without a great deal of extra work. If the building is warm before the floor is laid a month, it may have shrunk, to make a very unsightly floor.

Kiln dried flooring or hardwood lumber will absorb moisture as quickly as salt, and if dealers wish to make a success of handling hardwood flooring, they will find it necessary to store it in a perfectly dry room with a considerable air space between the ground and the flooring, and during the fall and spring, or other wet seasons, the storeroom should be artificially heated. Kiln dried flooring should be oiled as quickly as possible after being laid on the floor.

Seasonable Activity at Montreal

Early Opening of Navigation will Stimulate Trade—Decidedly Firmer Conditions in the Lath Situation

Montreal, March 10—The prospect of an early opening of the navigation season in the harbor of Montreal is being hailed with delight in lumber circles. The unusually short winter season and the non-formation of an ice bridge at Cap Rouge, lends strength to the report. In Lake St. Peter only 18 inches of ice have formed, as compared with 30 inches in former years

From the office of the Shipping Federation, which is in constant touch with the conditions existing in the Gulf, report comes that at West Point and South Point the ice is closely packed, but at Southwest Point, near Anticosti, it is broken everywhere and is moving westward.

In the harbor of Montreal, the usual conditions exist, although the ice is much thinner. The main channel is open to Victoria Bridge.

On the whole, the reports indicate that the river is fairly open. Navigation will shortly be open from Quebec to Three Rivers, and from the present outlook boats will be able to ply between Montreal and Quebec by the end of the present month, with general navigation open by the middle of April.

The lumber market in this district is gradually assuming a brighter aspect. Considerable trading is reported in the various classes of lumber although at this season of the year there is a tendency on the part of retailers to withhold their orders for the coming season's needs until a later period, on the expectation of making their purchases at lower figures than wholesalers offer them at present.

With the extent of building operations that have continued throughout the winter season in Montreal, wholesale dealers are at a loss to understand why retailers are not ordering more freely. The logical conclusion would be that the latter are working off their old stocks.

On good authority we are informed that a deal was recently put through, whereby a large mill cut of spruce was sold at a figure slightly in advance of those obtainable last year.

The prospect for a satisfactory tariff settlement is having a buoyant effect upon the market at the present time. With the issues at stake successfully dealt with, the present year should prove an excellent one to the lumber trade. However, aside from the effect which the tariff arrangements will have, we must not overlook the especially bright prospect of a good building year in the Montreal district, which should result in the consumption of unusually large quantities of lumber, required for building purposes. Spruce in all grades is reported to be moving quite freely, and pine lumber, with the exception of "O" culls, is in excellent demand.

Lath continue to be in good demand and those who have held on to their stocks are beginning to realize the price for which they were holding out. An advance upon present quotations would not come as a great surprise. The better grades are especially scarce and on these prices are showing an advance of about 50 cents over last year's quotations.

Personal and Trade Notes from Quebec Provinces

A fire that is thought to have originated from an overheated steam pipe, utilized for the purpose of drying lumber, recently caused damage to the extent of $7,000 in the lumber yard of the Gignac Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, Que.

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of the firm of Mason, Gordon & Company, recently returned from an extensive business trip through Western Canada to the coast. Mr. Gordon reports an exceedingly optimistic feeling in lumber circles throughout the British Columbia district.

Mr. S. Cole, of Nantel, Que., gave the "Canada Lumberman" a friendly call while in Montreal last week. Mr. Cole has mills at both Nantel and Morrison, Que. This year his cut of birch comprises 4,000,000 feet of logs, and Mr. Cole states that he has arranged for their disposal to a well known firm of lumber exporters.

Mr. F. M. Libby, representing the Champion International Company, of Lawrence, Mass., recently visited Quebec City and completed arrangements for the purchase of an extensive timber limit. The company are manufacturers of coated papers for the American market. The limit purchased by this company was the property of Mr. E. Joly de Lotbiniere, at Pointe aux Plateau, about 25 miles from Quebec City.

J. & W. Duncan, manufacturers and wholesale and retail lumber dealers, Montreal, have bought new premises ,and have moved their yard and office to 1833 Ontario street east, adjoining the C.P.R., on the property formerly owned and occupied by the Mount Royal Box & Lumber Company, and by Antoine Viens. They will continue their retail and wholesale lumber business at the new address. Having a railroad siding in the yard and a mill for preparing the lumber and making mouldings, they will be well equipped to give their customers good satisfaction and attractive prices.

The increase in value of property on the St. Maurice river is shown by the recent value put on land owned by the Gres Falls Lumber Company by the city. This year's figure shows a valuation of $80,300, as against $66,100 for last year, or an increase of over 20 per cent. The base for the valuation was $175 per acre. This shows the importance of Three Rivers as a centre of the lumber trade. To-day it is almost impossible for an outsider to buy mill site property on the St. Maurice as the lumber companies already hold all available sites in the neighborhood of Three Rivers and values have increased. Representatives of concerns desiring to operate on the St. Maurice have been obliged to go elsewhere for sites, a large part of the land on the St. Maurice being now blocked by the Government booming operations.

The Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal, organized in December, 1909, have contented themselves up to the present with purchasing large cuts of white pine, spruce, etc., from various mills. They have met with much success in their carload business, but have felt themselves handicapped on many occasions by their inability to fill orders from the smaller yards for mixed cars of various stocks. To meet this difficulty they have recently decided to construct a modern plant and intend to cut annually a large quantity of spruce, pine, cedar and hardwood. Complete machinery will be installed for dressing lumber of all dimensions and for the manufacture of clapboarding, laths, shingles, etc. They will make a specialty of dressing spruce, and as their cut of logs will be of virgin stock, the material produced will be of superior quality. The head of the company is Mr. Leonidas Villeneuve, who has had a long experience in the lumber business and has taken an active interest in the public affairs of Montreal. The managing director is Mr. A. P. Beaupre, and the secretary Mr. J. H. Pullin, both of whom have been in the lumber business for many years and have become conversant with all its details.

One of Montreal's Successful Young Lumbermen



Charles Allan Spencer, Montreal.

Of all commercial pursuits in Canada to-day, there is perhaps none affording so many opportunities for advancement and success as the lumbering trade. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that enterprising young men have selected this field as affording attractive scope for their business abilities. These younger men have come into the field under different conditions from those experienced by the pioneers of the industry. Their course has been free from the early hardships, but they have been brought face to face with a keener competition than characterized the earlier trade.

Charles Allan Spencer, the subject of this sketch, is new blood in the lumber trade, but is rapidly making his influence felt throughout Ontario and the eastern provinces, and he has established for himself a solid business reputation with the trade. It is not unnatural that he should have entered this field. Before him, his grandfather and great-grandfather were lumber manufacturers, dealing in lumber in the pioneer times.

Mr. Spencer was born in Ottawa about 28 years ago. His education was obtained at the Montreal High School, from which he matriculated into McGill University. Prior to entering the lumber business he was engaged in various capacities with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies. With the latter company his position enabled him to gain a wide experience of the lumber requirements of a modern railway company. His eight years of railway work gave him an insight into traffic matters and the general geography of the country, which has stood him in good stead in his lumbering business.

Mr. Spencer handles the various classes of lumber, including pine, spruce, hemlock, basswood, birch, British Columbia fir and cedar, yellow pine, American oak, lath and shingles. He devotes particular attention, however, to a special line of kiln-dried spruce flooring and V or beaded sheathing, which is manufactured and finished at shipping point, thus reducing weight, on which freight has to be paid. An interesting fact in connection with the manufacture of this lumber is that it is dressed by a Norwegian process, the only one of its kind in use in Canada. The rough board during this process encounters a stationary knife instead of revolving knives, so as to ensure an evener surface than the usual method. A polished surface is obtained by passing the dressed boards between rollers. Mr. Spencer is also exclusive eastern selling agent for J R. Eaton & Sons, of Orillia, Ont , manufacturers of the "Empire Brand" of hard maple and birch flooring.

During the time Mr. Spencer has been with the lumber trade, he has been able to extend his trade continually; and during the past few years in particular it has grown very rapidly.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Where to Locate a Retail Yard—The Odd Lengths Problem

Location of a Retail Yard—By L. S. Heywood

In this article I shall speak of a yard in a country town—one having a yearly sale of from $40,000 to $75,000 and carrying a stock of $10,000 to $30,000.

We must first consider, before locating a yard: Is there a demand for a yard that deals in lumber and other kinds of building materials? In determining this, we must take into consideration several things. First, is the surrounding country tributary to the proposed location growing in the matter of new buildings? Are the large farms being cut up into smaller tracts, sold to new settlers who must have homes, barns, sheds, fences, and the thousand and one things that consume lumber? Are the wealthy class building better houses and stables and do the people as a whole take on the thrifty, neat appearance of prosperity? If so, the indications point to a demand that only a regular lumber dealer can supply. If, however, the farming district is limited and the small village or town in which you propose to locate is composed of retired farmers, who are living on the interest of money loaned to the surrounding community and who are satisfied to live in the same old comfortable house from year to year and to bring their water from the spring under the hill in a tin water bucket instead af pumping it into a tank with a gasoline engine or electric motor, and who tear their hair and scold every time an automobile sends their hens and geese cackling over their front fences, then think several times before investing your money in that place.

The location being favorable and prospects good, the next thing is, Where does the lumber supply come from? Is there another yard at the place, or does the general store take orders for prospective sheds, barns and houses and order the lumber as soon as the larger part of a car has been ordered, putting the unsold part of the car out in the back yard as stock? If it is another yard, perhaps you can buy it. If not, perhaps enough trade will develop to make two yards pay. Only the condition and size of the surrounding country can decide this. However, the interest of your competitor is the same as yours, and if you are friendly with him you can both get a profit on what you sell. And I say I find that it pays to be friendly with our competitors in business. Always call on him when you pass; never mind if he is rather cross with you. Perhaps he thinks you cut the price on that bill you sold to Jones yesterday, and perhaps you did So if that is the case you owe him a cigar and can put in thirty minutes of your time to cheer him up a bit. And when you go away he will think better of you for your friendly call.

If, after all, two yards do not pay, you can sell or buy and get rid of one yard. On the other hand, if it is a store handling lumber you are up against it. A bad condition. Ten to one they are using their lumber line to sweeten their general trade and are not trying to make that part of their business pay any profit. You can not buy them out, for they won't sell to you. You cannot meet their prices on the little lumber they have on hand, for they are selling at about the cost point. So you have got to keep a better stock than they do, give better service to your customers, hustle for business and wait patiently for an act of providence to relieve your troubles.

Never ask a customer for pay, or rather don't dun him at your place of business. If he is behind in his payments go and see him at his home or write him. Give him fits, if necessary, but when he comes in your yard greet him with your best smile. But collect! This word should be printed in capital letters and pasted in your hat. I never lost a customer that I forced to pay me. Use judgment, give him a chance to pay and then push him until he does pay. He will think more of you than he will if you allow the old account to stay on your books year after year. And as long as it stays there he is afraid to do business with you, and you have lost his trade. Just whom to give credit to I cannot say; that part is up to you. You must use your own individual judgment, and upon the correctness of your estimate of human nature depends your success. All men pay someone. If you can win their favor, all well and good. They will pay you. If you take no chances and only sell to gilt-edge customers, you won't do much business. Always try to look at the matter as if you were loaning money. Do not leave any uncertainty as to the agreement for payment, and inquire into the purchaser's prospects and how he expects to get the money to pay you. If you find that his expectations will probably be realized you will likely get your pay about as he thinks he can pay. If, however, you find too much doubt regarding his expectations you had better not take the chance.

Give as much personal attention to the selling as possible. Everyone who buys wants to get as close to the owner or "boss" of the yard as he can, and the more cranky the purchaser is, the more necessary for the boss to get hold of him. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchasers do not know what they want when they come for lumber. They only know what they are going to build, and much depends upon the salesman in getting them supplied with proper material. I never quote a customer on grades. I show him the lumber and when he has seen the different grades and gets the prices of each he then can tell what is suitable for his purpose, and the price is usually satisfactory. If, however, as sometimes happens, the customer is a chronic faultfinder, do not lose your temper. Tell him the knots were in the tree when it was cut; that no one is to blame, as trees always grow that way, and if, after all, you can see he still is sour and continues to wish he had "gone to the other yard," why, smile and let him go. Pray that he may never come back again, as I have some occasional customer like this that I am always sory to see coming into my yard, and glad to see going to my friend's yard across the way.

I believe that it pays to deliver lumber. You are able to work off lumber that the customer would refuse to take if he hauled it himself. Now, I don't propose to deliver anything that is not fully up to grade but in a bill of, say, fifty pieces 2x6-16, several pieces can go that are rather poor, as they will do to cut up for braces or trimmers ,and as you get quite a per cent. of such lumber in every car, you have got to get rid of it somehow, and you will have quite a time convincing most men who haul their own lumber that they should take anything not strictly first class.

I do not see how a small yard can keep house without a rip saw, using electric motor where you can and gasoline engine if electricity is not to be had. I have even used one with a horse power, until my temper was spoiled and my language addressed to the horse something shocking. We use the saw for ripping anything we may be out of, also for making batten, cutting bridging, etc., and if you run a carpenter shop with your yard the rip saw will be of much use to your carpenter who works in the shop.

Every small yard must have connection with a jobbing yard to buy sash, doors and many such things that the small yard does not and is not, able to buy direct from the manufacturers, as it would not pay to load up with a carload at one time. I have bought from several yards during the 16 years I have been running a retail yard. Most of them after you had phoned your order into them at an expense of 25 cents, would say: "We are just out." I am pleased to say now that when I send to the yard I buy the most of my special material from, I know that I will get it if it is to be found in that city. If they have not got it in stock they go after it and hunt it up. In so doing they serve me well and are enlarging their trade with many other small yards where I am acquainted

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The Contractor's Interest in Odd Lengths

That the retailer would be face to face with considerable difficulty in educating his customers to use odd lengths is admitted even by the manufacturers, but that the difficulty is not insurmountable is firmly believed by many of them. The point of view of the consumer is the doubtful element at present, yet it is only reasonable that he should be willing to adopt odd lengths if it means a saving to him. That this can be expected to be the case is indicated by the following reference to the question in the "National Builder," of Chicago:

Since the early establishment of the lumber manufacturing industry in the United States, it has been the general custom for manufacturers to produce lumber only in lengths of even feet. Probably no single step in the production of lumber has been so unnecessarily wasteful as this one. Manufacturers have long recognized the wastefulness of the practice, but not until recent years has the knowledge of the rapid exhaustion of our timber supply brought about sufficiently deep interest in the adoption of improved methods of manufacture as to lead to the curtailment of such unnecessary waste.

The last annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at Seattle, Wash., in July, recommended that odd as well as even lengths be made standard in flooring, ceiling, partition, finish, moulding, drop and bevel siding, and urged its affiliated associations to adopt odd lengths as standard in these forms. The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association immediately adopted the recommendation, and began an active campaign for the universal manufacture of odd as well as even lengths in several forms of planing mill products.

At the present time practically all of the largest mills operating in the Pacific Northwest have begun to manufacture odd lengths in flooring, ceiling, siding, finish, and rustic, and are placing such lengths on the market. This is an important advance step in the policy of timber conservation.

In order to show the actual amount of the saving, an investigation was made by the United States Forest Service at a number of mills in the States of Oregon and Washington before the manufacture of odd lengths was put into practice. The figures compiled as a result of this investigation, were obtained by observing the trimming of the various forms of planing mill products at the trimming saw in the mill, and by

keeping an accurate record of the amount of clear material of each form which was wasted, because of the custom of manufacturing even lengths only.

In the manufacture of flooring, it was found that the waste amounted to 1.67 per cent. of the total amount manufactured; in rustic, 1.66 per cent.; in ceiling, 2.81 per cent., and in siding, 2.7 per cent. The average waste in all forms investigated amounted to 2.07 per cent. of the material run through the machines. This percentage, while seemingly small, assumes large proportions when it is considered that approximately 750,000,000 feet of lumber is manufactured into planing-mill products annually, in the States of Oregon and Washington.

The yearly waste in the manufacture of this amount of lumber, according to the figures of the Forest Service, amounts to 15,000,000 board feet, in these two States alone. This amount is equivalent to the annual growth of wood on approximately 30,000 acres of good timberland in that region. As a matter of conservation, this item is of great importance because the waste is absolutely unnecessary and represents the highest class of clear lumber.

While Pacific Coast manufacturers are doing their best to save this waste, the retailer, in certain instances, is strongly opposing the manufacture of odd lengths. It is his contention that the present building practice is founded upon even lengths and that the saving of the manufacturer, by the new practice, is merely transferred as a loss to the consumer, and that, after all ,there is no real gain.

In reply to this it must be said that the number of odd length pieces manufactured forms only from 10 to 50 per cent. of the total amount produced; the average number being approximately 20 per cent In the construction of modern frame buildings, it is customary, especially in that section of the country which is subject to severe weather conditions during the winter season, and generally throughout the country in the construction of first class residences, to use sub-floors and sheathing, as a nailing base. It is well known also, that the dimensions of rooms or walls of a building are as likely to be in odd feet as in even feet, and therefore it is reasonably certain that all of the odd length material which would be manufactured could easily be used, resulting in an ultimate saving, not only to the manufacturer, but also to the consumer.

The Forest Service is deeply interested in this matter inasmuch as it affects directly the conservative use of the country's timber supply, and convinced of the practicability of using odd lengths, it fully endorses the action of coast manufacturers in undertaking their manufacture and sale. Studies are under way to discover what the loss is in the southern States where pine manufacturers have not as yet begun the manufacture of odd lengths, except for the export trade which demands them.

The odd lengths movement can be greatly encouraged by a demand on the part of the consumer for this class of material when it is practical for him to use it. If the consumer would demand odd length material for such parts of his buildings as actually require such lengths, the demand could hardly be supplied if all mills adopted odd lengths as standard.

Ontario Markets in Good Condition

A prominent manufacturer in the Georgian Bay district, giving his views upon the conditions of the Ontario lumber trade at present, reports as follows: "The markets are decidedly healthy. There is less common and better white pine left unsold to-day than there has been for some time past. There is a general conviction that the building trade is going to be good this year and that the demand for stock for structural purposes will exceed perhaps anything we have had for the last two years. In that connection the demand from the car companies is to be noted. They are taking large quantities of spruce and Norway and the prices have advanced 10 to 15 per cent.

"It looks as though the export of Canadian products to Great Britain was taking on a considerably improved tone. We are finding inquiries to-day from sources which have been practically dormant for two or three years past; for instance English buyers are taking quite an interest in stock for boxes and shooks, and for doors, frames, etc. In the United States also the conditions of the lumber market are encouraging.

"Lumber stocks on the whole are in a much better condition than they have been for some time. There are less of the slow items on the list. Dealers have been able to clean house, as it were, and to get the old corners swept out. A year ago at this time, we were just in the midst of the inaugural period at Washington and there was a good deal of expectancy as to the results in connection with the tariff measure. Dealers were confident that the outcome would be satisfactory and were inclined to boost trade. The activity noted at that time was something in the nature of discounting future prosperity. To-day there is perhaps not much more activity than a year ago, but as compared with that time, the activity to-day is better founded. To-day there is undoubtedly a feeling of confidence that is not qualified or tinged by any apprehension. The prospects for renewed activity are excellent and the whole trade is looking forward to a gradual but healthy improvement in business."

Reports from British Columbia state that in some localities, especially in the neighborhood of Vancouver, recent snowfalls have seriously interfered with logging operations.

Discussion of B. C's. Timber Bill

Hon. Mr. Ellison's Interesting Outline of Existing Conditions — Strategic Position of the Province

The bill for making timber licenses perpetual in the British Columbia Legislature was put through its second reading last week and Hon. Mr. Ellison, in speaking to the measure, made several important references to the timber situation. In the course of his speech he said in part: "In 1900 there were cut from licensed lands, leased lands and Crown granted lands in the province, 250,647,493 feet; in 1909—a space of but nine years having elapsed—this has grown to the enormous total of 579,310, 960 feet. In 1900 the total revenue from timber was $145,766, being nine per cent. of the revenue of the whole province; while in 1909 the total revenue from this great asset of timber was $2,345,907, or 45 per cent. of the entire revenue of the province. During the same period the total acreage under license showed a growth from 143,000 in 1900 to 9,500,000 acres in 1909."

"In 1908, the forest revenue of British Columbia amounted to $2.-660,000. Those of Ontario were $1,230,000; of Quebec, $980,000; of New Brunswick, $2,660,000; of Dominion forests, inclusive of British Columbia, the revenue received was about 47 per cent. of the total revenue of the Dominion." . . . "We have in the province the largest area in all the world for the successful manufacture of wood pulp and paper." . . . "Indeed, the full portion of our lumber industry will not be reached during the present century." . . . .

"It has been estimated that in ten years, approximately, in the United States the timber held by private individuals will have been exhausted, and the people of the United States will naturally become customers of British Columbia for a larger portion of their lumber demands. I think that the Government of this province acted very wisely indeed when they decided upon the prohibition of the export of unmanufactured logs, for thereby they have to a great extent encouraged and increased the proportions and the importance of the timber manufacturing industry in British Columbia, with a necessarily large distribution in wages, maintaining an industrial population and working out in a variety of ways for the development and the prosperity of the province and our own people. The proportions of our lumber industry will grow—are bound to grow—and when we take into consideration the related importance of our resources in wood pulp areas some idea may be formed of what this great natural resource means to us and the province. Let me quote Prof. Gifford Pinchot in reference to this special subject of pulpwood. He says: 'We are already depending upon Canada for much pulpwood. Nearly seven-tenths of the wood we use for paper is spruce and one-third of the spruce pulpwood is imported from Canada. It is highly important that we should have free pulpwood in the future as in the past, and that Canada should impose no export duty on pulpwood.'

"In this," Hon. Mr. Ellison continued, "I must disagree with Prof. Pinchot, who speaks, of course, from the American standpoint. I contend that our pulpwood should be manufactured in Canada and in British Columbia preferably as the part of Canada best suited by all conditions for the successful prosecution of the manufacturing industry. Not only have we here the finest and largest areas of suitable pulping woods, but we have also the great essential of large water powers, and water so pure and good as to make the very best kind of paper produced. At the present time two pulpwood manufacturing enterprises are in operation in the province, one at Swanson Bay and the other at Port Mellon. The first of these, that at Swanson Bay, is devoted at present wholly to the manufacture of pulp, while that at Port Mellon is making both pulp and paper. On the matter of conservation it is also to be noted that our distinctly pulping wods grow so quickly, so rapidly, that the supply cannot be threatened with exhaustion; these woods grow so rapidly in the British Columbia climate and under the conditions generally prevailing in this province, that we have only to take care to protect the forests from the inroads of fire."

"I am quite satisfied that the time is coming when the public will much more fully realize the immense value of our great wealth in timber. At a conservative estimate I may say, the 15,000 special licenses now in force carry at least 140,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, this giving an average of some 14,000 odd feet to the acre. British Columbia's timber acreage being estimated at 180,000,000 acres, taking an approximate figure of 10,000 feet to the acre, would give a grand total of 1,-800,000,000,000 feet.

'The timber acreage of Canada is estimated at 1,657,000,000 acres; that of the United States at 450,000,000 acres; European Russia, 527,-000,000 acres; Norway and Sweden, 58,000,000 acres; Europe, 720,-000,000 acres; India, 140,000,000 acres; Australia and New Zealand, 40,000,000 acres; Japan, 28,000,000 acres, and British Columbia, 180,-000,000 acres.

"There are at present in British Columbia 215 sawmills, with a daily capacity of 4,429,000 feet, and 59 shingle mills, with a capacity of 3,-385,000 thousand. This gives a lumber manufactcring capacity for this province of 1,300,000,000 feet cut per annum. The provincial timber inspector estimates the actual cut for 1909 at 750,000,000 feet."

THE WOODWORKER

Solid Circular Saw Fitting*

The proper fitting of solid tooth circular saws is an art that has been very much abused. Its study has been neglected, by a very large percentage of smaller mill men who are either careless or indifferent to the proper care of the tool, which is, to my mind, the determining factor in the making or unmaking of the mill man.

The teeth of all saws wear narrowest at the extreme points, consequently they must be kept spread, so that they will be the widest at the very extreme points of the teeth, otherwise the saws will not work successfully. The points of the teeth are variously fitted with full swage, spring set, or half set and half swaged. There are doubtless conditions where any one of the three forms may prove preferable to either of the others, but in general practice the full swaged tooth is the only thing to run.

Plenty of hook; as deep a gullet as is consistent with a good strong tooth will, in my opinion, be the saving of power, on the one hand, and has the power of saving dollars, on the other. Trying to make lumber with a saw whose teeth are devoid of sufficient throat room to chamber the dust, and which has no hook and a high back into the bargain, so that the teeth look like "potato mashers," is one of the most annoying sights in a saw mill, (see figure one). For hardwood there should be more hook, higher back and less spread or set on the teeth than for softwood. Pitchy or springy timber requires much more set or spread than any other wood. A saw swaged full on both corners

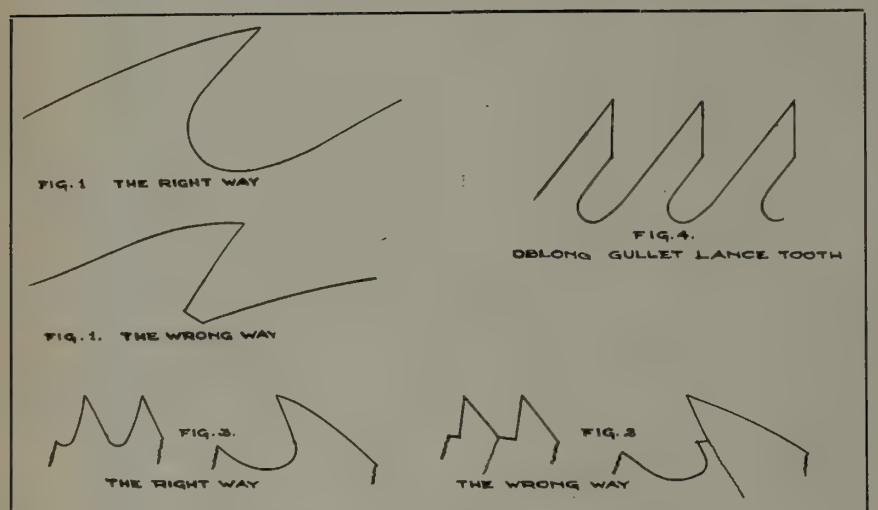


Diagram Illustrating Methods of Filing.

will do the fastest cutting and make the smoothest lumber, but requires the most power. It is not always possible to spread points of teeth exactly alike when swaging, but they may be reduced to uniform width and levels by the use of a file dresser or swage shaper. This insures smooth cutting and strong full corners that are not liable to break off in hard cuts.

Mill men who run solid tooth saws, no matter what the capacity of their mills may be, or how poorly equipped otherwise, should have an eccentric swage, and swage shaper, also an emery gummer. These three little tools will save more than double their cost in one good season's cut.

Without the use of a gummer, one is liable to lessen the hook of the tooth, and to cause the teeth to become high on the back eventuaally, producing a heavy blunt tooth, which is the hardest thing on power. Strange as it may seem, the men with the weakest power in their mills are the very first to commit this offence. The regular use of a saw gummer will keep the gullets round and large enough to chamber the dust properly and prevent the filing of sharp corners in the throat. This mistake has ruined thousands of saws. Always bear in mind when filing sharp corners in the gullets of your saw teeth that you are starting a possible crack in the blade (see figs. 2 and 3). When gumming saws, use care not to glaze or case-harden the steel, for this is also liable to cause cracks and breakage. With a gummer one can shape the teeth properly, and maintain the hook and throat room so essential to successful log sawing. With an eccentric swage one can produce a uniform spread of the teeth, in one quarter of the time taken when using an upset swage, besides giving far better satisfaction, and leaving the teeth of even length; whereas upsetting produces long and short teeth, causing the saw to be out of round. To get the best results it is absolutely necessary always to joint your saws and keep them perfectly round, so that each tooth does its share of the work, and is better in every way. A swage shaper is also more up-to-date and efficient than a side file dresser. It makes the point of the tooth strong, produces a perfect bevel and magnificent corners on the extreme points of the teeth.

The greatest wear of a saw is on the under edge of the teeth, and the wear under the points is in proportion to the amount and extent of the feed. Thus, if a tooth at each revolution takes out one-eighth of an inch, it will tend to become dull for one-eighth of an inch below the point, or more or less as you diminish the feed. File to a point, but not to a thin wire edge. Do nearly all the filing on the under side of the teeth, and see that they are well spread at the point. File square and have the corners project alike on both sides of the saw. Do not try to run dull saws, for a few minutes spent with a file or emery wheel will save tenfold the amount of time and labor consumed in forcing a dull saw, besides making a saving in power consumed and a heavy percentage of difference in the quantity and quality of the lumber cut. It is just as important to keep a saw sharp as it is to keep up sufficient steam in your boiler in order to drive your mill properly. A sharp saw requires less set, takes less power, cuts cleaner and smoother, and is in every way superior to one not in good condition.

Most men file their cut-off or slab saws on a bevel, both on front and back of tooth, but in order to have a strong point some of the filers have found that a bevel filed on the front, with a few brushes of the file square across the back has given far better results. Others have filed square on front and bevelled the back with good results, but in any case do not file to a slim wiry point. It won't last. File merely to a point and no more.

A cut-off tooth for all around work, such as slabbing, trimming or slashing, as shown in fig. 4, is in my opinion the easiest of all cut-off teeth to file. It is practically a V-tooth with an oblong gullet which in itself is on the rip tooth hook. There is no danger of filing this style of tooth on sharp angles in the gullet. Thus cracking is avoided. This tooth has given better satisfaction than any of the other various shaped teeth used for circular cross-cut purposes. There is no saw that is more abused and roughly used than the cut-off saw. If men would use the time keeping the cut-off saw in proper shape, which they spend in filing that long sharp bevel into the throat, there would be a large saving in saw bills annually by the milling fraternity.

A rip or edger saw is fitted in various styles, spring set and filed square on the face and slightly bevelled on back. Some are filed square. Some are half set and half swaged. Others are swaged full on both corners. It is difficult to say which method is the best. The full swage is in general use in the large mills where they have more than one set of saws, and is apparently the easiest and most convenient method under the circumstances, but in the small mills where there is only one set of saws, and where they are fitted on the mandrel, the spring set, bevelled on the back, seems to be the proper thing. The inserted tooth edger is fast displacing the solid tooth edger in all parts of Canada.

*Second of a series of practical articles on saw management, by R. W. Schoening, saw maker and traveller for the Orillia Saw Repair Works, Orillia, Ont.

Packing Cases Too Expensive for Firewood

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

Under this heading it would be very interesting to have something said by persons interested in manufacturing the case, as well as by the retailer who has to pay a fancy price for the case—which is of no value to him once he has removed his goods, "except for firewood."

On many occasions a merchant will receive $5 worth of goods and pay 50 cents for the packing case, which amounts to 10 per cent. of his purchase.

We may say, "the packing case business is a good business, paying good profits when well equipped, using a large amount of common lumber, and should be kept up." Very well; we know the case is paid for. Everybody has to line up and pay his share for the millions of feet of lumber which are turned yearly into the packing case business, and destroyed after being used once. We find every day the necessity of protecting our lumber resources, and the time has come when we should be able to do something to get good wear and usage from the lumber used for packing cases.

Why not make these cases well built, strong and durable? By adding a little ironwork they can be made to fold compactly so as to be returned in good condition to the wholesaler, who will credit the customer with the cost.

The manufacturer could charge more for his labor, and gain considerable space in the handling of made-up cases, and the cost would be less for shipping them to the wholesaler. The latter would also gain considerable space in storage.

Let us look at it only on the lumber-saving side. Suppose that cases will make ten trips in place of one. Here is a saving of 90 per cent. on the lumber, and a similar saving on nails. I understand that

there are quite a variety of shipments for which it will not tppear practicable to apply this rule, but by giving this question fair consideration, we could in a short time bring about a considerable saving.—N. J. Millette.

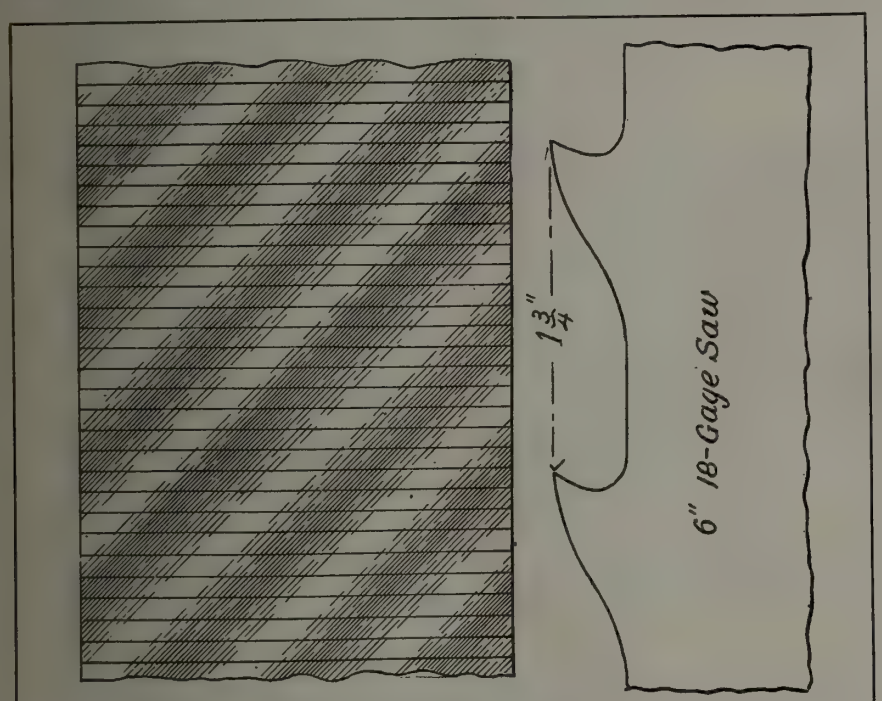
More Solutions of the Washboard Problem

The article upon "washboard" ridges which appeared in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" brings forth an interesting reply from one of our readers. In order to make the article clear, the illustration appearing with the original article is reproduced herewith. The reply is as follows:

It is quite difficult to judge exactly the cause of said ridges, without having more description about the condition of the saw teeth. If the writer looks at the ridged sawn boards, he should find them of wavy nature in the grain of the wood and sidings of butt logs, and the fact that the ridges are greater in the centre of the board indicates the case quite clearly.

The saw that makes ridges is usually "spring set," and when it has been in use for some time the extreme point at the outer edge of the tooth gets "rounded off." The saw, then, has a tendency to follow the grain of the wood. The "swage set" tooth would do the same when not properly side dressed.

To overcome this difficulty, if the saw is "spring set," change the set of the saw frequently, that is, bend the tooth pointing out one way to the other, and vice versa. In this way we make the side of the saw just like new, having a straight side of teeth that will cut clean through



Washboard Markings on Lumber.

the wood. The same rule applies to all band scroll saws as well, when the saw gives trouble in following the given line.

The shape of tooth as illustrated in the article is a little weak. More stock could be left at the back of the tooth without affecting its cutting facility and clearance. I hope these few points will give some light on the case, and if necessary I would be pleased to give further information. —N. J. Millette.

Largely a Matter of Filing

Another correspondent writing upon the same subject says: "I see in a recent issue an article on sawing, entitled, "What Causes the Ridges?" and a picture representing an appearance on the sawn surface like a washboard. It is some defect in your saw tooth points. A saw will run nicely and do smooth work even if it is deficient in good timber, but you get cross grained timber with twisted grain. The teeth must be perfect. Have you examined the tooth points? If some teeth are the least bit short they will make the trouble. If they are lacking at the extreme cutting points to any extent they will do it though the tooth may be full width back from point. To work straight through all kinds of timber you must have a flush full square corner at the extreme point of the tooth.

"My experience is mostly with circular saws. Once I had a first class shingle sawyer. He got beaten on a shingle saw, a new 42-inch saw. It began to make shingles like a washboard and so much so that the saw occasionally would go into a perfect quiver. He was cutting pine, large blocks, and some blocks would work all right and others come out washboard like. I hesitated to try it, as he was a man of great reputation, but what could I do? I took the saw off, fitted on another, and let him go on with it and left the other off for the time. When I got him away one day I fitted on the other and examined it. I found that at the extreme opposite sides the teeth were longer, and consequently the saw quivered and trembled. I trimmed the saw, filed it up and put it to work and it worked perfectly. When the man returned he was surprised to see the saw work so nicely. I've never been beaten with any saw that's fit to cse at all in shingles. I believe in swaging enough to harden the extreme cutting point so as to keep the corners good, unless the saw is a hand one. Then I believe in a set that holds its place. A man who is considered a good shingle maker, told me recently that he stripped the saw every day. One day just such a man came into the mill and went at advising me in this manner. I told him such a man in my way of work would just stay long enough for me to make out his time. Then again, some saws won't stand a spring set. Such saws are the very best. Every day finds them doing nicer work, smoother and truer. I can set any saw, and I'll let it run until it must be set again, and that, with fair usage, won't be often. I file a saw, never reduce the extreme cutting point, bring it up there, then stop unless some accident takes place to alter the points."—Hugh Cameron.

A Shop-made Belt Shifter.

The following description of a belt shifter is submitted by a reader of the "Canada Lumberman":

The illustration shows a belt shifter which I constructed in my shop. I have never seen anything else like it. It shifts the belt on a wood lathe and works almost instantaneously. You pull the lever and the roller lifts the belt off the pulley, making the move easily. A is an arm, say 2-inch x 4-inch wood, through which are bored two holes to allow studs S.S. to pass through tightly. XX are rollers of wood running

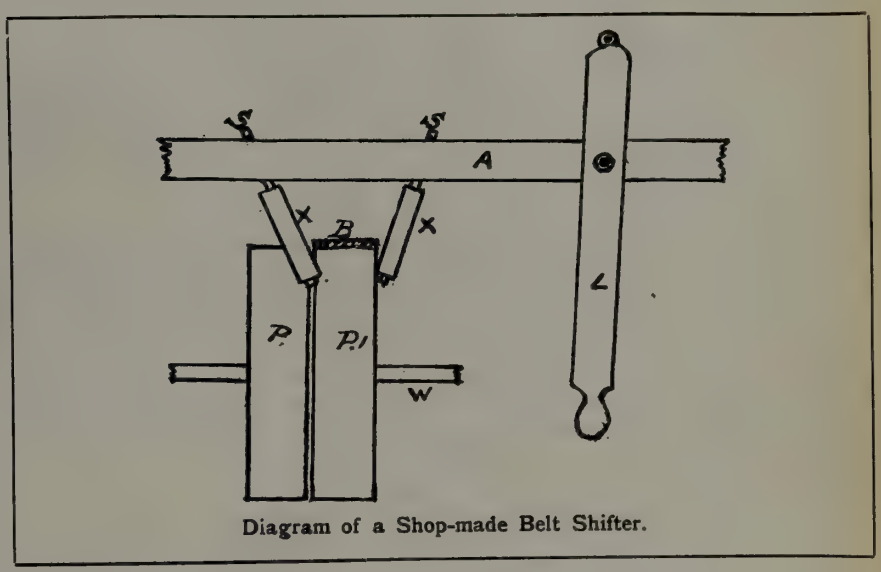


Diagram of a Shop-made Belt Shifter.

loosely on studs S.S. B. is the belt. P.1. is the tight pulley, P. the loose pulley. L. is the lever. The angular rollers will ship a belt instantaneously.

Power Transmission for Woodworkers

Power transmission is just as important as power itself. After the power is obtained, the question that concerns the woodworking plant is how best it may be transmitted. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the merits of the several ways of sending power through a plant.

First, there is the belt transmitter, which is again subdivided into three kinds: Leather, rubber and canvas. Second, there is the rope drive; third, the friction drive; fourth, transmission by chains and gear wheels.

Some factories use nearly all these types, and most factories employ more than one kind. The chief difference lies in the kind of belts preferred, rather than in the specific style of transmission; for example, there are mill owners who will not allow anything in their plant but a leather belt, while there are others who pin their faith to rubber or canvas. As there are different types, so are there different points of merit.

In the plant where all leather is used operators are sticklers for an expensive belt. For high speed machines and a medium short belt, leather is regarded as preferable. In fact, some mill owners argue that there is no other belt but leather that will carry the speed without slipping.

There should be, in overhead work, a good distance between shafts. On this kind of a drive it is stated that it is a waste of money to buy a leather belt, because a rubber or canvas belt will do all that is required without trouble. In a number of cases the belt will have to be run in a half-twist, and this the leather belt will not carry without great wear. A painted canvas belt will stand great abuse, though they stretch easily.

However, if the belt runs horizontally and there is the proper distance between shafts this stretching or sagging will not bother much. It

will in reality give more power. One concern ran a 14-inch red canvas belt from one motor to the line shaft, transmitting some 30 horse power. There was a 10-inch pulley on the motor and a 42-inch pulley on the line shaft, and the distance from centre to centre was only 21 feet.

There was a good deal of trouble with this arrangement. The belt was not long enough and the drive pulley was too small for the load. The belt, however, stood the strain for over a year. The concern next tried an endless double leather belt about 15 feet longer than the canvas belt and the motor had to be moved back to accommodate it. For the first few weeks there was much slipping, but later it became perfectly adjustable and not since, some three years ago, has it given any trouble.

For overhead counter-shafting rubber belts are found satisfactory, in most cases. After a rubber belt begins to split it might as well be thrown away, for it will not last long.

Double leather belts are very good but they should not, according to many mill owners, be used on pulleys under eight inches. On smaller pulleys there is too much slippage, more than is really noticed, and the belt wears away on the under ply.

Rope transmission is fast coming into use. Its specific place in the factory is from the engine or motor to the line shaft; and for this purpose it is considered as just the thing. The use of the tighteners does away with slipping and the drive can be extended almost to any distance and around all kinds of obstructions.

The friction drive for special purposes is also coming into use. It is a positive drive, with variable speed, and can be used on several kinds of woodworking machinery.

In the case of the quarter-turn belt there is much dissatisfaction. Mill owners, as a rule, do not favor it, and have discarded it wherever possible.

The subject of belt dressings is one in which every mill owner is interested. It has caused considerable trouble and probably will cause more. The dressing tends to rot the belt, and with due regard to the firms manufacturing these dressings, the fact remains that the mill owners have usually found them unsatisafctory.

Canvas belts should be painted every two or three weeks with red paint mixed with oil. Rosin is best for rubber belts, though this has many disadvantages and is shunned by operators.

Summarizing things helpful and things not, it may be stated that mill owners do not favor belt tighteners because they ruin the top side of the belt and stretch one side as against another. A belt clamp should be a part of the equipment of every shop. They are made in sizes to fit almost any belt and they add to the life of the belt if laced on the pulleys. Machines should be built with a sub-base so that it would be possible to take up the slack without having to cut out a piece of the belt. If equipped this way, endless belts could be used on pretty nearly every piece of machinery besides lessening half the belt troubles.—Hardwood Record.

Heavy Coping on a Tenoner

Some who read this will call to mind many of the troubles incidental to the ordinary cope cutters, curved and projecting out far beyond the head, and how often they have bent and changed the fit of the cut, and, when the work was put together, found that it was quite a job to make it look even partly decent, if it would go together at all.

The coping arrangement shown in the sketch is the result of such troubles as mentioned above, and does the work accurately and quickly, without that peculiar feeling that goes through one when he hears the ordinary cope cutter chatter while in a heavy cut, when the thought is, will it break, will it fly out, or will the springing of the cutter change the shape enough to do any harm or spoil the fit?

A careful study of the drawing will show that it takes more than a heavy cut to change this machine. You may stop it, but that is all; you do not change it. Fig. 1 shows a coping attachment to the ordinary tenoning machine, but a great deal more powerful and accurate. It will be noticed that in this arrangement only one spindle is used, instead of two, as is usually the case, and that there are three bearings instead of two, also there is a bearing on each side of the cut, thus preventing any leverage movement, as is always the case when there is no bearing on one side of the cut.

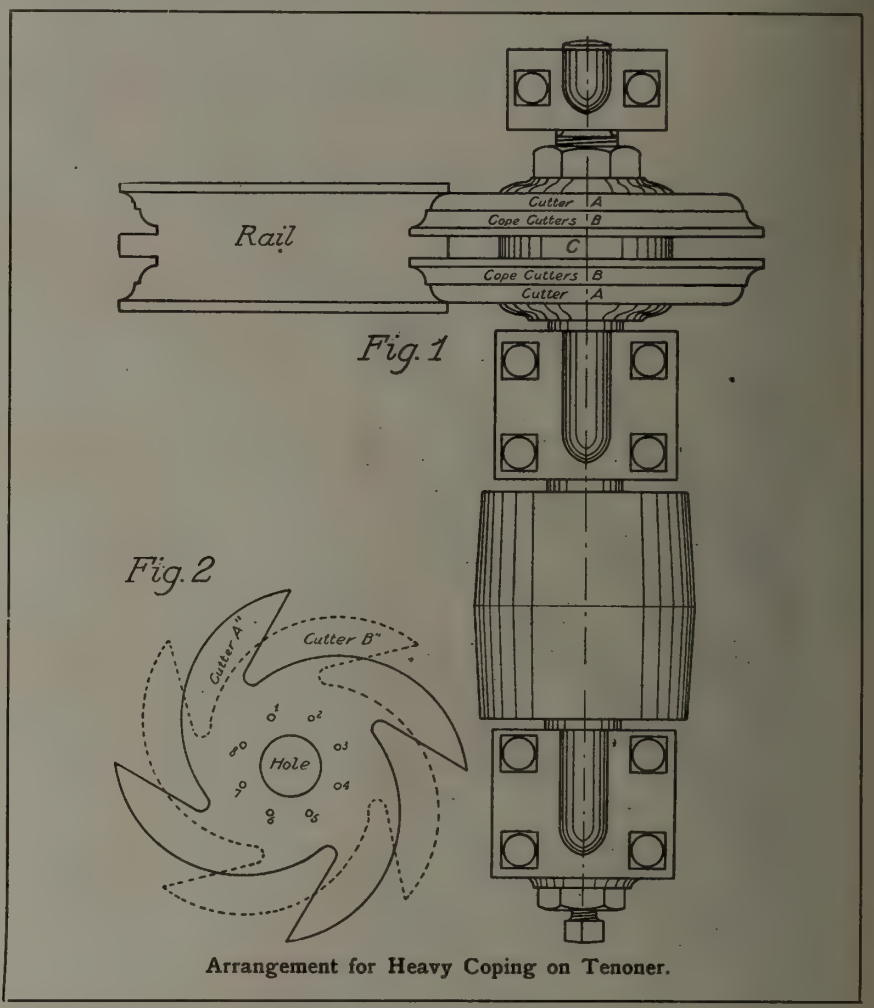
It will be noticed that the cutters—which are milled—are fastened similarly to fastening an ordinary plow saw. The size of the tenon is regulated by the size of the collar between the cutters—see C. The balance of the arrangement is simple and needs very little explanation. This device can be made very powerful by simply increasing the width of the belt; the rest speaks for itself.

Fig. 2 shows how the cutters are made. The teeth or cutting parts are all milled in a circle, whose radius points are at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The full lines and dotted lines represent two cutters. As will be noted in fig. 1, A and B are two separate cutters, and each has four cutting points, thus making eight cuts above the tenon and eight below it at one time, against four or eight, as is usually the case, and only using one-fourth or one-half the power to do the same work.

Note the great stiffness in these cutters. The back being milled from the same circle on all cutting points, ensures accuracy. All that is necessary to sharpen them is to file or grind on the inside. With a little care one can always maintain accurate shapes and the coping will always be the same. This style ensures long life to the cutter before it is worn out; it also shows a great amount of clearance for shavings.

In fig. 1 is shown a rail in position being cut, cutters in place, etc.; it also shows it to be veneered or built-up stock, and any one who has had much to do in tenoning this kind of stock knows how hard it is on a cutter. The glue is very bad for ordinary cutters, and that, coupled up with hardwood edges and hardwood veneers, and to this added knotty common core stock, makes it necessary that there be something better than the ordinary cutters and machine arrangement to do heavy work of this nature.

While not absolutely necessary, it makes the cut easier, to swage the points towards the tenon a trifle, to prevent the body of the cutter rubbing on the tenon. It is also well to swage the points of cutter A towards cutter B, in order that there can be no space between the two cutters



Arrangement for Heavy Coping on Tenoner.

left uncut. These cutters can be made any shape desired and in any thickness, or solid, single, and with more or less cutting points, as the work may dictate or the pleasure of the operator suggest.—The Woodworker.

How to Find the Strain for a Band Saw

In an article some time ago some one asked the question, "What is the rule for finding the strain to be carried on a band saw?" Also, "What the strain should be on a 16-gauge 8-inch saw?"

Not having seen any reply to it, here is a rule that I consider as accurate as any I have ever known: Multiply the width of the saw in inches by the number of thousandths of an inch in thickness. and that product by 10, for light or medium work, or 12 for extra heavy work; the result will be approximately the number of pounds strain.

In the case of the 16-gauge 8-inch saw, which is .065-inch thick, $8 \times 65 \times 10 = 5{,}200$, or 5,200 pounds strain; or for extra heavy work, $8 \times 65 \times 12 = 6{,}240$, or 6,240 pounds. Perhaps some one may know a better rule, but this is what I estimate the weight by, and find it very satisfactory.

For an 18-gauge 8-inch saw, the strain would be estimated as follows: $8 \times 49 \times 10 = 3{,}920$, or 3,920 pounds—approximately 4,000 pounds. A 19-gauge 6-inch resaw, $6 \times 42 \times 10 = 2{,}520$, or approximately 2,500 pounds.

Knowing the width and thickness of the saw, it is a very easy matter to figure the strain required.—L.R.B. in the "Woodworker."

P. A. Paulson is putting in a $100,000 sawmill at Kitchener, B.C.

Construction has begun on the Joyce sawmill, six miles from Quesnel, B.C.

"Delivery Specialists"

FRASER RIVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

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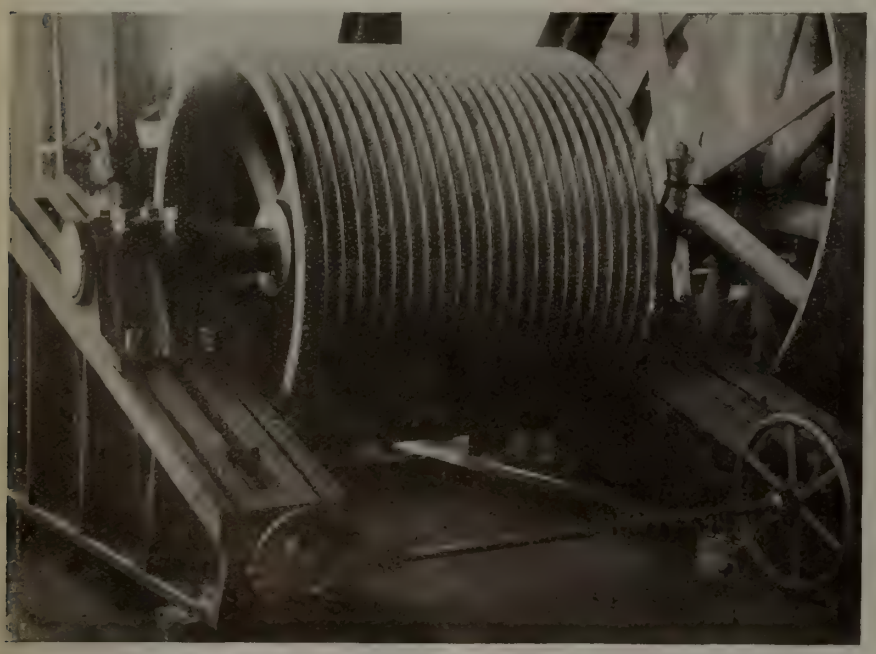
What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Home of The Dodge Wood Split Pulley

The illustrations accompanying this article will give one an idea of the extensive and well equipped plant of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, which is located at West Toronto. The location is splendid for manufacturing purposes, being very convenient to the railroads which serve Toronto. It is now some 24 years since the company established their first factory on Adelaide street west. The growth of their business since that time has been a constant source of encouragement to themselves and has attracted a great deal of attention from the public. At the time when the company first established their factory in Toronto there were many people who wondered what the Dodge pulley was. It was not long before they were informed. In fact one of the most important causes of the company's rapid growth has been the fact that they have consistently and continually made a point of educating the public regarding their product by means of a well considered advertising campaign. The result is that to-day, practically everybody in Canada is well acquainted with the Dodge pulley and its numerous merits. From the date of its establishment the factory was obliged to work overtime in order to keep up with its business. In 1889 the company constructed what is now the older portion of their expensive plant at West Toronto. The plant had a capacity of 200 wood pulleys per day and it was not long before even this output had to be exceeded. In 1900 the capacity was increased to 300 pulleys per day, and since that time further increases have been made and still the demand grows larger. About one-half of the product is consumed in Canada, the other half being exported to Great Britain and the colonies.

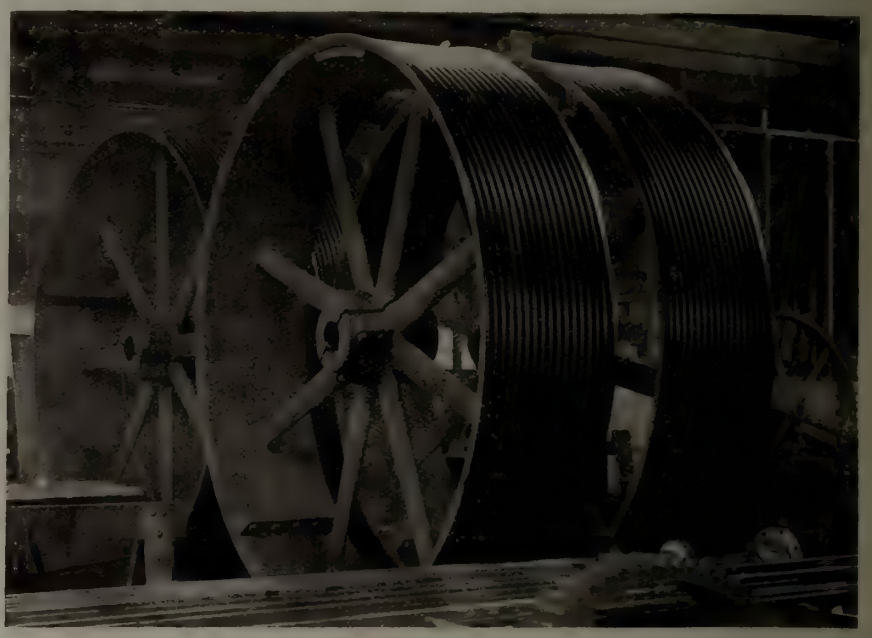


View of Machine Shop, Dodge Mfg. Co.



Heavy Rope Drive Tightener, made by Dodge Mfg. Co. for Canadian Rolling Mills

The plant covers something over six acres. The wood pulley works are substantial brick buildings 270 feet by 60 feet, with three main floors and an annex 60 feet x 60 feet. The machine shop is one of modern design, a handsome brick building 200 feet long by 80 feet wide. It is excellently lighted and heated and is supplied with electric motors throughout. A 10-ton 3-motor travelling crane covers the entire centre floor. The tool room is equipped with the most modern appliances and with a general equipment of machine tools which they claim are unsurpassed in any shop of its proportions. A large turning and boring mill, weighing over 80,000 pounds, with the assistance of the travelling crane, handles a 16-foot wheel as readily as a 2-foot pulley might be handled in an old time shop. An important feature of the plant is a mammoth planer weighing over 30 tons, and among the other interesting appliances which are included in the equipment are high grade turret lathes, special pulley lathes and massive shafting lathes. With such an equipment it is not to be wondered at that the company are able to produce pulleys and shafting of excellent quality in large numbers.



Heavy Rope Drives, made by Dodge Mfg. Co.

The foundry is of the most modern type, being of substantial brick construction with monitor roof. It is equipped with a 10-ton 3-motor travelling crane which runs the full length of the centre span; two modern cupolas, one ten tons per hour, the other five tons per hour; separate blowers motor-driven, three modern core ovens, moulding machines, crane scales and everything of the latest and best type.



Two Car Loads of Dodge Grain Elevator Belt Conveyors ready to go West.

The supplies of pig iron, scrap, coke, sand, etc., are brought by train along the company's siding and unloaded directly into their alloted places. The plant includes also a castings cleaning room, blacksmith

shop, pattern shops, pattern stores, a huge wheel storage rack where 300 or 400 tons of steel shafting (rough and finished) are carried in the yard outside the plant. There is also installed a 20-ton yard crane for handling heavy material. This, together with a complete industrial railroad connecting the shops and the travelling cranes and numerous gib cranes, reduces the handling to a minimum. The office building is 60 by 40 feet two storeys and separate from the rest of the plant. In this building the manager's office, board room, and general offices occupy the ground floor and upon the floor above are located the engineering, draughting and advertising departments. A very complete system of office telephones connects the various departments with one another and also connects the plant with the city office on Bay street. The company produce their own electric power and light.

The Dodge wood split pulleys have come to occupy a unique position in the industrial world. They are used everywhere throughout Canada and many other countries. In their manufacture the company use enormous quantities of hard maple, much of which is secured in Canada. The wood is all kiln dried in the company's own kilns, so that there is no possibility of shrinkage. The wood is then cut up into small sections which when assembled constitutes the pulley rim. The centres and shafts of the pulleys are made in the moulding room and when the rims and centres have been assembled the rim is turned and smoothed. After this comes the varnish and painting process and the pulley is then complete. The company carry in stock large numbers of pulleys ready for immediate shipment, finding that this is absolutely necessary because great numbers of their customers, being well acquainted with their products, order pulleys from stock just as an ordinary man would order a pair of boots or shoes. A visit to the company's plant is a liberal education in this particular line of industry. It provides a most excellent example of the effectiveness of modern business systems. From the purchasing of the raw material to the selling of the finished product, every process is subjected to a rigid systematic treatment. The result is that the managers are in personal touch with every detail of their business. A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" recently visited the plant and was most courteously received by Mr. C. F.Wheaton, secretary-treasurer and general manager, who conducted him personally throughout the plant and explained in detail all the interesting particulars of the work.

The substantial construction of the "Tower" Edgers, which are manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that, notwithstanding the large number of them that are constantly being shipped, and the distances they are being transported, breakages in transit are unknown, while orders for repairs are confined almost entirely to those whose mills have been destroyed by fire.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Delivery of pulpwood, ties, etc.—The case of Beauleau v. Auger, on appeal from the Court of Review at Quebec affirming judgment of Sir Francois Langelier, C.J., awarding $4,279 to respondents in the action for account and damages for breach of contract for delivery of a quantity of pulpwood, railway ties and square timber, was recently heard in the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The appellant contends that contracts have been miscontrued in courts below and that there was a compromise deed executed which accorded satisfaction and that there was no reason for awarding damages.

Interpretation of Contract—Judgment in the case of McKean v. Dalhousie Lumber Company, Dalhousie, N.B., has been delivered by Mr. Justice White. His Honor gave a verdict for defendant of over $300 on the off-set that the company put in. The cause of action was alleged breach of a contract between Mr. McKean, a director of the Dalhousie Lumber Company, and Mr. Arthur Hilyard, managing director of the company. The company had a quantity of logs left over in 1906 from the previous year, and during the winter of 1906 they were getting out a large quantity of timber, the estimated cut being between seven and eight million feet of spruce. At a meeting of the directors the probabilities of the cut were discussed. Mr. McKean made an offer for the season's cut, and by resolution of the directors, Mr. Hilyard was authorized to close with him, which was done. The formal agreement drawn up with him was for between seven and eight million superficial feet, without any reference being made to season's cut of logs from which lumber was to be sawed. Between losses which resulted through working through the Restigouche Boom Company's boom and hang up of the drive, the company was only able to cut four million or four million five hundred thousand superficial feet during the season of 1906. The following spring Mr. McKean demanded the balance, amounting to over 3,000,000 feet. The company refused to give him any part of the cut of 1907. As a result the action was instituted. Defendants relied upon some late English cases to the effect that if a contract is made on the basis of events turning out a certain way and they do not turn out that way, relief will be afforded even though it is not stated in the agreement that the contract is on the basis of these events transpiring. The plaintiff contended that the contract could not be varied and should have been carried out as written.

National Wholesalers' Convention

Interesting Addresses at the Cincinatti Gathering — Insurance Problems Discussed—R. H. Higbie the New President

The 18th annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 2nd and 3rd. Delegates were present from many parts of the United States and also from Canada. President George F. Craig, of Philadelphia, in opening the convention, gave a resume of the year's events so far as they concerned lumbermen, remarking that the most prominent feature had been the irregularity of trade. For the coming year there was a promise of much better things. The work of the association during the year had gone on satisfactorily and their financial situation had been materially improved.

The secretary, Mr. E. F. Perry, delivered an interesting and detailed report, during the course of which he referred to the Canadian members of the association as follows: "Our members in Canada continue to avail themselves of the membership privileges and each year this business seems to interweave itself closer with that of the States, and we have seen almost a reversal of conditions in the last few years, large quantities of certain kinds of lumber being constantly shipped to Canada."

Reports were presented by the bureau of information, the committee of marine and insurance, and the committee on fire insurance supervision. The latter report, which was presented by Mr. Geo. H. Holt, was one of the most interesting which the association had ever had presented to it. Mr. Holt stated that he was convinced that the present system of insurance operates as a great injustice to and a handicap upon all commerce and industry throughout the United States. The amount of money taken out of industry and commerce in the way of insurance premiums amounted to double the fire loss. Lumbermen in other countries were able to secure their insurance for one-tenth of the cost in the United States. He advocated strongly the movement for State-made rates for insurance. While this might involve some hardships at the beginning, they would not be greater than the hardships which had to be borne to-day, and in the end they would probably secure rates based upon fire cost conditions. He spoke strongly in favor also of having a correct record of fire losses according to hazard, so that the rates might be based upon the cost of insuring the property and not upon "what the traffic will bear" as a business proposition. If they could establish such a condition, under which the hazard would measure the rate, he believed that competition would do the rest. He suggested that the association, through a committee, should investigate the proposition and that the local State organizations should be invited to co-operate.

The report of the committee on terms of sale and trade ethics recommended the adoption of the code of ethics as revised and adopted at Chicago on June 8, 1909, by the American Lumber Trade's Commerce.

Mr. N. H. Wolcott presented an interesting report upon trade relations. After summing up the difficulties prevalent in the relations between wholesalers and retailers, he said: "We believe that most of the wholesalers are loyal to the retail trade, and most of the retailers appreciate the wholesaler who protects their interest. We believe also that the relations between the buyer and seller in the lumber business to-day are as cordial as at any time in its past history."

On Wednesday a banquet was given to the delegates and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Thursday morning was occupied with the presentation of further reports by committees, one of which was that of the committee on fire insurance, which stated that the lumber insuring companies and lumber mutuals had all passed a very successful year. Competitive insurance facilities afforded by these companies had materially reduced the rates of stock companies, so that all members of the trade, whether policy holders or not, had benefited.

On Thursday afternoon the trustees held a meeting after the general convention had adjourned, and chose the following officers for the ensuing year: R. H. Higbie, president; F. R. Babcock, 1st vice-president; F. E. Parker, 2nd vice-president F. W. Cole was re-elected treasurer and E. F. Perry secretary.

H. W. Lightbourne & Company, Liverpool, Eng., report under date of Feb. 24th as follows: "It is predicted that the production in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be greatly curtailed owing to the unfavorable winter for operations in the woods. What the extent of the curtailment may be, cannot thus early be stated with certainty. The United States market did not recover so quickly as was by many expected, from the depression due to the 1907 financial panic. The position is, however, steadily, though slowly, improving, so that an increased demand may be looked for from that direction. There has been no setback to the prosperity of Canada, which uses, and will, we believe, continue year by year to use an increasing quantity of spruce for local consumption. Manufacturers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have demanded, and obtained, a very considerable increase on last year's price. Baltic and other markets have also opened on a materially higher level. We trust, therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect a commensurate rise in the price of spruce.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto tf

Basswood Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET OF WINTER CUT Basswood. Can use full run of logs. Cut to order. For particulars address Box 879, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR SPRING delivery, Sawlogs in Red and White Pine, Spruce or Jack Pine. Delivery at Haileybury or in Montreal River, Empire Lumber Co., Ltd. Latchford, Ont. 6

Birch Wanted

WANTED—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOOD Birch to be cut to order. Any quantity up to two million feet for next summer's delivery. Apply Box 918, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

Wanted

TO BUY FOR CASH, STOCKS, 1910 CUT, Birch 1" to 4" thick. Also 300 to 400 M. 1" to 2" Common and Better dry stock to ship at once. Write Box 268 North Bay, Ont. 9

Spruce and Hemlock Lath

WANTED—SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK Lath for prompt shipment. State dryness and price delivered Albany, N. Y. Box 942, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO BUY OR SAW BY THE thousand, one million feet of Hemlock. Pine and Cedar, Tamarac or Spruce Logs. Good harbor on Georgian Bay, rail and water shipment. Address. Box 931 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash

for next summer delivery

500,000 feet, 1 to 4" common and better Birch
500,000 " 1" log run Basswood, M. C, out
200,000 " 1" log run Brown Ash, M.C, out
500,000 " 1" mill cull Hardwood

Send us your stock list of any dry lumber and quote us your lowest cash price either for prompt or later delivery, If you have large stock, will send our inspector to take up the lumber.

C. E. CROUSE LUMBER CO.
6 Canastota, N. Y.

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address Robert Bury & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater. Ontario. tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath For Sale

400 M 1" SPRUCE LATH, DRY AND WELL manufactured of first class quality. Address, Box 309 Sorel, Que. 7

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 6

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Coy., Huntsville, Ont tf

Ash, Birch, Maple

10 cars 4/4 L. R. Brown Ash
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Ash.
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Elm
15 " 1", 1¼", 1½", 2" and 3" L. R. Birch.
Address, Box 863, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.
c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal.

Yellow Pine For Sale

Prices on application

4 cars 1x6 to 12 B. and better rgh. fiinish.
2 " 1x4 " " " " "
2 " 1x8 " " " " "
2 " 1x12 " " " " "

Everytning in Yellow Pine. Don. J. Macdonald, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 6

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Sawmill Wanted

THERE IS A MAN SOMEWHERE WHO wants that second-hand sawmill of yours now lying idle out in the shed. If you will let us print a little advertisement about it you will soon get rid of the sawmill. Try it. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 6

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Three-Saw Edger for Sale

FIRST-CLASS THREE-SAW SAW MILL Edger for sale, only used one season. Address Manitoulin Lumber Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

Engine and Boiler For Sale

FOR SALE—BOILER 48" x 12', ENGINE 12x14. Boiler first-class inspection. Engine fair. Specially low price for quick sale. The McLean Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. 6

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft, wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition will sell cheap. The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

Single Surfacer 24 in.

FOR SALE—SINGLE SURFACER 24", MACGregor, Gourlay & Co. make. Heavy machine, too heavy for our work. Price reasonable. Apply Meakins & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 9

Cash for Machinery

THE MOST SATISFACTORY MEANS OF turning second-hand equipment into cash is an advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this paper. Next time you have some second-hand machinery for sale, give this column a chance. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 6

For Sale

48" Cowan Band ReSaw, 4"saw, with two extra saws.
Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co. 3 saw Edger.
MacGregor Gourlay Double Surfacer,
Boston Dry Kiln with 90" A.B.C. Fan.
2 Turning Lathes.

Vigars Shear Lumber Company, Ltd. Port Arthur, Can. 9

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12 49 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 11'6" 52 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12 48 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 13'6" 39 3½" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12 52 3" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 12 52 3½" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 14 52 3½" tubes Dome.
2 58 x 12 78 3" tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY
Brantford, Canada tf

Machinery for Sale

SMALL BAND SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steel Carriage, Saws and Filing-room Tools, Live Rolls, Gang Edger, Slab Slasher, Butting Saws, Steel Conveyor Chain, Shingle Machine, Jointer and 2 Packing Boxes. Lath Machine and Bolter, Shafting and Belting, etc.

Also the complete outfit of Hardwood Flooring Factory, Planers. Matchers, End-Matcher, Boring Machine, Band Rip Saw, Surfacers single and double, Cut Off Saws, Knife Grinders and Balancing Tools, Dry Kiln Outfit with Steel Cars, etc. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe and other tools. All will be sold cheap for cash or lumber taken in exchange. Apply to J. S. Findlay, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Machinery For Sale

1 Shaper, iron table, 44"x50" Ballantine Make
2 " " " 44"x42" " "
1 " " " 54"x40" MacGregor, Gourley make.
1 Shaper, " " 41"x42" Cowan make
3 Saw Tables, iron frame, Ballantine make
1 Dado Machine, MacGregor Gourley make
1 Defiance Knife Balancer
1 Hollow Mandril Chuck—2 heads
5 Wood Lathes 1 Sand Drum
1 36" Band Saw 1 12" Pony Planer
1 Band Saw Set 1 Swing Saw
1 Vertical Chair Borer 1 Tumbler 31"
1 Single Surfacer 24"

Also a quantity of Hangers, 2" Shafting, 2" to 7" Lea. Belting and a number of Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.

All above in good condition

THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO, LIMITED
Lindsay 7

Machinery for Sale

2 Boilers (tubular) 35 H. P. each
1 Engine 12"x16" slide valve and 30. H. P.
1 Engine 9"x12" slide valve and all connections
1 Saw Frame and Mandral
1 Lumber Carriage and Track
1 Double Edger—Three Saws
1 Set Lumber Trimmers, complete
1 Lumber Transfer Chain and Gear complete
1 Log Jack Chain and Gear complete
1 Slash Table Outfit complete

200 feet more or less Carrier Chain in good order and Gear complete, and a quantity of Shafting and Pulleys in good order. In sawmill close to C.N. Ry. siding Fawkham, Ont. Apply to W. B, Tisdale, Orillia, Ont. 6

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

Canada Paper Co Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 6

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. The ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

CIRCULAR OR GANG FILER, GOOD HAMmerer, wants job. Box 362 Midland, Ont. 6

WANTED POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS Band Saw Filer. Address Box 899, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WANTS position for the coming season. Apply Box 914, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

WANTED A POSITION AS BAND OR Gang Filer, with fifteen years experience, Can furnish references. Address, Geo. L. Nichols, Rock Island, Ill. 8

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON River, 15 years experience, best of references and strictly temperate. Address, Box 934 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6

WANTED—POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or foreman, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms Address J. Hector Latour, Midland, Ont. 10

WANTED SITUATION—FOR THE COMING season by an experienced band saw filer, 22 years' experience, best of references, address Box 905, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6

WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MILLwright a position as foreman in charge of building or operating saw mill. Twenty-four years experience in modern high capacity mill Address Thos. Sissons, 89 Church Ave., Verdun, P.Q. 6

SITUATIONS WANTED BY HARDWOOD lumber Buyer and Inspector of twenty years' experience shipping to all markets, export included; am also a goodsalesman. Box 901, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6

WANTED POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE lumber firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, Canada Lumberman. Toronto. tf

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER Company, with view of obtaining interest. Have experience from stump to office, best of references as to ability, etc. Capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 944, Canada Lumberman Toronto. 7

POSITION WANTED—A BAND SAWYER for right hand rigg wants position for coming season or will act as spare man doing other work and be ready in case a sawyer takes sick or hurt to take his place. Apply Box 917, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

EXPERT BAND SAW FILER WANTS position, strictly sober, experienced on band, gang and lath mill all kinds of timber. Capable to keep up mill. Six years in present position. Best salary expected for first class work. Address, Wm. H. Russell, 1347 West 110th St, Cleveland Ohio. 8

BAND SAWYER WANTS POSITION eleven years experience on the best band mills in the States, and have always given the best of satisfaction both as to quantity and quality. I am 35 years of age, can give good company reference if necessary. I have spent my entire life in the lumber manufactures. Am experienced in all work from stump to mill. I prefer to run a band saw. Please state wages and particulars for a man that can bring results. Address Box 928 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Canada. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements nnder this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

SALESMAN FOR RETAIL LUMBER Office, must be able to figure accurately. Apply by letter stating experience. The Boake Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Toronto. 6

WANTED—DOUBLE CUT BAND SAW Filer and Sawyer for season commencing April 15th, 1910. Address, S. Cole, Nantel, Que. 7

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN TO look after Planer and Matcher for the coming season, work to begin April 1st. Write for particulars. AUSTIN & NICHOLSON, Chapleau, Ont. 6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale or Rent

PLANING MILL RUNNING WITH FIRST class trade connection, especially equipped for sash and doors, up-to-date plant in every respect. Satisfactory reasons. Investigate. Address Box 924 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

For Sale Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACtory for sale, with first class trade connection. Address Box 945, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

Sawing Contract to Let

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FIRST-CLASS saw mill outfit capable of sawing 25 M ft. per day, to saw by the M. ft. Will have 750 M ft. or more this season with two or three more years cut to take out. Write or call and see BLACK & WAGAR Mileage 81½ T. & N. O. R. R. New Ontario. 7

Cooperage Factory for Sale

GREAT INDUCEMENT FOR COOPERAGE Factory at Maniwaki, P. Q., close to C. P. R. tracks. Any amount of cheap wood can be obtained at low prices for many years. Plenty of cheap labor in town. Electric power at low rates, For information please apply to M. JOANIS, Mayor, Maniwaki, P. Q. 9

Sawmill snd Timber Limits For Sale

TWO OPERATING SAWMILLS AND OVER 40 000 acres of the most desirable Timber Lands (carrying over 500,000,000 ft. B.M.) in the interior of British Columbia, together with all plant equipment and appurtenances. Easy terms over a number of years. Apply for particulars to Box 910 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Pulp Wood Salesman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

For Sale

Timber Limit and Lumber Business

8000 ACRES OF HARDWOOD TIMBER lands, Consisting of Basswood, Ash, Elm, Hemlock, Birch Maple and Cedar A Circular Saw Mill which cut 3,000,000 feet last year, Complete Logging Outfit, also General Store doing a business of $20.000. This is a going concern and will stand inspection, don't write unless you mean business, can give best reasons for selling. Address Box 908 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Timber and Saw, Planing and Lath Mills

British Columbia

15 SQUARE MILES TIMBER—120 MILLION feet—$100,000.00 cash or $1.00 per M,, payable when cut

Sawmill and residences, and 100 acres fruit land adjoining $45,000.00, Terms cash $25,000.00, balance on easy terms. Good opportunity for profitable trade in sashes, doors and box making. Apply Box 915 CANADA LUMBEMMAN, Toronto. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE BY OWNER LARGE TRACT of good License Timber on Vancouver Island. Fine milling proposition. Only principals. Address N. 25, VICTORIA, B. C. 8

Timber Limit Wanted

WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH PARties having a block of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of timber for sale. Apply Box 903 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Timber Limit For Sale

8,000 ACRES OF HEMLOCK, BIRCH, BASSwood, Pine, Spruce, Ash, etc. In Parry Sound District. Address Box 946, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Timber Limits for Quick Sale

TIMBER LIMITS CAN BE VERY EASILY sold by placing a small advertisement in this column. We are continually hearing of parties who have disposed of large timber limits by advertiseing them here. If you have a limit to place on the market let us print an ad about it. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 6

Timber Berth For Sale

TIMBER BERTH, TOWNSHIP OF SERVOS, on new line of Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto to Sudbury. This town was lumbered many years ago when timber was not cut as it is to-day, and affords an excellent opportunity for a small mill, being timbered with a mixture of pine, spruce, cedar and some hardwood; also large amount of dry and down timber. For information, write JOHN MCLEOD, Sudbury. 6

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T.R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses, Sleighs. Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 943, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

For Sale

Large Timber Limits and Saw Mill

Estimated amount of timber about 240.000.000 feet. Mills and limits situated in Ontario, the price is right For further particulars address W. B MACLEAN, Brockville, Ont.

N. B. Principals only. 9

Melting Wood

It is now claimed to be possible to melt wood, by heating it in a vacuum, producing a hard homogeneous substance that apparently has an industrial future before it. The history and present status of the process are given by Francis Marre in "La Natur," Paris. To melt wood "appears at first sight to be an impossibility," he remarked, "but it is, in fact, possible and practicable. Melted wood has been hitherto only a laboratory curiosity, but it may well be that industry shall presently discover practical applications of the greatest interest." He continues:

"Although wood is eminently inflammable, it melts at a relatively low temperature, but in precise conditions, and only when it is absolutely removed from contact with oxygen, so that its combustion is impossible. This may be understood when we remember what its composition is. When its immediately soluble constituents have been removed, by means of alcohol, for instance it gives, on analysis organic acids, water, oily essences, silicates, sulphates, phosphates, chlorids, and hydrocarbonates of lime, potash, soda and magnesia, carbonic acid, carbonated hydrogen, etc., that is to say, solely bodies susceptible of being evaporated by chemical affinity in the formation of determinate substances.

"Starting from these data, Messrs. Bizouard and Lenoir, the former an electrical engineer, the second a printer, studied in 1891 the problem of the fusion of wood, and after a year of investigation succeeded in producing a sample of melted wood which, although obtained without special apparatus, still had remarkable peculiarities. The details of the process are not exactly known; they operated in a closed vessel at a relatively low temperature — that is about all that we can gather from the technical journals of the period.

"But their work has been taken up by others, and now there is a full operative technic that enables us easily to obtain excellent results. A metal receiver, a sort of boiler having a double bottom through which superheated steam passes, is filled with bits of wood; it is closed by a lid similar to that used in autoclaves, and provided with a tube and stopcock communicating with an apparatus for exhausting the air. When the wood thus kept in vacuum is heated above 284 degrees F. the water and other volatile substances are given off first, and are drawn off by means of the exhausting apparatus, after which the heating is continued for about three hours. There then takes place a complex series of reactions and phenomena analogous to those that accompany the distillation of wood in a closed vessel, and in this wayy all the so-called pyrogenous products are separated; these in turn are drawn off, condensed, and separated so that they may be utilized commercially. There then remain in the receptacle only the fibrous skeleton of the wood and the mineral salts, which, taken together, constitute a fusible mass. This is allowed to cool slowly, out of contact with the air, and then placed in a second boiler which, after the air has been exhausted, is filled with nitrogen under a pressure of 1.5 to 2 atmospheres. The whole is heated to 1,500 degrees F. for two hours, and at the end of this time the wood is melted into a homogeneous, hard mass."

The melting process may also be performed, we are told, without drawing off the distillation products, resulting, in about two hours, in the formation of a solid amorphous mass of fused wood. Melted wood, the writer goes on to say, has an undoubted industrial future, as it has a fine grain, takes a high polish, and is hard and resistant.

It takes printing in readily and may be cleaned with potash, soda or turpentint.

It may also be easily cast and moulded into all sorts of shapes; and by adding preservatives to it during the melting process it may be rendered practically indestructible.

Ravages of the Mistletoe

It is reported that the common American mistletoe has attained such abundant growth in the southwest, especially along the southern border of the great arid region, as to be an actual pest to tree growth. It is a fortunate fact that this parasite thrives best in intense sunlight, for in that way its harmful growth is limited to trees leading isolated lives. As a consequence. the damage to forest growth is negligible, as there the moist shady conditions force its successful germination to the topmost branches of tall specimens; its ravages are confined almost wholly to shade trees.

This parasite is unique in that it has green foliage, and as a consequence merely steals undigested food of its host and not the elaborated product as is usually the case with parasites. The mistletoe seed is encased in a pasty substance which causes it to stick to any body on which it is deposited. Its germination seems to be general on all species of tree growth. To germinate, the seed must fall in some wound in the bark of its host and with this start the dissolvant enzyme contained in the root tips soon forces a channel to the vitals of the tree. Once well established it is only a question of time when the growth will sap the life, first of the limb on which it lives and then, if the growth is abundant, of the whole tree.

Announcement is made by the Union Pacific that all future orders for passenger equipment will be for steel cars. Recently these cars have been given a trial by the road, which has decided to do away entirely with wooden cars. Extensive orders for new steel cars already have been placed.

In adopting this poliiy officials of the road declare that it is merely in line with the general policy to do away with equipment which is susceptible to easy destruction in wrecks or fires. The new steel cars, it is claimed, will afford greater comfort to passengers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

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Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer

163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is a fair amount of business being transacted throughout Ontario and in some qcarters a decided improvement is reported. Many of the wholesale dealers are looking for higher prices, especially for good lumber, but no marked advance is expected for the lower grades until such time as the manufacturing establishments increase their demand for boxes, crates, etc. There is rather a difference of opinion regarding the conditions prevailing in the Georgian Bay district. Some reports indicate that the mill men will have difficulty in getting out their full cut of logs, as the cold weather has practically come to an end. Other manufacturers, however, who have recently visited the camps, state that all the logs will be got out and that the log crop will be a large one. The probability is that this is the case, but that securing the logs will be somewhat more expensive this year than last, as a result of the unfavorable weather. Among the retailers there is some anxiety apparent to make contracts for good lumber for this year's delivery. This applies to Ontario, while in the northern States there has been in the past fortnight, something of a reduction in the activity of the lumber markets. Prices generally are unchanged, with, if anything, a slight tendency towards stiffening, for hemlock and for shingles.

At Ottawa the upper grades of white pine are firm and apparently the United States buyers are closing contracts subject to a settlement of the tariff. Lumber manufactcrers are asking from 10 to 15 per cent. more for their product than at this time last year. Good sidings are selling at from $47 to $50 per M , stocks of the better grades are somewhat low. No. 1 dressing sidings are also scarce and the prices firm at $35. Red pine is firm, selling as high as $20 for 1½-inch stock. Box lumber is also slightly improved. Dead culls continue strong, especially for the 1-inch. Shipping culls are in fair demand. No. 1 lath are also selling well, and No 2 are scarce. Both pine and spruce are somewhat firm. There is a strong demand for railway ties, the 6-inch standard tie is selling at 45 and 50 cents.

Eastern Canada.

There is now considerable activity in the logging business of New Brunswick. Favorable weather prevailed during the past fortnight, enabling operators to overcome some of the trouble which they had experienced during much of the winter in connection with getting out their logs. There is practically no manufacture in progress at St. John, and will be none during the present month. Manufacturing, generally, will not be resumed until the middle of April, which is the usual period for the melting of the ice. The first of the up-river logs are expected during May.

Winter liner shipments were light during February. St. John trade in English deals is quite promising. Much active business is expected shortly and stiffer prices are clearly indicated. The values at present are strong and all the deals offering are sold readily. St. John offerings will be smaller than in previous years, owing to the late starting up of the mills. The stocks of English spruce deals at St. John are light, amounting to about 4,000,000 superficial feet. The price varies from $15.25 to $15.75 per M. superficial feet on the customary specifications. One-inch merchantable spruce boards are fairly active and have been shipped extensively during the past month, with prices steady. An improvement is looked for, however, in the New England markets, which is expected to stiffen the price of spruce boards. The dutiable article is now selling at from $12 to $12.50 per M. superficial feet. *

There is little change to note in the price for eastern spruce at Boston, the general price asked for frames is $23, some business is reported at $22.50, and in other cases as high as $23.50 is being asked. Random is only steady. Spruce boards are in moderate demand and steady. Matched spruce boards are reported tc be selling at $21.50 to $22 and covering boards at $19. There is an encouraging amount of business in spruce at New York and prices are well maintained. Stocks of shingles and lath at Boston are fairly plentiful and prices are inclined to be easier. The best cedar extras are quoted at $3.40 and $3.50.

Western Canada

The outlook for business in British Columbia is excellent and manufacturers are expecting that 1910 will be one of the most prosperous years they have ever had. The coast mills are well stocked with orders, but it is believed that the prairie yard men are holding back in the hope of a slight reduction of prices in the spring. This, the manufacturers say, is a mistaken policy. The shingle situation is being rapidly improved by the better conditions of trade generally. It is difficult to point to any particular factor that is bringing about the improvement in shingles, but credit must be given to the wisdom of a number of manufacturers who helped to reduce the surplus stocks by closing down their mills.

Great Britain

No improvement in the demand for lumber at London has occurred during the past fortnight.. The weather and the political uncertainty have been greatly against any improvement in business. Prices generally however, are well maintained. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 5th quality Quebec spruce sold at £8. 3 x 7 unsorted brought £8 10s.

At Liverpool, the political disturbance which prevails has not had the effect which was expected in the direction of interfering with trade. Pine and spruce deals continue very firm and stocks are low comparatively speaking. In spruce, a shortage in stocks is particularly noticeable among the favorite sizes, which, of course, is natural at this time of the year. Spruce shipments by liners from St. John and Halifax are arriving in small quantities. They are finding ready sale upon c.i.f. terms at about £8 2s. 6d., for specifications consisting of 65 to 70 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 8-inch, balance wider. The market for pitch pine at Liverpool is steady but there is very little business being done.

At Manchester, there is practically nothing fresh to note, though what movement there has been is, if anything, indicative of improvement. All wood goods are scarce and dearer, practically without exception. Best quality pine sidings, especially in 1-inch, are in excellent demand and have advanced materially in price during the last month or two.

United States.

There has been a decided awakening in the lumber trade at Chicago during the past fortnight as a result largely of the return of favorable weather, the demand for northern pine is active and the indications for spring trade continue very encouraging Prices are reported to have advanced from $3 to $5 on shop and better, while sales of No. 2 are reported at $1 higher than was obtained a short time ago. Nos. 3 and 4 boards, however, are somewhat lower. The hardwood market at Chicago also shows great activity, there being quite a revival of large contracts for future supplies. Maple and birch are still the leaders among northern hardwoods. Rock elm is steady and basswood is unchanged. Plain red oak remains strong, and quarter-sawed oak is advancing. White oak is selling well. Hemlock at Chicago is bringing higher prices as a result in the improvement in the yellow pine trade. The country trade is reviving and wholesalers report that they are shipping out a lot of

N. B. 16 in. Cedar Shingles
Pine Lath
Spruce, Flooring, Siding, etc.

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Large Stocks - Complete Assortment

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The Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Your Spring Requirements

We would like to quote you on yard stock or to submit you figures on special bills. We have long made a specialty of cutting special bills to order and have this down to a science. If you want work of this kind properly executed, try us.

We can furnish anything you need in White Pine, Norway or Fir—any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

hemlock. It is anticipated that the supply of western fir, spruce and hemlock may be somewhat curtailed this summer as a result of delays in delivery by the railroads. There is a little more stir in the demand for shingles at Chicago. Yard stocks are moving freely. Red cedar shingles are somewhat improved. Lath are still scarce and the demand is increasing.

Market Correspondence

White Pine Prices Firmer at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 10—Though many contracts for the summer's cut of lumber are in the process of making, local mill owners and dealers are much more absorbed in the deliberations going on over United States tariff relations than in price making. It is understood that many American buyers decline to close bargains unless subject to the action of the American tariff board on the maximum clause. Most of the local manufacturers say there is no need to worry for Americans cannot permanently shut out Canadian lumber. Prominent officers of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association advise the same independent attitude. Inquiry among the Ottawa lumber merchants by the "Canada Lumberman" representative, found that exporters to the British market were as much alarmed as any over the possible attitude of the United States, because if the product of the mills is barred from the United States enough lumber will be thrown on the British market to depress trade. Lumbermen are a unit in stating that any exclusion of their product from the American market could not last longer than a cocple of years, but some assert that even in that time prices would become seriously disturbed. But it is only conjecture with lumbermen, as with all others, as to what the President of the United States will do, and they all look upon the enforcement of the maximum tariff clause as of remote possibility. The tariff commissioners, Messrs. Pepper and Emery, who were in Ottawa conferring with the Government, left no inkling as to what they would say to the tariff board when they returned. They told all inquirers outside of official circles that their mission was one of investigation, and they left the impression that they were not clothed with power to ask or grant tariff concessions. A visit of the two United States tariff delegates to the lumber and pulp mills of J. R. Booth at the Chaudiere, indicates that the lumber and pulp question is occupying a prominent place in their investigation. While Ottawa lumbermen are intensely interested in these negotiations, it would be an error to give the impression that any of them are fearful of the results or are bothered by anything more than the uncertainty created by having the tariff rates so much of an uncertainty.

The circumstance of upper grades of white pine growing firmer in price at the Ottawa valley mills every day seems to confirm reports that United States buyers are closing contracts subject to the settlement of the tariff issue. Otherwise they would shrink from paying such high prices. The faith Ottawa manufacturers have in the outlook for a friendly settlement of the tariff is reflected in their general demand of 10 or 15 per cent. more for lumber than last year. Pine good sidings, one-inch x seven and up, are quoted at from $47 to $50 per thousand. Sales for especially sorted stock have been made as high as $53. It is not always easy to get full orders of the upper grades of pine even at the advancing prices quoted in the "Canada Lumberman." These stocks are low. Most of the sales are made nearer the maximum of the price list than the minimum. A very small margin would be needed to include all the prices of the high class stock, were it not for the low standard of grading in some of the mills.

No. 1 dressing sidings are nearly as scarce as the "good" variety and the market is firm at $35 per thousand. Contracts were closed recently in Pembroke at this figure, and it does not appear that there is much more in the Ottawa valley to be sold. Red pine is firmer than heretofore, and 1½-inch stock sold as high as $20 per thousand. There was also a slight improvement in the better class of box lumber. The firm market reported last month for dead culls continues and the demand is especially strong for one-inch. A brisk demand was noted at Booth's for shipping culls and better. The stock was bought for remanufacture into sash and doors. In fact, "cut ups" are at a premium. In the same quarter the demand for No 1 lath is strong and No. 2 is much scarcer than earlier in the winter Both pine and spruce lath went up a little and manufacturers are looking for further advances.

The brisk trade in material for sash, door and furniture factories is manifest in some importations of poplar to be used in manufacture of furniture and office fittings. The stock comes in free of duty in the rough state. Some choice stock bought this month in Boston in sizes 4 x 5 inches, was imported at $50 per thousand.

Many dealers are awaiting with interest for the final announcement of J. R. Booth's prices. The "Canada Lumberman" learned that while the prices were not finally determined, the contracts might be closed any day and a standard be fixed for the summer. There is not much doubt that the figures will be 10 or 15 per cent. in advance of last year for the higher grades of white pine. This will be in keeping with the increased price for first and second quality of deals sold to British buyers a few months ago. Mr. Booth's operations in the mill during the coming summer promise to be extensive, if not hindered by floods. Like most of the Ottawa valley manufacturers, his cut in the shanties was curtailed slightly, but he has enough logs in the streams to keep the sawmill going without drawing on the past winter's cut. In addition. 100,000 logs came down from Madawaska by train, which will be used in the mill as soon as the gum dries out of them. The usual quantity of ties will be made, but no telegraph poles. The demand for ties is strong and the standard railway tie, 6 inches, is firm at 45 to 50 cents each.

The portion of the Bryson estate limits at Fort Coulonge which had been advertised for sale for some time, is reported sold to the Papineauville Lumber Company, for $60,000. This will increase the operations at the Papineauville mills. Another sign of increased activity in the lower province is the erection of a $20,000 lumber mill near Aylmer, by McMaster Bros., of Kemptville.

The lumber camps were handicapped all winter by lack of frost, and the heavy rainfalls of early March were a serious setback. There is fear that the freshets will escape too early to serve to the best advantage in carrying out the logs. The snowfall measured at one Ottawa valley point was 22¼ inches in February, 1910, as compared with 16¼ in February of the previous year. The mild weather of the present season, however, has reduced the snow and ice available for water supply and the prospects are for a lighter flow of water than last year. No news of camps breaking up has yet reached the city.

Improved Logging Conditions in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B. March 9—The fortnight has been marked by great activity in logging circles in all parts of the province. Conditions have been more favorable than at any time during the winter and considerable progress has been made. At the same time, the season is advancing rapidly and, in nearly every case, lumbermen find their logging operations far behind what they figured would be the case at this date, when making plans last fall. The favorable conditions which have existed for the past two or three weeks have proved a great boon and a continuance of such conditions is hoped for. In northern New Brunswick and that portion of Quebec province which borders upon the headwaters of the St. John river and the Restigouche, there have been very heavy falls of snow and at some points along the St. John there is as much as four feet of snow. In the more southern portions of the province there is much less, the depth ranging from 15 inches to 2 feet, until a few days ago, when a heavy fall of rain reduced the quantity somewhat, although leaving enough for fairly good hauling on the logging roads.

Manufacturing is entirely at a standstill at present writing, all the local mills being closed down. This condition of affairs has existed for some weeks past and will continue during the present month at least. Practically all the spruce logs owned by local manufacturers are in the storage booms at South Bay, and at Milledgeville, and will not be available until the ice melts out, which usually occurs between the 12th and 20th of April. Until that time manufacturing will not be generally resumed and several of the mills will do little sawing until the first of the up-river logs arrive, which will be in May.

During the month of February shipments by the winter liners were moderately light, much of the goods coming from outside points. The largest shipment of spruce deals of the winter was that which went forward on the S.S. Manchester Importer, which shipment consisted of 1,087,751 superficial feet.

The local trade in English deals is marked by a tone of expectancy which has a decided leaning in the direction of optimism. Confidence in the early development of brisker business and higher prices is plainly and unmistakably indicated by the operations of local dealers. Present values are strong and have a tendency toward greater firmness and all the deals that are offering find ready sales. Offerings from local sources will be lighter than for several springs past, owing to the late starting of the local mills as mentioned above Receipts from outside points have been moderately heavy during the past month owing to the better conditions for moving lumber from inland points.

Local stocks of English spruce deals are moderately light, the total being between three and one-half and four millions of superficial feet. The local value of English spruce deals, in a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, would be from $15.25 to $15.75 per thousand superficial feet.

The trade in one-inch merchantable spruce boards has shown considerable activity during the past month. Shipments have been heavy for this line of goods. Prices continue very uniform, although it is expected that the promised betterment in the New England markets will have the natural effect upon the local prices of spruce boards. The present local value on dutiable one-inch spruce boards is from $12 to $12.50 per thousand superficial feet.

Freight rates on long lumber to Boston Sound ports and New York respectively, are $2.50, $2.75 and $3 per thousand feet. This would mean 25c. per thousand on shingles to Boston and 60c. per thousand on lath to New York City.

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

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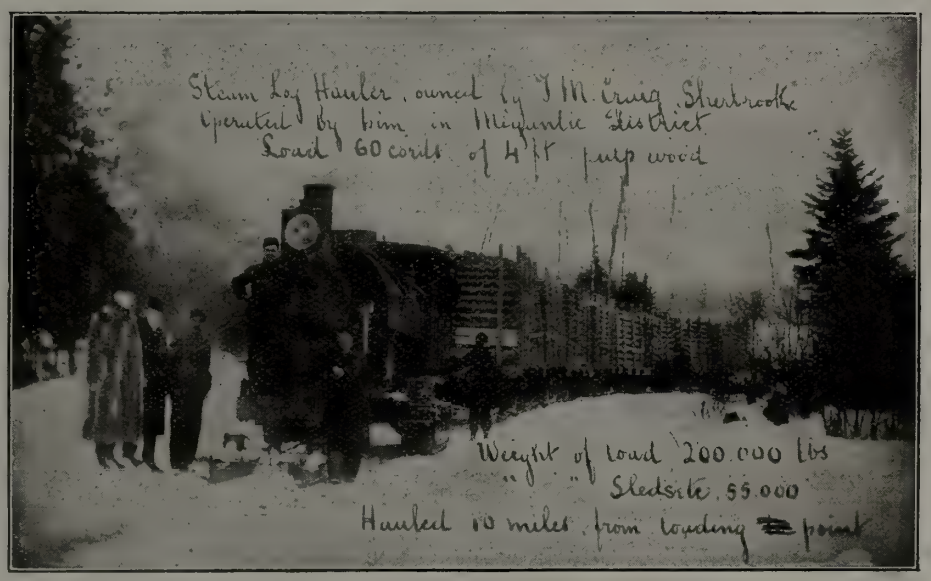
Saws

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

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The
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It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::

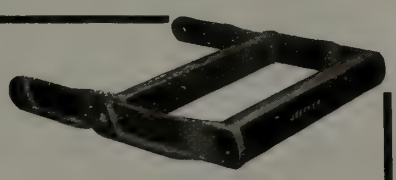
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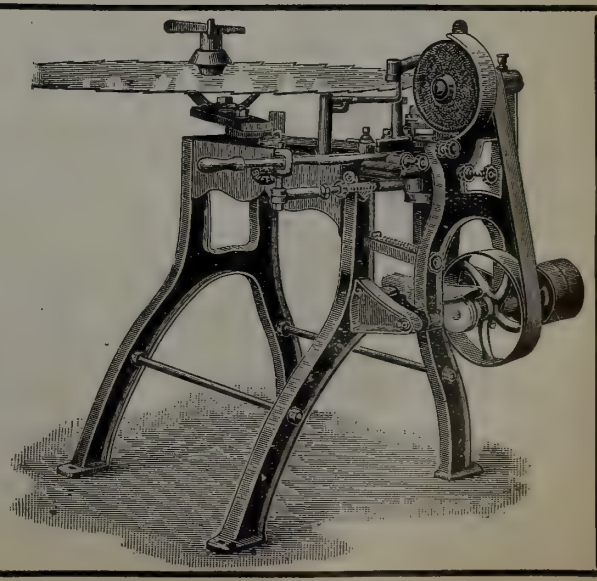
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Claridge & Hillock, lumberers, South River, Ont., are stated to have assigned.

McMaster Bros., of Kemptville Ont., are erecting a $20,000 mill near Aylmer, Que.

The Colonial Wood Products Company have completed the erection of their pulp mill at Thorold, Ont.

The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Midland, Ont., are considering the erection of an additional dry kiln.

The Sarjeant Company, of Barrie, dealers in lumber and building supplies, are opening a branch at Midland, Ont.

The first grinder has been started at the new pulp mill of the Colonial W. P. Pulp Company, Thessalon, Ont., and the first commercial pulp manufactured is pronounced to be of a very fine quality.

Hugh Baird & Sons, formerly of Markdale, now of Thornbury, Ont., are asking the town of Thornbury for a free site and exemption from taxation in return for which they propose to erect a sawmill. The timber in the district is maple, birch and rock elm.

The Victor Steel & Wood Products Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $401,000. The incorporators are: J. H Flinn, attorney; N. G. Begle and Franklin T. Chapman, manufacturers, all of Detroit, Mich., and E. C. Kenning, barrister, Windsor, Ont.

The Pembroke Lumber Company have opened the ground to McClemmet's Depot, near Grand Lake on the south branch of the Petawawa, and are putting in 3,000 bushels of oats and 80 tons of hay. The company will have two lumber camps in operation in that neighborhood next season. One of the camps will be on Kennedy Bay and one on Karkajou Creek.

The Elmira Interior Woodwork Company, Limited, of Elmira, Ont., have been obliged to call a meeting of their creditors. In a letter to their creditors they state that this has been brought about as a result of lack of sufficient capital and by unexpected losses. The meeting will be held at Elmira on March 11th, when the company will make a statement of their affairs. They report that suitable arrangements have been made with the company's bank for advances for the future, providing that the present indebtedness can be satisfactorily arranged.

A deputation representing the Grand River Improvement Association waited upon the Ontario Minister of Public Works recently with a request that steps should be taken for the conservation and restoration of the forests at the head of the Grand River, so as to prevent the destructive floods which for years have been visiting the cities and towns along the river banks. The deputation was headed by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission. Hon. Dr. Reaeme assured them that the matter was one of provincial importance and that it would be brought to the attention of the Government.

Eastern Provinces

Letourneau & Camire, lumber merchants, d'Israeli, Que., have dissolved.

Leclair & Bourgue, lumber dealers, Ely, Que., are stated to have dissolved.

The Western Lumber Company, Montreal (Leon Gagne, jr.), have registered.

The Horwood Lumber Company, Limited, are making application to the New Brunswick Government for the use of two water powers running into Campbellton, Notre Dame Bay.

Mr. M. C. W. Kaye, of Belleisle Creek, N.B., is installing a new edger.

The sawmill of J. H. Gignac & Company, Quebec, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of about $70,000.

The lumber cut on the Miramichi for the present winter is estimated by Mr. W. B. Snowball at 50,000,000 feet, or 25 per cent. less than that of last year. There is a reduction in the cut all over the province as a result of the wet weather and the light snowfall.

The Bryson Estate, of Pontiac County, Que., have sold part of their central limits at Fort Coulonge to the Papineauville Lumber Company for the sum of $60,000. This property has been in possession of the Bryson Estate for half a century and has valuable timber. The new owners will bring the timber to their mills in Papineauville.

One of the largest lumber deals affecting the Eastern Townships has been concluded in Montreal. The Guelph Patent Cask Company, of Woking, Eng., bought out the timber limits and other property of the Great Northern Lumber Company, of Scotstown. The deal involves several thousand acres of timber limits, beside several large mills. The company will start operations soon.

Geo. W. Fowler, ex-M.P., has purchased at auction the property of the E. L. Wright Lumber Company, Limited, of Salisbury, N.B. The price paid was $45,000. The property includes 9,000 acres of granted lands, 18,000 acres of Government lands, and 500 acres of farm lands. The cruisers are reported to have estimated that the property was worth $80,000. The Wright Lumber Company is in liquidation.

A meeting of the members of the Canadian Wood Pulp Association was held recently in Montreal at which a discussion took place upon the discrimination in the freight rates on wood pulp and rossed or peeled wood shipped from Canada. It was claimed that the same rate should apply for both classes of freight as they were both raw material. It was decided to make representations upon the matter to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The York & Sunbury Milling Company, Limited, of Gibson, N.B., have built an addition to their mill and installed therein a trimming machine for clipping lumber to exact lengths up to 24 feet long. The cylinder of their main engine has been rebored and fitted with new piston rings, its speed increased and the receiving pulley on line shaft enlarged, so as to maintain the same speed on the machines. The mill has been overhauled during the winter and is now in good condition for the season's run.

Stetson, Cutler & Company, who lease their mill on the Mispec river from

the city of St. John, N.B., did not make application for a renewal of the lease on March 1st, the last day for doing so according to the terms of the lease. Their present lease will run out on June 1st, and it is currently reported that they have decided not to operate the mill any more because of lack of water power from the river. The mill employs about 600 men and the situation therefore is rather a serious one. The city is looking into the possibility of increasing the power by means of storage dams, etc.

Many United States investors have recently been visiting Quebec province on the lookout for timber limits. Several deals are being negotiated, among them being one for the purchase of the seignorial timber holdings of Edmund Joly de Lotbiniere, by the Champion International Company, of Lawrence, Mass. Their limits are at Pointe au Plateau, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about 25 miles above Quebec. The Champion International Company import annually about 1,500 cords of pulpwood from Canada for the manufacture of coated papers in the United States.

Western Canada

The Reliance Lumber Company have finished building a lumber shed and offices at Waldron, Sask.

T. K. Smith has purchased the Wyatt sawmill at Hullcar, B.C., and logging operations are in full swing.

Smith, Davidson & Wright have secured a 20-acre site on the Fraser river, near New Westminster, for a paper mill to employ 100 hands.

The B. C. Tie & Timber Company have been awarded $31,000 insurance on their claims in connection with the recent burning of their plant. $63,000 in all was claimed.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Cedar Cove Sash & Door Company, Limited, capital, $15,000; Okanagan Lake Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000.

Five years ago George Huscroft of Creston, staked out five timber limits on Sullivan Creek, and these claims, which were owned by Mr. Huscroft, G. M. Benny and I. J. Schermerhome, were recently purchased by W. H. Crawford for a considerable cash sum.

H. J. Rossi, of Idaho, acting for a party of Washington and Idaho capitalists, has completed a deal for some timber and lands in Cariboo, B.C., for which the price paid was over $100,000. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect sawmills and other industries and to develop both the timber and land properties.

M. Hutchinson, of Vancouver, has just completed negotiations for the sale of a timber tract on the mainland, 175 miles north of Vancouver, comprising 120 claims, the timber being chiefly fir, hemlock and cedar, and running 40,000 feet to the acre on an average. The amount of the purchase consideration exceeds $1,000,000.

Edward Brown, formerly of Portage la Prairie, paid $65,000 cash for all the unsold treasury stock of the North Star Lumber Company, which has valuable timber limits in the Kootenay and mill at Elko. The directors of this company are John Hanbury, Brandon; J A. M. Aikens, R. T. Riley, Andrew Kelly and W. A. Windatt, Winnipeg

The British Columbia Government has cancelled four timber licenses of J. S. Emerson and one of Mr. Mann, on the ground that logs were shipped to the American side contrary to law. Andrew Haslam, timber inspector, declared that after learning that the logs were to be shipped to Bellingham he put notices on the logs. He was carried off in a tug, but discovered that the timber was sent over just the same, some of the notices being still attached. The Government has decided to reopen Mr. Emerson's case and give him an opportunity of putting in a statement.

The Moresby Island Lumber Company, which recently secured an Australian contract to supply 10,000,000 feet of lumber, comprising spruce, cedar and hemlock, is having its mill at Queen Charlotte City thoroughly overhauled. A new plane has been installed, and the machine is in first class shape to turn out all kinds of dressed lumber. New concrete beds are being laid in the engine room, and a new truck for the carriage, and it is intended to tear down the blacksmith shop and build a new one. The company will also improve the port's shipping facilities, extending the present wharf 1,000 feet into the sea, so that vessels can be loaded on all conditions of the tide.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

284. Agency abroad—A manufacturers' agent in South Africa reports an extensive market for basswood planks of first quality.

296. Wheel stock—A Yorkshire firm largely interested in the sale of light wheel stock, such as rims, hubs, spokes, shafts and other bent timber, would consider particulars and prices from Canadian manufacturers.

327. Timber—An Irish firm of brokers and agents, with first class connection for over 24 years amongst other timber importers, is open for spruce in cargo or smaller lots, gang sawn for preference, either Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick shipments. Can guarantee large trade, mostly in following sizes, about 10-15 per cent. 3x11, 50-55 per cent. 3x9, 20-25 per cent. 3x7, 15-20 per cent. 3x6, with some 2x4-inch thick, also take large lots of scantlings, say about 60 per cent. 1½x4½, 20 per cent. 2x4½, 10 per cent. each in 1½ and 2-inch x 5½-inch, and an average length from New Brunswick district of about 14-14½ feet, and from the other districts of 10 to 16 feet, mostly 12 feet. Also dressed flooring, etc., mostly 5 to 11-inch wide x 1-inch thick nominal planed one side and two edges, and in ceilings ½x4½-5-inch nominal planed R. & V., also T.G. & V-jointed. Could also do a large trade in spruce ends 2 feet and up to suit box factories.

328. Hardwoods—An Irish firm requires Canadian hardwoods, as oak for coffins, cabinet and wagon purposes. Maple flooring, beech flooring, hickory in logs and planks, birch logs, 16-18-inch, average prime rock elm logs about 40 cubic feet, also planks 2½-inch to 4-inch thick, ash logs and boards, walnut logs and boards, all in carload or mixed car lots.

336. Birch bars—A firm of timber brokers in the north of England are open to hear from a manufacturer or shipper in Canada of birch bars for spool and bobbin making. Sizes 2 to 4½ feet long, in 1, 1¼ and ½-inch squares.

369. Excelsior—A Liverpool firm would be pleased to receive samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers of excelsior.

Are you in the market for
Birch
There are 150,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better at one of our outside yards. Very fine stock, containing good percentage of red.

How are you fixed on
Maple
We can quote interesting figures on 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 Log Run Railroad.

We can make prompt shipment on
Hickory
Two cars 5-4 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this
Quartered White Oak
4 cars 4-4, 10 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and over, No. 1 and No 2
2 cars 4-4 Common Strips
4 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4 Common
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Common
3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-4 Common and Better bone dry
2,000 feet 5-4, 12 inches and over.

You can't beat our figures on this
Cherry
1 car 4-4 Common and Better.

Get your order in early for this Common and Better
Ash
20,000 feet 4-4 to 5
8,000 feet 8-4 Common and Better
18,000 feet 10-4 Common and Better
5,000 feet 12-4 Common and Better

Here are some mighty good bargains in
Poplar
1 car 4-4 No 1 and No. 2
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No 1 Common
1 car 5-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 5-4 No. 1 Common
2 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 4-4 Common
1 car 21 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Common and Better
1 car 4-4, 18 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 5-8 Clear Sap
4 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-8 No. 2 Common
Soft Yellow Poplar, 225,000 feet 4-4 No 1 Common and Better.

Get prices on these
Poplar Wagon Boards
1 car 4-4, 8 to 12 inches
1 car 8 to 12 inches
7,000 feet 13 to 17 inches

What about
Walnut
2 cars 4-4 Log Run M C.O., very fine

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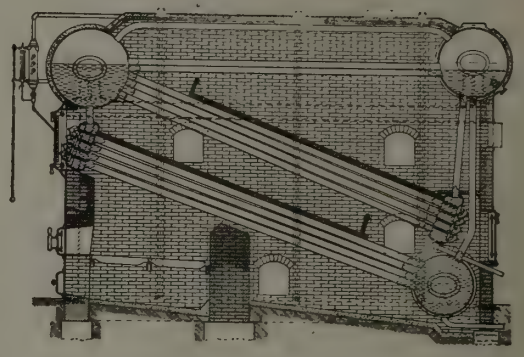
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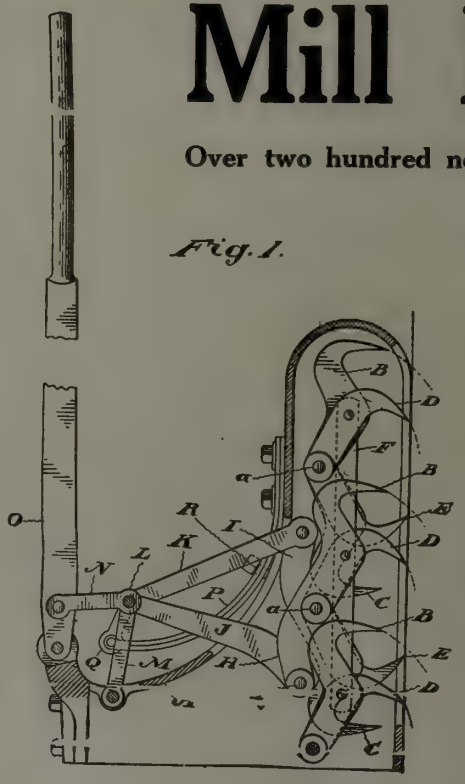
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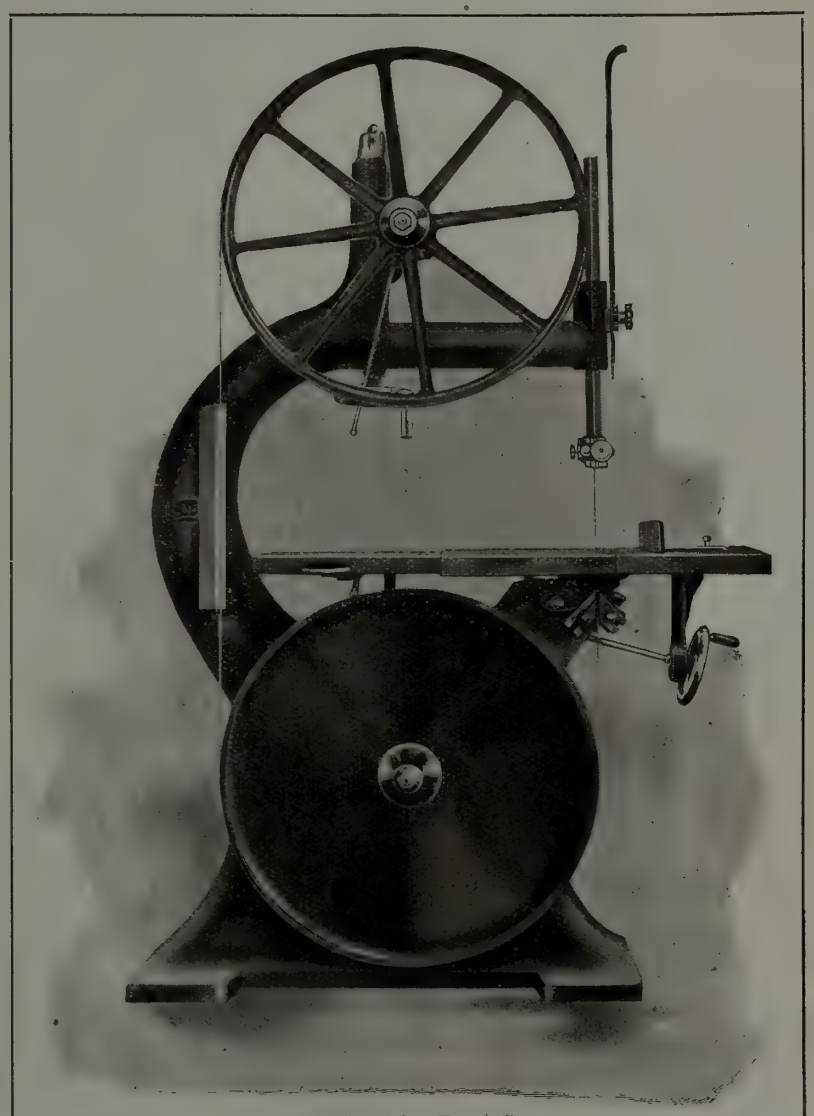
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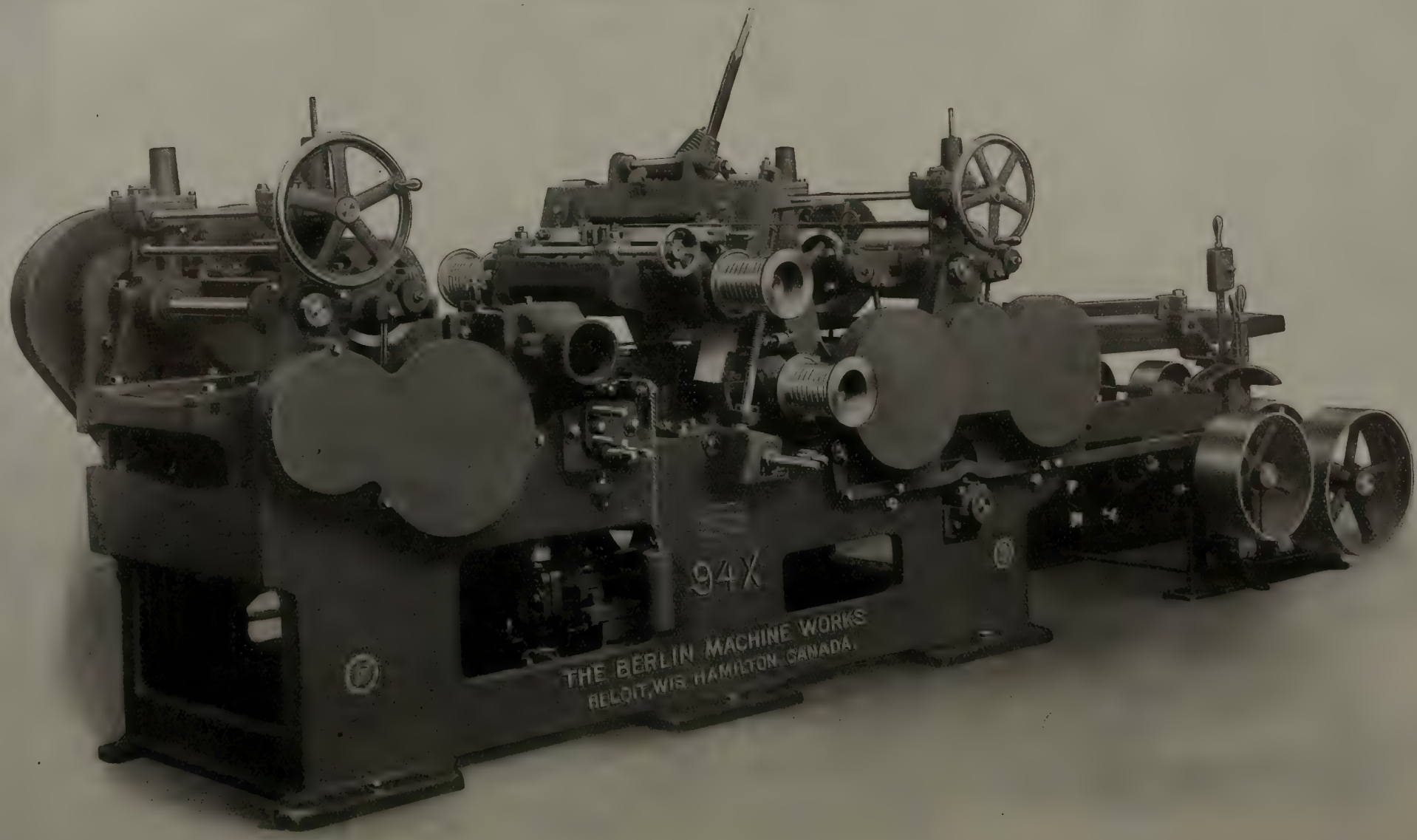
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The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

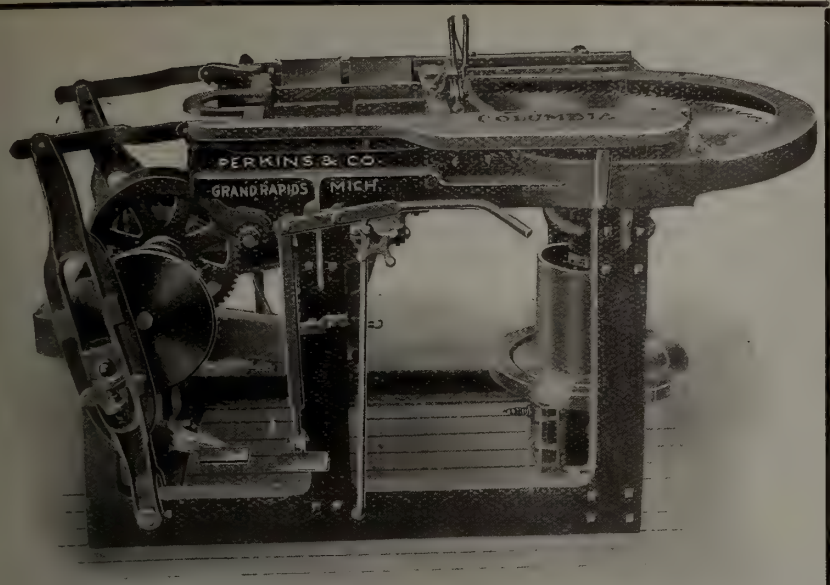
BERLIN QUALITY COUNTS

Made in Hamilton, Canada



You are guaranteed the finest quality of work at 150 lineal feet per minute from the 94X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD. - Hamilton, Canada



The Columbia Single-Blocker

THE WHOLE STORY

of the superiority of

Perkins Shingle Machines

is told in four words—MAXIMUM OUTPUT, MINIMUM EXPENSE. Our hand feed machines, Single, Double and Ten-Block, Shingle Machines will produce more and better shingles at less expense of operation than any other machines made. Write for catalog and proofs.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Shingle, Heading and Box Board Machinery



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

DULUTH, MINN.

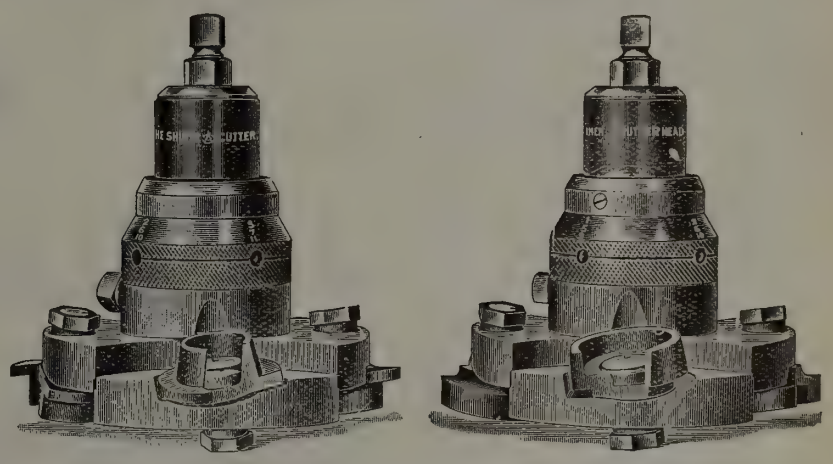
BRANCH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

G110

The Shearing or Shave Cut

Provided for in

The Shimer Cutter Head



does away with much friction produced by the straight cutter, the consequent burnt and blackened edges, the tendency to roll up fibers of the wood when operating on soft pine or green lumber. A larger per cent of No. 1 lumber can be graded from each batch run through your machine, thus saving lumber.

The Bits or Cutters on the Shimer Cutter Head are divided into upper and lower series from a central line of the cut, and are set upon seats inclined to give the leading points a perfect clearance, acting the same as a saw tooth when set. Each Cutter is seated to line up perfectly, presenting self clearing bit points to match any and every variety of knotty, cross-grained single tongue and groove flooring. Shimer Cutters being circular, carry the exact counterpart of the mould in the contour of the Bits. They retain their natural cutting positions on the Head, and being filed to suit a guage when sharpening, to agree with certain indicated lines and angles, they work as well after years of service as when new.

Made of Steel Forgings the Shimer Cutter Heads represent the greatest possible strength in compact and workmanlike manner. Strong and well proportioned in all the details of construction, they can be run at high speed and will stand a rapid feed.

We make Heads of every conceivable size and style to fit on your matcher or moulder. For your satisfaction we recommend a trial of 30 days, and if they do not prove to be the best Cutter Heads you have ever used, send them back.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Galt, Ontario, Can.**

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:	
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$44 00 48 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better	58 00 60 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	60 00 65 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00 48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	50 00 54 00
1⅛" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	38 00 40 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	44 00 48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00 27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00 25
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00 28 0
8 common and dressing	26 00 27 00
10 com & dr's'g	29 00 31 0
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	33 00 35 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00 20 00
2 x 10 common	26 00 27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	26 00 28 00
1x8 Box & common	23 00 24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00 25 00
1x12 box & common	27 00 28 00
1" mill run sidings	23 00 25 co
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding	17 00 18 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50 13 00
1¼ inch flooring	25 00 27 00
1" mill run Norway	20 00
2" " " "	22 00
Spruce mill run	19 00 20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00 14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	14 00 15 00
2x4 to 8in.,10 to 16ft.	16 00 16 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	19 00 20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50 65 50

Douglas Fir	
Dimension Timber up to 32 fe	
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12	
1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16	35 45
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x10,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20	3 95
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20	3 45
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	95
10x20	37 45
6x18, 8x18	37 95
6x20, 8x20	38 95
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	45 00
1½" No.1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	3 50
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath	3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 25
X Pine Shingles	1 10
XXPine Shingles	2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 2
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 0
XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 3
XXXXX 5 to 2"	4 05
Red pine, c & c f 1"	30 05
" " 1½"	31 00
" " 2"	32 00
Red Pine, common 18	00 22 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 & 2"	32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	45 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	82 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood	
4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	22 00 24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00 25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00 24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	26 00 28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00 33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00 26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00 22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	1500 18 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 " " "	1 60 3 00
35 " " "	2 50 4 00
40 " " "	4 25 4 75
45 " " "	5 25 6 25
50 " " "	8 50 10 50
55 " " "	11 00 13 50
60 " " "	16 50

Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00 13 50
Pine Shingles	
XXXX, 18"	3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75 3 50
XX	1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18"	4 15 4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00 3 25
18", XX	1 60 1 75
Stand'd R'y ties 6"	45 0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38 00 45
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20 00 20
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00 14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74 76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60 65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70 75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50 55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16 00
15 "	22 24
16 "	26 30
18 "	32 35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00 19 00
Oddments "	15 00 16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00 16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00 16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:	
1 in. x 7 in and up	47 00 50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00 58 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00 60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00 38 00
Pine good strips:	
1"	38 00 42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00 46 00
2"	45 00 50 00
Pine good shorts:	
1" x 7" and up	40 00 42 00
1 " x 4" and up	30 00 32 00
1 ¼" and 1½"	41 00 43 00
2"	45 00 50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00 35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00 26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00 25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50 25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00 33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1" 1¼", 1½" and 2"	18 00 20 00 20 00 23 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00 17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	20 00 22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x4	20 00 21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x5	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x6	23 00 25 00

Pine, box boards:	
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00 14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00 16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 50 18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00 23 00
1 x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00 27 00
O. culls r & w p	11 00 13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50 17 50
do 1¼"	18 00 20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00 17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00 20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50 25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00 14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00 16 00
Tamarac	13 00 15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00 20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00 26 00
Birch	18 00 22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00 24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00 28 00
Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85 4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 25 3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85 3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75 3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75 2 00
Basswood "	2 00 2 25
Hemlock "	1 75 2 25
	1 00 1 50

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	15 50	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50	21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	23 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 / 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	23 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	23 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

RITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

16 ft	
" " " 18 0 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to ft.	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	23 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	21 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	25 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	23 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
Strips	22 00 24 00
Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00 42 00
1st & and, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00 35 00
Common and culls	15 00 17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00 15 00
1st and and, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	20 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 18	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 75

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 70
Clears	2 90	3 20
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

If it is a Question of Satisfaction



In Buying Your Lumber Products—

We have the Answer

BUY

Fenderson's

Quality Lumber and Shingle Products . .

PROOF—BECAUSE

If it's Fenderson's it's Right

JUST TRY AND SEE

Quebec Spruce
White Pine
N.B. Cedar Shingles
Spruce and Pine Lath

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

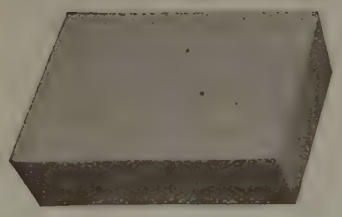
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Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

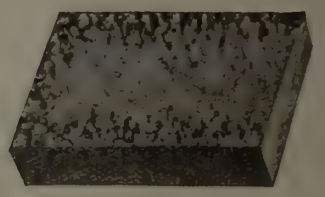
"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



The Steel we use.

STEEL IN DISSTON SAWS



The Steel we do not use.

Tensile strength of the steel in any Disston Saw in your mill —or the Disston Saws that are sure to be in your mill sooner or later—exceeds 200,000 pounds.

That is more than three times the tensile strength of steel considered perfectly safe for boiler construction.

The elastic limit of Disston Steel exceeds 160,000 pounds.

The largest and best crucible steel plant in the world for manufacture of saw steel is operated in the Disston establishment.

By the Disston Special Process of treatment from ingot to dies, the steel in Disston Saws is rendered absolutely uniform. It is the only steel in the world entirely free from "segregation," blow holes, sponginess, pipe or other physical defects.

Don't forget that a saw is only as strong as its weakest tooth.

If you are unable to obtain the DISSTON Brand, write us and we will see that you are properly supplied.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

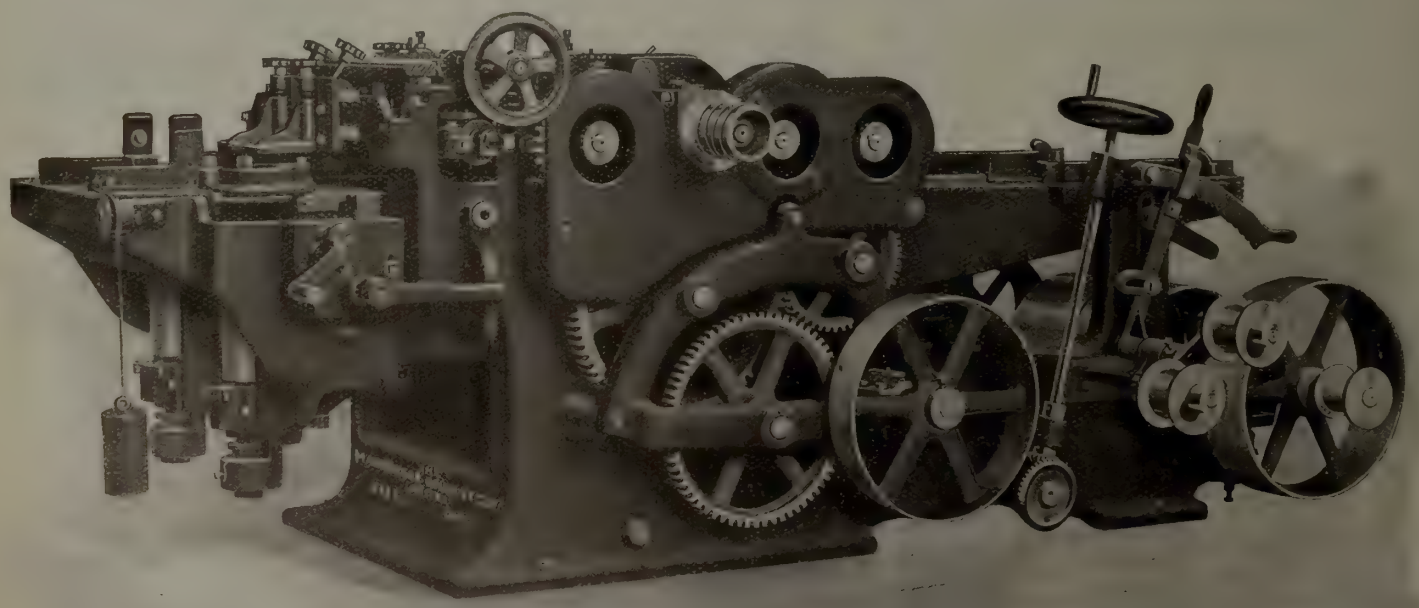
Canadian Works: Frazer Avenue, Toronto, Canada

STRONG HEAVY SIMPLE DURABLE

OUR YG PLANER, MATCHER and **MOULDER** is especially designed, having in view the heavy demands made on modern machines, for fast, powerful feeding, combined with first class work.

No loose gears running on studs are found, on this machine. An important feature. Cylinders run in long extra heavy bearings. Moulding cylinder is heavily mounted and can be adjusted while Machine is running.

Matcher works of latest design, can be adjusted to any position on table.



AGENTS:

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.

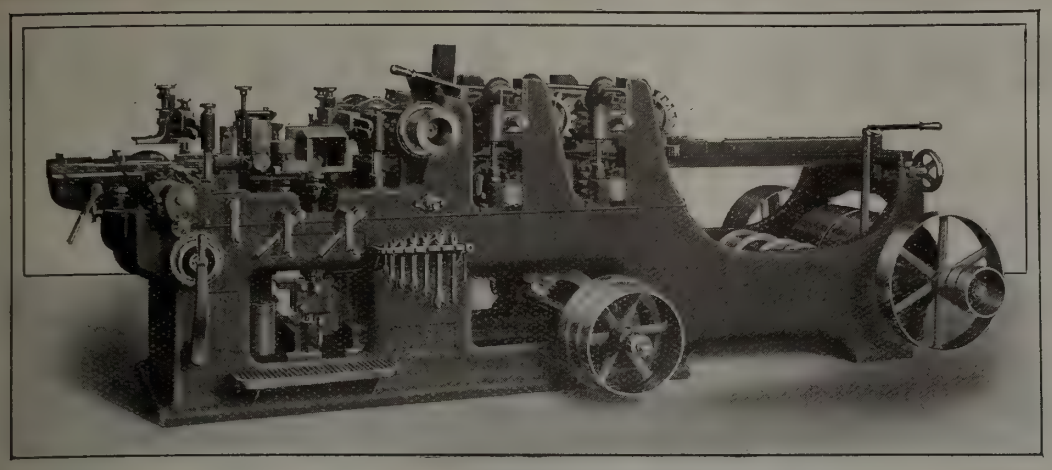
The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

THE MacGREGOR, GOURLAY CO., LIMITED - Galt, Ontario

We also manufacture a full Line of Iron Working Machine Tools, Punches and Shears, presses, Etc.



OPERATING SIDE No. 107.

Woods No. 107

A High Speed Inside Moulder

Combining the Advantages of Several Machines

Built to Work 12" or 15" Wide by 6" Thick

A Producer **A Labor Saver**

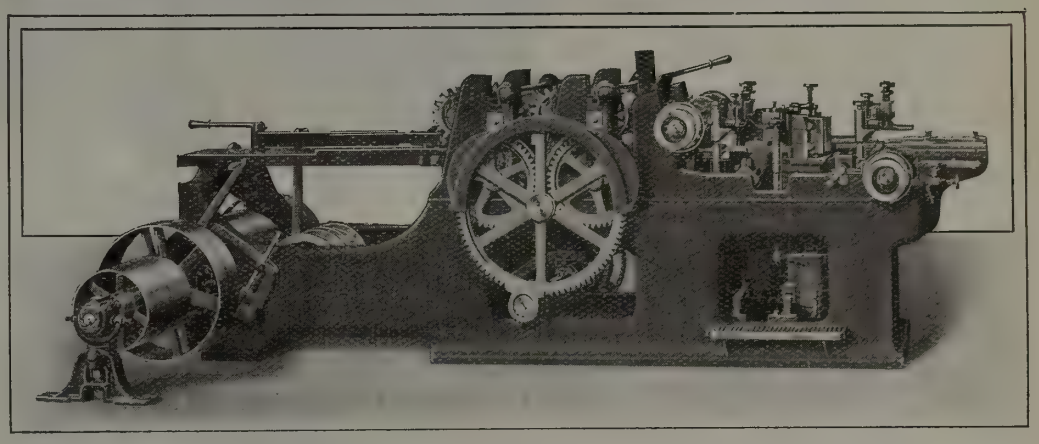
S. A. Woods Machine Co.

Boston, U. S. A.

The Planer Specialists

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, SEATTLE

Our Patent **Truing Devices** applied to these machines, true to the knives so that each does its full share of the work.



REAR VIEW No. 107.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

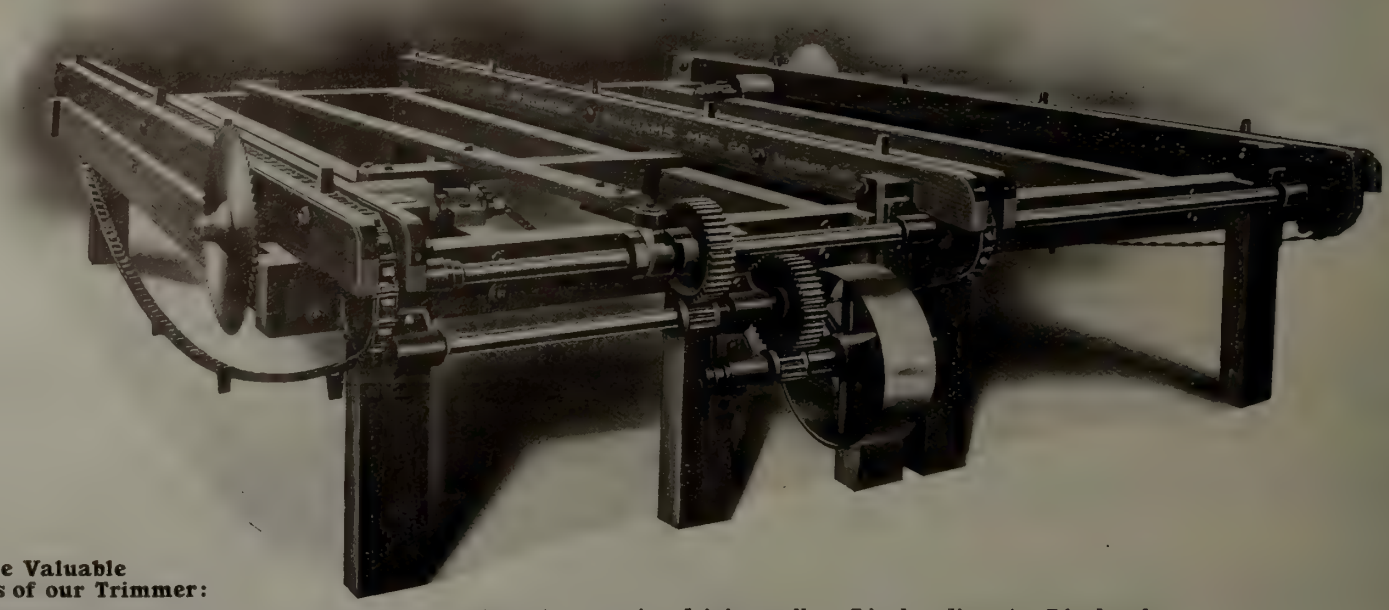
The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.





RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

THIS TRIMMER IS A DANDY



A few of the Valuable Features of our Trimmer:

MANDRELS are one and one sixteenth inches in diameter carrying driving pulleys 7 inches diameter 7 inches face.
SAWS are 20 inches diameter, placed 12 feet apart. Speed, 1800 revolutions per minute.
FEED which is double geared, is very powerful and is stopped and started instantly by the operator with a clutch and lever as shown in cut.

WRITE FOR OUR LITERATURE TO-DAY

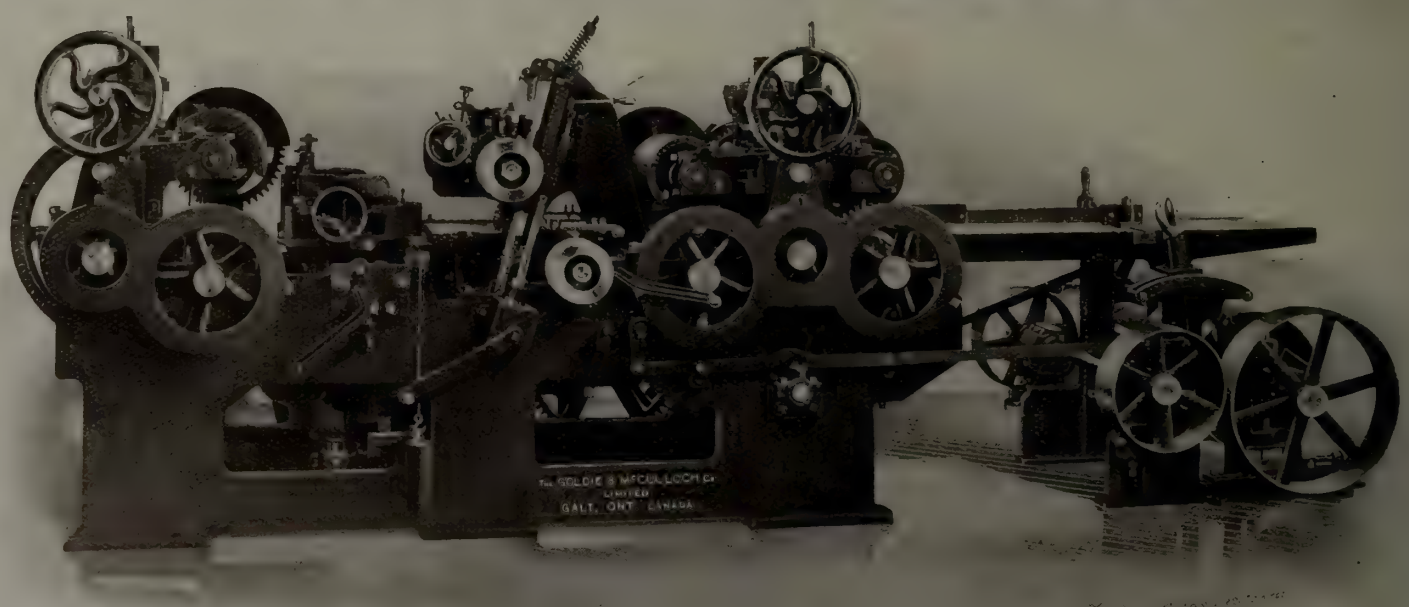
The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.**

No. 11 Heavy Flooring Planer and Matcher

Designed for Fast High Grade Work in Hard or Soft Wood



There is no better Hardwood Flooring Planer than our No. 11 on the market.
Ask for Catalog giving complete Detail and large illustrations.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT — ONTARIO — CANADA

Western Branch:
248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

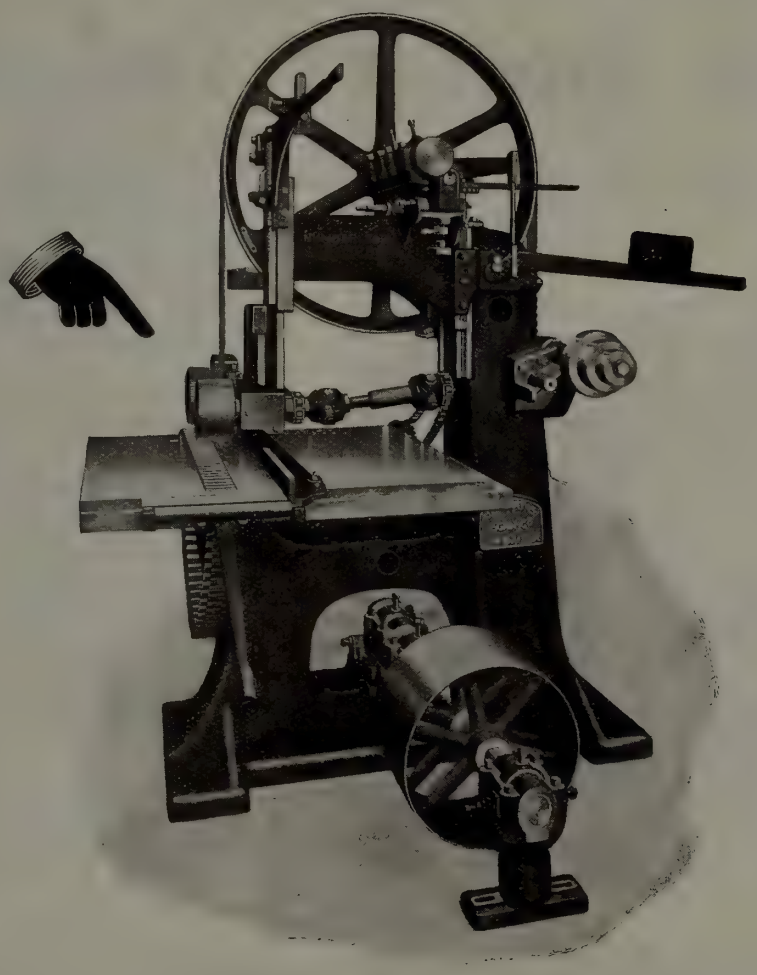
Quebec Agents:
Ross & Greig, MONTREAL, QUE.

B. C. Selling Agents:
Robert Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

See the Endless Chain Moving in Planed Ways in the Table ?

THIS CONSTITUTES OUR

EDGING DEVICE



which is driven by a sprocket chain and gearing from the same shaft that runs the feed rolls, thereby carrying the stock straight across the table, leaving a true, straight edge.

If you want to use the machine, just as a Band Rip Saw, the movable chain adjusts slightly below the surface of the table, where it remains inactive and out of the way.

The above machine is called our **No. 202 Band Rip and Edging Saw.** It has all the well-known features found on all our late Band Sawing Machines, viz.: Solid Lower Wheel, Knife-Edge Straining Device, Square Form of Column, etc.

Capacity : Will rip material 24 inches wide and 12 inches thick.

Write for Descriptive Circular

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

465-485 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

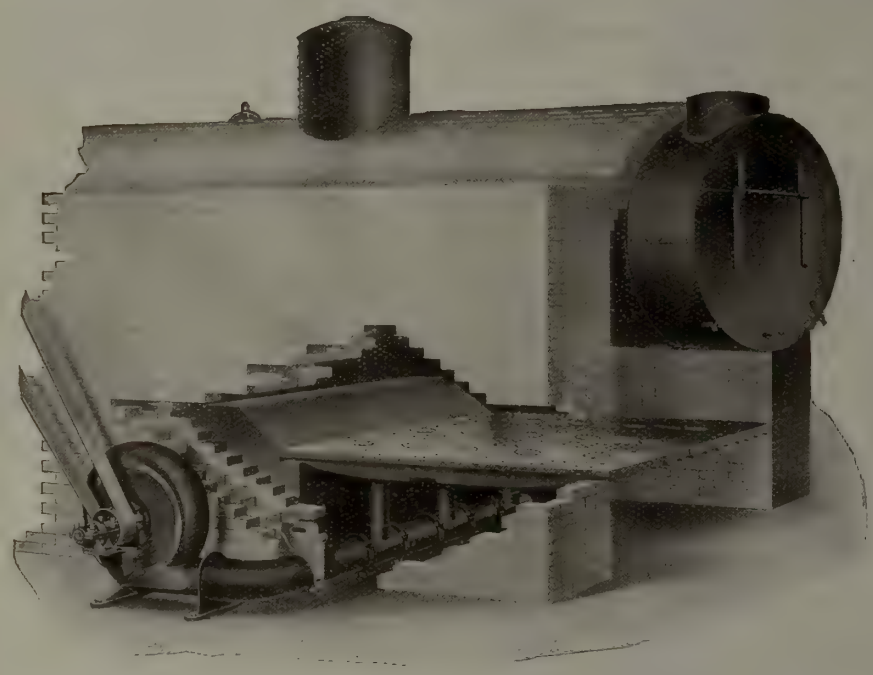
Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Are Your Boilers Overloaded?

If so, your cut is not what it should be

What Disposition are You Making of Your Sawdust, etc.?

Why don't you run your mill with it?



Are You Burning Your Slabs, etc.?

Why not sell them instead?

The old reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate increases the efficiency of a boiler 25% to 50%; gives as good or better results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood; saves labor in firing; and is practically indestructible.

Sold on Approval. Thirty days' trial given. We pay the freight both ways, if rejected.

Adapted for either sawdust or slabs, for plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and for any number of boilers, from one up.

No change in construction required.

Easy to install.

Can be fired on when the boiler is idle.

We will submit a proposal upon receipt of the following data:

How many boilers have you?

Have you furnaces or ovens?

What are the width and length of your grate surface or surfaces?

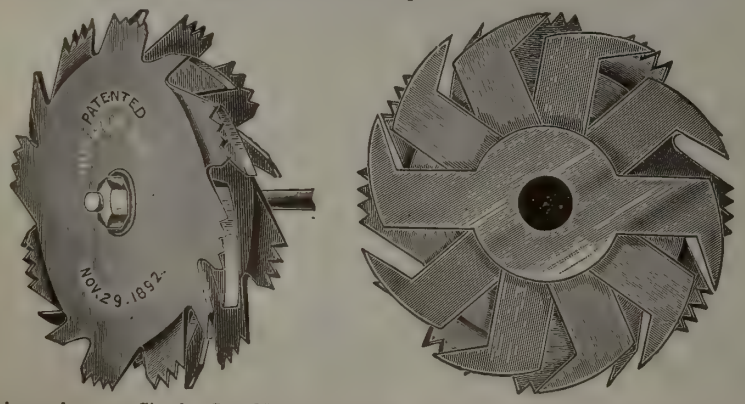
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

(Please Mention this Publication.)

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

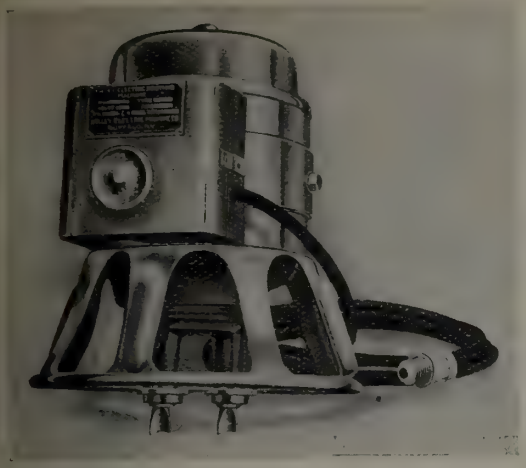
ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.



KELLEY ROUTER

"The Kelley Router"

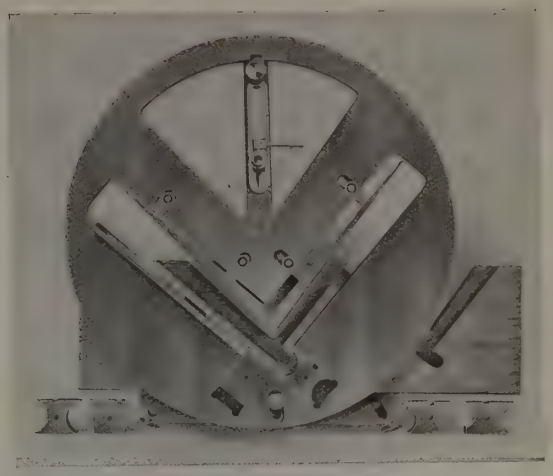
Electrically - driven and operated on the bench by hand

Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

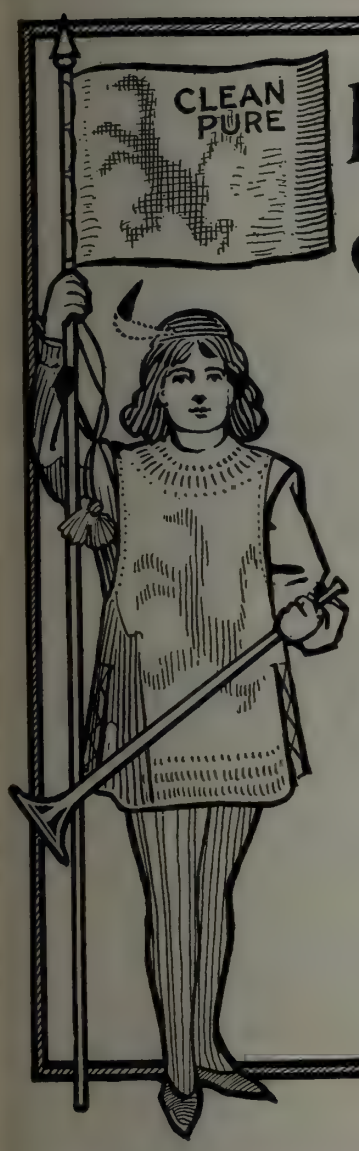
Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Kelley Electric Machine Co.
36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE



BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son
St. George, Ontario

The Old Way

to get an employee was to hang out a shingle stating what help you wanted

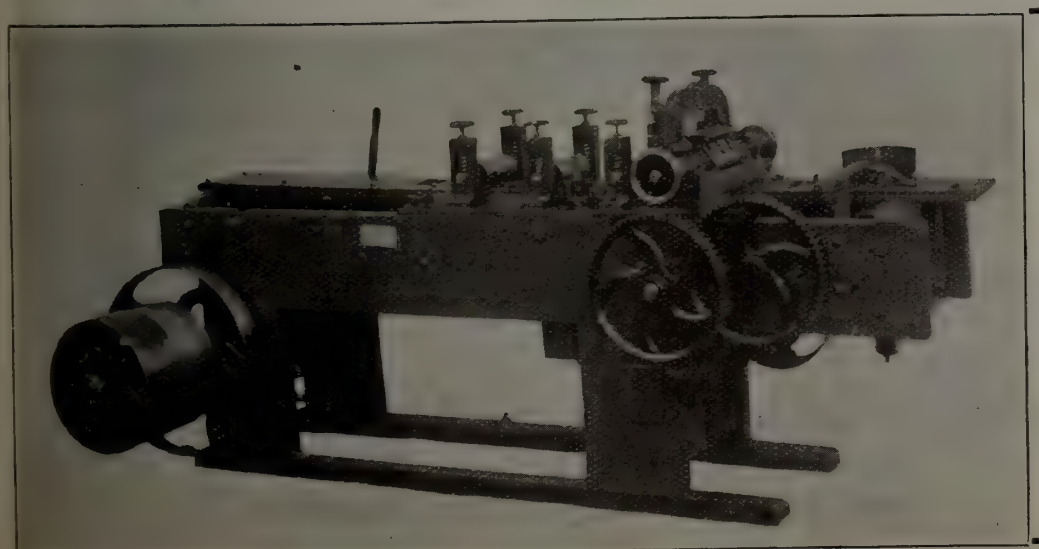


The Modern Way

is to advertise it in our "WANTED AND FOR SALE Department" and you are sure of satisfaction.

Next time you want an employee or wish to improve your present position, let us print your want and prove to you the power of this paper.

Canada Lumberman
and Woodworker
Toronto - - Canada



Eclipse Clapboard Planer

If you are a stranger to them and they to you.
Get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST Coaticook, Que.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

THERE is no machine that is more profitable around your plant than a first-class freight elevator. It makes space in the upper floors just as valuable as space on the ground floor, and solves the perplexing problems, which constantly arise, where there is no elevator installed.

We manufacture freight elevators of every description and of all capacities, and we guarantee our elevators to be better than anything on the Canadian market.

We are an independent Company and sell our elevators at independent prices, and this accounts for our rapidly increasing business and pleased customers.

If you have not room enough in your factory for an elevator, ask us to submit plans for placing one on the outside of the building.

The Parkin Elevator Co., Ltd.

Head Office: Hespeler

Offices in all the leading Canadian Cities

Improved Dust Collector Systems

with Low Power, Slow Speed Fans

for Handling Shavings, Sawdust, etc.



Our systems are noted for their power-saving features. They will separate finer dust with less back pressure on the fan, and are less liable to clog than any other collector on the market. They are noted for

Efficiency, Durability and Economy

Complete systems designed, manufactured and installed. Old systems remodelled. Supplementary systems added where present systems are outgrown. Defective systems corrected and put in proper working order.

Let us estimate on your next work

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

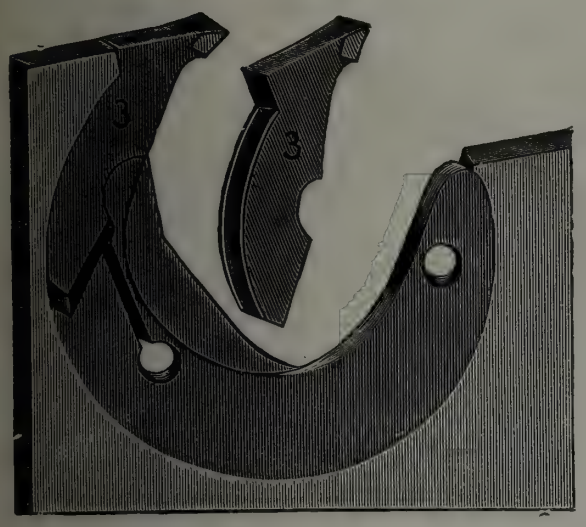
76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

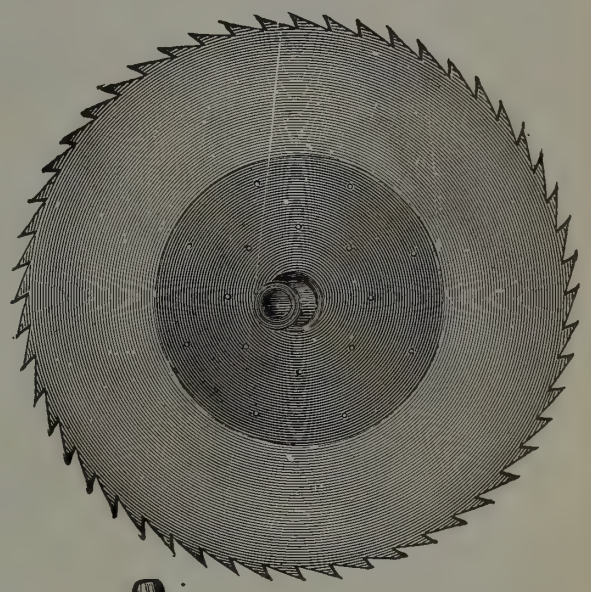
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

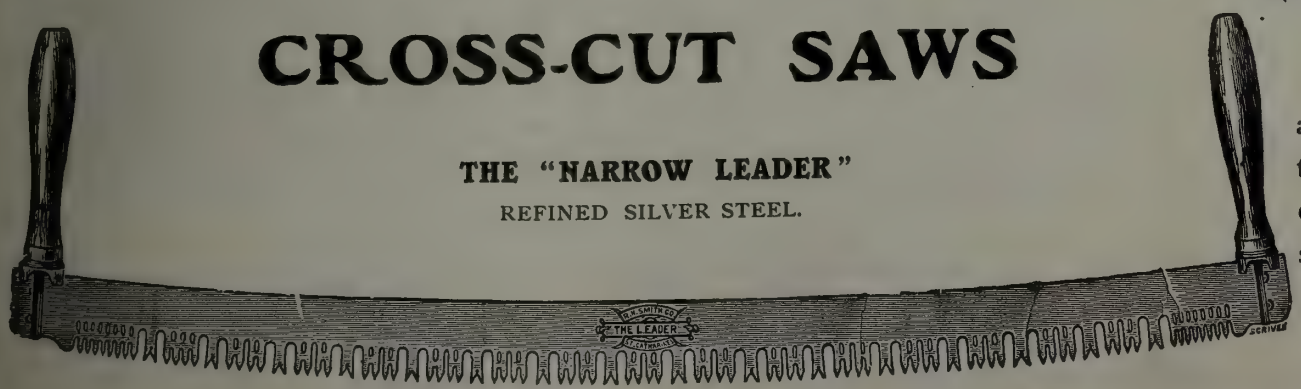
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

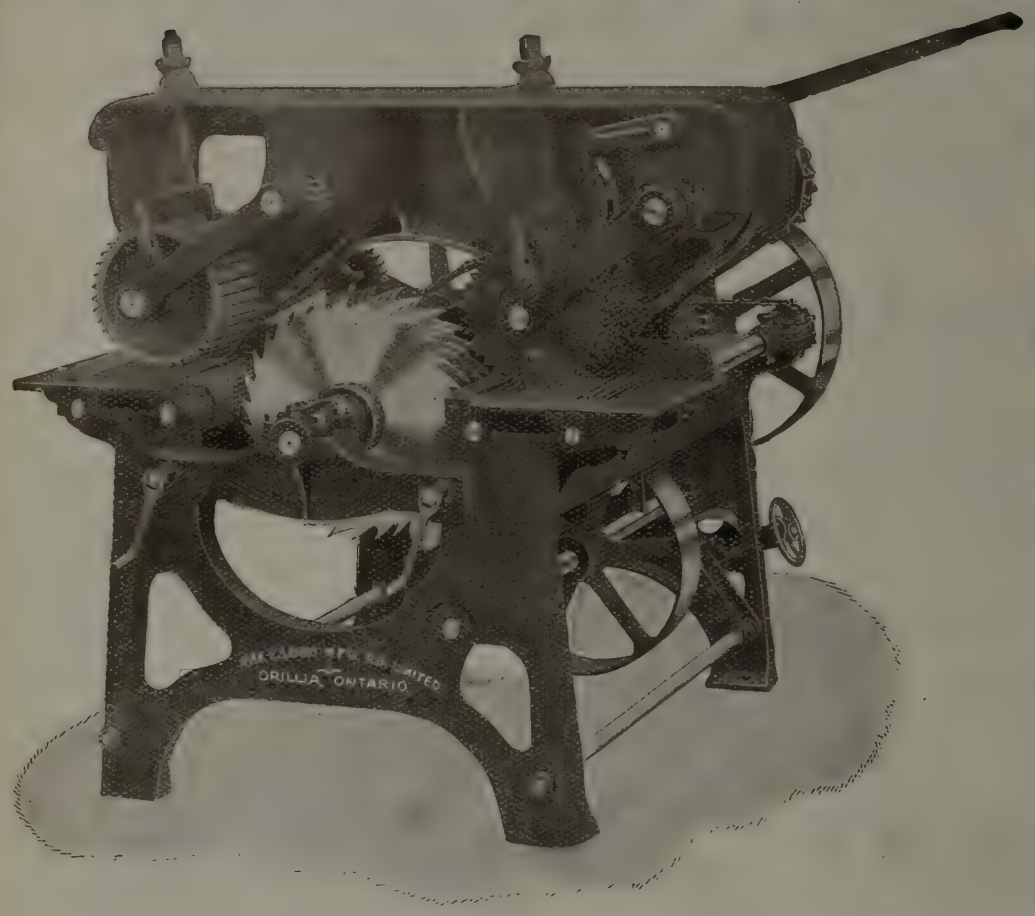
Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

The Highest Development of the present day.

LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



4 Saw Lath Bolter

We build a full line of Lath Machinery, and will be pleased to submit full particulars on application.

This machine speaks for itself.

Improved Hot Blast Grate

This is the latest production in the line of Hot Blast Grates. With this grate the blast is evenly distributed over the whole surface of the grate so that when sawdust is being used for fuel, it requires little if any attention, as it is evenly consumed.

This is not the case with other styles of Hot Blast Grates where the blast is not evenly distributed.

Our Hot Blast Grate develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse than an ordinary draught grate develops from wood or coal. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel.

We will ship our Hot Blast Grates to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

Catalogue Sent and Full Information Cheerfully Given on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

Maritime Provinces
Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

Province of Quebec
Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Manitoba and Western Provinces
Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia
H. W. Petrie, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

SUITABILITY



You wouldn't file a saw with a manicure set—neither would you use a hand machine to edge 8 in. and 10 in. Cants.

If you are running light stock on a heavy edger, half your machine is idling—you are wasting floor space and you are not getting full returns for your investment. On the other hand, if your machine is too light for your work—you are forced to crowd it—your saws will heat and bind and your lumber will be snaky and uneven—you suffer in both cases.

We have had 60 years' experience as Canadian Saw Mill Builders. We manufacture a complete line of Edgers—hand, light, medium and heavy style—varying in size from 30 in. to 96 in. opening. No matter what stock you are handling, we have the Edgers—in style and size—most suitable for your work. Our Bulletins on Request.

WRITE US AND LET US ADVISE YOU

The

Waterous Engine Works

Brantford, Canada

Branch: Winnipeg, Man. Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN

DID YOU READ

our last advertisement

About Lumber Fire Insurance

we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES

Keystone

Gang Bolter



Gang Bolter

For sawing slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

This machine is a great worker and will cut bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath in one day.

Driving Pulley 12 x 12 inches and should run about 2,200 revolutions per minute.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Com., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.





LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, April 1, 1910 No. 7

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Lumber and Woodworking Insurance

Policy holders constitute the company and participate in its profits.

Present dividend 40 per cent.

For full particulars apply to

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
of Boston, Mass.

The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL

It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

For Exposed Situations, Laundries, etc. use

Balata McLAREN'S D.K BALATA NONE BETTER **Belting**

Every Belt Guaranteed.
Made endless to order in Two Days in our own factory.
Mill Supplies of every description.

D. K. McLaren, Limited

STOCK DEPOTS:

Montreal, 309 Craig St. West — Toronto, 200 King St. West — Quebec, 21 St. Peter St.
St. John, N.B., 64 Prince William St. — Vancouver, B.C., 418 Abbott St.

WOODS LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Lumbermens' and Contractors' Supplies

Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., **Peterborough, Ont., Can**

DICK'S BALATA

BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR STRENGTH UNIFORMITY RELIABILITY ENDURANCE



TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



WILL YOU send us a specification of your

BELTING requirements.

HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH

TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK LEATHER BELTING

BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN N.B. WINNIPEG

FACTORIES MONTREAL TORONTO

BRANCHES AT CALGARY VANCOUVER

WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO.



Improved
"Hamilton" Lath Mill

Built for service.

Will cut 70,000 lath in ten hours.

Write for our bulletin illustrating a complete line of lath machinery for mills of any capacity.

Our Grand Triumph
Shingle Machine

is famous wherever shingles are sawn.

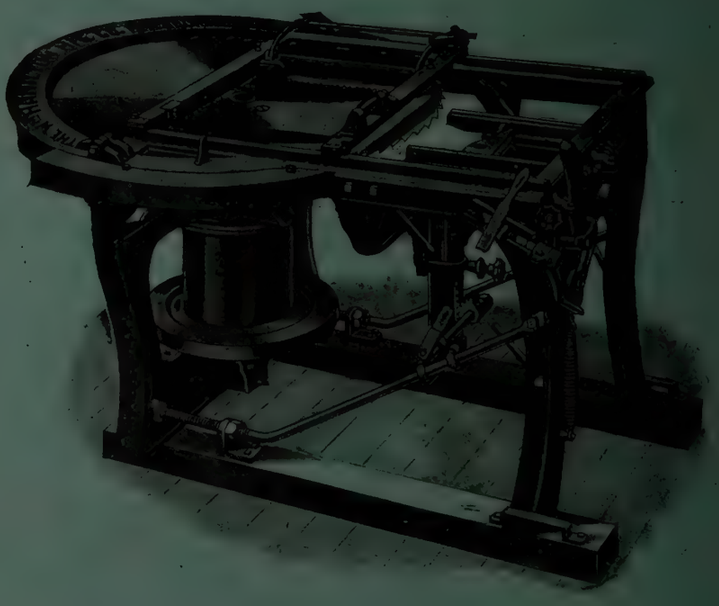
Will cut 30,000 shingles in ten hours.

No spalt is left at the end of the bolt —the whole thing is sawn into shingles.

It is worth your while to investigate.

B. C. AGENTS

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver, B.C.



PETERBORO SAW MILLS

RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Red Pine for Prompt Shipment

Our stocks in Red Pine are somewhat broken, but we have yet a quantity of 1 x 4 in., 1 x 5 in., 1 x 6 in., 2 x 5 & up, 2 x 6 in., 2 x 7 in., 2 x 8 in. and 4 in. x 4 in., etc. You may want this dressed. We can do it.

We have a limited quantity of timber in the following sizes:—6 x 10 in., 6 x 12 in., 8 x 8 in., 8 x 10 in., 8 x 12 in., 12 x 12 in., 12 x 14 in. etc.

Write for prices. It will give us pleasure to quote requisitions.

LIST OF MACHINERY FOR SALE

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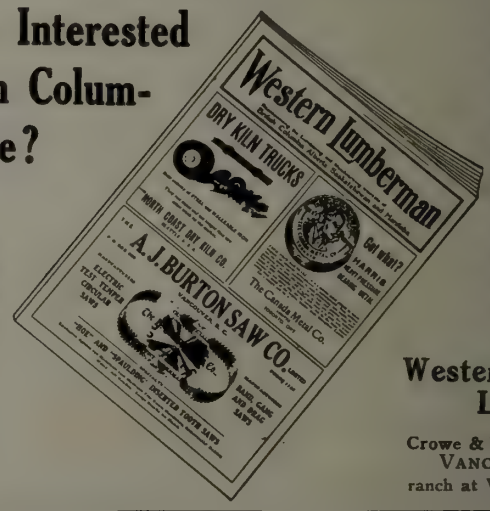
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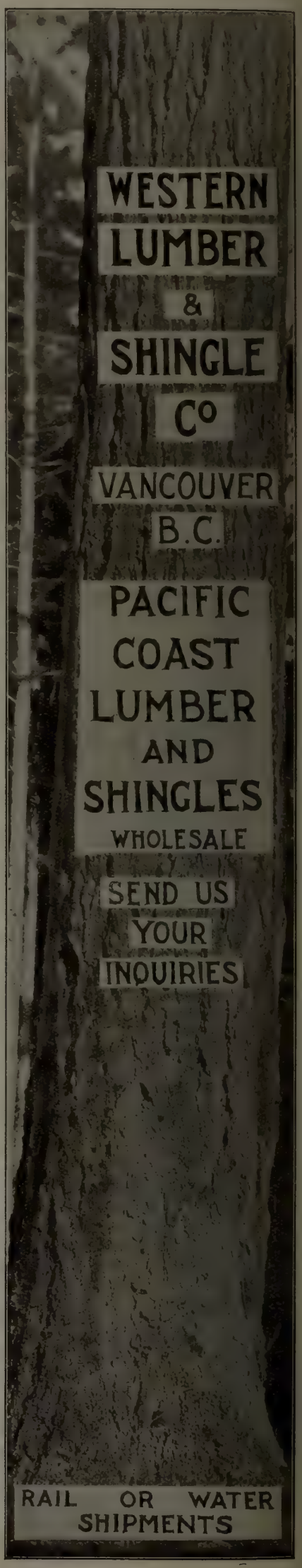
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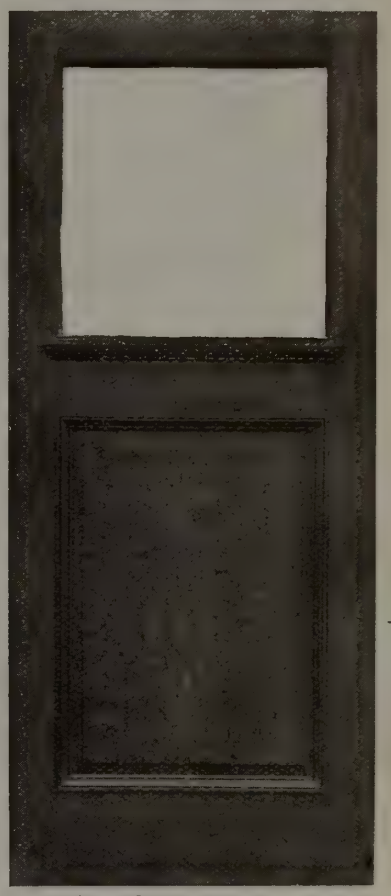
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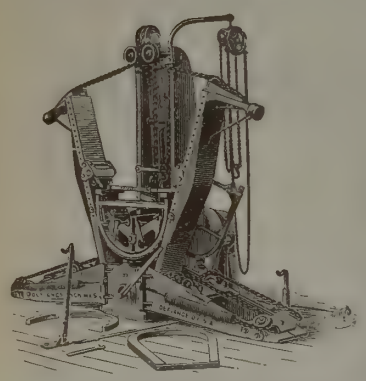
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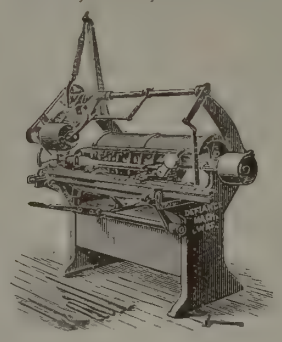
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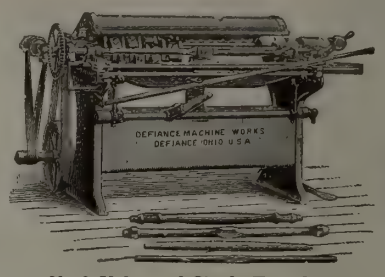
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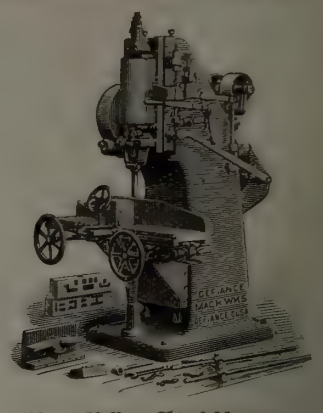
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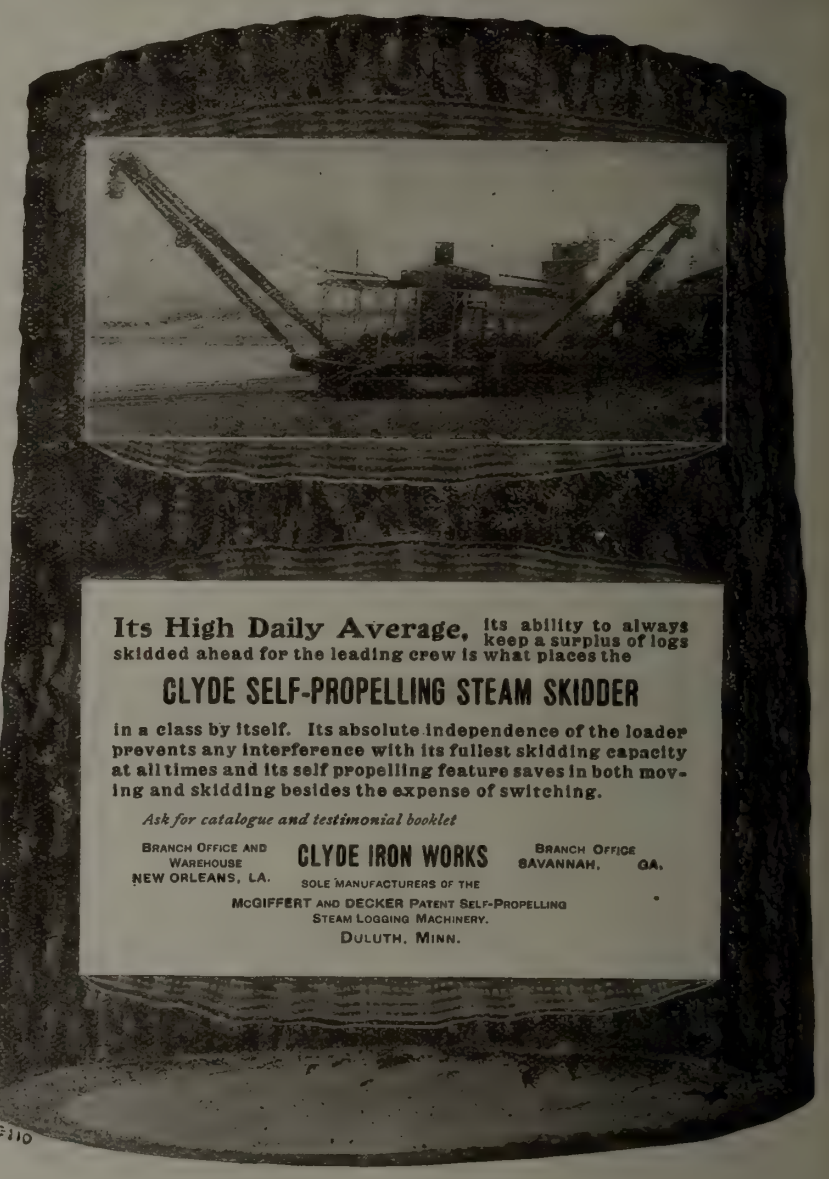
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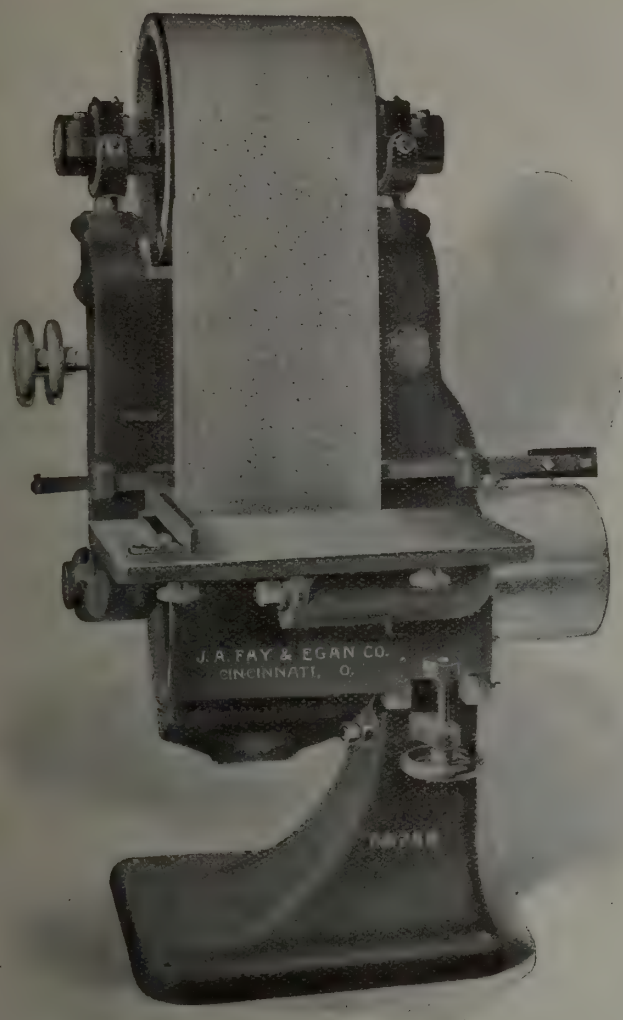
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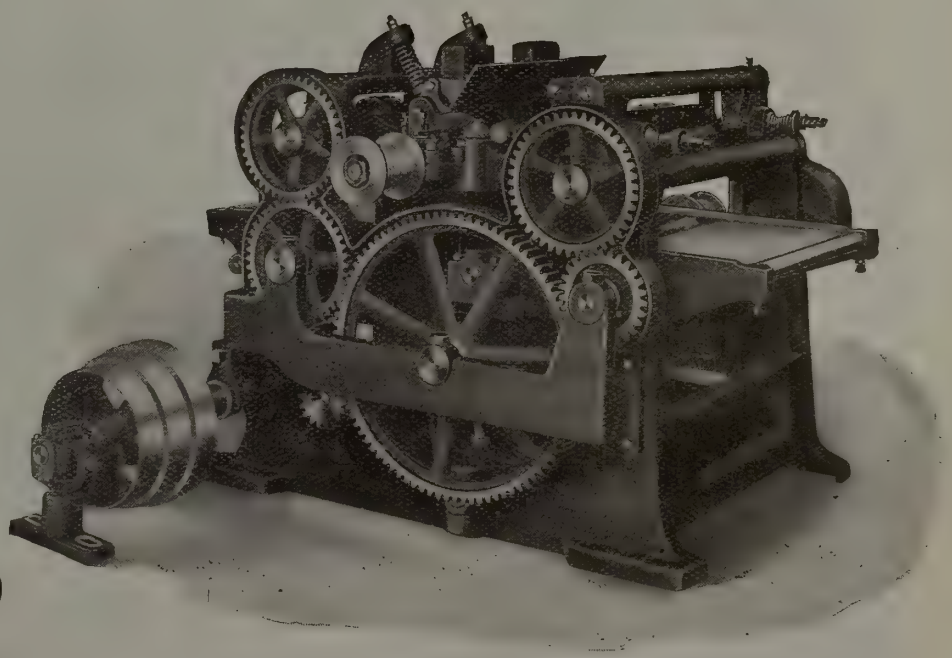
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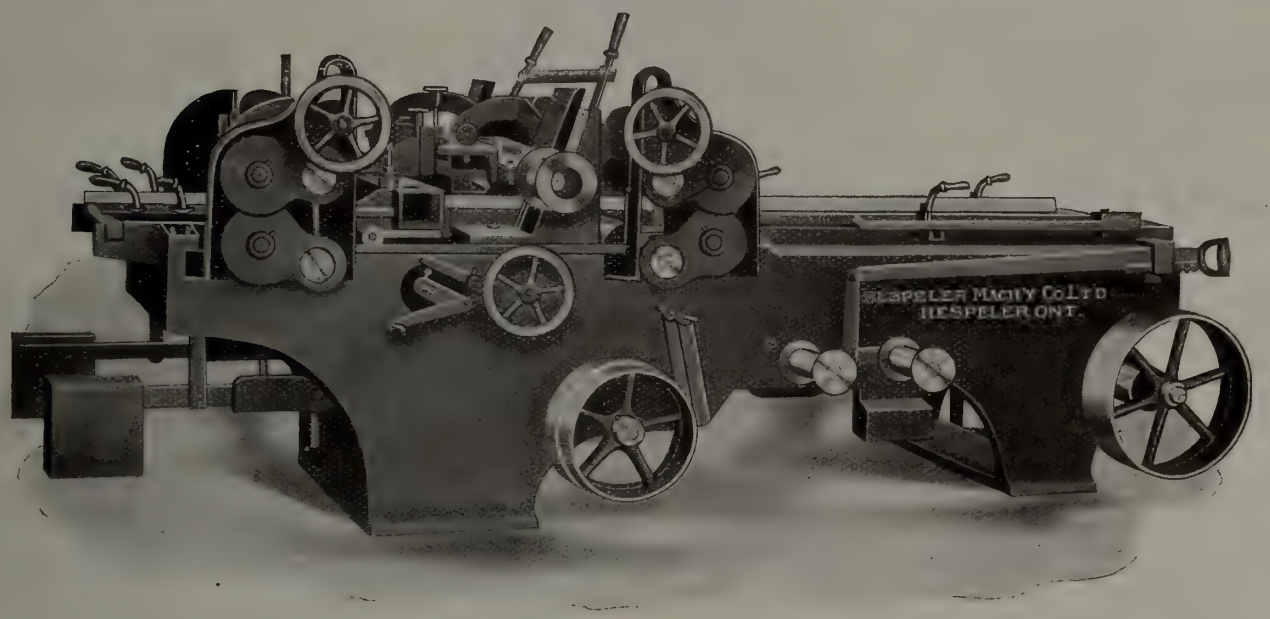
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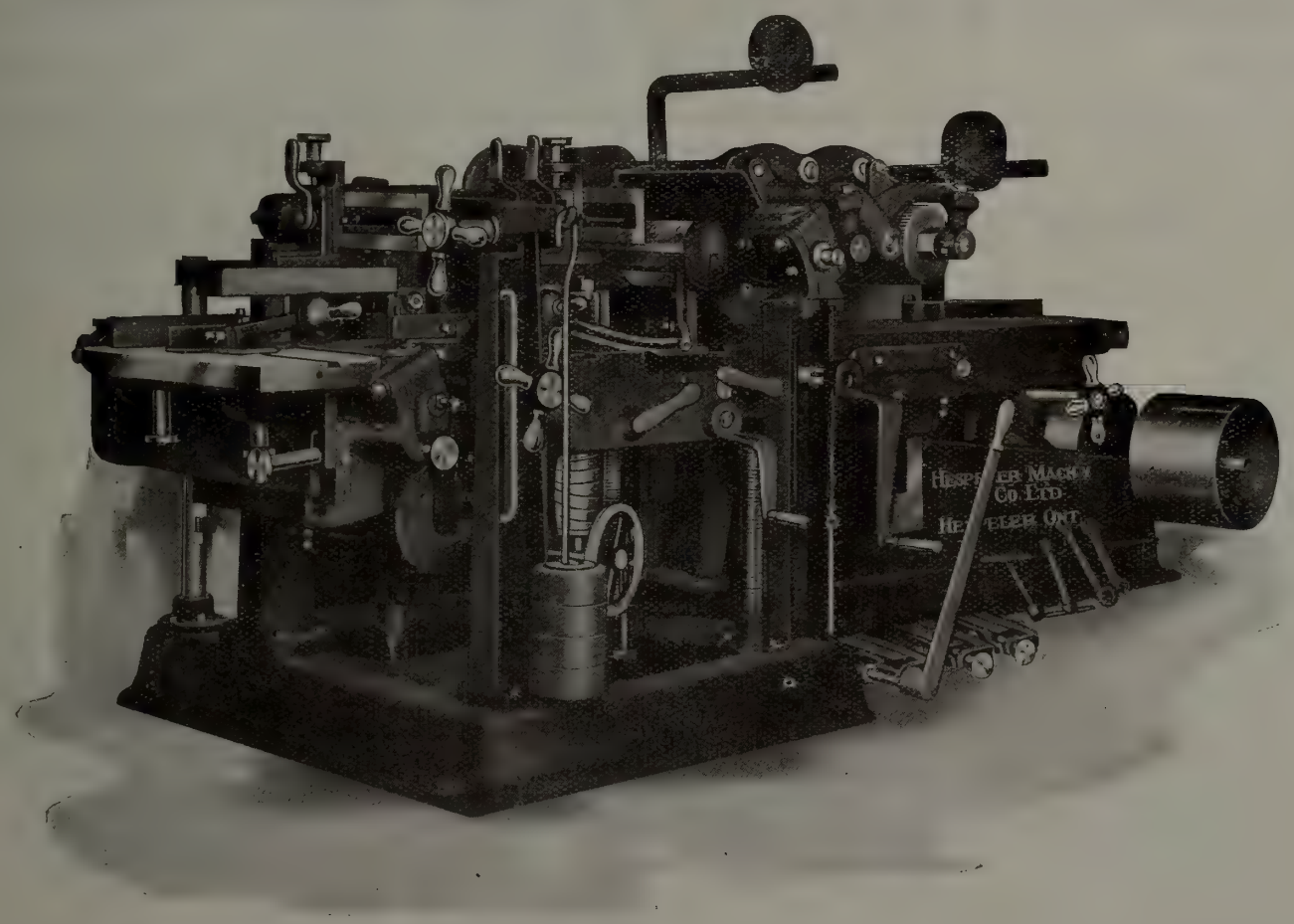
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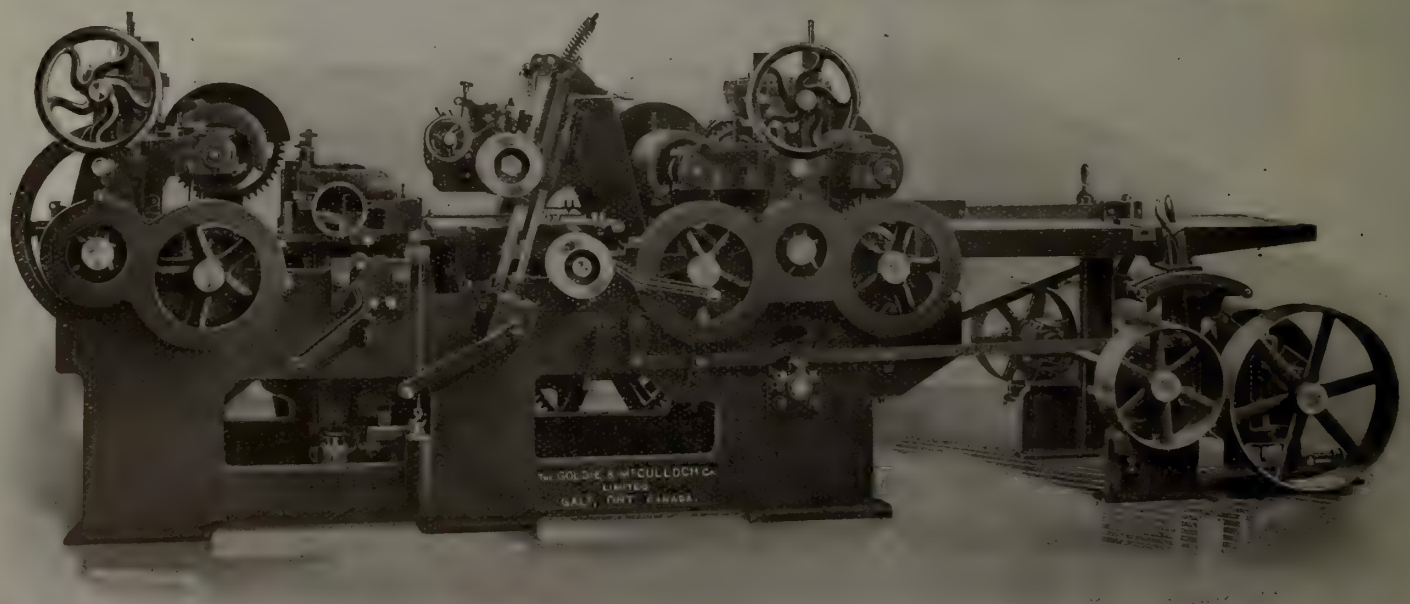
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, April, 1, 1910 No. 7

Overweight Lumber Freight Charges

The inquiries which have recently been made in many countries about the increased cost of living have naturally been directed partly towards an inquiry into the advanced price of lumber. No one in the lumber industry for a minute expected that any inquiry would result in the discovery that there was in existence anything resembling a lumber trust, or an agreement among manufacturers to inflate prices. From time to time there have been inquiries into the existence of alleged lumber trusts, and they have all been abortive. There is one feature of the lumber industry which could reasonably be examined closely, and probably the result would be a discovery of one of the most prolific sources of increased cost, not only of lumber but of practically every article which enters into commerce. The grip which the railroads have upon the commerce of every nation is admittedly a serious evil. A single instance will serve to indicate how, through their freight charges, they are able to add materially to the cost of living and at the same time to secure profits which are not legally theirs. The actual freight rates set forth in the schedule of the railways are, in most cases, not very excessive, but in thousands of cases the scheduled freight rates are not the real basis of charge. By means of an elastic system of determining weights of freight, the railways are able to make charges very much according to their own inclination. In Canada, for instance, and we believe this applies equally to the United States, a shipment of merchandise, such for instance as lumber, is frequently made and upon arrival at its destination, the railway makes a guess at the weight and errs frequently upon the side of over-weight. The consignee accepts the shipment because he needs the goods, and also because in making payment of the freight he knows that the shipper will repay him the total freight charge. He is not concerned at all in the question whether the charge is excessive or not. If any claim is to be made for over-charge, it has to be done by the shipper, and it is then subjected to interminable delays on the part of the railway, so that in the end, even if the money is refunded, the expense to the shipper is largely increased.

The railway in this manner obtains money for the carriage of freight for which it is not entitled and for which it gives nothing in return. The cost of the material is thus increased, and in the end the consumer finds that the cost of living has been advanced enough to cover all such unfair charges. In fact, the system of business has everywhere now been adapted to this evil Beyond a doubt if it could be remedied there should be brought about a reduction all along the line of manufactured articles.

In the matter of lumber, as probably in the matter of every other manufactured article, there should be brought about an improvement if not a remedy of this evil, if an arrangement could be made to alter the relationship between the shippers and the consignee, if lumber were shipped at a "f.o.b." rate at the point of shipment the consignee would have to pay the freight and be responsible for it. He would take good care that the charge was correct before he made payment and the railway being anxious to deliver the freight and receive its money and also to recover its empty cars, would be careful to see that the freight charges were correct. Unfortunately, to-day lumber is shipped almost at a "delivered" rate and none of this checks upon the accuracy of the weight.

There is not enough recognition of mutual interests between the retailer and the wholesaler or manufacturer. It too frequently happens that the retailer becomes, to all practical purposes, a representative of the carrier instead of a representative of the shipper. This is a result of long established usage and it is a direct cause of the arrogant stand taken by the railways when claims for a refund are made to them. The railway companies realize that they are reasonably safe so far as the future is concerned, because they can generally depend upon the consignee paying the freight charges without question.

It would be otherwise if an arrangement were made to render the consignee more responsible for incorrect freight charges. Buyers of lumber could, without serious trouble to themselves, take such action as would relieve shippers of the necessity of fighting claims of this character. A little more interest in the welfare of the shipper would induce the buyer to protect his interests. In fact, when the buyer receives lumber and pays out another man's money for the freight, he should legally be held responsible for paying out only so much as the carrier is entitled to. The only way to bring this about would be to change the method of sale so as to have prices quoted f.o.b. at the place of shipment and have the freight charged to the buyer. This would do away with the unfair overcharges by the railways, the trade as a whole would be benefitted and the retailers would secure their stocks much cheaper.

Yellow Pine "Dumped" in Canada

An Ontario traveller for a lumber manufacturing firm recently called upon a large manufacturing company which use a great deal of lumber in the course of the year, and found that they needed a good sized bill of tank joists and timbers. He figured on the bill as closely as possible and told the manufacturer what it would cost. When the interview ended he felt fairly satisfied that he would secure the order. In the course of a few days he returned, expecting to close the contract, and found to his disappointment that a traveller for a southern pine concern had struck the trail of the consumer and had offered his goods at prices which cannot be approached by the Ontario mills. There was not a single item in the list on which the prices of the southern pine were not two or three dollars per thousand feet less than the prices of the Ontario mill and on many of the items the difference was as great as $15 per thousand feet. Tank joists, 4-inch x 16-inch x 24-foot, were offered in Ontario white pine, selected bill stuff, for $46. The southern pine price was $32. For 3-inch x 16-inch x22-foot the Ontario pine price was $44, and the southern pine price $31.50. For timbers, the prices were not so wide apart, an example being: 6-inch x 16-inch x 22-foot, for which the Ontario pine price was $39 and the southern pine price $32. It must be borne in mind, however, that the southern pine price was "delivered," while the Ontario price was f.o.b. mill, which means that another $2 or $3 would have to be added.

There is no possibility of talking against an argument of this nature and the Ontario traveller had to leave without an order, in spite of the

fact that the Canadian mills seemingly had the great advantage of a short freight haul. In spite of this, the southern firm was able to quote a lower price, freight included, than the Canadian manufacturer could quote f.o.b. cars at the mill.

Is the Canadian manufacturer asking too much for his lumber, or is the southern firm asking too little? Certainly the former is not the case. Canadians have lost enough money in the last two or three years to justify them in asking every cent they are asking to-day. The cost of manufacturing is sufficient to warrant the prices which are being quoted by Ontario mills. The trouble is that the southern manufacturers are making a convenience of the Canadian markets and are still at the old game of dumping their lumber here at almost any figure so long as they can secure money in return. They must have money to meet the demands of their bankers, and are selling lumber for anything they can obtain. There is no question that the southern pine is being "dumped" in Ontario. The price of 6-inch x 16-inch x 22-foot, for instance, was $32. The same material was sold in Boston recently at $38. With a $10 freight rate from the south, there would only be $22 of the Ontario price left for the cost at the mill, whereas in the south, an average price is $23.50.

This dumping, however, has been going on for many years, and one in the southern States being cut apparently at a wasteful rate, but in would expect that long before this time many of the southern manufacturers would have reached the end of their resources, or rather of their borrowing powers. This is the real puzzle in connection with the situation which Canadians are unable to solve. The best solution seems to be one which was recently given by a Canadian on his return from a trip through the south. He thinks that it is easier for a promoter to secure capital for doubtful enterprises in the States than in Canada. Apparently new capital is being interested from time to time, as the old capital goes out of existence, and it begins to look as if this process could be kept up almost indefinitely, especially if a fair living price is obtained in United States markets.

There are other features of the situation which are of interest to Canadians. Visitors to the South all agree in criticizing the enormous rate at which the lumber of that country is being cut, and they contradict the reports which are frequently published regarding a reduction of the quantity of timber being taken out. The Canadian referred to above, states that one of the most surprising sights of his trip was the great amount of lumber laden traffic which his train, going south from Chicago, passed on the way. Practically every ten miles a freight train was met, and over 50 per cent. of the freight was lumber. Not only is the lumber the manufacturing process there is far more waste than there is in other lumbering districts. The mills in the majority of cases are obliged to follow the timber. Large modern permanent mills are not erected. The machinery is not up-to-date, and the lumber is frequently unevenly cut.

Coming back to the Canadian end of the situation, one naturally wonders why it is that lumber which can be offered at such cheap prices compared with the Canadian product, does not completely monopolize the market. There is first of all one simple reason. A man who orders a bill of southern pine may get it in a few days, and he may not get it for months. Delivery is a very uncertain matter. If he orders Canadian lumber he can depend upon delivery within a reasonable time. It frequently happens that after ordering southern lumber a Canadian consumer secures some of it after a long delay, and in the end has to order Canadian lumber to take the place of the balance of the order which he cannot secure in time for his work. For this reason Canadians have been able in the long run to hold the sales of yellow pine down. The chief evil in connection with the sale of yellow pine in the Canadian markets is the disturbance which it introduces into trade conditions by providing a factor for the depression of prices and by acting as a general trade disturbing factor.

Lumbermen United in Opposition to Tariff Concessions

By the time this issue reaches its readers the tariff situation between Canada and the United States will have, in all probability, reached a definite stage and we shall know the worst or, let us hope, the best There are, at the time of writing, two very distinct features of the situation which are impressed upon those who are giving it study. The first is the extreme delicacy of the problem which President Taft, through the peculiarities of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, has been obliged to solve, and the second—more important far, from a Canadian point of view—the imperative necessity for Canadians to persist to the end, in their demand that the Canadian Government shall refuse to make to the United States, any concession whatever, without an ample "quid pro quo" Throughout the first stage of the negotiations the Canadian Government has taken a firm stand and has been supported by Canadian public opinion from every quarter. But there will be a feeling of anxiety until the settlement is reached. There has been a note of uncertainty about the Government's stand, because of its disposition to consider the question of making any concession at all, even in return for concessions from the United States. In the past Canadians have felt that concessions made by the United States are more diplomatic than real. For this reason, only a complete and unquestionably satisfactory solution of the difficulty will relieve the anxiety in Canada. That there is anxiety in Canada regarding the result it would be useless to deny, but that anxiety is more concerned with an honorable settlement of the difficulty than with any fear of the commercial results of a tariff war.

If any argument were needed to show the feeling uppermost in Canadian ideas upon the tariff issue it would be readily found in the attitude taken by the lumber producing and selling interests of the country. Presumably no industry in Canada would be more seriously injured by tariff hostilities, yet the lumbermen of Canada, to a man, have supported the Government in the stand against making concessions to the United States. Over thirty million dollars worth of wood and manufactures of wood are exported annually to the United States, and from that country about nine millions worth are imported. If this trade were destroyed by a tariff war, the loss of the United States markets would be a serious matter to Canadian lumbermen. Readjustments would in a short time be possible and much of the lost trade could be compensated for in other quarters, but no one is desirous of meeting these difficulties. The attitude of the lumbermen of Canada therefore is one of firm loyalty and it should have great weight at Ottawa.

Similarly, the attitude of the lumber interests of the northern States is important. These people are largely dependent upon Canada for their supply of white pine. This wood is so universally used across the line that it has become an actual necessity. The lumbermen of the northern States have been urgent in their demands upon the President that he should not impose the maximum tariff upon Canadian products. Without Canadian white pine, thousands of United States citizens who are employed in the woodworking and allied industries would be deprived of employment.

Increased Exports of Canadian Spruce and Pine Deals

Details of the export trade in lumber, etc., for the nine months ending Dec. 31st, afford a number of interesting comparisons. The pine deal exports were valued as follows: 1909, $1,584,663, of which $1,494,104 was exported to Breat Britain, and $76,656 to the United States; 1908, $1,575,145, of which $1,504,708 was to the United Kingdom, and $55,033 to the United States. Accordingly, there was a slight falling off during the nine months in the exports to Great Britain and an extensive increase in the exports to the United States. The exports to the United States for the same nine months in 1907 amounted in value to $78,586, so that for 1909 the figures are not quite as great as for 1907. The exports of spruce deals for the same nine months in 1909 amounted in value to $5,806,769, of which $5,263,647 was to the United Kingdom and $493,504 to the United States. In 1908, the exports were $4,597,621, of which $4,181,894 was to the United Kingdom and $245,473 to the United States. There has therefore been in spruce deals a large increase both in the export to Great Britain and that to the United States,

in the latter case the total being exactly double. As compared with 1907, the exports of spruce deals to United Kingdom were about stationary, and to the United States they showed an increase of nearly $100,000.

The exports of planks and boards for the same period were valued at $19,701,837, of which $1,314,304 was to the United Kingdom and $15,102,249 to the United States. During the same period in 1908 the total was $16,161,811, of which $1,350,305 went to the United Kingdom and $12,545,450 to the United States. In the same period in 1907 the total was a little over $19,000,000, of which $14,000,000 went to the United States. The exports to the United Kingdom, therefore, have almost remained stationary during the last three years, while those to the United States fell off in 1908 but have more than recovered the difference during 1909.

The exports of shingles to the United States during the nine months ending with December, 1909, were valued at $2,010,325, as compared with $2,119,882 in 1908, and $2,285,068 in 1907, so that there has apparently been a slight decline during each of the past two years. The exports of wood for pulpwood during these months were as follows: 1909, $5,055,692; 1908, $3,659,424; 1907, $3,415,970. During 1909, therefore, there was a very considerable increase.

The total exports of unmanufactured wood for the nine months were as follows: 1909, $40,509,866; 1908, $33,463,964; 1907, $39,128,614. The portion of these exports going to the United States was as follows: 1909, $26,698,175; 1908, $22,105,404; 1907, $24,281,139. To the United Kingdom the values were as follows: 1909, 10,047,118; 1908, $8,681,497; 1907, $10,827,597. The exports to the United States have therefore increased materially during 1909, whereas to the United Kingdom, although they are greater than 1908, they show a slight decline as compared with 1907.

Among the exports of manufactures of wood, the most interesting article is wood pulp, for which the figures for the nine months are as follows: 1909, $3,799,324; 1908, $3,207,411; 1907, $3,174,335. The portion going to the United States were as follows: 1909, $2,954,280; 1908, $2,077,598; 1907, $2,775,551 During those nine months, therefore, the exports of pulpwood were about $1,250,000 greater in value than those of wood pulp.

The imports of wood and manufactures of wood during the nine months totalled $8,357,982 in 1909; $6,440,531 in 1908, and $10,977,597 in 1907. They show, therefore, an increase of about $2,000,000 for 1908 and a decrease of $2,600,000 as compared with 1907.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

"In the lumber business there is great need of uniform grading and uniform prices. In the planing mill and factory work there is great need of uniform style and quality of production, and a uniform price list." These are the views of a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman." It would be a difficult and probably dangerous thing to try to regulate prices, but uniformity of grades, quality and styles would probably go farther towards improving trade conditions and regulating prices than any other conceivable reform.

"It is within our power to resort to retaliatory measures that would mean Canada's commercial ruin. It is hoped, however, that it will be unnecessary to resort to such extremism, and that Canada will be amenable to the sense of equity and fair play." The above will be recognized as an example of the opinion of some uninformed citizen of the United States. It was published by a reputable journal, however, and to that extent represents a fairly general belief in the power of the United States to dictate terms to Canada. Fortunately few men of such ignorance ever get into Congress.

The acute stage of the negotiations in connection with the tariff between Canada and the United States resulted during the third week in March in the Board of General Appraisers in New York marking time in the matter of the duty to be levied upon wood pulp and pulpwood imported from Canada. The matter had come up as a result of the interpretation of the collector at Detroit, who had decided that the maximum rate should be imposed upon these Canadian products. The Treasury Department ruled subsequently that the maximum should apply to the Crown land product only. The International Paper Company appealed from the Detroit finding to the Board of General Appraisers. The Board decided to take no action until the tariff issue had been settled.

The reported solution of the tariff difficulty between the United States and Canada is welcome news to the lumber industry of Canada. No single industry in either country would have been so adversely affected by a tariff war as that of lumber, and the cloud which has been hanging over the trade for almost two years has now been dispersed. Lumbermen, however, in common with all others in Canada, will not be fully relieved until the solution has been worked out publicly and it is known that peace has been secured without any sacrifice of honor. The concessions to the United States will be regarded with suspicion until their effect is known. Canadian interests have been sacrificed to the United States so often in the past that further sacrifices will not be tolerated by a patient and long suffering public.

Before the Board of Railway Commissioners the Railway companies secured a ruling on March 15 which is quite in line with their general policy of milking the public whenever possible, no matter how small the stream. They applied for and obtained an increase in the charges for transit shipment charges from 25 cents per car per day to $1 per car per day. They saw in this an opportunity to add a tidy little sum to their profits without any additional cost and knowing that manufacturers and dealers were not agreed on the question, except with a reason, to meet little opposition. They also took good advantage of the opportunity to make themselves appear in the light of generous Samaritans by claiming that what they charge the $1 for, cost them in reality $2.30. It would tax them severely to prepare a reasonable statement showing how this $2.39 is made up.

English importers have been inclined during the winter to view the increased prices asked for Canadian lumber with doubt as to their being justified. The logic of conditions, however, is proving to them that the advances are sound. The London "Timber Trades Journal" of recent date says: "Quebec shippers have made some wholesale clearances of their stocks, and, from what we can learn, appear inclined to hold any balances for an advanced price in most lines, especially with regard to pine deals, sidings, etc. We understand that in hardwoods, whilst birch and rock elm have gone off satisfactorily, there was at first some stagnation in the oak market. The rather heavy stock wintering in Quebec made buyers nervous, but now it is seen that the quantity being manufactured will assuredly be so light, there is more disposition to buy. The very extraordinary expansion of railroad requirements in the United States is already affecting commodities in that market, and a change in the sawn oak position appears likely to occur with the improved demand. This, of course, will immediately affect oak timber."

The operations of the railroad companies of the United States reflect the general trade conditions of the country pretty accurately. They are additionally interesting to lumber manufacturers because of the large quantities of lumber they consume for new cars. Orders for new equipment for both passenger and freight service and inquiries by United States railroads for prices on further large amounts of equipment have lately reached such proportions that delivery cannot be made by the equipment companies for months to come.

Inquiries from railroads in all parts of the States reaching the car building companies within a recent period amount to between 20,000 and 25,000 cars, in addition to the cars for which orders have been placed. The figure named represents the new business on which the railroads and the equipment building companies are figuring at this time.

The greater freedom with which the railroads are buying indicates a feeling of greater confidence on the part of railway managers. Some of the western roads are reported in need of more rolling stock than they have in service, and the new York Central lines, it is said, could at this time profitably use 5,000 more freight cars, although delivery of several thousand cars has been made to these lines since the opening of the year.

The Forester's Value to the Lumberman

Second Article upon The Practical Application of Forestry Knowledge to Lumbering Operations — Estimating the Expense of Woods Work — By Dr. B. E. Fernow

We must accentuate what, of course, is well known to lumbermen, namely, that the lumberman's main expense is in the woods; that some 70 to 80 per cent. of the cost of lumber now, since stumpage values have come nearer to their true value, is spent in producing the logs. Here, therefore, should be employed the greatest intelligence in finance calculations. Here is where even the inexperienced forester, if given a chance, may usefully apply his academic knowledge. The question at what diameter to stop cutting down trees so as to make them still profitable is often asked. Where is the dividing line between profitable and unprofitable trees? What lumberman can give a well-based answer? Now, this is a problem worth while, for it means immediate dollars and cents.

There is no trick in finding it out, but it takes a systematic, intelligent analysis of the problem, for which most practical lumbermen have not the time or inclination, and which requires just the investigating spirit which is cultivated in the forestry student.

Here is a sample of his work, on this problem, which is contained in a modest and simple bulletin of the United States Forest Service, and which every logger should read and ponder over. It gives the results of an investigation into the grades and amount of lumber sawed from trees of different diameter of yellow poplar, yellow birch, sugar maple and beech. Since the three last mentioned species are our own, and the information has been gathered in the Adirondacks, where conditions correspond essentially to our own growth conditions in many localities, the information is directly applicable to much of our eastern conditions.

The data were secured by following the logs cut from measured trees—a sufficient number of each diameter class—from the woods through the mill. The data were collected in 1904, and prices then ruling were used. The lumber was cut into 5/4-inch boards, except that from the 8-foot and 16-foot birch and maple logs the heart was cut into railroad ties, by which a part, which would otherwise be principally culls and make a smaller output, becomes more valuable. The mill practice (at a spruce mill) was not very efficient, and the logs not in best condition. Hence, the results are below the average condition ordinarily attainable in a band mill sawing hardwoods. The inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association were used.

In each diameter class a number of trees, varying between 16 to 57 were carefully tallied and the actual amounts and grades sawed at the mill noted.

The prices then prevailing at the mill were: Birch, firsts and seconds, $23 ($33 for red); No. 1 common, $14; shipping culls, $8; mill culls, $6. Maple, for the same grades, $20, $14, $8 and $6; and beech, $14, $10, $7, $6. Railroad ties were figured at 40 cents, or $9.52 per thousand feet board measure

From the elaborate tables we select the following data: Table I. gives the amount and in parenthesis the per cent. of grades cut from trees of different diameters, the diameters being measured breast high.

TABLE I.

Yellow Birch

Diameter breast-high	1st&2nd red.	1st-& 2nds.	Com. mon.	Shipping culls.	Mill culls.	Sound ties.	Total yield.
	Ft--p.c.	Ft--p.c.	Ft--p.c.	Ft--p.c.	Ft--p.c.	Ft--p.c.	ft.
14 inches	...—..	7— 7	7— 7	7--7	37—39	37—39	95
16 inches	... ..	16—11	12— 8	8—5	38—26	72—49	146
18 inches	2— 1	28—15	17— 9	9—5	36—19	94—51	186
20 inches	8— 3	44—18	24—10	11—4	55—22	108—43	250
22 inches	26— 8	66—20	31— 9	15—5	74—22	119—36	331
24 inches	48—12	86—22	36— 9	18—5	88—23	112—29	388
26 inches	81—19	97—22	42—10	20—5	98—23	96—22	434
28 inches	116—23	110—22	53—10	22—4	118—23	86—17	505
30 inches	139—24	132—22	64—11	24—4	155—26	74—13	588

Sugar Maple

Diameter breast-high.	1st &2nd.	Commons.	Shipping culls.	Mill culls.	Sound ties.	Total yield.
	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft.
14 inches	6— 5	12—10	5— 4	21—18	75—63	119
16 inches	15— 9	16—10	6— 4	25—15	100—62	162
18 inches	35—17	21—10	8— 4	33—16	110—53	207
20 inches	60—24	29—11	11— 4	41—16	114—45	255
22 inches	97—30	38—12	16— 5	53—17	115—36	319
24 inches	129—34	48—12	23— 6	71—19	111—29	382
26 inches	156—36	56—13	28— 7	92—21	98—23	430
28 inches	186—42	64—14	31— 7	108—24	58—13	447

Beech

13 inches	2— 2	6— 7	4— 5	29—35	42—51	83
14 inches	4— 3	8— 7	5— 4	30—27	68—59	115

Diameter breast-high.	1st &2nd.	Commons.	Shipping culls.	Mill culls.	Sound ties.	Total yield.
	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft—p.c.	Bd.ft.
16 inches	10— 6	13— 8	7— 4	34—20	103—62	167
18 inches	22—10	19— 9	11— 5	41—19	118—56	211
20 inches	47—17	26— 9	18— 7	57—21	127—46	275
22 inches	77—21	38—11	24— 6	78—22	142—40	359
24 inches	106—22	70—15	30— 6	99—21	168—36	473

From these data it appears that birch grows longer in quality with increase of size, than the other two species, for while at 24-inch, maple furnishes the same percentage of high grade lumber as the birch, namely, 34 per cent., the birch continues still for another two inches to improve at the rate of 2 per cent., while the rate in maple has sunk to 1 per cent.

With this table and the given prices for the different grades, it is at once possible to calculate the gross lumber value of any tree of given diameter in the following table, namely by multiplying the amount of each grade by its price, and adding up.

TABLE II.

Diameter breast-high	Value per tree. Yellow birch.	Sugar maple.	Beech	Per thousand board feet. Yellow birch.	Sugar maple.	Beech
14 inches	$ .89	$1.17	$1.00	$ 9.37	$ 9.83	$8.70
15 inches	1.22	1.41	1.27	9.76	9.93	8.94
16 inches	1.52	1.68	1.50	10.41	10.37	9.98
17 inches	1.78	1.97	1.72	10.92	10.71	9.10
18 inches	2.13	2.30	1.95	11.45	11.11	9.24
19 inches	2.56	2.66	2.24	11.80	11.47	9.33
20 inches	3.06	3.02	2.60	12.24	11.84	9.45
21 inches	3.98	3.48	2.99	13.40	12.30	9.52
22 inches	4.51	4.01	3.45	13.63	12.57	9.61
23 inches	5.19	4.52	4.02	14.30	12.77	9.71
24 inches	5.80	4.92	4.58	14.95	12.88	9.68
25 inches	6.39	5.30	....	14.95	12.93	....
26 inches	7.15	5.62	....	16.48	13.07	....
27 inches	8.03	5.90	....	17.09	13.26	....
28 inches	8.80	6.07	....	17.43	13.58	....
29 inches	9.57	....	....	17.56	.....	....
30 inches	10.34	....	....	17.59	.....	....

The columns per thousand board feet are secured by multiplying the contents of the tree (last column of Table I) with the ascertained average value per tree, and really represents the quality increment. With each increase in size, the relative amount of better grade material increases, and hence, the average value per thousand feet increases. In birch, this increase is small from 14 to 15 inches, but from 15 to 26 inches it rises at an average rate of nearly 5 per cent., then it sinks, and when the 30-inch diameter is reached there is no more increase. Indeed, probably before, decay has set in. In maple, the quality increment averages only 2½ per cent. per inch, and in beech hardly 1½ per cent.

The "Per Tree" column combines volume and quality increment, and represents the value increment. This, up to 18-inch for both birch and maple, proceeds at the average rate of 11.5 per cent. from inch to inch, and as it takes from 12 to 13 years under ordinary conditions to make that inch, and 7 to 8 years under favorable conditions, the value increment of trees of 14 inches is hardly more than 1 per cent. per year, that is to say, with present lumber prices they are over-ripe. Indeed, these lumber prices are much too low, if they are to pay for cost of production, i.e., for growing the wood itself, as we may show on some other occasion. Indeed, it does not pay to cut all trees down to 14 inches, as the following calculation will show, for which a forestry student can collect the necessary information.

By a count on sample areas, as referred to in the former article, he will establish the number of trees of different diameter classes occurring on a timber limit per acre on the average.

Such a count on well stocked hardwood areas in the Adirondacks and in our own northern hardwoods under certain conditions, might give about the following results per acre (Stand Table):

							Total trees
Diameter, breast-high,inches	14	16	18	20	22	24	11
Birch, number	2	3	2	2	1	1	11
Maple, number	2	1	1	1	..	..	5
Beech, number	6	4	3	2	1	1	17
Totals	10	8	6	5	2	2	33

By applying the values per tree (Table II.) he will determine the participation of each class in the total value per acre, and by applying

the contents per tree (Table I) to the Stand Table, he determines the yield of each diameter class, as in Table III.

The values of the different diameter classes and their contents would be found to be:

Diameter breast-high, inches	14	16	18	20	22	24
Birch	$1.78	$4.56	$4.26	$6.12	$4.51	$5.80
Maple	7.02	6.72	6.90	6.04	4.01	4.92
Beech	2.00	1.50	1.95	2.60	....	....
Value of each class	$10.80	$12.78	$13.11	$14.76	$8.52	$10.72
Volume of each class, bd. ft.	1134	1253	1204	1285	650	770

The log values of each diameter class being thus figured out and compared with the average logging expense, one sees whether it is still possible to log it profitably, and what the profit is per acre and per thousand feet.

With a cost of $10 per thousand feet for the operation from stump to lumber pile, the 14-inch class, producing 1,134 feet, hence occasioning a cost of $11.34, does not pay for its removal, for its value is only $10.80. The 16-inch class, costing $12.53, leaves a margin of 25 cents; the 18-inch class leaves a margin of 1.07 cents; the 20-inch class $1.91, and so on. If cutting down to 14-inch the 6,296 feet per acre produced would leave a margin of $7.53 per acre; if cutting to 16 inches, the result would be $8.07; if to 18-inch, $7.82; if to 20-inch, $6.95. Hence the most profitable cut would be to 16 inches, unless other than immediate financial considerations make the removal of the 14-inch class desirable. The lumberman knows exactly where he stands financially on the operation.

This example will show how a forester approaches the subject of logging, not being satisfied with old fixed notions that have grown up in the bush as to what pays and what does not pay; and even forestry students just graduated can work out such problems as these, if given a chance.

Ontario's Woods and Forests Revenue

Report of The Minister for Ten Months of 1909—Timber Trade Shown to have Improved Materially—Forest Rangers' Effective Operations

The report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of Ontario tor the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1909, has been presented. Referring to woods and forests, the report says in part:

"The total revenue from woods and forests for ten months was $885,892.44, consisting of: Bonus, $285,571.41; timber dues, $529,422.50; ground rent, $68,528.53; transfer fees, $2,370. The revenue from timber dues, being for ten months only, ending 31st October, is small as compared with amounts appearing in previous reports. The explanation is that the accounts for the previous season's cutting were not collected, as they do not accrue due until the 1st December following the winter in which the cutting took place. The bonus consists of deposits made on account of the sale held in the month of September." Referring to the timber sale held on Sept. 15th last, the report says: "The sale was very successful, in that good prices were obtained, much beyond what was expected in many instances. The damaged timber is now being cut so that the fire loss will not be large."

"The lumber trade is in a better condition because there is an increased demand and an advance in prices. What effect the tariff legislation of the United States will have when applied remains to be seen. The output of the season of 1909-10 is estimated to be from sixty to one hundred millions in excess of the previous year."

Dealing with fire ranging the report says in part: "It is a testimony to the good effect of the service on licensed lands that very few fires are reported as having been caused by clearing of land by settlers."

"In the Mississaga forest reserve, as well as in the Temiskaming forest, fires occurred. The quantity of timber damaged in the Mississaga would probably be 75,000,000 feet. As the fire ran in streaks, it was necessary to sell the green timber interspersed through the burnt. There were a few fires in the Temagami reserve, which damaged small quantities of red and white pine of the Crown, and spruce and jack pine, the property of the pulp concessionaire. The quantity of pine was offered for sale and is being cut this winter. It is expected between two and three million feet will have to be cut. It was impossible to establish the origin of the fire or bring it home to any particular person."

"Until quite recently the great pulpwood forest lying on the height of land and extending on both sides, has been quite safe from danger,

QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	Saw logs.				Boom and Dimension timber				Square timber.				Piles.	Pile timber.	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.		Other.		Ash, birch, oak and hemlock.		Pine.				
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Lineal feet.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.
Western Timber District	11,649	7,490,545	320,979,340	1,180,815	43,753,119	183,775	26,013,634	43,854	5,995,045	A 61 B 41 O 1	1,452 1,213 30	5,949	314,068	3,580	5,961	630,707
Belleville Timber District	919	136,424	9,913,602	50,712	1,443,542	943	274,878	498	77,599	A 1	55	47	2,158	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Timber District	5,955	1,613,175	100,677,638	372,704	12,028,069	47,962	5,885,686	9,567	1,174,573	H ..	2,338	.....	.....	2,136	.....	.....
	18,524	9,240,144	431,570,580	1,604,231	57,224,730	232,680	32,174,198	53,919	7,247,217	A 62 B 41 O 1 H .	1,507 1,213 30 2,338	5,996	316,226	5,716	5,961	630,707

General Statement of Timber.—Concluded.

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan Bark.	Railway ties.	Posts.	Telegraph poles.	Stave bolts.	Pulpwood.	Amounts accrued.							
	Hard.	Soft.							Transfer bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Deposits timber sale of 1909.	Ground rent.	Total.
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Cords.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Western Timber District	7,988	11,722	7,689	1,363,542	157	1,852	4,128	59,591	1,653 00	9,492 43	42,587 39	784,486 59	63,179 59	273,525 00	45,418 00	1,220,342 00
Belleville Timber District	.....	.....	311	337	51	25	4	9	112 00	480 52	298 72	11,281 42	191 97	.....	3,966 00	16,330 63
Ottawa Timber District	2,182	9,325	50	9,474	56	1199	.....	12,238	605 00	52 70	510 76	129,577 47	325 73	.....	19,001 00	150,072 66
	10,170	21,047	8,050	1,373,353	264	2,076	4,132	71,838	2,370 00	10,025 65	43,396 87	925,345 48	63,697 29	273,525 00	68,385 00	1,386,745 29

there being no dangerous element there. Now the region has been pierced by the Transcontinental Railway from one end to the other, thousands of men being employed, a large proportion of whom are foreigners without any knowledge of our laws or efforts to preserve the forests from destruction, and caring nothing whether it is burnt up so long as they can use fire to suit their object. They have no interest in or care for public property. This makes the whole line of construction a menace to the forests on each side of it. Not only so, but tote roads are built which are veritable lines of danger to the forests on each side. The province is not responsible for this danger, as the railway builds under Dominion legislation, and we cannot enforce our legislation with respect to efficient protection. It was hoped, as the danger was caused by the construction under the Dominion Government, that in common with other railways they would bear a share of the expense of fire protection, but so far no contribution has been made.

"The fire ranging on licensed territory, as heretofore, has been conducted by men selected by the timber licensees. The work has been efficiently performed and continues to give satisfaction to the limit holders. The number of rangers on forest reserves was 185, and the cost was $65,992.22. The number on railways was 187, and the cost was $66,712.49. The number on licensed lands was 450, costing $66,114.71. The railways refund the expense, except the Transcontinental, which contributes nothing. The licensees pay half the expense of fire ranging on their limits."

"The revenue collected during the ten months was divided as follows: Western collections at Department, $791,127.03; western collections at Quebec, $36,666.78; Belleville collections, $7,545.96; Ottawa collections, $56,552.67; total, $885,892.44."

The following tables show the quantity of timber cut and the amounts accrued from timber dues, ground rent and bonus during the ten months ending October 31, 1909:

Reports of the work of a number of the Department's land surveyors are contained in the report, and several interesting references are made to the timber resources. Chief among these is a report upon the timber in the Mississaga forest reserve. Surveyor J. S. Dobie in his report says in part: "There is a very large amount of valuable timber within the limits of the survey. There are some large burnt areas resulting from fires which apparently swept the country about twelve or fifteen years ago, but taken as a whole, the country is largely a virgin forest.

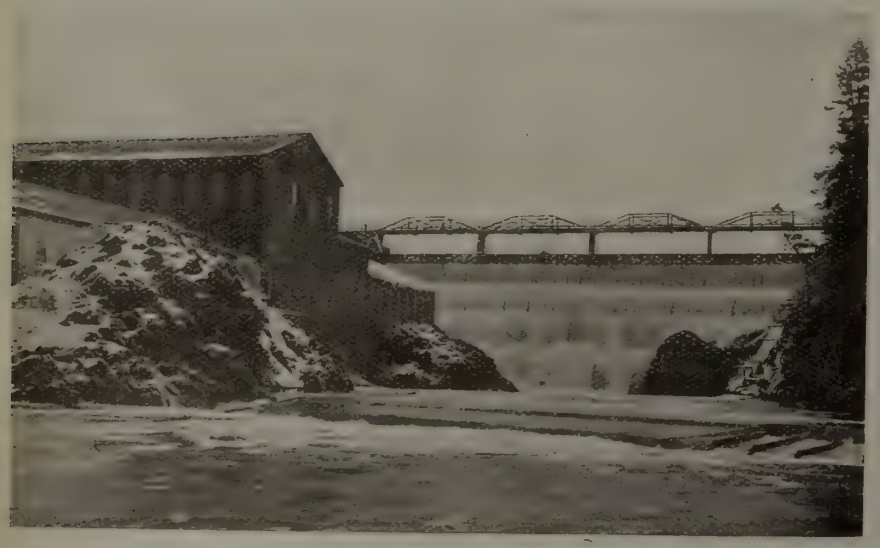
"The first base line, east of the meridian line, runs through continuous green timber. Spruce, balsam, birch, etc., are the prevailing varieties, and the white pine is of enormous value. On this line white pine of good quality is nearly always to be seen, and appears to extend for a long distance both north and south of the line. This is the best timber area encountered during the season. West of the first meridian the line runs through a forest of spruce, birch, balsam, cedar, etc., with considerable white pine throughout as far as the eleventh mile. Here a small area of brule is crossed and then green timber continues as far as the end of the line. From the eleventh mile west there is not so much pine visible from the line, but more hardwood is seen than on any of the other lines. There is some very good pine between the seventeenth and the twenty-first miles, but from the twenty-first to the twenty-fourth mile the line runs through a series of hardwood ridges. The timber on these ridges is maple and yellow birch, but the quality is poor.

"East of the first meridian the second base line runs through a green area with spruce, balsam and jack pine predominating. There is considerable white pine scattered throughout, but the white pine is not so plentiful as on the lines further south. The best white pine occurs between the tenth and twelfth miles."

Practical Economics in Saw-milling

Modern Methods used by Campbell Lumber Co., for Utilizing Every Inch of its Raw Material

The accompanying illustrations are of the mills and property of the Campbell Lumber Company, Limited, Weymouth Bridge, N.S. One illustration gives an idea of the lower mill and the other shows the upper mill and the falls at which the company intend to erect their electric plant. As previously stated in the "Canada Lumberman," this company are putting into operation the most economic methods possible in connection with their work. In the first instance, they have a band saw installed in one side of the mill which makes very much less kerf than the old fashioned rotary. At the end of the mill they have a carrier which takes all the slabs direct from the sawmill into the barking room, where the bark is taken off by a special holding device. The operator



The Campbell Lumber Co., Weymouth, N.S.—The Lower Pulp Mill Falls

uses this device, instead of turning the large slabs into lath, where a lot of material is wasted in sawdust, boltings and edgings. By manufacturing the slab into pulp it is possible for the company to utilize the whole block.

The new apparatus which the company intend to install at their pulp mill will include electrical direct drives on all the machines, to save belting, oil, shafting, etc., in order to economize in production; also a sliver grinder and a pneumatic save-all, so as to utilize every bit of waste that is encountered in pulp mills. The electric power is to be secured from the upper pulp mill, which is six miles away. By this means it will be possible to run the plant the whole year round. During the dry season one line of grinders will be run by electricity and the other by water power from the same water that drives the generator at the upper mill In other words, the water will be used twice over for power.

The company also intend to provide electric light for the neighboring town with the surplus current which they estimate to be able to procure



The Campbell Lumber Co., Weymouth, N.S.—Vessels Loading at Pier No. 5

from their upper mill. In order to ensure a steady flow of water they are planning to increase the capacity of their dam, up the river, at the lakes.

The contracts for the electric plant and for the new machinery have not yet been let.



The Campbell Lumber Co., Weymouth, N.S.—Mill No. 1, Upper Sissiboo Falls

Lumber News from Maritime Provinces

Annual Meeting of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association—Operators Delayed by Lack of Snow—Recent Shipment from St. John

The Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia held their annual meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms at Halifax on March 16. The most noticeable feature of the meeting was a strong endorsation of the Provincial Government's policy of forest conservation.

A resolution was adopted congratulating the Government on deciding to grant no more Crown lands, and many speakers expressed the opinion that this would result in a great benefit to the forestry wealth of the province. There was practically unanimity on this point. All the speakers expressed themselves as in full accord with the policy and thought that apart from financial benefits to the province from the adoption of a stumpage system, the resources of Nova Scotia would be immensely increased thereby.

Two sessions were held during the day, and in the evening there was a dinner at the Halifax hotel at which addresses were delivered by Attorney-General Maclean and Dr. Magill. Much routine business was transacted at the two sessions of the society.

In the morning the president, F. C. Whitman, of Annapolis, delivered his annual address, in which he said that from past experience there would seem to be little prospect of an export from Nova Scotia of pulpwood, either in the round or rossed, but whatever was cut for pulpwood would find a market at the local pulp mills.

"With the prospect of no lack of demand for all kinds of lumber," he said, "and anticipating an active export market and with an increasing demand in our local markets, it should be the settled policy of this association to do all that possibly can be done for the preservation and conservation of our commercial timber supply. I also think that the manufacturing members of this association must concede that it is good business to be satisfied with an output in fair proportion to their timber holdings, with the prospect before them of a good demand at advancing prices for the future."

Mr. Whitman was re-elected president, F. C. Mills was elected secretary, and the following executive was chosen: T. N. Macgrath, A. D. Mills, D. H. Forsman, W. G. Clarke. A largely attended banquet was held in the evening.

Recent shipments by vessel from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

Vessel and Destination.	Cargo.
Mar. 1—Man'r Importer, Manchester...	1,087,751 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 2—Sardinian, London & Havre....	50,572 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 3—Emp. of Ireland, Liverpool....	212,370 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 3—Montcalm, Avonmouth	514,763 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 4—Harry Miller, New York.....	204,131 ft. spruce plank.
	635,900 spruce lath.
Mar. 4—Jessie Lena, Vineyard Haven..	1,649,200 spruce lath.
Mar. 4—J. K. Stetson, New York	327,218 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 4—Tay, Boston	142,900 ft. spruce plank.
Mar. 7—Everett, C., Stamford, Conn...	304,248 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 8—Rappahannock, London	38,111 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 8—Abbie C. Stubbs, New York ...	389,953 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 8—Mt. Temple, London & Antwerp.	215,887 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 9—Cassandra, Glasgow	49,000 ft. birch plank.
	98,000 ft. birch plank.
	20,000 ft. pine lumber.
	143,387 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 9—Corsican, Liverpool	435,071 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 11—Laura C. Hall, Boston.....	117,586 ft. boards and plank.
Mar. 11—H. C. Chamberlain, New York..	233,922 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 11—Calabria, New York	2,082,800 lath.
Mar. 12—S. A. Founes, Sutuate, Mass. ..	119,962 ft. spruce plank.
	50,000 lath.
Mar. 14—Brookline, Salem, Mass.	2,600,400 lath.
Mar. 14—Ida Barton, New London, Conn.	125,877 ft. spruce plank and boards
Mar. 14—Rewa, Bridgeport, Conn.	190,390 ft. plank and scantling.
Mar. 15—Pomeranian, London & Havre..	40,875 ft. birch plank.
	11,800 ft. maple lumber.
Mar. 15—Norembega, Vinyard Haven ...	1,703,800 spruce lath.
Mar. 16—Arthur M. Gibson, New York..	376,087 ft. spruce deals.
Mar. 16—Lakonia, Glasgow	64,475 ft. spruce deals.

The snow in the lower sections of New Brunswick had all practically disappeared by the middle of March and a number of the lumber operators were then compelled to cease operations. Their success in getting out their cut depends chiefly upon the way in which they located in the fall. Those who have divided their operations up so as to be near the railroads or on the highways will get out a good average product. They will be able to get their lumber to the highways if it is not located very far from them, and by taking portable mills to their brows, will be able to saw and take their stuff out on wheels during the summer. In some cases they will have to resort to building tramways from the railway lines in to their brows. It is the general sense of reports that the cut is fully up to the average, but that every one will experience great difficulty in getting his lumber to the markets. There is now great competition to secure portable mills, upon which the situation depends, and the owners of these are having a great season.

A. McLeod, who is cutting at Annandale, on the N. B. Coal & Railway Company's line, for Malcolm Mackay and George McKean, is one of the lucky ones. He will get out all of his 2,500,000-foot cut by using a tramway for 800,000 feet of it. The others near him have not been so fortunate, however, and will have to abandon much of their cuts.

Parker Glasier, M.P.P. for Sunbury County, reports that many of the operators in the neighborhood of Fredericton will lose largely, although the price which the shortage will cause should help them. The amount of the cut was all right, but few will be able to get out more than half of their cut.

Cornelius Hagerman, operating on the Lepreaux, left about 1,000,000 feet in the yards, nearly half of his cut.

Personal and Trade News from Down by the Sea

George Cushing, of Andrew Cushing & Company, St. John, N.B., was a visitor in the Boston and New York markets recently.

Mr. J. C. Calhoun, a well known lumberman of Gaspe, fas married on March 16th to Miss Mary Trites, daughter of Mr. Jas. Trites of the I.C.R., at Moncton, N.B.

Robt. S. Coryell, of the R. S. Coryell Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers, Newark, N.J., recently visited Nova Scotia, where his company have just opened a branch office at Halifax, with Mr. Alfred C. Oliver in charge.

Mr. R. A. Klock, a western lumberman, has been appointed by the C.P.R. to take charge of the newly organized department for the handling of its business in ties, telegraph poles, tiles and fence posts, sawn lumber and finished product. Mr. Klock's headquarters will be at St. John.

Sheriff O'Brien, of Nelson, N.B., reports that the lumbermen of the northern part of New Brunswick are not at all pessimistic about the outlook for the coming season. The winter was far more favorable for them than for the lumbermen in the lower section of the province, as they had a generous supply of snow.

Charles E. Oak, of Bangor, Me., who has been prominently identified with the lumber business of that State for thirty years, has severed his connection with the International Paper Company to become manager of timber lands in New Brunswick for the New Brunswick Railway Company, which own 1,600,000 acres. Mr. Oak was Forest Commissioner for Maine from 1892 to 1901. He will make his home in Fredericton, N. B.

Justus A. B. Cowles, a member of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, Salmon River, N.B., reports that the company's cut at Salmon River amounting to 6,000,000 feet, has already been got out. The only place where he anticipated any difficulty in getting the lumber out was at Black River. In the other places the cut has been got out to places from which it can be easily hauled. The company have had 125 men working in the woods around Salmon River. The mill will probably start work about the middle of April.

Mr. MacLachlin, M.P.P. for Northumberland, introduced a motion in the New Brunswick Legislature on March 17th requiring that all pulpwood and wood for pulp making cut on Crown lands should be manufactured in the province. He advocated putting on such a duty as would curtail export and cause pulpwood to be manufactured at home. Surveyor-General Gimmer admitted the importance of the matter, but said that it was doubtful if the Legislature had the power to carry out the resolution. A committee of the Government, he said, had the whole question under consideration. The motion was finally passed unanimously.

The suspension of payments by the St. Stephen Bank, of St. Stephen, N.B., has involved a number of lumber operators in an unpleasant situation. They had deposited large sums of money in the St. Stephen Bank, with which they intended to pay their men this spring. Some of the men were paid off recently by cheques on the St. Stephen Bank, and could not get a dollar when they took the cheques to town to be cashed. The lumber operators are endeavoring to make satisfactory arrangements, but, as several of them will require large amounts, they will probably experience some difficulty. One of the largest lumber operators on the St. Croix waters had deposited the money in the St. Stephen Bank to pay his men.

Shall Pulpwood Export Be Prohibited?

Hon. Charles E. Oak Opposes the Proposal at Forestry Convention—Claims Cost of Coal Forbids Paper Making in New Brunswick—W. B. Snowball Makes Effective Reply

The most interesting event at the recent convention of the Canadian Forestry Association at Fredericton, N.B., was the discussion upon the pulpwood situation in New Brunswick. The subject was introduced by Hon. Charles E. Oak, of Bangor, Maine, and Chatham, N.B., who spoke strongly in opposition to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood, claiming in particular that paper mills could not be conducted successfully in New Brunswick, because of lack of water power and the high price of coal. His views were successfully opposed by Mr. W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B. Senator Edwards, of Ottawa, followed Mr. Snowball, and upheld Hon. Mr. Oak's arguments. The following is a resume of Hon. Mr. Oak's address and the discussion which followed:

The pulpwood question, Mr. Oak said, was the most important one to be discussed at the convention. Without blaming anyone for the present state of affairs, which was due to the conditions of the trade in the past, Mr. Oak said that since only by selecting the best could the lumbermen hope to make profit, the forests of New Brunswick had been cut over, leaving high stumps and with insufficient regard for the amount of destruction caused. There was now a general opinion that there should be a change in the methods of lumbering so as to conserve the forest, and to select the right course demanded the utmost care.

Mr. Snowball's Forcible Reply

Many people supposed that paper making meant deforestation. If so, he would oppose paper making, because the deforestation of New Brunswick, either by axe or fire, would mean disaster of incalculable magnitude. Spring freshets and summer droughts would destroy agriculture, and with lumbering and farming destroyed, what would be left? Paper making did not mean deforestation. On the other hand, paper makers were among the best friends of the forest. They were trying to conserve the forest, and sawmill men, seeing the results, were copying their economical methods to some extent. The advent of paper making had compelled the felling of trees with saws instead of axes, thereby saving at least 2½ per cent. of the tree. Tops were taken out to a much smaller size, which lessened fire risks and added to stumpage revenue. A still-greater saving was the use by the paper mill of undersized timber destroyed in making yards, roads and landings, and also the broken, crooked, forked, seamy and defective trees that were useless at the sawmills. Careful tests made in the St. John valley showed that only from 60 to 65 per cent. of the tree was utilized for lumber, whereas similar tests where wood was got out for paper making alone, showed that 85 per cent. of the tree was utilized. Besides, the sawmills not having use for the defective and crooked trees, left them to cumber the ground and prevent the growth of valuable trees. This was a serious item, as anyone could see upon visiting old cuttings. If it were a question of the survival of the fittest, then it should be the sawmill rather than the supplying mills for paper, that should be driven out.

This was not the question, however, because there was room for both and because there was much timber of the species used for paper making more valuable for the sawmills than for paper making. The two should work in harmony, using up the product to the greatest advantage. While the average growth was 52 feet per acre, this could be much increased by proper handling, because owing to increased stand the basis would be two or three times as large as now. This was what the paper mills were trying to do. With such large amounts invested in plants, it was only provident for them to seek to keep up the supply of raw material for an indefinite period. He denied emphatically that paper makers stripped lands they operated. While they cut smaller trees in some localities, this was done advisedly for the purpose of increasing the rate of growth. Only on thin, scruf soils, where, after thinning, the balance would blow down, was deforestation allowed.

If the argument were sound that the export of pulpwood should be prohibited, in the expectation that paper mills would be established, then the export of deals should be prohibited for the same reason. Deals were no more finished product that pulpwood. Before "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs" it would be well to consider whether the establishment of large paper mills in the province was possible. He submitted that it was not. To make "news" paper, which was the greatest commercial product of wood pulp, enormous power was required for making 85 per cent. of the material used. It took 300 horse power to run one grinder producing about four tons of pulp, representing about the same number of cords of wood, per day. A modest mill contained at least 12 grinders, requiring 3,600 horse power. If these 12 grinders were run every working day, they would require only about 8,000,000 feet of logs per year. A deal mill using the same quantity of logs would require but 150 horse power to run it.

As to grinding pulp by coal, the best figures prepared by experienced men were that it would require five pounds of Nova Scotia coal for each horse power per hour to furnish steam. Therefore a 300 horse power grinder would require 7½ tons of coal for each ten-hour day. Coal, say, at Chatham, costs $4.50 per ton, so that the cost of coal alone would be $8.44 per ton of pulp. This would, of course, be materially increased by cost of up-keep, and tending furnaces. Pulp, in winter, the best season was selling at $17 per ton, so that the cost of power alone was considerably in excess of one-half the value of the pulp. Suffice it, that so far as he knew there was not a steam driven pulp mill in Canada or in the United States.

As to water powers. There was only one, on the east or north shore (the Nepisiguit river), where it would be possible to turn half a dozen grinders, and this for only a portion of the year. Would anyone think of tying up the whole timber business for the sake of one small mill? There was a magnificent undeveloped water power at Grand Falls on the St. John river, but there was enough timber tributary to supply it for a long term of years, which precluded the possibility of sending east coast timber by rail to Grand Falls.

Leaving out Quebec and Ontario, which had unlimited pulpwood and water powers, and also Nova Scotia, where also the conditions were different, he discussed whether it would pay New Brunswick to prohibit the export of pulpwood. The other provinces, having supplies of their own near at hand, would not want pulpwood for many years to come. It would likewise be impossible, for the same reasons, to make sulphite pulp in northern and eastern New Brunswick.

Grinding by steam being an impossibility, it was fair to assume that if export of pulpwood was prohibited New Brunswick would go on making deal, the lands getting constantly poorer in this stock, until it would be necessary to give them a long rest. Deals could not be made from the 3 per cent. natural growth as pulpwood could. What would supply the provincial revenue and how would the large population depending on the forest be supported? It would be a miracle if these people did not leave the province to seek work, and New Brunswick would thus suffer at one stroke, loss of revenue and loss of population.

Effect of Paper Making on the Forests

At the conclusion of Mr. Oak's address, Mr. W. B. Snowball made a vigorous reply, stating at the outset that he could see no argument brought forth by Mr. Oak which carried conviction. We should keep every dollar in Canada which was involved in the manufacture of Canadian wood. Last year, instead of keeping our wood at home, great quantities of it had been sent across to the United States, there to be turned into paper. From the province of Quebec alone, one million cords of wood had been sent across to maintain foreign labor in the United States. Canadians were entitled to obtain the greatest possible returns from the natural products which they possessed. The mill owners had perhaps not done all they could for the Canadian people, but they had done much more than the rossing mills. One only had to visit the Miramichi and see the two rossing mills running there, and compare them with any sawmill or with the gang mill of the Miramichi Lumber Company operating on the other side of the river. They would then readily see which gave the greatest amount of employment and expended the most wages in the district. It had been a disaster to the people of that part of the country when the International Paper Company had come into New Brunswick to ross wood and send it out of the country.

Mr. Oak had made much of the argument that there was not sufficient water power in New Brunswick to operate paper mills. Mr. Snowball claimed that this was incorrect. They could have the ground wood pulp made at Grand Falls—where it was said there was an unlimited supply of spruce—and they could have sulphite mills at Chatham or Fredericton and manufacture the sulphite pulp there. The mechanical and the sulphite could then be brought together and paper mills could be established at St. John or some other point.

Mr. Snowball devoted some attention to Mr. Oak's argument relating to the price of coal, claiming that Mr. Oak had made a mistake in this matter. He had referred to the cost of coal as $4.50 per ton. This, however, was the price of screened coal of the best quality from Sydney. On the Miramichi it did not cost the mills that much for coal. They used the slack coal, costing $1.85 per ton delivered on the wharf at Chatham so that the coal argument was really unfounded.

Senator Edwards replied to Mr. Snowball, and stated that in his opinion the arguments presented by Mr. Oak were unanswerable. He believed it would be suicidal to prohibit the export of pulpwood to the United States and claimed that it would be just as reasonable to prohibit the export of sawn lumber to the United States.

Some further discussion took place in connection with the subject, and the matter was finally disposed of by the passage of a very noncommittal resolution.

Ontario Mills Prepare for Business

Many Alterations and much New Machinery Being Installed—Everyone Looking Forward to an Excellent Season's Trade—Reports from a Number of the Mills

The spring activity among the mills of Ontario is unusually prevalent this year, particularly in the Georgian Bay district, where many of the mill owners are making important additions and alterations. From a large number of reports received, it is clear that the prospect for a successful season's trade is excellent. The demand for lumber was never more indicative of a steady and growing trade at good prices. The removal of the tariff difficulty disposes of all trade depression.

The Pine Lumber Company, of Pine, Ont., are moving from Pine to Devon, five miles east of Chapleau, where they are building their mill and where, with their circular saw for slabbing they are adding a circular gang. They are putting in two new boilers, 66-inch by 16 feet, manufactured by the Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont., who have also supplied the other new machinery, altogether four or five carloads. Their mill building is substantially constructed, 45 feet wide and 149 feet long, with the necessary additions for lath and picket mill, sorting tables, etc., and with separate boiler house all covered with galvanized roofing. The company report that they have taken out logs for the new mill and that they finished hauling on March 18th. They then commenced hauling waney timber for Austin & Nicholson, whose logs, taken from limits adjoining the Pine Lumber Company's limits, they have contracted to saw. The Pine Lumber Company's white pine logs will run from 6 to 8 per thousand feet and they report that they are of a better quality than they have ever had before. They have still a quantity of last season's cut to sell and are desirous of cleaning out all the remainder of their lumber so as to be able to move to their new mill permanently. Market conditions, they report, are slowly and steadily improving, but the lower grades are still difficult to dispose of.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Hope Lumber Company at Thessalon, Ont., who purchased Mr. G. L. Burtis' mill last fall, for the coming season's work. The Hope Lumber Company have been large operators north of Blind river for the past seven years and are now making ready for the first attempt to turn out their own product. Mr. E. B. Foss, of Bay City, Mich., is the principal figure of the company. Mr. T. J. McLennan, of Collingwood, is the manager; Mr. Dickson, also of Collingwood, is superintendent of mills, and Mr. J. W. Ogden, of St. Joseph, Mo., will be in charge of the outside work. Mr. Ogden held the same position with Mr. Burtis last year, and is a lumberman with very wide experience. Mr. Robert McKay, general manager for Mr. Foss, will work between Bay City and Thessalon. Some $10,000 are being expended in repairs, alterations and improvements. It is the intention of the company to build a large planing mill here which will employ from 34 to 50 men all the year round.

The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont., broke up their camps about the first of March and report having had a fine winter for operations. Camp supplies were high in price although oats and hay were lower than during the winter of 1908-9. Driving will commence about April 1st. Inquiries and sales, they report, are improving and the outlook is very encouraging. They confidently expect a brisk summer trade. During the past winter, they state that the camps have not been so much troubled by men "jumping" as in former winters.

Pedwell & Lemcke', Lion's Head, Ont., had a good winter for their camps, although the snow was too deep. As a result the logs cost a little more to get out. Other neighboring firms, they say, secured their usual quantity of logs, but the percentage of hardwoods is much higher this year, while that of hemlock is lower. In fact, very little hemlock was taken out in that section. Pedwell & Lemcke's stock will run 3,000,000 feet and has been all sold at better prices than those of last season. They commenced mill operations on March 21st.

A prominent northern Ontario firm of lumber manufacturers, cutting about 13,000,000 feet annually, report under date of March 17th that their logs have all been hauled and that they have secured about the same amount as last season. The demand for lumber is better than it was a year ago, and prices are slightly in advance. They are looking for a fair business season and report that at the date of writing the tariff problem was the only cloud on the business horizon.

The Bray Lumber Company, at Powassan, Ont., are dissolving by mutual consent of the partners, and Mr. Alex. McBeath is retiring from the company. The company report that they have secured a fair cut during the present winter. They also report a general advance in the price of hardwoods, and a better demand with slightly improved prices for other classes of woods. They are looking forward to a much better season than that of 1909.

E. J. Bucknam, of the Tomiko Mills, Tomiko, Ont., is installing a No. 19 gang, made by the Wickes Company, of Saginaw, Mich. The machine is a self-containing power steam-driven machine. He anticipates that the capacity of the mill will be increased at least 30,000 feet every ten hours, over the present, which is 90,000 feet per day. The Tomiko mills now have in the water at the mill, 164,000 pine logs ready for the season's cut.

Playfair & White, lumber manufacturers, Midland, Ont., report under date of March 19th as follows: "The big thaw and warm weather of a few weeks ago caused slush in the lake, made hauling very slow and difficult, and increased the cost a good deal. Quite a few lumbermen will need all of March to get their logs in. The demand for good lumber is especially active, while prices on the lower grades seem to be improving."

"Knight Bros. & McKinnon, Limited," is the name of a new company which is being formed at Burk's Falls, Ont., which includes the Knight Bros., Limited, and Mr. M. McKinnon, dealer in lumber and planing mill goods, of Cobalt. The capital stock of the company is $50,000. They report that hemlock, spruce and hardwoods are rather short in supply, with an upward tendency in price.

C. E. Whicher, Colpoy's Bay, Ont., has installed a new boiler in his mill, 18 feet by 6 feet, Goldie & McCulloch make. They have also installed a refuse burner. During the winter they have secured about the usual output of logs, and report that the mills generally have good stocks. They also report that the tendency of prices is upward but that so far there has not been much advance.

J. Austin & Sons, Kinmount, Ont., report that their winter operations have been finished satisfactorily. They have 90,000 pieces boomed, ready for driving. Trade conditions, they state, are considerably improved both in hemlock and hardwoods, but shingles are still slow. They are sold close to their stocks in everything but green hemlock and have not much even of that.

J. Kaufman, lumber manufacturer, Berlin, Ont., is building an addition to his planing mill at Berlin. The new portion will be 40 x 100 feet, four storeys high, of reinforced concrete. It will be equipped with the best machinery and will increase the present capacity about 50 per cent. The estimated cost is about $14,000.

The Bruce Mines Sawmill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont., report that they are building new docks about 400 feet long and 42 feet wide. Their logging camps finished during the second week in March. They report that they are receiving a large number of inquiries and have about half of their stock sold.

G. E. Niebergall, Wiarton, Ont., reports that he is expecting an early resumption of spring activities. The deep snow, he states, made it very difficult to skid and stocks will not be as large as heretofore. He reports numerous enquiries for hardwood and a slow trade in hemlock and pine.

The Niagara Veneer & Basket Company, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont., are erecting a new dry kiln and storage shed and are constructing 2 railway sidings. Under recent date they report as follows: "By the number of orders and inquiries received, the demand will be fair this season."

Mitchell Bros., Berkeley, Ont., have got out a good supply of timber during the past winter and report that market conditions are good Prices are fair and they have a demand for everything they can manufacture. The demand is mostly for export.

Alfred Mitchell, lumber manufacturer, Powassan, Ont., reports that prices are fair, about the same as last year. The demand is better this spring and stocks are about the same as last year. He is looking forward to a satisfactory season's trade.

Waldie Brothers, Limited, Spragge, Ont., and the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Victoria Harbor, Ont., will commence sawing at their mills as soon as the ice goes out, which at present looks as though it would be about the third week in April.

The Lake Rosseau Lumber Company, Shawanaga Mills, Ont., have secured their full season's cut of logs. They are adding to their plant by the installation of a shingle mill.

Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., have put in a new mill at Miller Lake, 16 miles northwest of Lion's Head, and have been cutting hardwood all winter.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company will start their mill on April 15th. They report that their logs have all been cut and secured, amounting to about 25,000,000 feet.

The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, at Dyer's Bay, finished their winter operations on March 19th.

The Conger Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont., will start sawing about April 20th.

Steady Improvement at Montreal

Good Demand for Lath from the United States—Hardwood Markets Continue Strong—Prices Firm

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
March 24th, 1910.

Business with the lumber dealers in the Montreal district continues to show a gradual and steady improvement. Spring trade, considering the prevailing mild weather, has perhaps been unusually slow in opening up, but from this time on the volume of business transacted should show a steady increase.

February building figures evidence a growth of nearly $30,000 over the same period in 1909, and March, at its present rate, will make even a better showing.

Splendid reports continue to reach this port regarding the ice conditions in the St. Lawrence river, and at the time of writing the Government ice breakers are making rapid strides towards demolishing the obstructing ice.

The tariff issue has not been without its unsettling effect upon the lumber trade, and American orders have frequently been taken subject to the condition that the maximum tariff shall not become effective. A number of dealers also report an excellent volume of business transacted with New York for delivery to the United States before March 31st.

Lath continue the feature of an otherwise normal market, and those who are fortunate enough to have stocks are making frequent sales. The American markets are now buying lath and are willing to take the risk of paying an additional 25 per cent. ad valorem tax.

Pine, in the first class grades is practically off the market. Common and box lumber is, however, offered freely, but the trade is apparently well supplied.

Hardwoods continue in good demand and dealers are optimistic in their opinion of market conditions.

Timber merchants, owing to the steady operation of winter and spring building construction, are busy and unresitatingly state that the present season, in volume of business, is very much in advance of the same period last year.

The pulp and paper situation has been most uncertain during the past fortnight on account of the United States having threatened to enforce a maximum tariff, unless Canada extended to them the concessions in duty given France and twelve other countries in the French treaty. The result has been a desire on the part of lumbermen, pulp and paper men to get as much of their product into the United States as possible

Heavy shipments are going forward to protect customers in the United States, should the 25 per cent. additional ad valorem duty be imposed on the first of April.

A number of American consumers have been ordering forward a three months' supply, and this has stimulated the demand and traffic accordingly. The outlook since the Albany conference is favorable to an agreement, but it is generally thought that Canada will have to make considerable concessions finally and that the United States will in return promise, when their complicated tariff machinery will permit, to make reciprocal arrangements favorable to Canada.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-inch pine log run, mill culls out	$24.00 to $27.00
2-inch and 3-inch pine log run, mill culls out	27.00 to 30.00
1-inch pine log run, dead culls out	20.00 to 24.00
2-inch and 3-inch pine log run, dead culls out	24.00 to 26.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable, spruce boards	17.00 to 18.00
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.50 to 18.00
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1¼-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.50
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 to 16 feet	19.50 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	20.00 to 22.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	20.00 to 22.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1⅜-inch x ⅜-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.75 to 3.00
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.15
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.35
Merchantable hemlock boards	14.50 to 16.50
Cull hemlock boards	13.00 to 14.00

The estate of B. Grier have moved their offices from 1040 to 1058 Notre Dame street west. The new office of the company is still adjacent to their timber yards, and is much more commodious than their former quarters.

The Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, are claiming $1,216 damages from McDonald & O'Brien, of Three Rivers, for lumber cut in trespass on their limits.

Mr. Wm. T. Mason, of Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company, recently returned from a trip to the Southern States. Mr. Mason reports a healthy condition existing in yellow pine circles.

Mr. R. J. Hutchison, president of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, spent a couple of days in Montreal this week arranging to extend the company's business in this district.

"The Hardwood Floooring Company," recently organized to carry on an exclusively hardwood flooring business in Montreal and vicinity, have taken over the agency for J. R. Eaton & Sons,, Orillia, "Empire Brand" hardwood flooring. Mr. C. A. Spencer, who has been acting as J. R. Eaton & Sons agent here, is interested in the new company, whose offices are at 55 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

The dissolution of the Western Lumber Company and its complete reorganization have just been announced. Mr. Leon Gagne, jr., formerly manager of the company, has purchased the entire interests and will continue to carry on the business as formerly conducted. Mr. Gagne has just returned from the Gaspe, Quebec district, where he completed arrangements for the purchase of a large quantity of spruce lumber.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company are now completing their two mechanical pulp mills at Chicoutimi, Que., and they expect these to be ready for operation by May 1st. Their production will then be 170 tons per 24 hours dry weight, or 50 tons more than at present. The rebuilding and enlargement of the Ouiatchouan Fall mills is also practically completed, the capacity of this mill being 60 tons dry weight of mechanical pulp every 24 hours.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

George M. Mason, lumber manufacturer, Ottawa, is spending an extended holiday in Bermuda.

R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, on March 19 addressed the Minnesota Conservation & Agricultural Development Congress in St. Paul on the progress of conservation work in Canada.

T. F. Elmitt, head of the new Elmitt Lumber Company, has been promoted from the rank of lieutenant to captain, in the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. He is among the half-dozen of the capital's best shots and has been at Bisley.

Controller James Davidson, of Ottawa, head of the lumber firm of Davidson & Thackeray, manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., will erect 16 new dwellings this year, which will make him possessor of 100 houses in Ottawa, all built in the last few years for renting purposes.

Mr. John Hanbury, recently of Brandon, Man., has moved to Vancouver, so as to be able to complete a number of radical changes in his business. He has secured in Vancouver a mill which he states, when completed, will be the most efficient sawmill in the coast province, with a capacity of 75,000 feet per ten hours.

Vice-gerent Snark Thomas Patterson, of Hamilton, has decided to hold a concatenation of the Order of Hoo-Hoo for eastern Canada, at Hamilton, on April 22. Already a number of new members have promised to join and the prospects are encouraging for a good gathering. The activity among the members of eastern Canada promises well for the prospects of the annual meeting of the order which it is hoped will be held in Winnipeg in 1912.

Mr. S. Kirk, formerly accountant of the staff of the Big Bend Lumber Company at Arrowhead, B.C., has joined the Gibbons Lumber Company, who recently purchased the Dominion timber berths of the Big Bend Company and have taken an option on the remainder of their property, including over thirty provincial timber limits. The Gibbons Lumber Company have temporarily located their business offices at Arrowhead in the premises of the Big Bend Lumber Company.

It is reported that the C.P.R. intend to establish a branch of their service, to be known as the Tie and Timber Department, in British Columbia. The intention is that the new department will manufacture ties for its lines on the lands in British Columbia. The report states that Mr. G. Erickson, formerly superintendent of the Creston division, has been appointed superintendent of the department and that he will work in conjunction with the chief timber ranger, Mr. E. Mallandaine, at Cranbrook. A further report states that the C.P.R. will have its lands thoroughly explored this summer, and may erect several tie mills similar to the one now operating at Wardner.

Mr. George Young, a well known timber dealer, of Victoria, B.C., is reported to have sold a large tract of high grade timber in the San Juan and Gordon river valleys. This timber is believed to be one of the best timber holdings near Victoria.

A Uniform Log Rule for Canada

"Timber" Suggests Adoption of Doyle's Rule — The Railways and the Forests—Laws should be Enforced

Controversies through the columns of our journals are interesting and educating, whether referring to lumber or anything else.

"Subscriber" making the suggestion that a "Uniform log rule for Canada" should be adopted, is worthy of consideration by the lumbermen. Perhaps one of the provincial rules might be appropriated to serve all. "Subscriber" speaks of a rule used in New Brunswick, which he terms as being unfair to the buyer.' How about the seller? He also makes mention about the Quebec rule. But how about the Ontario rule? Might this not perhaps be the fairest of all? Might it not serve both buyers and sellers satisfactorily?

The basis of the Ontario (Doyle's) log rule is as follows:

Deduct 4 inches from diameter of log, meaning 2 inches on each side, for squaring the log. This will not nearly square a log of any large size, but is considered to be a fair equivalent for the necessary slabbing, and so it is. Square the remainder, same as you would a piece of square timber (arithmetically), and the result represents the number of feet contained in a 16 ft. log, thus:

20-inch – 4-inch = 16-inch, 16 × 16 = 256 feet.

In the ordinary sense of computation a piece of timber 16-inch x 16-inch x 16 feet contains 341 feet board measure, but 25 per cent. is deducted for sawdust. Depending on the thickness and size of the lumber and timber, into which you may be sawing your logs, this allowance may be more or it may be less than you will actually lose, by taking it altogether, I am under the impression that this rule is about as fair a rule for general application as can be adopted. The seller of small logs perhaps may not approve of it, but he must not forget that the buyer would rather not buy his small logs at all, but prefers the large sized logs, and for these, computed by this rule, the seller is getting as great a number of feet as the buyer will be able to produce in his sawmill, and more, if all is cut into 1-inch lumber.

Taking all points into consideration, I consider the Ontario (Doyle's) rule the fairest rule for general application, and think its adoption throughout the country would be highly commendable.

Might I suggest, that somebody say something about the enforcement of one of our laws as it stands on the Statutes of Ontario, "An Act to Preserve the Forests"?

The effect of the violation of this law is making itself felt more and more every year. Millions of feet of our valuable timber resources are going up in smoke annually. The framing of that or any other law is worth nothing if not enforced. Is this enforced? Is every smokestack of the railway companies' locomotives provided with a hood or screen of 22 wires per square inch? Not much. Are the ash pans of the loco motives closed? I am sorry to say they are not always closed.

Legislators, stop legislating until you make some provision for these all-destructive railway companies to comply with the conditions of this much important Act, the same as you are making the lumbermen carry out the laws, no matter how hard and unjust some of them appear to be. If these all-important railway companies are not to live up to these conditions or laws, why have them framed at all? Would they not better be simply erased?

Mr. Editor, I would like to say more, but perhaps have already said too much to be allowed space in your paper.

Yours truly, TIMBER.

Double Cut Bands Make Good Timber

I notice an article on pages 24 and 25 of the "Canada Lumberman" of March 1st, to which I would like to refer. One writer, stating his experience with double cut band saws, says that he had to make his lumber thicker to save mis-cutting, or else it would make some of the boards thin. I have looked after both, and I find that if the double cut saw is properly arranged for cutting, with a good carriage, so that there is no lost motion, and if it is well aligned, it will not need any favor from a single cut. In my time I have seen single cut saws that would not make two boards alike. When a saw is working in this way, either single or double cut, there is something wrong. Before going too far the sawyer should look around. Some filers notice that the lumber is bad, and they put more tension in the plate, when probably the saw is all right. By so doing they spoil the saw and abuse it so that it cracks. Then they say the saw is no good, when it may be one of the best. I find it is better to look over everything about the saw and carriage carefully, and thus save trouble. If he does so, the sawyer will be able to make as good lumber with a double cutting saw as with a single cutting saw, and will have one-third more lumber for every day that his mill runs. I will guarantee that this is right.—A. E. Cartmill.

Reports under date of March 16th from Three Rivers, Que., show that the shanties were then about to close and the lumber jacks had already commenced to leave the camps.

Important Concentration of Selling Interests

Ottawa, March 18—In order to reduce the cost of marketing their lumber the W. C. Edwards Company, of Ottawa, and the Hugh McLean Company, of Buffalo, have merged their sales departments in New York. The amalgamation includes the Bathurst Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., and the Cascapedia Manufacturing Company, of Bonaventure and New Richmond, Que., the ownership of which companies is practically identical with that of the W. C. Edwards Company. The only outside interest included in the new distributing company is the Buffalo business. The product of all these mills has been sold on the New York market under separate management up to the present time. The union of the offices in the big commercial centre will amount to a large saving and other incidental advantages.

The significance of the amalgamation was over estimated in some of the daily papers which announced that three separate Canadian companies had merged their interests. The "Canada Lumberman" learned from inquiry of the W. C Edwards Company that the combination of interests would have no more than an internal effect on the trade and did not concern the manufacturers in general. As to what effect a hostile tariff would have on the venture it was deemed not prodent to surmise until the United States had taken a stand on the maximum tariff clause.

Senator W. C. Edwards is president of the new company; Hugh McLean, Buffalo, 1st vice-president; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, 2nd vice-president; Christopher Cox, assistant secretary. As well as doing away with the cost of individual selling departments, the united companies expect to be able to engage more successfully in export trade and meet competition, especially in the territory of southern New York, New Jersey and the city of New York. The organization will be known as the Manufacturers' Lumber Company.

Many Applications for Young Trees

Ottawa, March 22—The applications for young trees for shade purposes on western farms are coming in so rapidly to the forestry branch of the Interior Department that it will be necessary to decrease the number usually allowed to settlers. The bigger volume of requests is the natural outcome of growth in population and the spread of education regarding the value of the trees. It is probable that between 800 and 1,000 trees will be given to a settler in the distribution which will be made the coming spring. The territory benefitting by this distribution lies wholly in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the railway belt of British Columbia. Ash grown at the nursery at Indian Head and cotton wood imported from the United States, are useful for transplanting, and will be much used. The demand has greatly outgrown the capacity of the nursery. This work was begun in the interests of the prairie farmer in 1901, and since then 14 million trees have been planted on 9,000 farms. Regular inspection by Government officers is made to show that the applicant has the ground cultivated fit for the trees before the distribution. He must also sign an agreement that he will give the trees due cultivation in order that the work expended in his interests by the Government shall not be lost.

Annual Meeting of Forestry Association

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry association, held in Ottawa recently, the most important business transacted was the passing of several resolutions favoring better fire protection along railroad lines, the preservation of water powers and the preservation of forests. In all, five such resolutions were passed. They were in favor of making a forest reserve of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, of fire protection along lines of Government railways, of the preservation of water powers, of the reservation of forests on the head waters of streams, and lastly, in favor of establishing of forest reserves in areas suited only for forests.

The consideration of the fire laws, and suggestions for their improvement was left to committees appointed at the meeting.

The work of the new permanent secretary, Mr. James Lawler, in organizing and delivering illustrated lectures throughout the Dominion was pronounced a decided success, and Mr. Lawler was highly complimented on his first year's work. The publication of pamphlets and periodic literature will be extended during the coming year.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Patron, Earl Grey; honorary president, Sir Wilfred Laurier; president, Senator Edwards; vice-president, Geo. Y. Chown; registrar of Queen's University, Kingston.

The board of directors was increased from 15 to 21, and the following new directors were elected: Thomas Southworth, Toronto; Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, Toronto; Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P.; A. P. Stevenson, Dunstan, Manitoba; G. C. Piche, Crown Land Forester, Quebec; F. C. Whiteman, Annapolis Royal, N.S.; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; Carl Roirdan, Montreal.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau held recently in Seattle, Mr. R. H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., was honored with election to the office of first vice-president.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

The Kelley Electric Routing Machine

The Kelley electric routing machine is a portable, electric, high-speed motor, driving one or two cutters and operated by hand on the bench. It will be appreciated in the mill and furniture factory for its wide range of usefulness, time and labor-saving qualities and quality of the finished work produced.

The machine, taken in its entirety, represents a new idea, new principles of applying the cutters direct to the work, and is capable of being guided with accuracy to within a limit of a hundredth of an inch. The

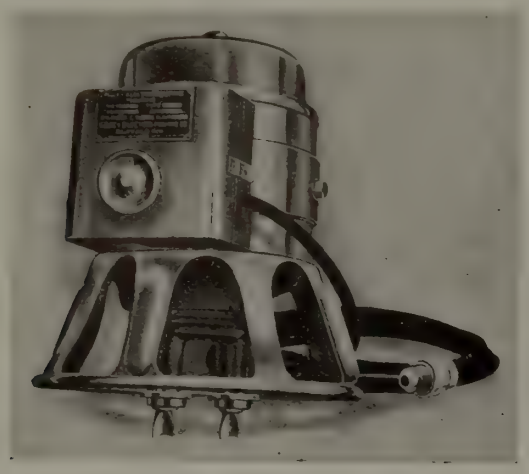


Fig. 1. Electric Routing Machine

principle of the double spindle, driving two cutters, allows for making taper or other irregular cuts in one operation.

The machine is operated with ease and perfect safety, which is a feature that equally appeals to the users and owners of woodworking machinery. The cutters, embracing many forms and meeting many requirements, are the result of liberal experimenting and are noted for great tensile strength and ability to satisfactorily hold the edge against speed, friction or heat. Their form and construction, and the fact that they are driven at high speed, ensure perfect and smooth cuts in any wood.

The Kelley router has stood the test of three years' constant use. Its work embraces routing cuts, moulding, dovetailing, fluting, inlay cutting and carving. Mention may appropriately be made of the pioneer users of this machine whose interested efforts are largely responsible for its great efficiency and wide range of usefulness. The list includes: The

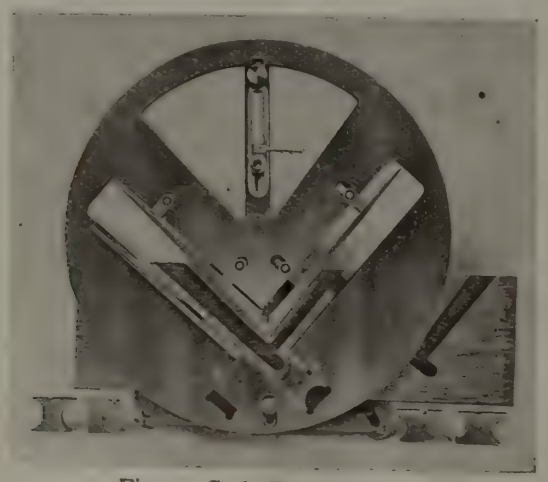


Fig. 2. Stair Framing Plate

Blonde Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Chatham, Ont.; R. Laidlaw & Company, Toronto; Montgomery Bros. & Company, Buffalo; Chas. C. Kellogg & Sons Company, Utica, N.Y.; Union Builders Co-operative Contracting Company, Dunkirk, N.Y.; Beach Lumber Company, Rome, N.Y.; Geo. B. Monks Company, Allegheny, Pa.; Homestead Lumber Company, Somestead, Pa.; C. H. Rugg Company, Rochester, N.Y.; John Luther & Sons Company, Rochester, N.Y.; True & True Company, Chicago; W. F. Hurd Company, Detroit; S. Karpen & Bro., Chicago; Toledo Desk & Fixture Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. Woolford Wood Tank Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

The stair-framing plate is adjustable to any range of pitch, width or thickness of stock, having O.G. half-round and square nosing forms, which are ajustable for the overhang of the tread. The machine makes a tapering cut in one operation. The time on curly birch for each cut, ready for stock, being given at 20 seconds.

The dado frame allows for taper—dovetail cuts and blind housings, the machine working equally well on wooden patterns, which gives an unlimited range for design, due to its portability, its nature and construction overcoming all vibration.

The Kelley router is manufactured by the Kelley Electric Machine Company, Buffalo, N.Y. It was invented by George L. Kelley, whose



large experience in woodworking machinery and acquaintance among woodworkers has made possible this very ingenious and reliable electric machine.

A Historic "Tower" Edger

There are very few machines of any kind or make so well known among sawmill men as the "Tower" edger, made in 72 sizes and styles by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich. Much interest, therefore, naturally attaches to the accompanying letter, in relation to the first one of these machines ever made:

"Weidman, Mich., Nov. 20, 1909.

"Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich.

"Gentlemen,—I am sending you to-day the shaft that carries the shifter sleeves; also the sleeves themselves. Please turn up the shaft and fit the sleeves with new brasses and return to us at once.

"This is a part of the first Tower edger made, which has edged 135,000,000 feet of lumber.

"Yours very truly,

"John S. Weidman."

A correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" writing from Liverpool, N.S., emphasizes the necessity for portable rotary gang saws in lumber manufacturing in Nova Scotia. The operators in his district are using a lot of one-saw rotaries. The saws are very thick and cause a great deal of waste. A gang saw, he says, will not make more than one-half the amount of sawdust, and will give one more board for every log. If a portable rotary gang were installed, a light single rotary would have to go along with it, to take two slabs from the log, after which it would be turned down and put through the gang. The gang could be all put in a frame and driven by one belt. The foundation for the gang could be made of cement.

A New Vertical Sand Belt Machine

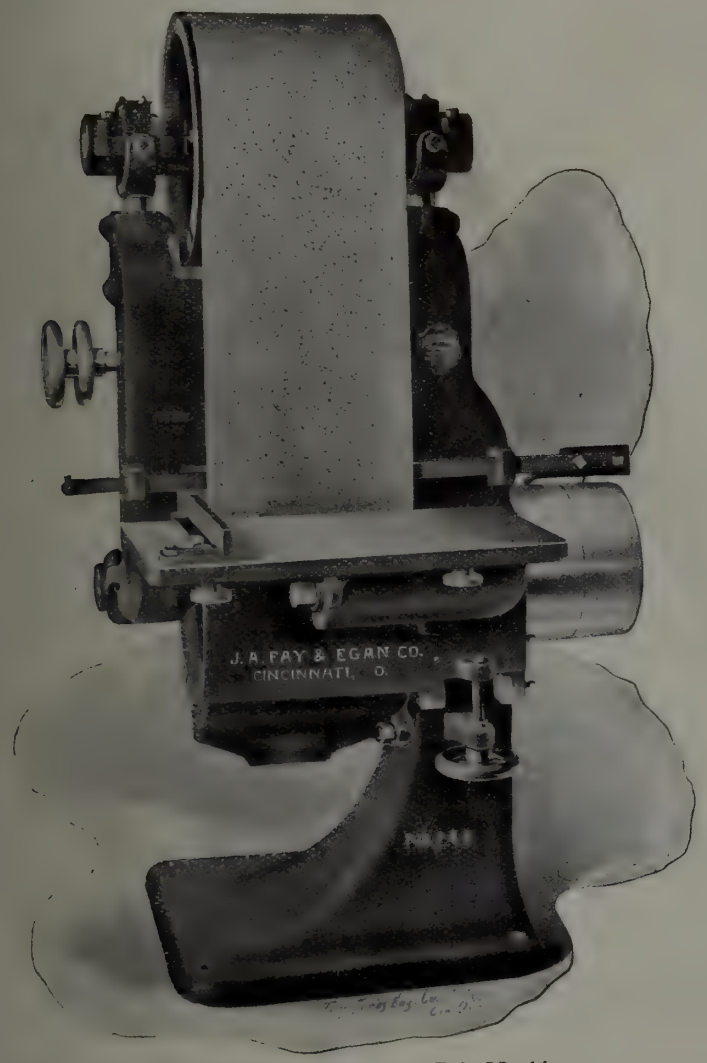
We are pleased to introduce to our readers a new machine manufactured by the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, called their No. 246 vertical sand belt machine.

The manufacturers designed this machine for use in cabinet, furniture, desk and box factories, planing mills and general woodworking shops for sanding boxes, finishing and fitting drawers, accurately squaring them and sanding irregular surfaces and framed work, etc.

The sanding surface of the machine is 14 inches wide and 24 inches high.

The column is a heavy, cored casting with broad base and stands free from vibration.

The drums are made of iron, covered with wood and carpet and accurately balanced. The driving drum is carried on a shaft of large diameter running in self-oiling bearings. The idler drum shaft runs in self-oiling bearings carried on trunnion yokes, ensuring perfect alignment and



Fay & Egan's New Sand Belt Machine

are arranged with simultaneous or independent adjustment from the operator's side for tracking or tightening the sand belt.

The sand belt platen is mounted on the column with four threaded posts, giving accurate adjustment for aligning.

The table is fitted to the column in a dovetail slide for vertical adjustment, and is arranged to angle above and below the horizontal.

The fence is slotted, and with holes tapped in the table, any angle to the surface of the sand belt may be obtained; thus, in conjunction with the angling of the table, double angles may be obtained.

Those who desire further information should write the manufacturers for their large illustrated circular, and should mention the "Canada Lumberman." The proper address of the company is 465-485 West Front street. Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Simons Canada Saw Co'y Catalague

The 1910 catalogue of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.; St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C., is now being distributed among the saw and planing mills and woodworking factories where saws, knives or files are extensively used. Rearranged, revised, brought up to date, with many new articles added, the catalogue presents a complete list of the articles manufactured. The items of special interest are a new showing of inserted tooth and band saws. The catalogue includes also a more complete list of one-man cross-cut saws, cross-cut saw handles, saw tools, three new manufacturers' brand hand saws, new pruning, compass, keyhole and nests of saws, and wood saws, carefully arranged and listed in a practical way. Several sizes have been added to the hack saw line. Metal cutting saws for all machines are listed completely.

The catalogue is printed on a good quality of coated paper and the half-tone illustrations bring out the detail construction of the goods. Much valuable information is contained in tabular form. Several pages are devoted to technical descriptions and instructions regarding the economical use of Simonds products.

A copy of this book should be in the hands of every superintendent or filer who has constant use for saws or knives. The Simonds Manufacturing Company will send a copy free to any millman who will write for it.

Miscellaneous News of the Machinery Trade

The firm of Shurley & Dietrich, well known saw manufacturers of Galt, Ont., has been dissolved. Mr. C. J. Shurley is retiring from the business, which will in future be carried on by Mr. J. C. Dietrich, who will form a joint stock company with increased capital.

The Newfoundland Government has placed on the free list of entry, machinery of all kinds pertaining to the lumbering industry. As a lumbering country, Newfoundland is rapidly coming into prominence. Large tracts of country are being opened up in the interior, which are rich in lumber supply, and mills of all kinds are being started in many parts of the country. The Government of the country are very anxious to develop this industry to its full extent, hence the removal of the import tax on lumbering machinery.

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal, Que. Canadian Manufacturers of Lidgerwood logging machinery and also one of the leading manufacturing firms of all kinds of electric machinery and apparatus, and of flour and saw mill machinery, have favored the "Canadian Lumberman" with a copy of their calendar for 1910. The calendar is attractively designed and bears a reproduction of an oil painting, entitled "The First Engineers". The picture shows a number of beavers busily at work in felling trees and erecting a dam.

In connection with the article upon double cutting band mills which was published in the "Canada Lumberman" of March 1st, it is interesting to note that the pioneers in the manufacture of these machines were the Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ont. This company were early convinced of the importance of the double cutting principle as applied to band saws. They investigated the problem thoroughly and devoted a great deal of time and money to its study, so that to-day the lumber manufacturers of Canada are indebted to them for this important advance in manufacturing methods.

"Berlin Quality" for March, the breezy bulletin of the Berlin Machine Works, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., reached us last week, with its cheerful collection of persuasion for prospective purchasers of Berlin machinery. The editor of the bulletin never fails to infect his readers with his seasonable enthusiasm for Berlin Quality machines. This time he indulges in some enticing talk upon fast feed matchers. Two hundred feet per minute is the capacity of their new "No. 90," and it apparently handles this feed with ease. Several other interesting machines are described in the March issue, which, as usual, is not only cleverly edited, but attractively printed and illustrated.

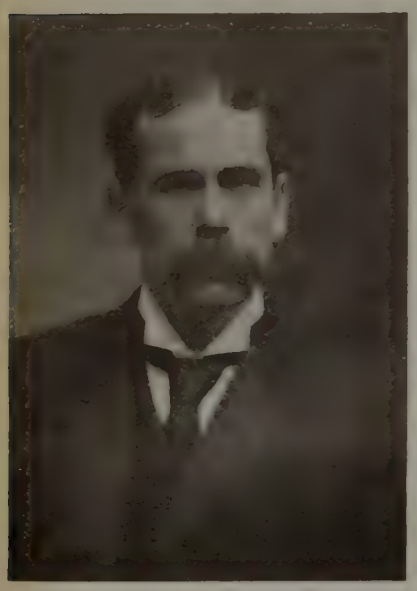
How long will it be until the production of poor lumber by antiquated mills and methods, ceases to be a factor in the regulation of at present it is hopelessly in the future. A prominent firm of Ontario manufacturers, instances this as the one great problem before the trade to-day. They lay great stress upon the difficulty of contending against the numerous producers of poor lumber and planing mill goods. Parties possessing little capital and a poor outfit of machinery flood the markets with lumber which should never be manufactured. It is not that they produce low grades, but that in many grades the make is badly sawn and unsuitable for any purpose. If they struggle along they injure the market continually. If they fail, their stocks are thrown on the market and the temporary injury to trade is sometimes extensive. Why cannot they at least practice the old maxim, "What is worth doing, is worth doing well?"

On March 15th the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa took up the question of charges for transit shipments, and increased the rate from 25 cents to $1 per car per day, after 24 hours. For many years the railway companies have made a charge of 25 cents for holding lumber and grain in transit for orders. Some time ago they advanced the rate to one cent per hundred pounds. On the complaint of the shippers this was put back by the Board to the old rate. The railways again brought the matter before the Board, making a personal application to the chief commissioner, and asked that the charge should be made the same as the Board had ordered for reconsignment, namely $3 per car. The railways claimed that the service cost them something like $2.39 per car, and stated also that the per diem charge per car had been increased from 25 cents to 30 cents and 35 cents. After listening to the case as presented by the railways, the Board decided as above stated, to make the charge $1 per car.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

A Well-known Woodstock, Ont. Dealer—Ontario Retailers Organize

A Successful Ontario Lumber Merchant



Mr. John Butler, Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. John Butler, of Woodstock, Ont., whose portrait we are pleased to publish herewith, is one of the best known lumber dealers in western Ontario. He was born in the town of Brighton, Northumberland county, and comes of North of Ireland stock. He received his early education at the public and grammar schools at Brighton and subsequently at a business college at London, Ont. At the age of 20. Mr. Butler went into business for himself in Brighton as a baker. Subsequently he moved to Woodstock, where he conducted a successful retail grocery business for a number of years. This business he disposed of and in company with his brother, Mr. R. E. Butler, formed a partnership to carry on a wholesale and retail coal, wood and lumber business in Woodstock.

It was not long before the new business was extended to the town of Mitchell. Mr. Butler made annual trips to the Pacific coast in the interest of his firm, and succeeded in establishing an excellent wholesale trade in British Columbia shingles. The business was ultimately restricted to wholesale and retail lumber and shingles. In July, 1906, Mr. Butler retired and shortly afterwards established a wholesale business for himself in pine, hemlock, spruce, lath and shingles, a business which he is still conducting with much success.

Mr. Butler has made his home in Woodstock for a quarter of a century and has taken a keen interest in the business life of the community. He has been instrumental in inducing several industries to settle in that city and has subscribed liberally to the stock issues of these companies and in some instances has occupied positions upon their directorates. Mr. Butler has also taken an active interest in civic affairs, having been an alderman for three years and mayor for two years. At present he is an active member of the Board of Trade. He has also been frequently appointed as a member of important deputations to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which in all but one instance have been successful. Mr. Butler is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and also of the Masonic Order.

Toronto Retailers Organize

The retail lumber dealers of Toronto have formed a "Lumbermen's Section" of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, so that they will be better able to cope with all the retail difficulties that they have to contend with.

The plan adopted follows along the lines of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, or the Trades & Labor Congress, by having all persons of one class under one organization so that the entire weight of that class can be applied when a subject of common interest concerns them all. For instance, any change in the Assessment Act that was not fair to one class of retailers would affect them all, and the Association would voice them all in presenting their case before the Legislature, or the Dominion Parliament. An instance is afforded by the recent bill introduced whereby every retail merchant would have been made responsible for any accident that might happen to one of his employees or drivers while in his service. This measure was injurious to all retailers alike, and they registered their opposition to it. Another instance was the Co-operative Societies bill, which they recently defeated at Ottawa, when over five hundred retail merchants filled the House of Commons, protested against the passage of the bill, and succeeded in having it thrown out. These and similar measures constantly receive their vigorous attention, and as every bill that is introduced comes under the notice of the Provincial and Dominion Secretary, they are in a position to watch legislation that is injurious to their interests.

In addition to taking care of legislative matters, each section hold their own meetings separately, and the lumbermen's section discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the lumber trade. At present they have several important matters under consideration, which will be referred to in the "Canada Lumberman" from time to time.

They have also a credit reporting department, which tabulates all those persons who do not settle their accounts. This list is distributed to all the members. The work of the lumbermen's section at present is confined to Toronto, but as soon as the local organization is completed it is their intention to call meetings in various districts and appoint Provincial and Dominion committees.

The local officers elected to present the lumbermen's section of the Toronto branch are: G. W. Booth, chairman; G. G. Miles, 1st vice-chairman; G. W. Boake, 2nd vice-chairman; W. J. Hetherington, treasurer; E. T. Rathbone, secretary. Mr. E. M. Trowern, 21 Richmond street west, Toronto, is the provincial secretary, and has charge of the organization work. Any retail lumberman wishing further information concerning the organization can obtain it either by writing to Mr. Trowern or to the Editor of the "Canada Lumberman."

The Art of Making a Sale

Of all the problems that concern a lumber salesman, the actual conduct of a transaction is the most difficult. Having come into contact with a possible customer, how can he be converted into an actual purchaser? Here are the ideas of an experienced salesman, prepared for the benefit of his fellows:

First, get a customer's attention. Second, know your goods. Third, believe your goods, for if you know them as you should you will believe in them. This company does not think it is buying worthless goods. The receiving of goods will be told by someone else, also advertising them; but the man who can only sell one kind of lumber from a certain section of the country is no salesman and should not labor under the impression that he is. Every kind of lumber is used to build with in the place where it grows, and is all right for the use for which it is manufactured. Not only that, the poorest is used at home and we receive the best of the product. On this point I have to say frankly, if you don't sell the lumber we furnish you the fault is in you, for I can produce the proof that what a community demand to a large extent is what the agent thinks is the best. For instance, when one of our men tells me he cannot sell a certain class of drop siding because "the paint won't stick to it," I know that instead of getting posted and exploding that foolish notion he has allowed the customers to make him believe it himself.

The man who really sells goods because of his personality and salesmanship talks very little about those goods, for the reason that he is alive and posted on the quality and adaptability of his goods when received. By being thus posted and believing in what he has to sell he approaches his customers with an air of positiveness and confidence.

Watch him sell goods. The conversation is ,"Have you this or that?" "Yes, sir," in a positive manner, and in nine cases out of ten they are soon loading up, but they are talking about the pigs, cattle, horses, latest topic, and the last thing you would hear those two fellows discussing would be the knot-holes. In selling be positive, "What else can I show you?" not "That is all, is it?"

The salesman knowing the intricate processes which the goods go through before reaching their perfect state in which he is offering them to the customer, never allows the price to stand out between them, as the man in selling the watch told his customer how many million hair springs a ton of that especially prepared steel would make, also how many miles long they would be if placed end to end; then giving him a glass for his eye had him look into the watch, and when seen with a glass, on account of the beauty and perfection of the watch, the customer marvelled that it could be sold so cheaply.

When a customer comes in who is strong on the catalogue house proposition, don't go into a panic for fear of his supposedly low price. The catalogue house prices are only low on account of the quality. Remember that here is the hardest proposition in our business. Unless you have a friend (a third party) who will say a word for you and your goods it is up to you to know your goods so well and be posted on the other fellow's so thoroughly that you can show him where the difference lies. There has been too much of meeting the catalogue house price regardless of quality. They are not cheap where quality of goods is considered and this brings us back to what I want to impress upon you, that with the proper acquaintance, personality and standing in your community you will be able to show customers these things so they will believe what you say and see things as they are.

A report from Fernie, B.C., relating to the business outlook in the Crow's Nest Pass, states that the market for lumber looks exceedingly encouraging.

*Read before Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

Burns Saws

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW
TORONTO

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

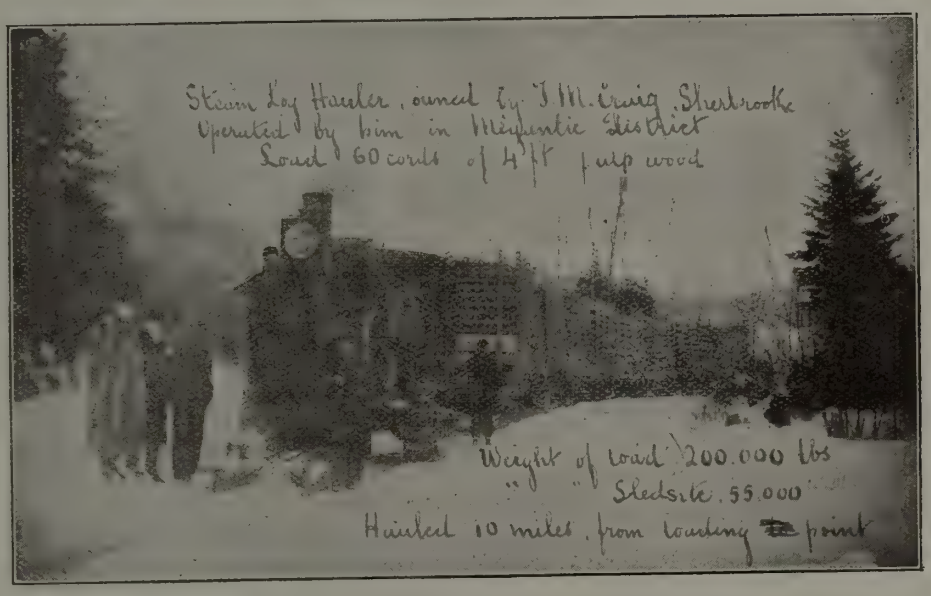
Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The

Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.

It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::



This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

Special Rates to Lumbermen

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly licensed by the Dominion Government.

Deposit at Ottawa $100,000 in Ontario Government Bonds

Write for Rates on Your Lumbe

Canadian Branch: 42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Geneal Agent, E. D. HARDY
Ontario and Quebec

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

LET US QUOTE YOU RATES

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland: J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares
Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Birch Wanted

WANTED—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOOD Birch to be cut to order. Any quantity up to two million feet for next summer's delivery. Apply Box 918, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted

TO BUY FOR CASH, STOCKS, 1910 CUT, Birch 1"to 4" thick. Also 300 to 400 M. 1" to 2" Common and Better dry stock to ship at once. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ont. 9

Spruce and Hemlock Lath

WANTED—SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK Lath for prompt shipment. State dryness and price delivered Albany, N. Y. Box 942, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Lumber and Lath Wanted

WILL PAY CASH FOR LUMBER AND lath of all kinds, send us lists of anything you have to sell. LEAK AND CO., 18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto. 10

Wanted

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 1" SOFT ELM lumber, 6½ to 14 feet in length, for which special cash price will be paid anywhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited, J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO BUY OR SAW BY THE thousand, one million feet of Hemlock. Pine and Cedar, Tamarac or Spruce Logs. Good harbor on Georgian Bay, rail and water shipment. Address, Box 931 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Lumber Wanted

1" and 2" Hemlock No. 1
1" and 1½" black Ash
1", 2" and 3" Elm
1" and heavier Birch
1", 1¼", 1½" Basswood
1" Spruce. Terms Cash.

JAS. LAUDER, 22 Toronto St., Toronto. 8

Wanted
Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath For Sale

400 M 1" SPRUCE LATH, DRY AND WELL manufactured of first class quality. Address, Box 309 SOREL, QUE. 7

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 9

Cedar Ties for Sale

FOR SALE 1300 PIECES SOUND SMALL Cedar ties. Write Box 569, Lindsay, Ont. 10

Tamarack and Spruce for Sale

CARLOAD 2" x 4" 10/16 SPRUCE: ALSO large carload 2" x 4" and up Tamarack, $15.00 M, good stock, MCDONALD-ROWLAND LUMBER CO Owen Sound. 10

Shingles for Sale

ONE MILLION GOOD SOUND AND DRY Cedar shingles, quality No. 1, well manufactured, at very low price, address ALFRED COSSETTE, Box 233, Valleyfield, Que. 7

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont tf

Ash, Birch, Maple

10 cars 4/4 L. R. Brown Ash
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Ash.
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Elm
15 " 1", 1¼", 1½" 2" and 3" L. R. Birch.
Address, Box 863, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

For Sale

200 M ft. 1" M. C. Ash
100 M ft. 1" No 1 Common Ash
1 car 3" Hard Maple C. & B.
200 M ft. 1" Birch Common and Better
100 M ft. 1½x12 White Pine
1 car 1½x10 and up Birch C. & B.

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

30,000 feet 4/4, 6/4, 8/4, 12/4 and 16/4, Birch, B. Ash and R. Oak, piled together.
4,000 feet 4/4 White Pine Box and Com.
8,000 " 6/4, 8/4, 12/4 and 16/4 White Pine.
No. 2 Shop and Better, all cut from timber taken out for export. Bone dry, cheap for quick turnover. Box 950, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

For Sale

14400 ft. 3 x 8, 12/16' No. 1 Hemlock,
21200 " 3 x 9, 12/16' No 1 Hemlock,
26100 " 3 x 10, 12/16' No. 1 Hemlock,
18600 " 3 x 11, 12/16' No. 1 Hemlock,
7700 " 3 x 12, 12/16' No. 1 Hemlock,
About 75% stock 16' lengths.

ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO., Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Alligator Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SECOND hand Alligator. Must be in good condition and price right. Reply promptly to GRAND PABOS LUMBER CO., Pabos Mills, Que. 7

Waiting for Machinery?

IT IS GENIUS TO WAIT TILL YOU HAPPEN to run across the machine you want, but it is business to advertise for it. This column is a splendid place to tell several thousand people what you want. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 7

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft, wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition: will sell cheap. THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

Single Surfacer 24 in.

FOR SALE—SINGLE SURFACER 24", MACGregor, Gourlay & Co. make. Heavy machine, too heavy for our work. Price reasonable. Apply MEAKINS & SONS, Hamilton, Ontario. 9

For Sale

48" Cowan Band ReSaw, 4" saw, with two extra saws.
Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co 3 saw Edger.
MacGregor Gourlay Double Surfacer,
Boston Dry Kiln with 90" A.B.C. Fan.
2 Turning Lathes.

VIGARS SHEAR LUMBER COMPANY, LTD. Port Arthur, Can. 9

Machinery for Sale

SMITH SANDER 42", SASH CLAMP, POST boring machine, ten bench clamps 1½" screw, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, 8 work benches, hand saw filing vice, 13 bench trussels, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, sash sticker, 8 chain clamps. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE Co. Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

42 Smith Sander, sash clamp, bench clamps, swing saw, wood benches, bench trussels, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, chain clamps, cut off saw. All the above are in good condition and practically new GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. CO., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1	44 x 12	49 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 11' 6"	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 12	48 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 13' 6"	39 3½" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 12	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 12	52 3½" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 14	52 3½" tubes Dome.
2	58 x 12	78 3" tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY Brantford, Canada tf

Machinery For Sale

2 " " " 44"x42" " "
1 Shaper, " " 41"x42" Cowan make
3 Saw Tables iron frame, Ballantine make
1 Dado Machine, MacGregor Gourley make
1 Defiance Knife Balancer
1 Hollow Mandril Chuck—2 heads
5 Wood Lathes 1 Sand Drum
1 36" Band Saw
1 Band Saw Set 1 Swing Saw
1 Single Surfacer 24"
Also a quantity of Hangers, 2" Shafting, 2" to 7" Lea. Belting and a number of Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.
All above in good condition
THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO, LIMITED Lindsay 7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

WANTED POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS Band Saw Filer. Address Box 899, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WANTS position for the coming season. Apply Box 914, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED A POSITION AS BAND OR Gang Filer, with fifteen years experience, Can furnish references. Address, GEO. L. NICHOLS, Rock Island, Ill. 8

SITUATION WITH LUMBER FIRM—SHIPper or yardman; long experience; understand national inspection. Apply Box 948 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

WANTED A POSITION BY A FIRSTCLASS Band Saw filer with 20 years experience in saw shop and saw mills. Address, W. D. SEALE, 89 Turgeon St., Montreal, Que. 7

FILER, EXPERIENCED ON HANDSAWS wants position as assistant in sawmill, or to take charge of saws in woodworking plant. Address Box 132 PENETANGUISHENE, ONT. 9

WANTED—POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or foreman, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms Address J. HECTOR LATOUR, Midland, Ont. 10

LUMBER INSPECTOR WITH PRACTICAL experience from stump to office, including planing mill work, would like to take charge of wholesale or retail yard in Toronto. Best of references Address Box 947 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

WHAT DO YOU WANT? IF IT IS A POSItion, just send us an advertisement stating the class of work you desire and we will insert it in this column for the price stated in the headline. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 7

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER Company, with view of obtaining interest. Have experience from stump to office. best of references as to ability, etc. Capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 944, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 7

POSITION WANTED—A BAND SAWYER for right hand rigg wants position for coming season or will act as spare man doing other work and be ready in case a sawyer takes sick or hurt to take his place. Apply Box 917, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

MAN WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF sawmill and lumber business. Best references from big firm. Age 34. Reason for leaving position; firm has sold. Address LEOPOLD PEPIN, Manager Great Northern Lumber Co., Scotstown, Crompton County, P. Q. 7

EXPERT BAND SAW FILER WANTS position, strictly sober, experienced on band, gang and lath mill all kinds of timber. Capable to keep up mill. Six years in present position. Best salary expected for first class work. Address, WM H. RUSSELL, 1347 West 110th St, Cleveland Ohio. 8

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED—DOUBLE CUT BAND SAW Filer and Sawyer for season commencing April 15th, 1910. Address, S. COLE, Nantel, Que. 7

WANTED FIRST CLASS "CIRCULAR" SAW Hammerer and Filer, for 1st May. State experience and wages asked. Box 955 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 8

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. ANSTIE, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE charge of lumbering operations of pulp and paper mill in Quebec Province. English speaking man conversant with French preferred. Permanent position for right man. Apply stating experience, age, wages required also send references. Box 951 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED FOR THE GENERAL MANAGER'S staff of large Ontario Corporation, first class all around Lumberman, conversant with woods and saw mill operations. Must have good knowledge of accounts, and be able to generally supervise Main and Subsidiary industries, good salary to suitable man. Applications, which will be treated with confidence, to be sent in first instance to Box 954 CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. 7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Sawmill and Logs For Sale

SAWMILL, STOCK OF LOGS AND STANDing timber for sale. Going concern. Capacity 10 to 15m. Address Box 39 SPRUCEDALE, ONT. 7

For Sale

BEST SAW MILL SITE IN KOOTENAYS together with several million feet of logs in water, and half billion feet of timber. Will also sell Saw Mills and timber tributary thereto. Address, "Lumberman," Daily News Office, Nelson, B. C. 7

Cooperage Factory for Sale

GREAT INDUCEMENT FOR COOPERAGE Factory in all its branches, and cheese box manufacture at Maniwaki, P. Q., close to C. P. R. tracks. Any amount of cheap wood can be obtained at low prices for many years. Plenty of cheap labor in town. Electric power at low rates. For information please apply to M. JOANIS, Mayor, Maniwaki, P. Q. 6

Sawing

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR MANufacturing Lumber and Lath at our French River Mill. Commence on opening of navigation. Write us giving quantity of stock to be sawn. THE ONTARIO LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, 35 Home Life Building, Toronto, Ont. 7

For Sale or Rent

PLANING MILL RUNNING WITH FIRST class trade connection, especially equipped for sash and doors, up-to-date plant in every respect. Satisfactory reasons. Investigate. Address Box 924 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

For Sale Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACtory for sale, with first class trade connection. Address Box 945, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. tf

Sawing Contract to Let

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FIRST-CLASS saw mill outfit capable of sawing 25 M ft. per day, to saw by the M. ft. Will have 750 M ft. or more this season with two or three more years cut to take out. Write or call and see BLACK & WAGAR Mileage 81½ T. & N. O. R. R. New Ontario. 7

Pulp Wood Salesman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

Timber and Saw, Planing and Lath Mills

British Columbia

15 SQUARE MILES TIMBER—120 MILLION feet—$100,000.00 cash or $1.00 per M,, payable when cut

Sawmill and residences, and 100 acres fruit land adjoining $45,000.00, Terms cash $25,000.00, balance on easy terms. Good opportunity for profitable trade in sashes, doors and box making. Apply Box 915 CANADA LUMBEMMAN, Toronto. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limit For Sale

8,000 ACRES OF HEMLOCK, BIRCH, BASSwood, Pine, Spruce, Ash, etc. In Parry Sound District. Address Box 946, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

General Store and Stock, Sawmill, Timber Limits and Lumbering Outfit and Farm Property for sale by Tender

On account of the death of Wm. Richards and to wind up the partnership of Wm. Richards & Son, there will be offered for sale by tender the following property:

1. General Store situated in the Township of Grattan, in the County of Renfrew, about six miles from Caldwells Station on the G. T R. with large storehouse, cold storage, drive shed and stable connected therewith

2. Contents thereof consisting of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, farm produce and other goods usually found in a country general store as per inventory.....$5767.16

3. Frame sawmill and good water power with following machinery, saw frame and carriage, rope feed, double edger, shingle mill, planer, hasher and waterwheel all in good working condition also blacksmith shop and sundry blacksmith tools therein

4. 22 square miles of timber limits situated in the County of Renfrew where the Townships of Grattan, Griffith, Sebastopol and Brougham meet

5. Lumbering outfit consisting of tents, blankets, cooking utensils, sloops, waggons, chains, river boats and rafting rigging

6. Farm consisting of part of Lots 7, 8 and 9, Con. 2, Township of Grattan, with new bank barn 40x50 and a frame dwelling house.

For many years Wm. Richards & Son,(Dacre, P.O.) have carried on a lucrative business in connection with the above property.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for William Richards & Son's property" will be received by the undersigned until noon of May 2nd. 1910. Tenders may be for one or more of the above parcels, the tender for the stock in store to be at a rate on the dollar.

Terms of sale ten per cent. on acceptance of offer, balance within thirty days on completion of sale.

Inventory of stock in the store may be seen at the store or at the office of the undersigned.

Dated at Renfrew this 15th day of March, 1910.

CHOWN & GEALE,
Solicitors for the Vendors

8

FOR SALE BY OWNER LARGE TRACT of good License Timber on Vancouver Island. Fine milling proposition. Only principals. Address N. 25, VICTORIA, B. C. 8

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Property For Sale

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, having a water frontage of over a mile on the River Restigouche, affording excellent boomage and shipping facilities in tidal waters, a desirable position for Saw Mill purposes, Apply to A. R. FRASER, Box No. 1, Quebec. 8

Timber Berth for Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES WITH AN ESTImate eight million feet of white pine. Two complete sett of camps and plant. River drive of twenty five miles to Georgian Bay. Apply Box 40, Pembroke, Ont. 10

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses, Sleighs, Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 943, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 11

For Sale

Large Timber Limits and Saw Mill

Estimated amount of timber about 240.000.000 feet. Mills and limits situated in Ontario, the price is right For further particulars address W. B. MACLEAN, Brockville, Ont.

N. B. Principals only. 9

Overhead Drive

Although much has been said and more has been written commdemning this absurd and antiquated method of transmitting power to machinery in general, and woodworking machines in particular, says, J. M. N. in "Timber", still there are few shops or mills even now that do not furnish us with at least one example of overhead drive. Quite apart from the fact that it is bad for the belts and very bad for the brushes, and for the quality of the work, there is more danger attached to it, as I have reasons to know. Let me recall a few instances of misfortunes from actual experience with this particular drive. The machine in question was a large plain driver from countershaft on roof by two 4 in. belts, one on each end of the plainer cylinder. The striking gear was also fixed on roof above machine. It will be quite easily seen that belts running to such disadvantage had to keep fairly tight, or they would not pull their load. Well, those belts break now and then (nothing unusual in that), but running at such a high speed they wander about a bit, like a snake in agony, and then lie down. Once or twice they have dropped into the mouth of a planer and got mixed up with the revolving knives. That is bad enough to have a good belt chewed to pieces, but when the metal fasteners come in contact with the cutters, there is something doing, and to make matters right you require a few feet of belting and take off cutters for regrinding. On one occasion, a belt dropped from striking gear on roof; this also got mixed up with cutters, with dire results to both, also to lips of cylinder, which had to be replaned to get the kinks out. This example has convinced me that overhead drives will not do for that machinery any more, although, I am sorry to say, we shall have our pediodical display of fire-works in the future.

Ravages of the Mistletoe

It is reported that the common American mistletoe has attained such abundant growth in the States of the Southwest, especially along the southern border of the great arid region, as to be an actual pest to tree growth. It is a fortunate fact that this parasite thrives best in intense sunlight, for in that way harmful growth is limited to trees leading isolated lives. As a consequence, the damage to forest growth is negligible, as there the moist, shady conditions force its succesful germination to the topmost branches of tall specimens; its ravages are confined almost wholly to shade trees. This parasite is unique in that it has green foliage, and as a consequence merely steals undigested food of its host and not the elaborated product, as is usually the case with parasites. The mistletoe seed is encased in a pasty substance which causes it to stick to any body on which it is deposited. Its germination seems to be general on all species of tree growth. To germinate, the seed must fall in some wound in the bark of its host, and with this start the dissolvant enzyme contained in the root tips soon forces a channel to the vitals of the tree. Once well established it is only a question of time when the growth will sap the life, first of the limb on which it lives and then, if the growth is abundant, of the whole tree.

Big Pennsylvania Tree, 325 Years Old

Recently the largest tree in Winslow township, Jefferson county, was cut down. It was located in the Paradise settlement. When lying down it was found that its height when standing had been 140 feet; spread of limbs, 72 feet; distance to the first limb, 36 feet. It was 5 feet through seven feet above the ground. The tree was an elm. According to the annual rings it was between 320 and 325 years old.

Mahogany Tree Rings

H. N. Thompson, conservator of forests for southern Nigeria, says that in his observations he has noticed that mahogany trees grow three or four rings each year, corresponding to the four seasons. Both forest trees and those grown in the botanical garden exhibit the same phenomenon. On the site of the town of Ijaye, destroyed sixty years ago, a forest has grown up containing mahogany trees with trunks exceeding 10 feet in girth.

Match Trade of Norway in 1909

The production of matches in Norway for 1909 amounted to 60,000 or 65,000 cases, of which one-sixth were taken by the home consumers. The export markets were dull during the first half of the year, and sharp competition between overstocked factories resulted in lower prices. The general strike in Sweden and the strong demand from Germany, prior to the introduction of the new match tax, bettered the situation considerably during the summer. The stronger tone resulting from the cleaning up of stores at that time has been kept up since then. Whether or not this will be the case during all of the new year, is, however, impossible to tell as yet. There are signs which seem to show that production and consumption will in the future be more uniform than they have been for some time, especially this may be hoped in the case of first class goods.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

Get our prices and see how you can save money

as we want to move the following stock quickly:

500m. 1 x 10 and 12"-10/16 feet White Pine Mill Culls, 80% 12" and an extra good grade
300m. 2x4, 6, 8 and 10"-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine. Widths piled seperate.
75m. 3x8 and 10-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine also
2x10 and 12-10/18 feet Norway, dry
2x4, 6 and 8-10/18 feet Norway, dry
Width piled seperate

LEAK & CO.,
18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

Basswood, Elm, Ash and Oak

For delivery soon as shipping dry

Write us for specifications

TERMS CASH

The Johnston Lumber Co.,
John Street, Toronto

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The uncertainty relating to the tariff situation has given quite a stimulus to the export of lumber from Ontario during the past fortnight. Many United States buyers have been in Ontario lately making extensive purchases, which are being shipped across the border as fast as possible. The purchasers of this lumber have nothing to lose in case the maximum duty is not imposed, as the markets for white pine in the United States are very active. On the other hand, in case the maximum duty is imposed they will be gainers to the extent of the duty on all that they are able to obtain. One large firm of Georgian Bay manufacturers made a sale of half a million feet of white pine mill run, mill culls out, and obtained the price they were asking. The same firm made extensive sales of lath. In one day they disposed of fourteen cars of lumber and lath. All these shipments are given the preference in despatch, so that they may not be held up until it is too late. The firm referred to above, had to make considerable increases in its shipping staff in order to handle the temporary rush. This extra business has cleaned up their stocks of two lines. It is reported that the same conditions are prevailing among a number of other manufacturers. One large Philadelphia firm recently had its representative in Toronto looking for stocks. He made an offer of $4 in advance of last year's price for white pine strips, but could not secure stock at that price, as manufacturers were asking $2 higher still. If it were not for this feature of the trade it is thought that the lumber business would be a little bit slow.

Travellers report that the retail trade throughout the province is looking very bright and that stocks in the retail yards are diminishing. White pine in all thicknesses of shop lumber and better is exceedingly scarce and is being held at a premium.

At Ottawa, the manufacturers continue to call for high prices for white pine, and in some of the scarce varieties the price has advanced a little. 2-inch white pine good sidings are so scarce that they can hardly be secured at all. There is an active trade in pine, good shorts and strips over 1-inch. The price of shorts is about the same as that for siding Mill cull strips and sidings, 12 feet and up, are firm at $16 to $18.

Eastern Canada

The mild weather has continued during the month of March in New Brunswick. Everywhere there has been snow it has not been suitable for hauling. Latest advices are that logging operations will come to an end very shortly. It is feared also that the early spring weather will result in the spring freshets being much smaller than usual and thus interfere with the drive. The mills at St. John will be about a month later than usual in starting up.

The market for spruce lath is still fairly active, though nothing of any importance is occurring. Stocks are disappearing quickly, amounting now to only about 1¾ millions on the wharfs. Shipments of lath during the last month have been fairly heavy, probably the lath will all be cleaned up before the mills resume manufacturing. Dutiable spruce laths at present are quiet, at from $2.75 to $2.85 on the wharf at St. John. Trade in cedar shingles is quiet. The winter shipments have been light. St. John dealers are holding their stock in the expectation of a better demand with the opening of spring trade. Stocks at present at St. John amount to 2,000,000 "extras" and 1½ million "clears," for which the prices are from $2.55 to $2.65 for dutiable "extras" and $2.05 to $2.15 for dutiable "clears."

The spruce market at Boston is improving considerably of late. Prices have become quite firm. Manufacturers are asking higher prices for frames, 9-inch and under. The minimum price asked is about $23.50 A fortnight ago it was difficult to obtain this price. A few manufacturers are asking and securing $24 There is not much call for random, but it is expected to become active shortly. Spruce boards are still quiet but are slightly firmer in New York. The spruce market is quiet, but the building situation is improving. Shingles are still dull at Boston, cedar extras cannot be sold at more than $3.50, and it is difficult to obtain this price. The demand for lath is also quiet, but holders are inclined to stiffen their prices. Several holders are asking $3.90 for 1⅝-inch, but $3.80 is nearer the market. Prices for 1½-inch vary from $3.45 to $3.50, but the trade is quiet.

Great Britain

The trade returns for Great Britain show for the month of Febraury and for the two months ending with February, the quantity of lumber landed was greater than during the corresponding period of 1909. The trade returns in general give every reason for confidence in the future, showin, in almost every case, considerable increases.

In London the lumber business continues rather quiet but the fine weather which has recently prevailed has given it somewhat of a stimulus. The demand shows signs of improvement especially in deals. The quantity of business transacted is considered quite satisfactory and prices are well maintained. At Liverpool the general inquiry for lumber has been fairly good, but actual orders are not so extensive as would be wished. It is reported that the Liverpool market is at present flooded with ash logs on consignment which are being offered at less than similar logs which are arriving on contract. Good hickory logs are very scarce at present. Several sawmills which have been running short time are now again on full time. There has not been any heavy buying in pitch pine sawn logs, as shippers are holding out for a higher price. There is good demand for 12x6-inch pitch pine. The spruce market at Liverpool remains firm and stocks are low. Prices for all dimensions on the spot remain stiff. Many of the stocks have run out of the favorite sizes. Long length deals are particularly scarce.

At Manchester the timber and building trades are fairly active but prices are none too satisfactory. There is little disposition on the part of the sellers to make any concession. At Glasgow the trade conditions are not quite so satisfactory as a short time ago, and the quantity of trade has fallen off slightly. It is believed, however, that prices are likely to hold, and even to increase considerably. It is usual at this time of year to report a considerable number of contracts fixed for future delivery, but this year the enhanced idea of values by Canadian and United States shippers has contributed to keep down the number of such engagements. It remains to be seen whether this will be counteracted by heavier consignments later in the season.

United States

Seasonable improvement is reported in the trade situation at Chicago. Prices are showing a tendency towards advance. Stocks of northern pine at Chicago are in strong hands. No. 2 and better are as strong now as they ever have been. The trade in white pine is good. The demand for the upper grades is excellent and the lower grades are improving. It is reported that the winter stock of good pine is running low. At New York the trade in white pine is moderately good. Stocks are rather small and prices are satisfactory, but the market is rather dull. The hemlock market at Chicago has opened in much better condition than a year ago The advanced prices are well maintained. The improvement in yellow pine has assisted the hemlock market. At New York and Boston the demand for hemlock is rather quiet. Southern pine at Chicago is im-

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proving. Timbers are exceptionally strong and there is a better tone in the demand for finish.

The movement of shingles at Chicago is improving steadily. Clears are selling at $3.45 and "stars" at $2.89. White cedars are quiet but prices are steady. There is a good demand for lath and they are firmly held. At Buffalo, shingle dealers find the trade improved by the open weather. The demand is fairly active and the indications are that prices will be firmer.

Shortage of stocks is about the only unsatisfactory feature of the hardwood market at Chicago. In other respects everything is very satisfactory. Plain oak is in excellent demand and stocks of rock elm, soft elm, birch and maple are short. Basswood is rather dull. Maple flooring is firm and in good demand. At Cincinnati the hardwood market continues satisfactory.

Market Correspondence

Manufacturers Keep Prices Firm at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 22—This is the day which by long practice has come to be regarded as the season's end to Ottawa valley shanty operations. The many thaws during the winter kept lumbermen in a state of anxiety lest roads should break up before the bulk of the logs were hauled out. With McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, this did happen, but in most instances conditions were more favorable to log-making in the woods than would seem from the dearth of snow and frosty weather in the more settled districts down the Ottawa river. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company report no serious hindrance to lumber operations from the mild weather.

The firm attitude of manufacturers in respect of upper grades of white pine has forced prices up a few notches in the scarce sorts. Two-inch white pine good sidings can scarcely be procured locally. One of the largest producers of this stock told the "Canada Lumberman" to-day that he could not quote as low as $60, although that was considered to be a fair maximum quotation. It was a reasonable price he admitted, but when the lumber could not be bought, customers naturally had to offer more. Pine good shorts and strips over 1-inch are buoyant, and quotations show an upward tendency. For all thicknesses the prices given for shorts are about the same as for sidings. 1¼ and 1½-inch good strips are firm at $45, and the same price has been paid J. R. Booth for good shorts of similar thickness. 2-inch stock of this class is $5 higher, and is scarcer on the local market. Shipping cull strips and shorts are quoted a little higher than early in the month, in the thick sorts. 2-inch shipping cull shorts brought $24 last week, or as much as strips, including 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch. A number of orders have been placed with J. R. Booth by local wholesalers, agreeing to take certain lines of his output at whatever price he finds the market conditions to warrant. Wherever Mr. Booth has declared prices they confirm the announcements in the "Canada Lumberman" to the effect that lumber would advance 10 or 15 per cent. The dead culls in Mr. Booth's mill are assorted, 7 inches and up, and in lengths of 12 to 16 feet, and buyers are willing to pay a dollar or more a thousand for them than for the cuts of mills containing a large percentage of narrow and short boards. In Hull and Braeside local dealers have bought dead culls, but with an average of one-third short lengths. The prices are based on the method of sorting. Some very poor dead cull stock is held in the Ottawa valley, however, which middlemen will not ask their customers to accept, and this could be bought in large quantities at a low price. One dealer told the "Canada Lumberman" that he would like to get rid of dead culls and mill culls at a few dollars less than cost. He also sold lath below cost a few months ago. Both were bought at the high 1907 prices. Lath has since advanced almost to what it stood at during its best period.

Some of the manufacturers find it advantageous to sort mill culls in shorts, 1-inch by 4 and up, 6 feet to 11 feet, which variety is worth the same as the selected dead culls. Mill cull strips and sidings, 12 feet and up, are firm at $16 to $18, and are in active demand.

Lumbermen figure on an early start with the drive. The men who were hired for the regular shanty work will in most cases be available for river work, although the rule with most companies in hiring is to leave the men free to elect for themselves in the spring. It has been found that many good hands do not want to bind themselves so far in advance, although they are usually willing to remain when the spring arrives. The record high water of last season resulted in clearing the river of most of the logs. With the exception of a lot of timber on the Kippewa, nearly all the logs were advanced to the main stream last year. When the drive closed last autumn, all the 1907-8 logs were in the lower waters of the Ottawa river, and the cut of 1908-9 was landed in the Ottawa river and brought out of the Temiskaming waters. When the mills closed last year there were more than the usual number of logs en route, so that there is no danger of a scarcity of material, even though some logs are left in the bush owing to the mild winter.

The fear of a tariff war with the United States is expected to further enhance prices according to local opinion among the lumbermen. Should there be no friendly settlement of the tariff problem, the lumber industry is likely to go ahead without disturbance, judging from all outward appearances and the views expressed cautiously by lumbermen. They prefer, however, not to discuss the critical situation at present. Senator W. C. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Booth and Mr. Peter Whelen, three stalwarts of the Ottawa valley lumber industry, have declined to give the press their views as to how the lumber trade would be affected by an adverse American tariff. However, Mr. Booth, in an interview, reaffirmed his belief that Canada should not let its raw material leave the country without getting a return. This return would appear to be an open market for Canada's manufactured paper and lumber. Mr. Booth stated that the view of the lumbermen was that the Government should place a duty on American lumber coming into Canada if the United States taxed the Canadian product. He added that England, South America, Japan and New Zealand were prepared to take more and more of Canada's paper and lumber, but declined to give an estimate of the possible loss to Canadian lumbermen by having a 25 per cent. ad valorem duty added to the existing barrier against Canadian lumber crossing the border.

N. B. Mills will be Late in Starting

St. John, N.B., March 24—The month of March has so far seen a continuation of remarkable weather conditions throughout New Brunswick. The weather has been unseasonably warm since the 2nd or 3rd, in a great section of the province the snow has entirely disappeared, and where there is snow it has been unfavorable for hauling because of the slumpy condition of the swamps and lakes. From Fredericton south there has been practically no snow since the 12th. Reports on or about that date tell of two feet of snow on the Tobique, three feet at the head of the Aroostook, from three to four feet on the St. Francis, and two and a half to three feet along the Restigouche. The snow has been melting rapidly, and it is generally thought that a complete cessation of operations will come early. The early setting in of spring has been particularly hard on the smaller log operators in the lower part of the province, who were obliged to cease work when the snow went, leaving quantities of logs in the yards. In the more northern portions the snow stayed longer and the work of hauling went on.

Local lumbermen who have logs to be driven from the far up-river districts are somewhat uneasy in regard to the prospects for stream driving. It is feared that, with the warm weather coming so early, the snow in the woods will melt gradually and that, consequently, when the freshet season arrives, there will be no snow to melt to give a good volume of water for driving. For this reason all interested are hoping for more frosty weather, a week or two of which would change the aspect of things in this respect.

The manufacturing season at the local mills is at least a month late this year. None of the mills have yet started and there will be little doing until the ice is out of the storage booms at South Bay and other points, except in the case of one or two mills the owners of which have some logs outside the booms, where they are more easily available. Stetson, Cutler & Company will begin sawing at their Pleasant Point mill and also at Indiantown during the first week in April. A. Cushing & Company will start their mills about the 3rd of April, and Murray & Gregory about the same time. These will be the first mills to begin sawing. Others will begin when the booms are open, between the 15th and 20th of April, while a number will not get started until the first of the new logs arrive from up-river, which will be about the middle of May. At present there are no mills sawing.

Local trading in spruce lath continues fairly brisk, although devoid of any exceptional features. With none being produced, local stocks of spruce lath are dwindling rapidly, and at present writing there is not more than from one and three-quarter millions to two millions to be seen on the wharves. There have been some fairly heavy shipments of lath during the last month, and the probabilities are that this line of goods will be entirely cleaned up before the mills make a start. The present local value of spruce laths, dutiable, would be from $2.75 to $2.85 per thousand on the wharf at St. John.

The cedar shingle trade shows few features of interest. Shipments have been light all through the winter and particularly so during the past three weeks. With the light local holdings this circumstance is taken as an indication of the ability and willingness of local dealers to hold their stocks until the spring has brought an increased demand and probably better prices. At present writing local stocks would total to two millions of "Extras" and one and one-half millions of "Clears." Upon these an enquirer would be quoted at $2.55 to $2.65 for the better grade and at $2.05 to $2.15 on the "Clears," dutiable goods, f.o.b. St. John.

The opening of the Quebec Legislature took place on March 15th, and the speech from the throne stated that the foundation of a school of forestry would be authorized. Premier Gouin stated that an order prohibiting the export of pulpwood would be ratified during the present session and would become operative on September 1st.



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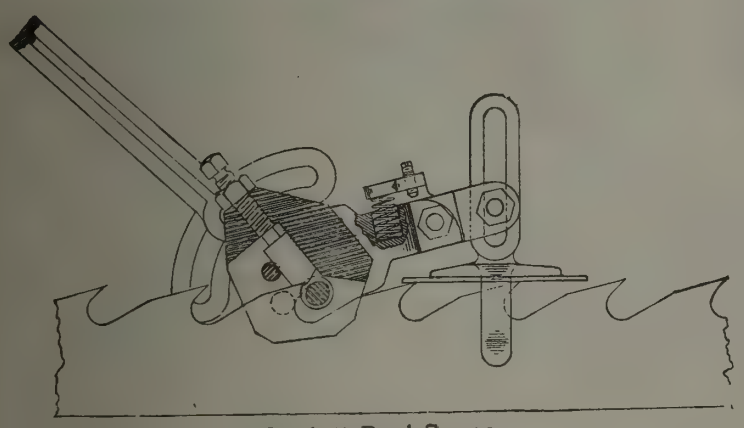
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Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

The Meaning of "Government Standard" Ties—Loss of Logs Causes Dispute—Interpretation of Contract

Contract for the Sale of Railway Ties, etc.—In the case of Hallisey v. Musgrave, which was recently tried in the full court of Nova Scotia, the question at issue was whether the contract for the delivery of railway ties, involved ties of "Government standard." The matter was entirely one of fact, depending upon the terms of an agreement which had been made verbally and subsequently had been reduced to writing. In the lower court, judgment had been given for the plaintiff to the effect that the ties were not specified as of "Government standard ties." The contract called for 2,000 ties, and two carloads were supplied and paid for without any question arising, the balance were supplied and payment made on account, and a portion of these were not in size up to the standard. The plaintiff alleged that he closed the contract verbally and did not agree to Government size. The defendant claimed that a letter sent subsequent to the verbal agreement, stating that the ties were to be of usual Government standard, regulated the contract. The court held that the contract had been for the supply of Government standard ties, and that the judgment of the lower court should be set aside with costs. The plaintiff was entitled to recover $112.67 with costs, and the defendant's damages on a counterclaim were fixed at $100.

Contract for the Sale of Logs—The case of the Royal Bank v. Schaffner & Company, which was recently heard in the full court of Nova Scotia by Judges Drysdale and Meagher, has been decided in favor of the defendants. The case was an appeal from judgment in a lower court to recover balance claimed in connection with a logging transaction. The question at issue was whether the quantity of logs delivered exceeded or was less than 500,000 feet, the quantity mentioned in the agreement. The evidence showed that the total had been short of 500,000 feet by about 85,000 feet. The defendants had already paid $2,125.74 out of the total of $2,500 which would have been due for the 500,000 feet. The shortage in the quantity delivered reduced the account so that Prince, who had contracted to deliver the logs, would be entitled to collect $3.39, provided no deductions were made for other causes. It developed, however, that Prince had broken a contract to saw and haul the logs and that the defendants, being obliged to have this work done elsewhere. had suffered a loss amounting to $300. Accordingly the Royal Bank, to whom Prince had assigned his claim, were not entitled to any payment from the defendants, and judgment was given accordingly. A further claim, relating to some supplies and work furnished by Prince in respect of another quantity of logs, was also dismissed by the court, inasmuch as the supplies and work had been furnished on a joint venture, in which Prince was to share either in the profit or the loss. There had been a loss on this transaction and the court had decided that the most that Prince was entitled to was an accounting.

Action for Loss of Logs—The Dominion Paper Company, of Kingsey Falls, Que., are suing Barney Quinn for $13,000 on account of a large quantity of their logs which went out of Nicolet river. It appears that the wood of the plaintiff and the defendant went down the river together. When it arrived at the defendant's place it was sorted, and the wood of the plaintiff allowed to go down the river some ten miles. When the high water came last spring it carried the wood over the boom, and they now claim compensation from the defendant. The latter contends that he cannot be held responsible for the amount sued for, nor for the loss of the logs.

Forest Fire Record in the United States

Fire played less havoc in the woodlands of the United States National Forest States last year than it did in 1908, although the number of fires was 410 greater. The Department of Agriculture has just compieted the statistics. The protective value of the work of the department is shown in that (1) almost 80 per cent. of the fires were extinguished before as much as five acres had been damaged; (2) less than one and one-half acres to the square mile of national forest land was burned over; (3) and the amount of damage done to the burned-over area averaged but $1.26 per acre.

For the twelve-month ended December 31st last, there were 3,138 fires on the forests, 1,186 caused by locomotives, 431 by campers, 294 by lightning, 181 by brush burning, 97 by incendiaries, 38 by sawmills and donkey engines, 153 by miscellaneous and 758 by unknown agencies The area burned over was, in round figures, 360,000 acres, of which about 62,000 were private lands in national forests, as against some 400,000 acres in 1908. Some 170,000,000 board feet of timber were consumed, of which 33,000,000 feet were privately owned, as against 230,000,000 in the previous year. The loss in value of timber destroyed was less than $300,000, of which close to $50,000 was privately owned. The loss of the year before was about $450,000. Damage done to reproduction and forage shows a remarkable decrease, less than $160,000 being the record for 1909 and over $700,000 that for 1908.

The largest number of fires occurred in Idaho—991; but the great increase over 1908 in that State, namely, 573, is entirely attributable to fires in the Coeur d'Alene, which were extinguished without material damage. Locomotive sparks were accountable for 611 of the blazes in this forest last year. The explanation of the increase in the total for all forests is to be found in this Coeur d'Alene increase.

The Report of the Forester for 1909 said of the fire record of 1908: "That year was one of prolonged drought during the summer and fall, and of disastrous forest fires throughout the country. The national forests suffered relatively little.—About 232,191,000 board feet of timber, or 0.06 per cent. of the stand, was destroyed—A total of 2,728 fires was reported, of which 2,089 were small fires confined as a rule to an area of fire acres or less. The cost of fire fighting, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, was $73,283.33. This sum, added to the proportion of the total salaries of rangers and guards properly chargeable to patrol and fire fighting, was less than one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the timber protected, estimated at an average stumpage value of $2 per thousand."

List of Belfast Importers

The Department of Trade and Commerce has commenced the publication of lists of the principal importers in countries in which Canadian trade commissioners are located. These lists should be of much use to Canadian manufacturers. In the latest issue of the weekly trade reports the following names of importers at Belfast are given, which will be of interest to Canadian lumber and wood goods exporters.

Deals, etc.—J. P. Corry & Company, Limited, 5 Great Georges street; Thos, Dixon & Sons, Limited, 105 Corporation street; J. McDowell & Company, 25 Great Patrick street; Robb Bros., 109 Corporation street; Irvine & Sellers, 7 Gamble street; Lytle & Pollock, 12 Dunbar street; D. Dorman & Company, 104 Corporation street; Ruddell. Harvey & Company, 58 Corporation street; McCue, Dick & Company, Riley's place; Stephens & Walkington, 8 Victoria street.

Pulp Board—Wm. Strain & Sons, Limited, Great Victoria street; McCaw Stephenson & Orr, Limited, Castlereagh road; W. W. Cleland & Company, Belfast; John Cleland & Company, Belfast.

Staves—Cantrell & Cochrane, Victoria Square; Mitchell & Company, Limited, 67 Corporation street.

Paper and Boxboards, etc.—P. O'Reilly, Limited, Poolbeg street; Cherry & Smalldridge, Limited, Seville Place.

Timber, etc.—T. & C. Martin, Limited, North Wall; R. Martin & Company, Rogerson's Quay; Thos. Dixon & Sons, Limited, East Wall; Brooks, Thomas & Company, Limited, Sackville street; W. & L. Crowe, Limited, South Richmond street; Thomas Archer, Wapping street.

How to Write a Business Letter

"How to write a business letter," is a matter upon which there are few people who would not be the better for a little advice. In a book with the above title, which has just been published by Gies & Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., the author, Chas. R. Wiers, of Buffalo, has set forth concisely and in an interesting manner, many of the salient points of letter writing. His ideas are those of the modern American business man, and are necessarily tinctured with American ideals, but the broad principles are those upon which successful business letter writing depend. They are set forth clearly and forcibly, so that in the greater number of instances they admit of no contention. A strong point is made of the common habit of using useless expressions, which have received the sanction of long use, but which mean nothing and are really only an encumbrance to letter writing and reading. This class of expression will be quickly recognized from a few examples, viz.: "We would say," "we beg to say," "allow us to explain," etc. These forms have arisen probably from a desire to improve the form of a sentence, or to introduce a subject gradually, but they have become meaningless, with long usage, and if one examines them critically they are worse than meaningless, as they are not sincere. Considerable stress is laid upon the necessity for brevity, courtesy, clearness correct spelling, sincerity, etc. An excellent feature of the book is a large number of examples of letters illustrating the ideas which are dwelt upon. The book itself is to be commended for following the suggestions it contains. It is brief, concise, clear and well arranged, so that it is sure to be of value to any business man.

The Grand Trunk Railway System have issued tariff I.C.C. No. 1,385, a competitive joint tariff in conection with the Delaware & Hudson Company and the Williams Line, applying on softwood lumber, lath and shingles in lots of four cars and over from Grand Trunk stations in Canada to New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other points reached by water from Albany, N.Y., via Rouse's Point and the Delaware & Hudson Company. Allowance is made for planing in transit at Rouse's Point, Whitehall, Plattsburgh or Albany, N.Y. The rate applies on basswood, hemlock, pine, spruce and tamarack, varying from 13 cents to 17 cents on lumber to New York and from 15 cents to 19 cents on lath and shingles to New York. For lumber under 6 feet in length, 2 cents additional, and for lumber 6 to 11 feet in length, 1 cent additional a hundred pounds will be charged over the lumber rate. An additional 1½ cents will be charged for thin lumber.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

The Queen City Planing Mill, Toronto, Ont., has been burned out.

The Tobermory Lumber Company, Tobermory, Ont., are stated to have assigned.

John E. Williscroft, lumberman, St. Edmunds Township, Ont., has assigned to G. T. Clarkson.

The James McFayden Lumber Company, Dryden, Ont., has been succeeded by David Anderson.

Campbell & Carman, Toronto, Ont., wholesale lumber, have been succeeded by Campbell & Johnson.

Galbraith & Airth, Chatsworth, Ont., will move their sawmill and sash and door factory to Owen Sound in the near future.

Madden Brothers & Moore, 312 Queen street west, Toronto, have sustained a loss by fire in their planing mill and lumber yard. The damage amounted to about $5,000.

Eddy Brothers & Company, Blind River, Ont., are installing a new gang edger, which will increase the capacity of their mill considerably. They are also making improvements to their fire room.

The Ontario Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the John Carew Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont.; capital, $200,000; incorporators, John Carew and F. J. Carew, of Lindsay, Ont.

The National Bag & Paper Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $200,000. The incorporators are: W. Anderson, J. F. Booth, lumberman, and W. H. Dwyer, merchant, all of Ottawa.

The White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River, Ont., have been making a number of improvements to their plant during the past winter. They have been installing a new engine, two new boilers, and a new trimmer, as well as a wooden one which was torn down. The improvements will increase the capacity of their mill at least 15 per cent.

Eastern Provinces

Corey & Campbell, Bedford, Que., sash and door manufacturers, have dissolved.

The A. L. Wright Lumber Company, Limited, Salisbury, N.B., have sold their assets.

Thomas MacKarell & Company, lumber merchants, Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership.

The Rhodes, Curry Company, Amherst, N.S., have completed their contract of 500 box cars for the G.T.R. Work will be begun shortly on a contract for the C.N.R.

The British Empire Timber Company, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated with capital of $1,500,000. The incorporators are: G. V. Cousins, accountant, and P. F. Brown, both of Montreal.

The lumber cut in Western Cumberland, N.S., this year will amount to nearly twenty million feet. The largest operators are J. N. Pugsley, C. I. White & Son, the Robinson-Wright Company, and S. P. Kelly & Sons.

J. W. Kilgour & Bro., Limited, Beauharnois, Que., capital $300,000, have been incorporated to carry on a lumber and timber business. The incorporators are John Wilson Kilgour and James Wilson, both of Beauharnois, Que.

The Quebec, New Brunswick Pulp, Lumber & Lands Company, of St. Antoine Abbe, Que., have been incorporated, with capital of $20,000. The incorporators are: Francis Toupin, contractor, and Rev. J. Brady, priest, both of Montreal.

Ten horses belonging to the firm of Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que., were killed by lightning as they stood in their stalls at one of the company's camps, 80 miles north of Maniwakh. The horses were all good animals, and the loss is estimated at nearly $2,000.

Wood from New Brunswick will soon be exported to Bath, Maine, to be made into pulp. The mills are ready to start, and four barges have been chartered to bring the lumber down the Great Salmon river and down the coast and thence up the Androscoggin river.

The News Pulp & Paper Company, which was incorporated last fall for the manufacture of pulp and paper, has taken over the St. Raymond Pulp & Paper Company, which went into liquidation in 1909. The News Pulp & Paper Company is now busy installing additional machinery for the manufacture of pulp, and it is expected that the paper mill will be started about the middle of April.

Application will be made to the Quebec Legislature for the incorporation of a company to be known as "Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited," with a capital of $250,000, to carry on a lumber manufacturing and selling business. The applicants for incorporation are Donald Fraser and Archibald Fraser, lumber merchants, of Fredericton, N.B.; Donald Fraser, jr., lumber merchant, Plaster Rock, N.B.; W. Mattheson and A. Brabner, of Cabano, Que.

Western Canada

H. G. Wyatt, Armstrong, B.C., has sold out his sawmill to T. K. Smith.

The Galvin-Watson Lumber Company, Limited, Wadenap, Sask., have been succeeded by C. A. Carpenter.

The Graham Sash & Door Company, Winnipeg, suffered a loss of $30,000 by fire in their lumber yard recently.

The Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., have recently removed their head office to 712-713 Dominion Trust Building in that city.

The city council of Victoria, B.C., have recommended that the contract for paving blocks be awarded to the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company, the lowest tenderers.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the Cedar Cove Sash

& Door Company, Limited, capital $15,000; and the Okanagan Lake Lumber Company, Limited, capital $100,000.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: John R. Bowes Timber Company, Limited, capital $10,000; The Howe Sound Timber Company, Limited, capital $50,000.

A tie mill, which will employ about 40 men, is being erected about three miles east of Yahk, B.C., by Chas. Biesel, superintendent of the Snowshoe Mine. The mill is to be portable and operated by electric power.

Mr. F. L. Buckler and a syndicate of Vancouver people have purchased 1,300 feet of water frontage at $70,000, and intend to erect a lumber mill thereon. It is reported that the mill will be one of the largest in the district.

A Victoria despatch states that 47 square miles of timber at Quatsino Sound have been sold by W. B. Garrett, of Victoria, B.C., to K. Eade, of Vancouver; J. Montgomery, of Texas; J. W. Britton and B. A. Siger, of Seattle, for $175,000.

On March 23 the second auction sale of timber berths in the Westminster district was conducted by Timber Agent Leamy. The berth to be sold was No. 533, located to the east of Lillooet lake. It comprises four blocks, containing 683 acres. The upset price was $6,044.93.

Fifty men are engaged and a 24-hour shift is being worked at the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company's plant at Port Mellon, B.C. The output at present is from eight to ten tons daily of wrapping paper. In the near future it is expected to increase this to 40 tons.

Owing to the deep snow the Elk Lumber Company closed down all their logging camps temporarily early in March. The past season was favorable for logging and a large cut was made. The Fernie Lumber Company also ceased operations in the woods at the same time.

The heir to an Irish estate worth $1,250,000, a young man named Lloyd, has been located by a detective especially sent out from Ireland, at the logging camp of the East Kootenay Lumber Company, near Aldridge, B.C. The young man, who had quarrelled with his uncle, came to Canada to make his own living. He is 24 years of age and will return to Ireland at once.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has signed an order of cancellation on four timber licenses covering property valued at from $100,000 to $150,000, which belonged to J. S. Emmerson and the Emmerson Lumber Company, of Vancouver. The Government took this step as a result of evidence to the effect that logs from these limits were being exported to the United States.

Work has been commenced on the erection of a new sawmill for Mr. John Hanbury, of Brandon, on False Creek. The plant will be installed under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Kendall. The plant will consist of a sawmill, a planing mill, sash and door factory, and three dry kilns. It will be the first mill of its kind to be erected in British Columbia, being what is known in the east as a "short-log" mill. The plant will cover a space 400 feet in width by 600 feet in length and there will be in addition retail yards and business offices. It is expected that the entire cost of the plant will be $200,000. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, Man., are also increasing the capacity of their plant.

In connection with the purchase of 70,000 acres of mining, lumbering and agricultural lands in British Columbia by H. J. Rossi, of Idaho, which was reported in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," it is further reported that the purchasers intend to build a railway 116 miles long, connecting their new properties in Cariboo, B.C., with Barkerville, and also to build a number of new mills to handle their timber interests. Their plans have already been considerably advanced. A town site, which is to be named Fraser City, has already been planned, near the junction of the Salmon and Willow rivers, with the Fraser. An extensive logging railway will also be built in connection with the saw and planing mills, and it is probable also that they will erect a pulp mill.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade inquires. Readers of the "Canadian Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

419. Wooden Handles.—A London firm of importers ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wooden handles of all descriptions and also of household woodenware.

423. Pine pickets.—One of the largest firms of timber and wooden goods importers in England is open to purchase large quantities of pine pickets of Canadian manufacture.

433. Carts and carriage stock.—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of carts, carriages and carriage stock, including wheel rims, hubs, spokes and felloes.

452. Wood pulp.—A German firm wishes to purchase supplies of Canadian wood pulp, and would like to hear from exporters in the Dominion.

462. Pine boards.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine boards from Canadian exporters of the same.

464. Spruce lumber.—A Lancashire firm desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of spruce lumber.

465. Laths.—A Manchester firm asks for dimension and prices of plasterers' laths from Canadian exporters.

466. Pick handles.—A Manchester firm asks for sizes and prices of pick handles from Canadian manufacturers.

467. Spruce battens.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of spruce battens.

468. Spuce deals.—A Manchester firm desires to obtain dimensions and prices o fspruce deals from Canadian exporters.

469. Pine deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine deals, 1st, 2nd and 3rd quality, sizes 3-inch x 7-inch, up to 10-inch, from Canadian exporters.

470. Birch lumber.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of birch lumber from Canadian exporters of same.

476. Cornice poles.—A Manchester firm asks for catalogues and prices of cornice poles from Canadian manufacturers.

479. Pine pickets.—An English firm of wooden goods importers are in the market to buy pine pickets in sizes of 48 inches by 1⅛ inches by 1¼ inches; also 50 inches by 1¼ inches by 1¼ inches; prices and particulars desired from Canadian exporters for shipments to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

481. Agency abroad.—An English firm of timber agents, having branches in Paris and Antwerp, would undertake the agency of a firm exporting spruce, maple, pine and other Canadian timbers. References and all other information furnished.

Are you in the market for
Birch
There are 150,000 feet 4-4 No. 2 Common and Better at one of our outside yards. Very fine stock, containing good percentage of red.

How are you fixed on
Maple
We can quote interesting figures on 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 Log Run Railroad.

We can make prompt shipment on
Hickory
Two cars 5-4Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this
Quartered White Oak
4 cars 4-4, 10 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and over, No. 1 and No 2
2 cars 4-4 Common Strips
4 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 4-4 Common
1 car 4-4 No. 2 Common
3 cars 4-4 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-4 Comm on and Better bone dry
,000 feet 5-4, 12 inches and over.

You can't beat our figures on this
Cherry
1 car 4-4 Common and Better.

Get your order in early for this Common and Better
Ash
20,000 feet 4-4 to 5
8,000 feet 8-4 Common and Better
18,000 feet 10-4 Common and Better
5,000 feet 12-4 Common and Better

Here are some mighty good bargains in
Poplar
1 car 4-4 No 1 and No. 2
1 car 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No. 1 and No. 2
½ car 6-4 No 1 Common
1 car 5-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 5-4 No 1 Common
2 cars 4-4 No. 1 and No. 2
1 car 4-4 Common
1 car 21 to 23 inches
1 car 4-4 Common and Better
1 car 4-4, 18 inches and over, No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2
3 cars 5-8 Clear Sap
4 cars 5-8 No. 1 Common
1 car 5-8 No. 2 Common
Soft Yellow Poplar, 225,000 feet 4-4 No 1 Common and Better,

Get prices on these
Poplar Wagon Boards
1 car 4-4, 8 to 12 inches
1 car 8 to 12 inches
7,000 feet 13 to 17 inches

What about
Walnut
2 cars 4-4 Log Run M C.O., very fine

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.
Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Red and White Pine

Southern Yellow Pine
American Hardwoods

Thos. Mackarell & Co.
49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 ox & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	15 00	17 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	17 00	18 50
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 95
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		36 45
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 95
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		37 45
10x20		37 95
6x18, 8x18		38 45
6x20, 8x20		39 45
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 10
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"...		4 05

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	35 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	30 00
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1&2"	32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	45 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak. ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood 4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	1500	18 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 " " " "	1 60 3 00
35 " " " "	2 50 4 00
40 " 7" "	4 25 4 75
45 " " "	5 25 6 25
50 " " "	8 50 10 50
55 " " "	11 00 13 50
60 " " "	16 50

Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 75	1 90
Stand'd R'y ties 6"	45	0 50
Mill run cedar ties	38	00 45
No. 2 Railway Ties	00 25	00 30
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT. cts.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	56 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up	47 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips: 1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts: 1' x 7" and up	40 00	42 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	20 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11'	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards.. 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 50	18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1' stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4	3 85	4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Bewood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	15 50	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00	20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50	21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	23 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 / 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	23 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	23 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 0 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	23 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	21 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	25 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	23 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & and, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & and 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & and 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & and, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and and, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and and, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and and, soft.	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

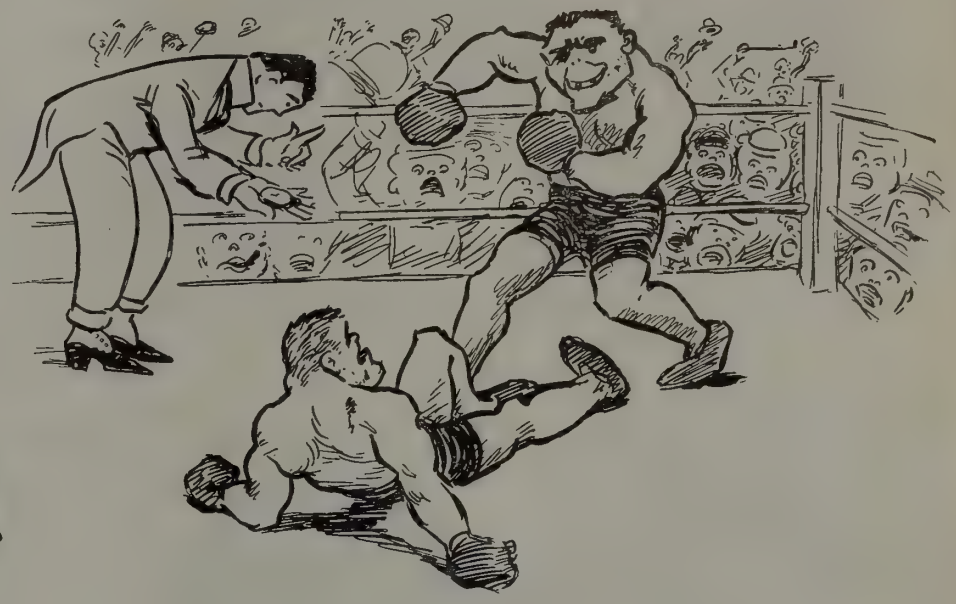
White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	83 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	61 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	66 00	68 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	43 00	46 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	41 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	20 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 75

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 70
Clears	2 90	3 20
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Many a Shingle has been Counted Out



You don't have to take the count when you buy

Fenderson's N.B. Cedar Shingles

If you must fight for business, why not have the proper things to fight with. If you are selling shingles why not handle a shingle that will help sell itself. That's the kind we are manufacturing; it's the most satisfactory kind for us, the most satisfactory for you. No need of handicapping yourself and your business with an inferior article. **BUY FENDERSON'S**

because we give you the count as well as the best grade of Shingle you can buy.

Remember:—
If It's Fenderson's—It's Right

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

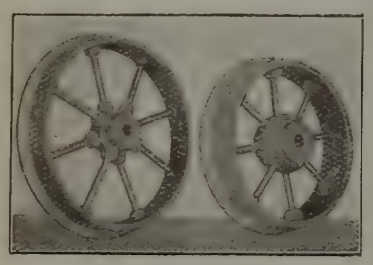
"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY."

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



This is the mark of the Underwood — more extensively used in Canada than all other makes of typewriters combined. No matter what machine you have used, or are using, you will ultimately buy the Underwood.

United Typewriter Co.
Adelaide Street E., TORONTO



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.



Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) $4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses 5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses 15.00 doz,

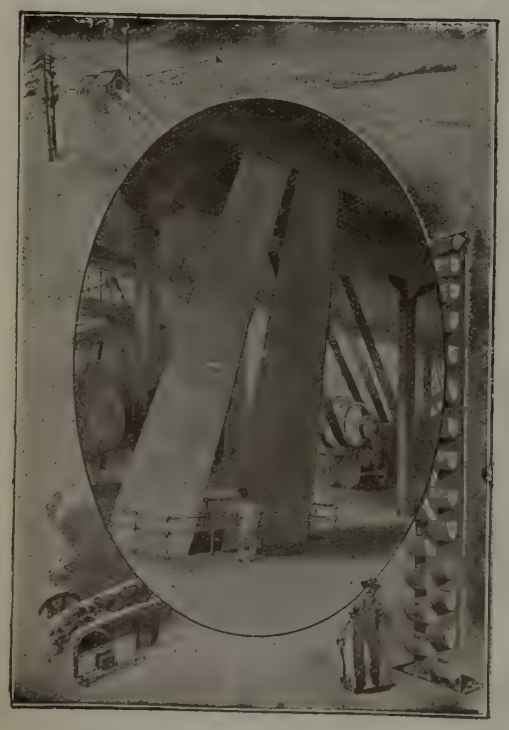
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)
2 lb. tins 2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins 3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)
Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

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for Transmitting Elevating and, Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

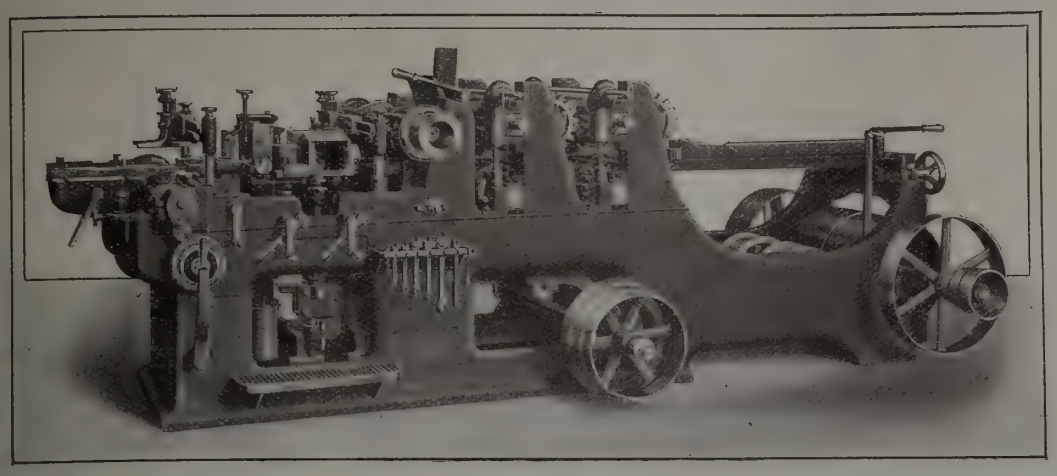


The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO
Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



OPERATING SIDE No. 107.

Woods No. 107

A High Speed Inside Moulder

Combining the Advantages of Several Machines

Built to Work 12" or 15" Wide by 6" Thick

A Producer **A Labor Saver**

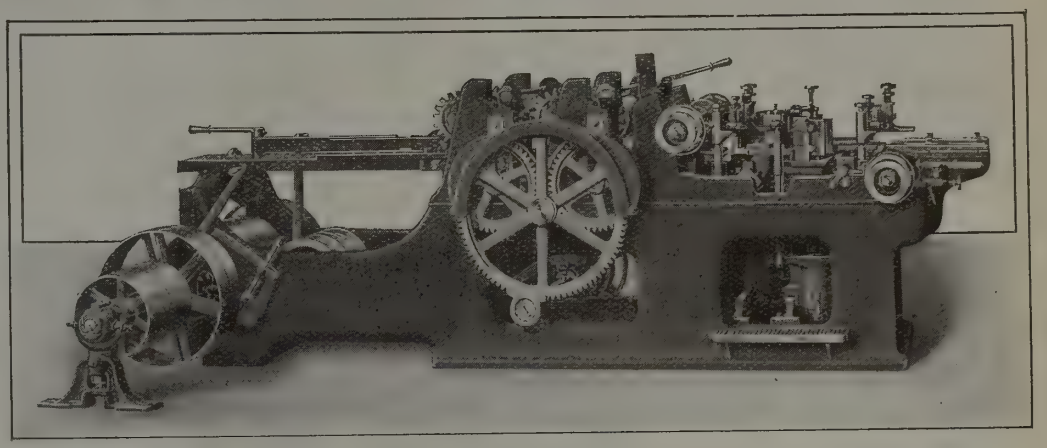
S. A. Woods Machine Co.

Boston, U. S. A.

The Planer Specialists

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, SEATTLE

Our Patent **Truing Devices** applied to these machines, true to the knives so that each does its full share of the work.



REAR VIEW No. 107.

For Cabinet and Furniture Factories this Planer is Unexcelled

Sectional or Plain Roll

Cut Gears

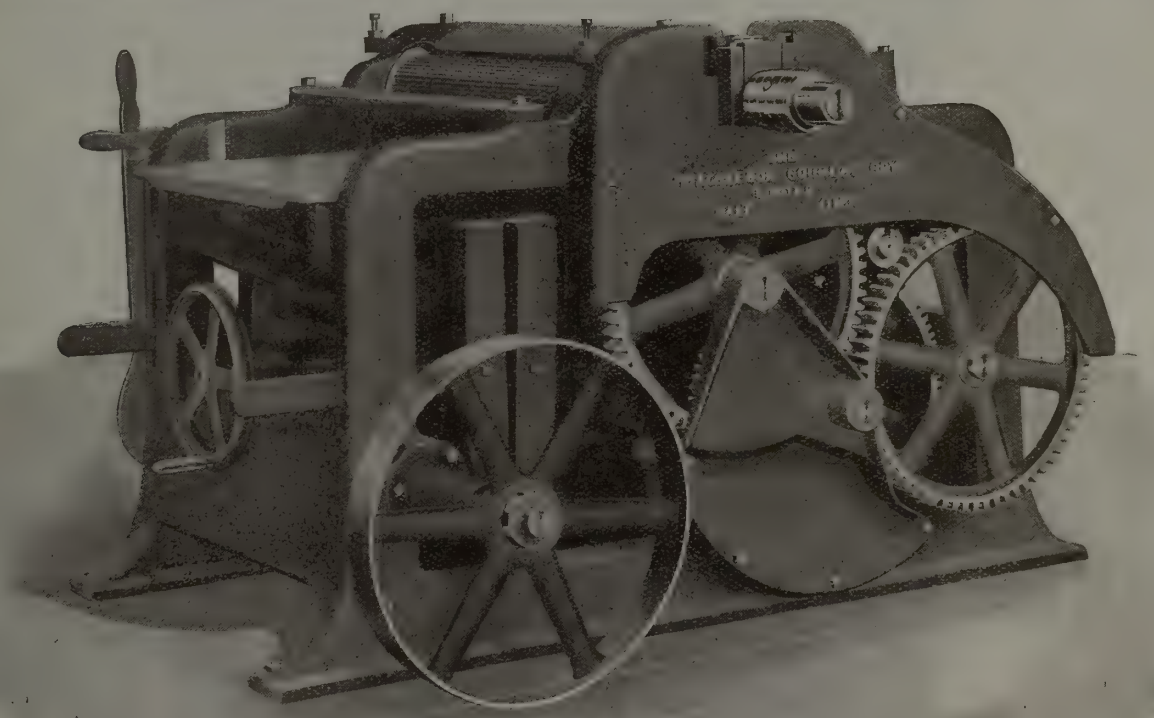
Table on Incline Slides

No Gears Running on Studs

Heavy Cored Frame

Planes 1/16 in. to 7 in. thich

Made in 24 in., 30 in., 36 in. and 48 in. widths.



Long Self-Oiling Bearings

Convenient to Operate

AGENTS:

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

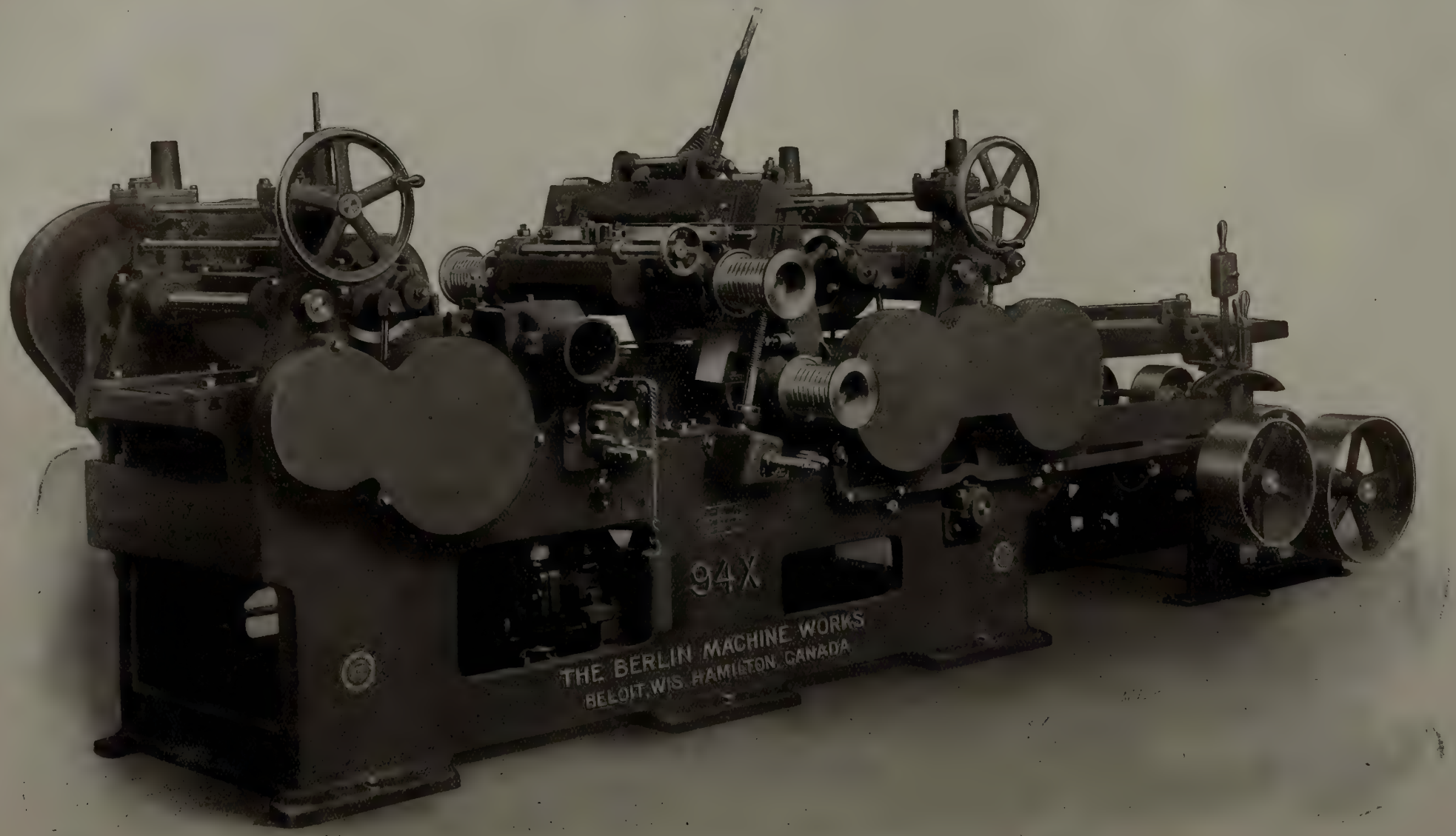
XZ Heavy Planer and Smoother

THE MacGREGOR, GOURLAY CO., LIMITED - Galt, Ontario

We also build a very large Line of Metal-Working Machine Tools

BERLIN QUALITY COUNTS

Made in Hamilton, Canada



You are guaranteed the finest quality of work at 150 lineal feet per minute from the 94X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher

BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD. - Hamilton, Canada

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

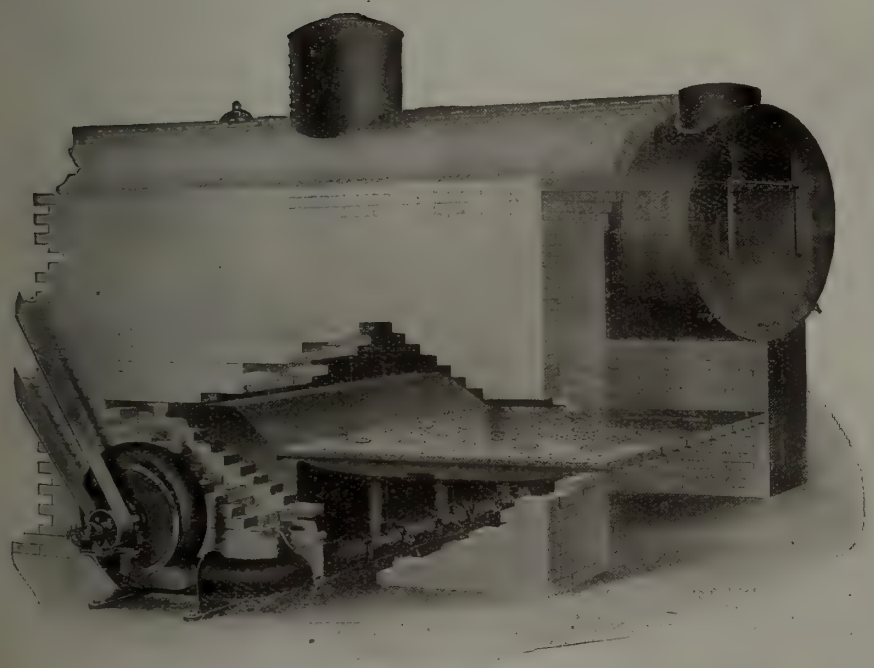
RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Are Your Boilers Overloaded?

If so, your cut is not what it should be

What Disposition are You Making of Your Sawdust, etc.?

Why don't you run your mill with it?



Are You Burning Your Slabs, etc.?

Why not sell them instead?

The old reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate increases the efficiency of a boiler 25% to 50%; gives as good or better results with wet, green or frozen sawdust than a draft grate gives with dry wood; saves labor in firing; and is practically indestructible.

Sold on Approval. Thirty days' trial given. We pay the freight both ways, if rejected.

Adapted for either sawdust or slabs, for plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and for any number of boilers, from one up.

No change in construction required.

Easy to install.

Can be fired on when the boiler is idle.

We will submit a proposal upon receipt of the following data:

How many boilers have you?

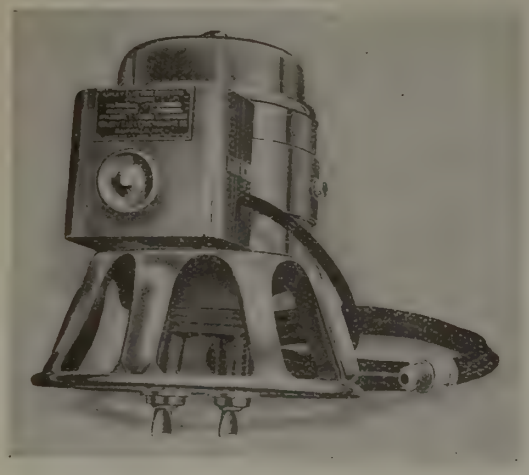
Have you furnaces or ovens?

What are the width and length of your grate surface or surfaces?

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

(Please Mention this Publication.)



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"The Kelley Router"

Electrically-driven and operated on the bench by hand

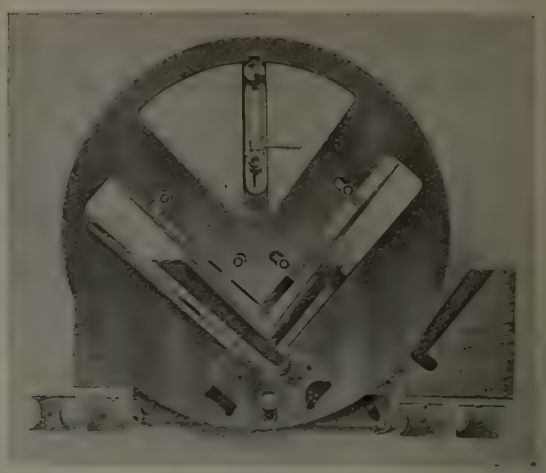
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Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

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36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE

The
R. M. Beal Leather Co.
LINDSAY Limited

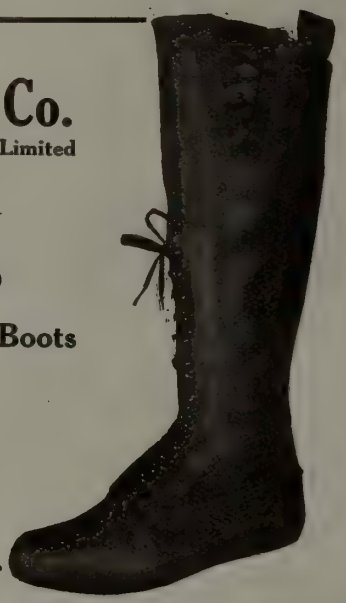
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and Tanners of the Celebrated English Oak Harness Leather



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Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Herbert Smith, Manager

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



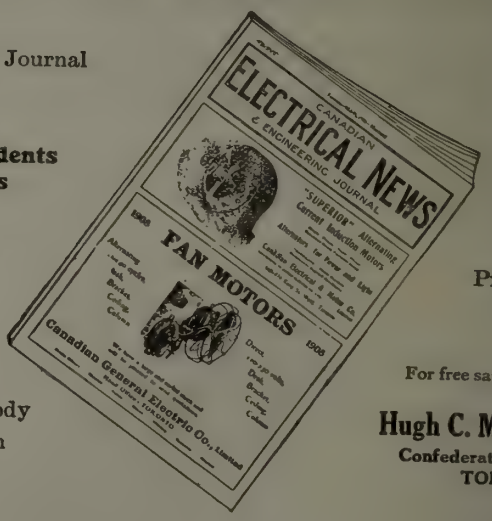
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Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

A National Journal for

Managers
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Logging Locomotives



Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low upkeep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Bank of Ottawa Building, MONTREAL, CANADA

A NEAT AND COMPACT EDGER



This cut represents our No. 3 Edger

This machine is built for those requiring a very neat, compact and substantial edger.
The arbor runs in 3 long bearings, the main pulley being between two of them.
There are 3 saws 16 inches diameter, one stationary and two movable.
Made in two sizes, 36 inches and 42 inches.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.**

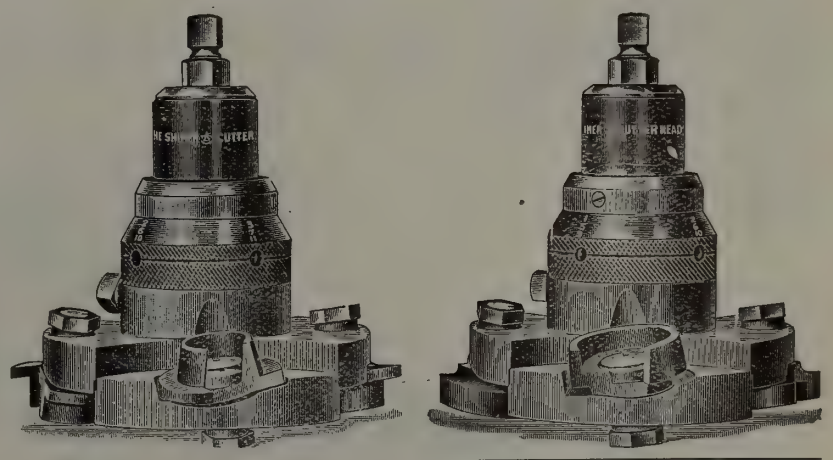
DUPLICATE ORDERS

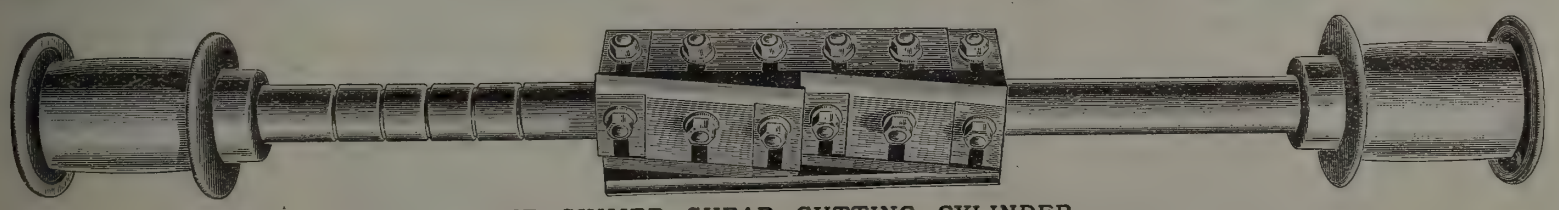
Are the best evidence we have that the **SHIMER CUTTER HEADS** are all we claim for them. Poor Cutter Heads will work after a fashion, but the purchaser don't duplicate his order for more tools.

When you buy Cutter Heads you want in return the very best value for your money—tools that will increase output—improve quality—reduce cost of manufacture—that will last a lifetime.

The Shimer Steel Forged Cutter Heads are especially good and strong, have a perfect running balance, and because of their remarkably long life and low cost to maintain are the cheapest tools you can use.

Fitted with Circular Bits containing the "Shimer Make-Ready" you can maintain standard patterns from month to month by simply filing or grinding the Bits when dull and then setting them to the gauge we furnish.





THE SHIMER SHEAR CUTTING CYLINDER

Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Send for further information, and let us quote you prices. With your inquiry give us the length and diameter of your cylinder, stating whether you use one or two drive pulleys.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another meant to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more,

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,** **Galt, Ontario, Can.**

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

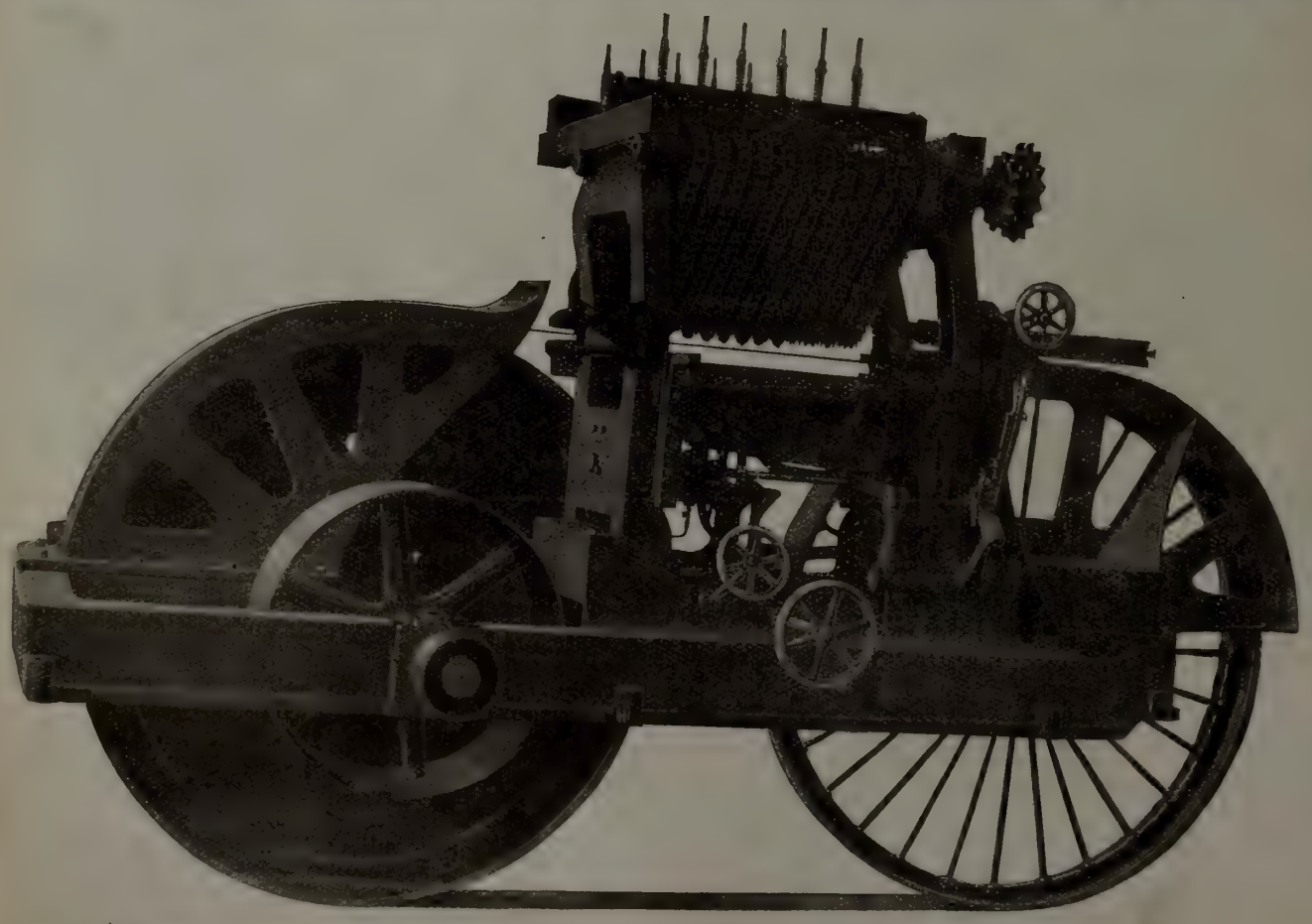
Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

219-221 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

McDonough Horizontal Band Resaw Machine



The above cut herewith shows the McDonough Horizontal Band Resaw Machine. This is the most practical and efficient horizontal resaw manufactured. Equipped with saw wheels seven feet in diameter, weight 24,000 pounds; also built with sixty-inch wheels, weight 16,000 pounds.

We also handle smaller Resaws for factory use from 44 up to 60 inches. The Resaw is one of the best paying machines in the saw mill. It is a lumber saver. We are the sole Canadian Agents for this machine and we solicit your enquiries as to price and the work that it will do. At the same time, remember that we are builders of up-to-date Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery. We build Saw Carriages from $200.00 up as high as you like. Edgers from $125 to $1,250.00.

We also make Log Loaders, Kickers, Niggers and all the machinery for a first-class mill. Let us quote prices on anything that you want. Large or small orders will be attended to promptly.

MOWRY & SONS - - Gravenhurst, Ontario

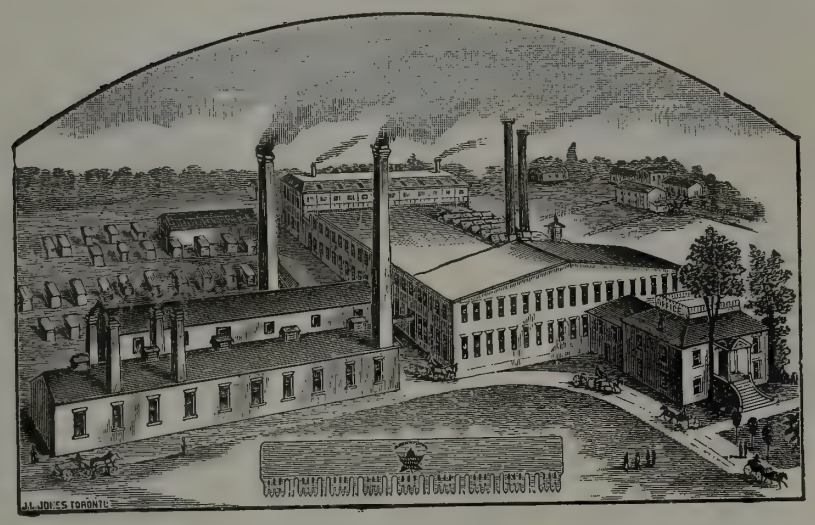
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly & Dietrich

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

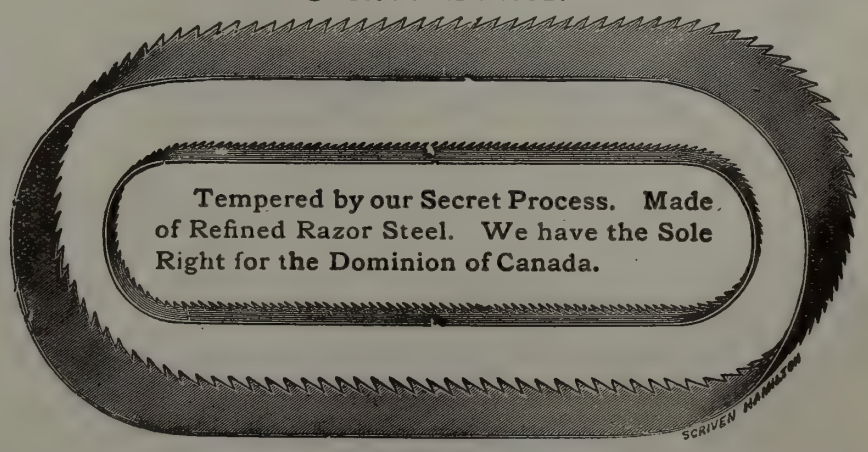
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.



Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

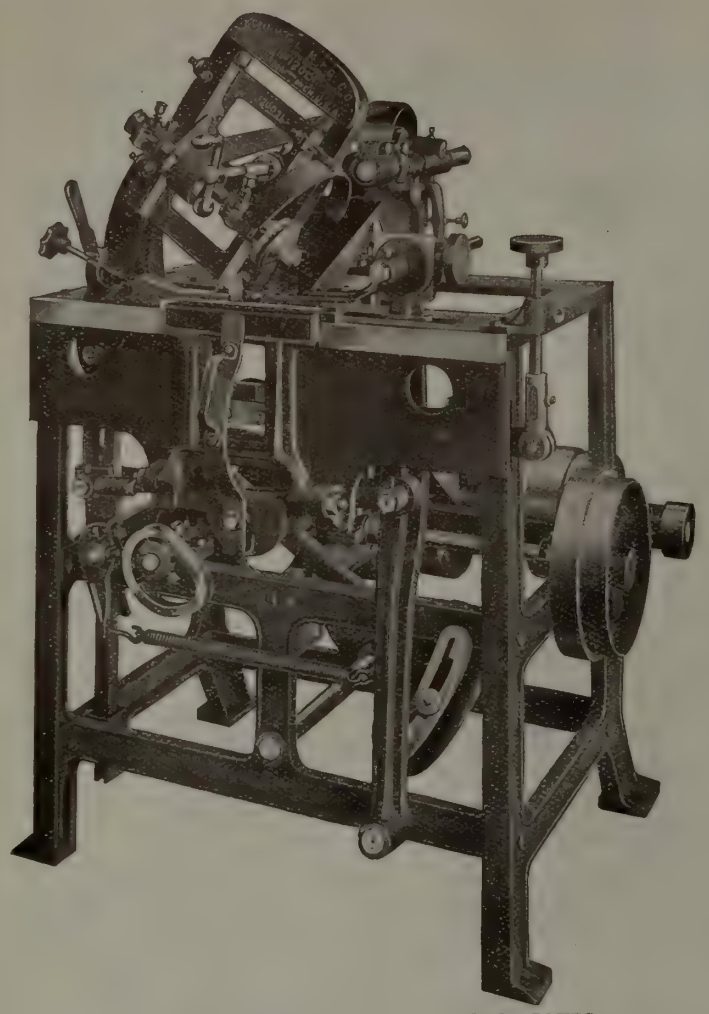


We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

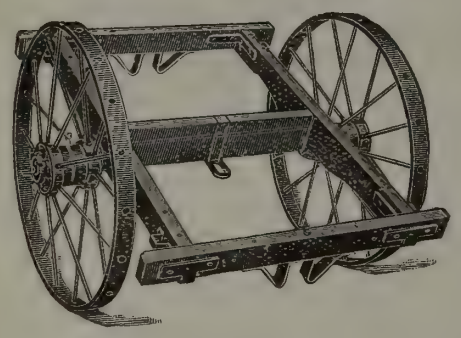
COVEL MFG. CO.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

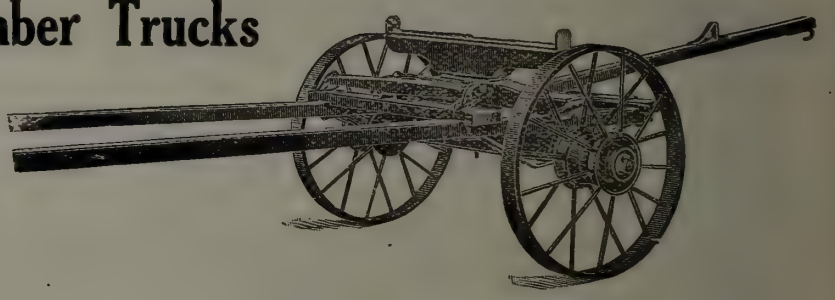
Agents for Canada **Brantford, Ont.**



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

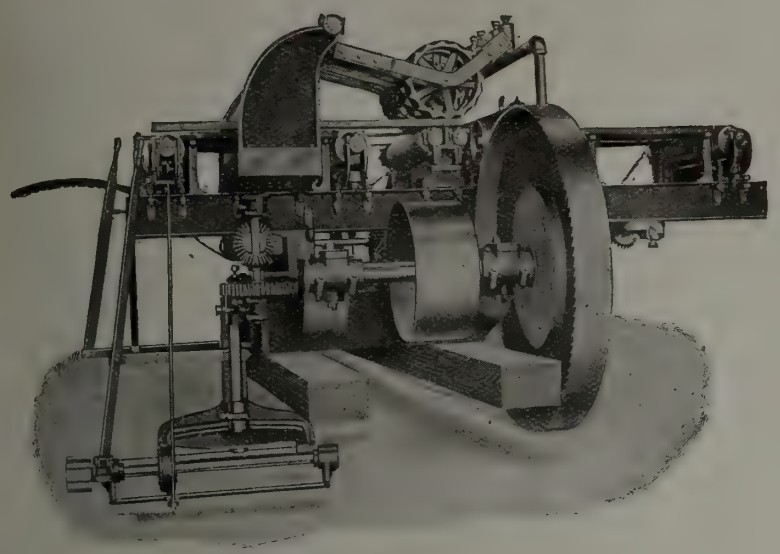
Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Improved 1910 Model for 10 inch Saws.

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Greening's Alligator Rope

is the Strongest and Most Durable

It is made by experts in the oldest and best equipped plant in Canada. Greening Ropes are guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. Why run risks by using inferior ropes? Protect yourself by using Greenings.

ROPE FITTINGS ROPE GREASE

The B. Greening Wire Company

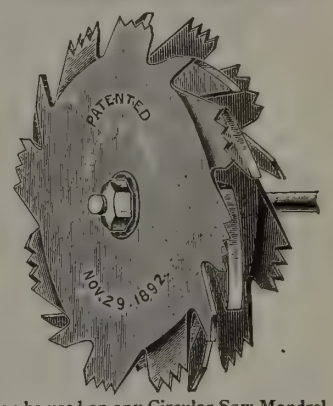
HAMILTON, ONT. Limited MONTREAL, QUE.

HUTHER BROS.

Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

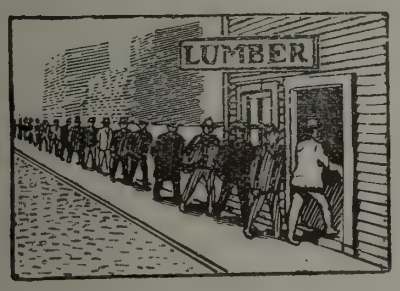
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Our Specialty is

Results 

Results

The above cut shows the office of a large lumber firm who had placed an advertisement in the

Wanted and For Sale Department

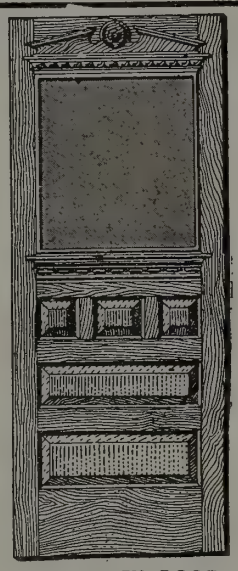
of this paper, for a lumber salesman. If

YOU

want a lumber salesman, shipper, bookeeper, superintendent, sawyer, filer or any other employee, you know how to get him.

Canada Lumberman and Woodwooker

Toronto - - - Canada



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

Canadian Hart | Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market. Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers

ROGERS - HART

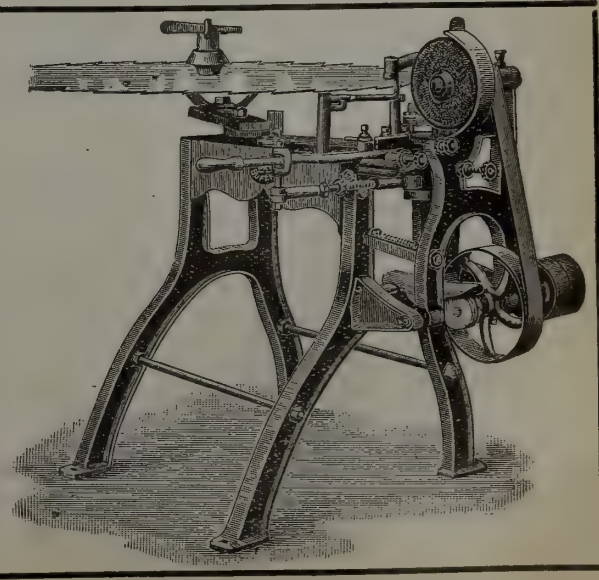
Canadian & Hart Knife Grinders Grinding Machinery

Canadian Hart Wheels

Limited

Barton Street East

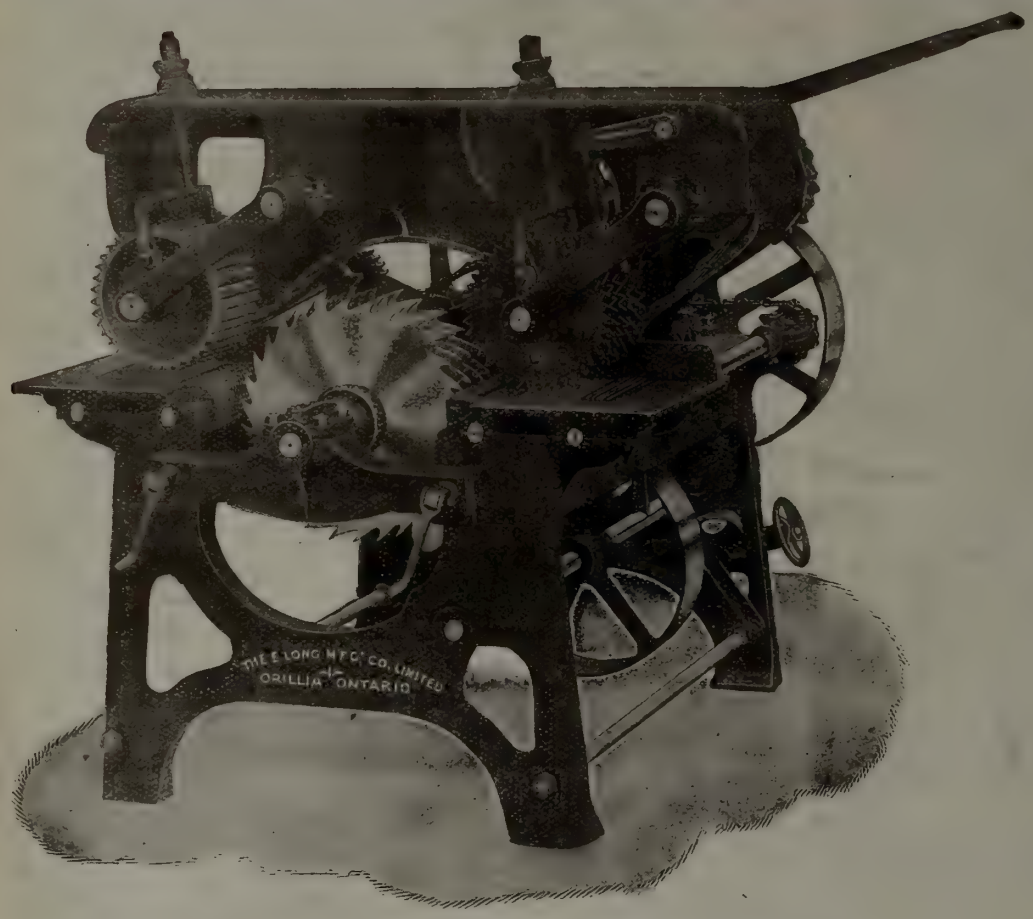
HAMILTON



The Highest Development of the present day.

LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



4 Saw Lath Bolter

We build a full line of Lath Machinery, and will be pleased to submit full particulars on application.

This machine speaks for itself.

Improved Hot Blast Grate

This is the latest production in the line of Hot Blast Grates. With this grate the blast is evenly distributed over the whole surface of the grate so that when sawdust is being used for fuel, it requires little if any attention, as it is evenly consumed.

This is not the case with other styles of Hot Blast Grates where the blast is not evenly distributed.

Our Hot Blast Grate develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse than an ordinary draught grate develops from wood or coal. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel.

We will ship our Hot Blast Grates to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

Catalogue Sent and Full Information Cheerfully Given on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

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Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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SUITABILITY



You couldn't file a saw with a manicure set—neither could you use a hand machine to edge 8 in. and 10 in. Cants.

If you are running light stock on a heavy edger, half your machine is idling—you are wasting floor space and you are not getting full returns for your investment. On the other hand, if your machine is too light for your work—you are forced to crowd it—your saws will heat and bind and your lumber will be snaky and uneven—you suffer in both cases.

We have had 60 years' experience as Canadian Saw Mill Builders. We manufacture a complete line of Edgers—hand, light, medium and heavy style—varying in size from 30 in. to 96 in. opening. No matter what stock you are handling, we have the Edgers—in style and size—most suitable for your work. Our Bulletins on Request.

WRITE US AND LET US ADVISE YOU

The

Waterous Engine Works

Brantford, Canada

Branch: Winnipeg, Man. Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN

DID YOU READ

our last advertisement

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we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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REDUCED RATES

Keystone Sawmill Machinery



Keystone Gang Bolter



Keystone Saw Grinder

Keystone Two Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

A knowlege of what is expected of saw mill machinery combined with careful workmanship and the best possible materials has enabled us to place on the market the best line of mill machinery made.

Write to-day for our New Catalogue.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds. The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting; loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, April 15, 1910 No. 8

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Lumber and Woodworking Insurance

Policy holders constitute the company and participate in its profits.

Present dividend 40 per cent.

For full particulars apply to

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

For Exposed Situations, Laundries, etc. use

Balata (McLAREN'S D.K BALATA NONE BETTER) **Belting**

Every Belt Guaranteed.
Made endless to order in Two Days in our own factory.
Mill Supplies of every description.

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Wholesale Manufacturers of

Lumbermens' and Contractors' Supplies

Including—
Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

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DICK'S BALATA
BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD



TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
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WILL YOU send us a specification of your **BELTING** requirements.

HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH
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OAK LEATHER BELTING
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WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED
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Improved

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

Built for service.

Will cut 70,000 lath in ten hours.

Write for our bulletin illustrating a complete line of lath machinery for mills of any capacity.

Our Grand Triumph

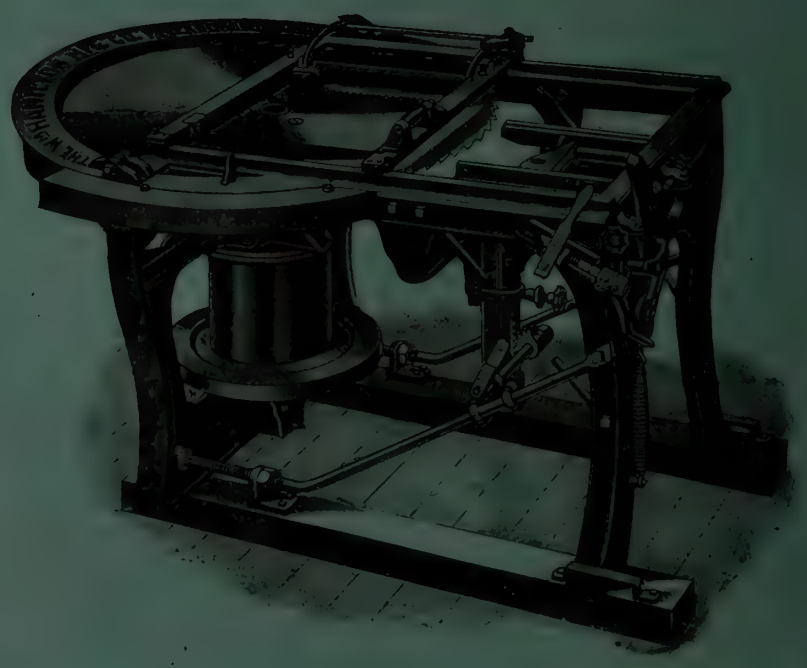
Shingle Machine

is famous wherever shingles are sawn.

Will cut 30,000 shingles in ten hours.

No spalt is left at the end of the bolt —the whole thing is sawn into shingles.

It is worth your while to investigate.



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PETERBORO SAW MILLS

RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Red Pine for Prompt Shipment

Our stocks in Red Pine are somewhat broken, but we have yet a quantity of 1 x 4 in., 1 x 5 in., 1 x 6 in., 2 x 5 & up, 2 x 6 in., 2 x 7 in., 2 x 8 in. and 4 in. x 4 in., etc. You may want this dressed. We can do it.

We have a limited quantity of timber in the following sizes:—6 x 10 in., 6 x 12 in., 8 x 8 in., 8 x 10 in., 8 x 12 in., 12 x 12 in., 12 x 14 in. etc.

Write for prices. It will give us pleasure to quote requisitions.

LIST OF MACHINERY FOR SALE

1 Buzz planer 16 in. (Builder, R. H. Smith & Co., Smithsville, N. J.)
1 Mortising Machine.
1 Tenoning Machine.
1 Large Glue Vat.
1 Adjustable Arm Sander.
1 Door and Sash Clamp, (McGregor Gorley).
1 Sash sticker, (McGregor Gorley).
1 Eight Screw Veneer Press.
1 Combination Rip and Cross-cut Saw.
1 Butting Saw.
1 30 in. Double Surface Planer (made by Berlin Machine Co., Beloit, Wis.)
1 Railroad Butting Saw.

The above machinery has only been in use about three months

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Cache Bay - - Ontario

MILLS AT FRENCH RIVER, ONT. RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS. YARDS AT POINT EDWARD, ONT.

The Ontario Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

Head Offices, 35 and 36 Home Life Building - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

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Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths

You Can't Make a Mistake

when you order your building supplies from us. Experience and careful supervision is behind all our products. We manufacture the best

Shingles, Sash, Doors and Frames, Mouldings, Turned Goods, Box Shooking, Cratings, Casing, etc.

We can also quote you some close prices on rough or dressed lumber in Maple, Ash, Birch. Elm, Hemlock, Basswood, Pine and Cedar.

If you are interested in Hardwood Flooring we have some good news for you.

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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles** Limited

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Penetanguishene, Ont.

Red and White Pine
Lath Boxes Shooks Pails Tubs

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Phone, write or wire for prices. Phone night and day.

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The
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Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks
Cedar Telegraph Poles, etc.

Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

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Manufacturers of

Lumber, Pulp Wood,
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Mills at
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We have on hand 35,000 peeled or unpeeled 8 and 9ft. x 4, 5 and 6 in. diameter, cedar fence posts.

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MANSEAU, QUE.
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J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

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Successors to Campbell & Carman

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Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

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Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
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Complete Stock of
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Always on Hand

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

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MILL AND YARD: OPEONGO, ONT. HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

We are open to buy

Dry Basswood

We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

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31 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

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EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

SPRUCE

A large and assorted stock of 5/8 in., 1 in., 1¼ in., 2 and 3 in., in millrun or cull, well manufactured and dry, also a large line of

Kiln-Dried Flooring, Sheeting, etc.

in 3/8 in., 5/8 in., 7/8 in., 1⅛ in. or 1⅞ in., full thickness all planed 2 sides, polished, bundled and in widths and lengths to suit your trade. Let me quote you on above or on your requirements in

Pine, Hemlock, Basswood, Birch, etc.

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Telephone Main 5554 **55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal**

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Sellers of

White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath

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The

Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.

Limited

St. John, N.B. and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

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WILLIAMS, EDWARDS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

WRITE US.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

Spruce and Birch

To Sellers

Send me your list, there is probably something I can use.

WRITE ME

E. M. Nicholson

202 Board of Trade MONTREAL

Wholesale Lumber Dealer

W. E. LOUNT
34 Rose Ave., TORONTO
Lumber Salesman, Inspector and Arbitrator

Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Lath and Shingles.
Lists and consignments solicited. Will sell on salary or commission. Inspection contracts wanted—charges moderate. Fifteen years experience as salesman and inspector. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rhodes, Curry & Co.
Limited
Lumber Merchants

Yards at Amherst, Little Forks, Sydney and Halifax

BUILDING MATERIAL of all kinds carried in stock. We are buyers of Ontario Basswood, Elm and Pine

AMHERST, N.S.

THE
Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Bill Stuff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

Gill & Fortune
Wholesale and Retail **Lumber**
Trenton, Ont., Canada

Use
Nearwhite Yellow Pine
It is soft and almost as light in weight as White Pine.
C. A. SPALDING & CO.
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WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

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THE
Pembroke Lumber Co.
Pembroke, Ontario
Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors and Factory Material

Dimension Bill Stuff in

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.



Did You Say 2 x 6 Pine?

Well we have it.
524,000 feet at one point that we are going to scatter at any old price.
If you order 10 cars we will make you a present of an English-bull Puppy worth $150.00. The "Lumberman" will see that we do this.
Say, write for prices anyway.

The Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Ontario

P. S.—We will throw in a muzzle

R. LAIDLAW LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
Toronto
Sarnia
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Ferguson Lumber Co
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SHINGLES LUMBER LATH

B.C. Red Cedar and Ontario Cedar Shingles
Telegraph Poles, Piling and Cedar Timber
Let us know your requirements.
Prompt Shipments.

Get our prices and see how you can save money

as we want to move the following stock quickly:
500m. 1 x 10 and 12"-10/16 feet White Pine Mill Culls, 80% 12" and an extra good grade
300m. 2 x 4, 6, 8 and 10"-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine. Widths piled seperate.
75m. 3 x 8 and 10-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine also
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2 x 4, 6 and 8-10/18 feet Norway, dry
Width piled seperate

LEAK & CO.,
18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

Spears & Lauder
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited
Manufacturers:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring, Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc. . .

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

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Hochelaga Bank Building
QUEBEC

Pine and Spruce Lumber, Dressed, Matched or Rough. Pulpwood, Railway Ties, Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring bought and sold. Accountant, Auditor, Liquidator, General and Real Estate Agent.

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P. O. BOX 78 PHONE 1184

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Let us quote you on 5/8", 1", and 2" Spruce; 5/8", 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" Pine; 1" and 2" Hemlock, also posts and lath. :: :: :: ::

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WE are in the market and pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of lumber, will contract for this season's cut or buy what you now have to sell. Correspondence with mills solicited.

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43 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO, ONT.

RALPH LOVELAND E. A. STONE

LOVELAND & STONE

Lumber Manufacturers

CUTLER, ONT.

Dimension Timber a Specialty

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty. Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Clement A. Foster

MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE LUMBER

Dimension Timbers and Plank, also Lath. Circular and Gang.

Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.

On Temiskaming Railway, 103 miles north of North Bay

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Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT

Mills at Thessalon, Ont.
SAGINAW - - MICH.

"Well bought is half sold"

That
2 in. No 2 Hemlock
is
all gone
but
we can supply
a
few cars
2 in. No.1 Hemlock

Dry
Assorted Widths
Assorted Lengths

Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

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Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

J. D. HIER LUMBER CO., Ltd.
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of
LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLES

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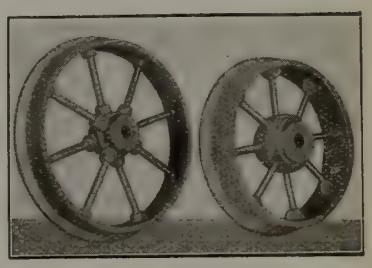
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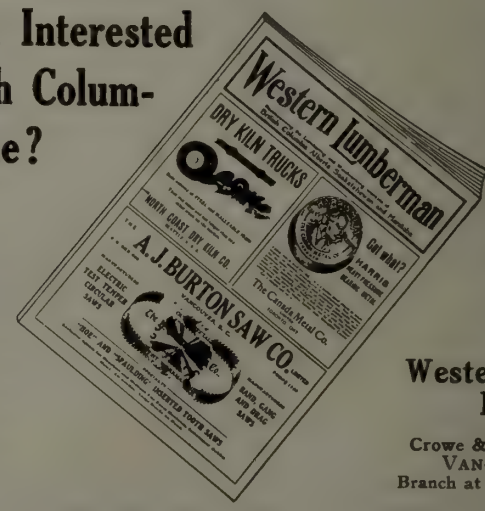
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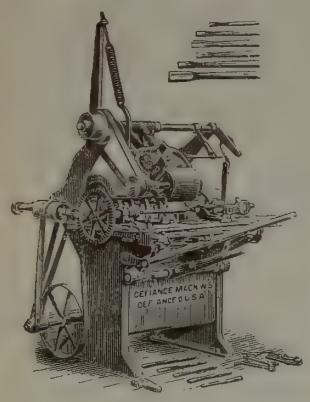
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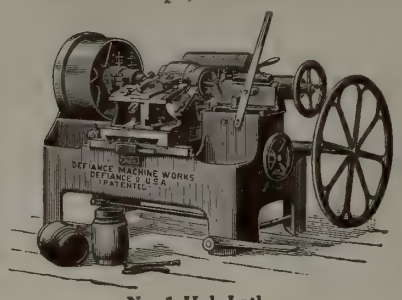
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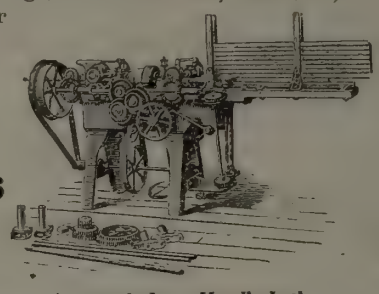
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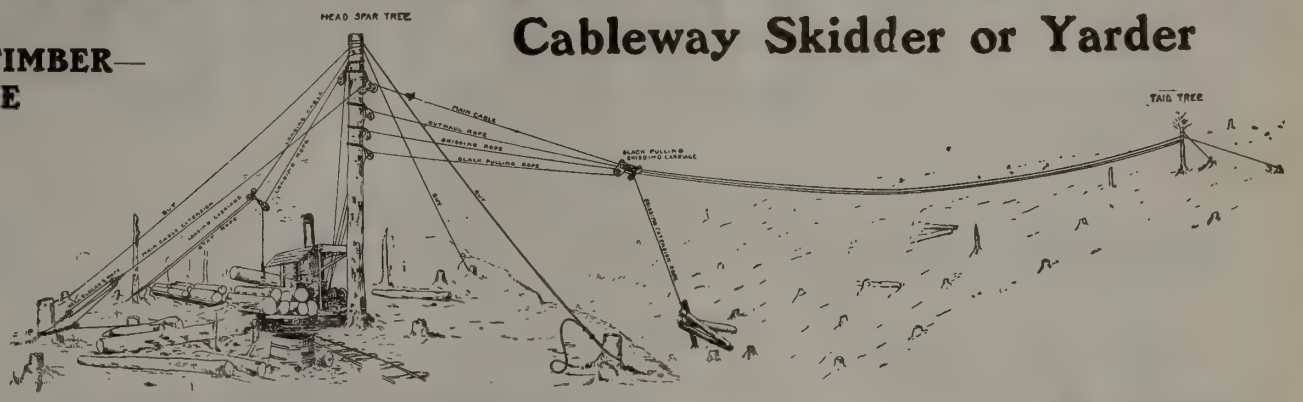
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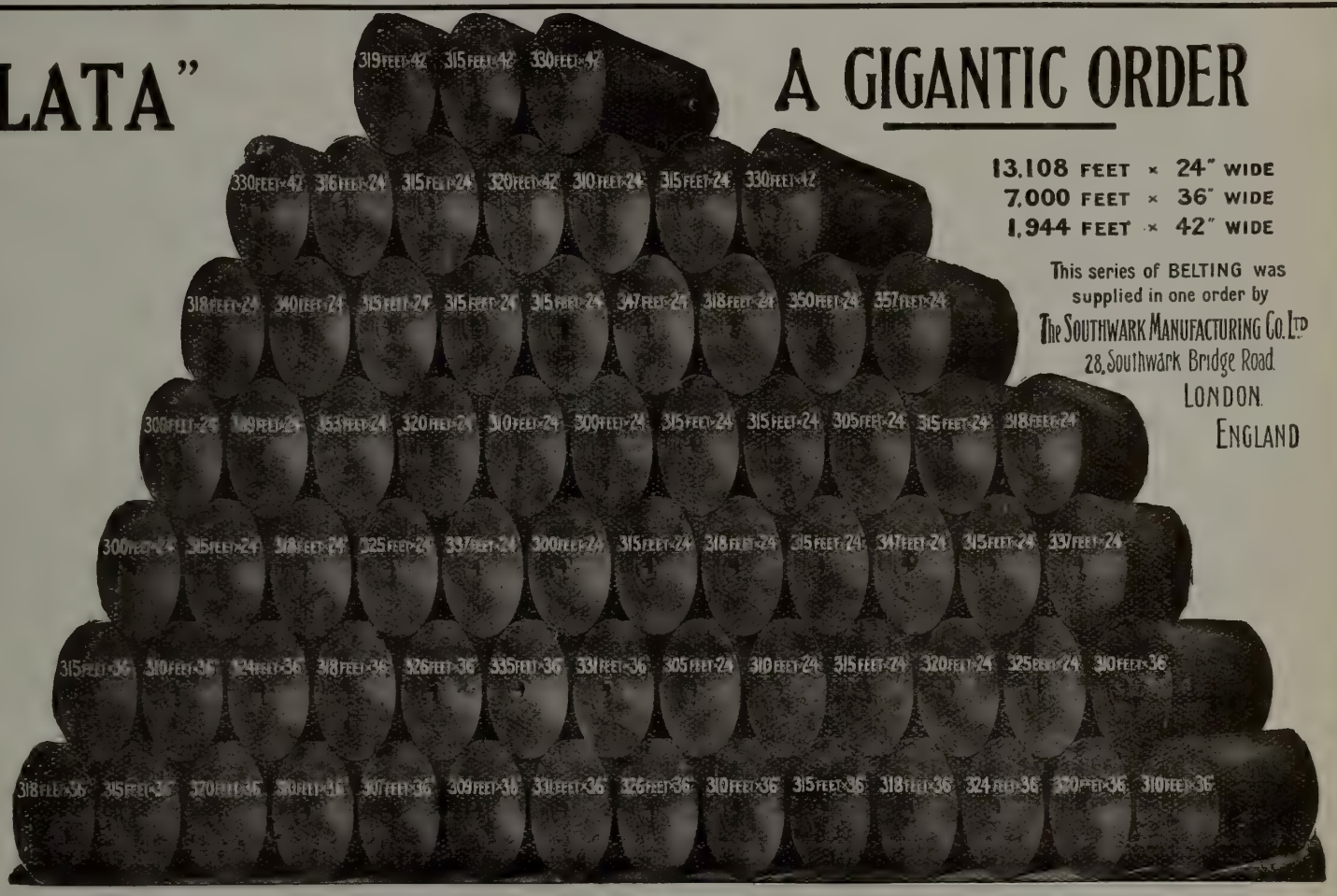
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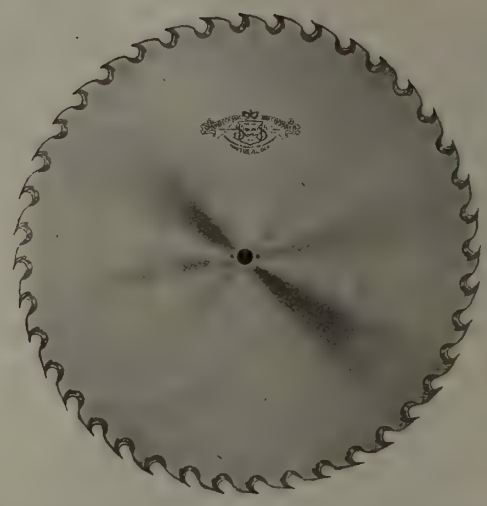
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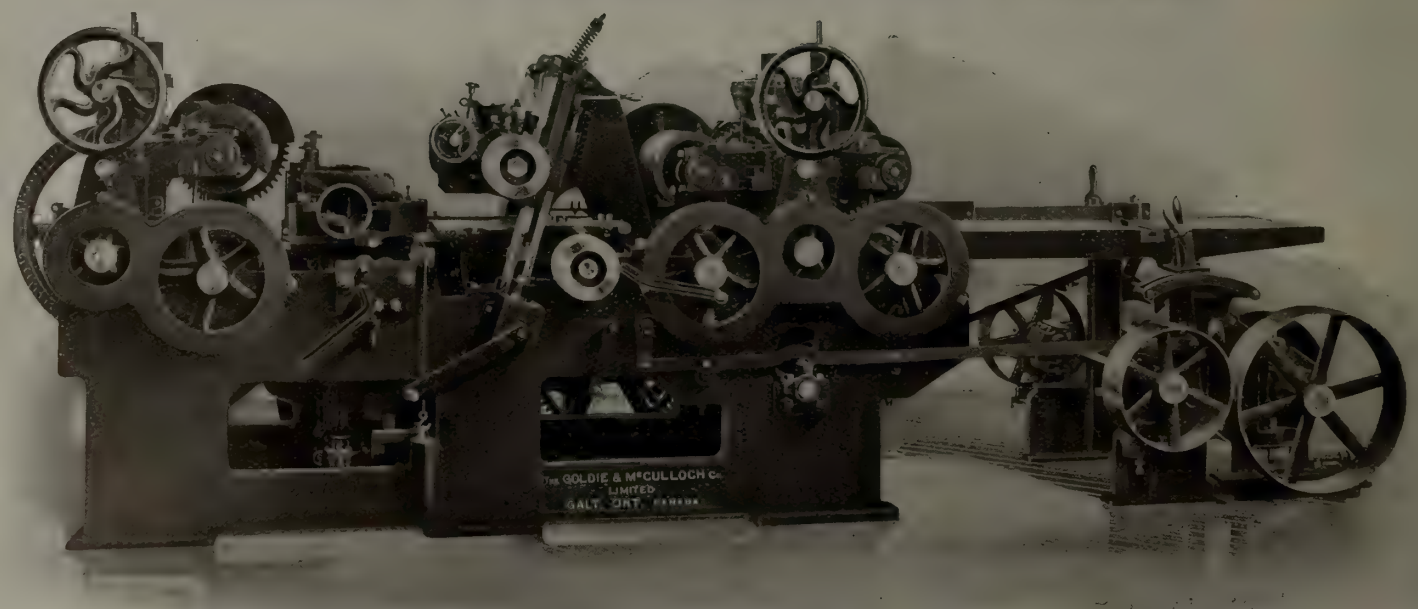
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, April, 15, 1910 No. 8

The Tariff Issue Settled

The settlement of the tariff issue between Canada and the United States will have a good effect upon the lumber industry in both countries The lumber industry was concerned in the issue more than any other. For more than a year the lumber industry has been retarded by the uncertainty prevailing about the tariff. In the first place the lumber business was depressed by many other causes a year and a half ago, when the United States opened up the tariff question with a view to drawing up a new tariff Act. All classes of industry were immediately affected by the uncertainty which resulted and which continued from that time until the passing of the Tariff Act on August 5th, 1909. It had been hoped that the passage of the Act would put an end to the uncertainty and clear the way for a gradual improvement in trade conditions, toward which a good crop and a general return of financial confidence were tending. But the tariff issue was only settled temporarily. A maximum clause gave the United States almost eight months longer in which to continue their investigations into the tariff affairs of foreign countries, so as to secure the best possible terms for their own exports. This apparently innocent provision was the cause of all the trouble, and had it not been for the inclination of Canada's Finance Minister to make concessions to the United States in return for a minimum tariff on Canadian imports, this provision might easily have led to a most embarrassing situation in United States politics. This, however, is now fortunately a matter of the past.

In Canada, opinion has been pretty well worked up. Political inclination has been allowed to influence calm judgment. It seems at present that, so far as Canadians are concerned, the success of Mr. Fielding's policy still remains to be proved. If Canada has made concessions to the United States in return for what is simply a reasonable attitude on their part, and is not to receive a fair return in the form of reciprocal trade relations with that country, Mr. Fielding's policy will be a failure. On the other hand, if the few concessions that have been made have really cleared the way for reciprocity, it may be that the course pursued by Mr. Fielding will go down into history as the first diplomatic success that Canadians have secured in their dealings with the United States.

There is one view of the situation which seems to have attracted very little attention but which deserves to be considered. Many explanations have been given for Mr. Fielding modifying his "stand pat" attitude. Little has been said of the influence of the banking institutions of the country and their part in the affair. It has been reported, however, that the banks brought pressure upon the Government in favor of adopting a conciliatory attitude towards the United States. It would not surprise any one if this had been the case. The banks were reported to fear the effect of a maximum tariff upon the large industries of Canada, especially the lumber industry. Some of the banks have very extensive interests in the lumber business and would naturally seek to avoid any interference with the lumber markets which might result in shrinkage in the value of their investments.

It is possible that such an argument was presented to the Government, yet it should not have been sufficient to persuade them to change their attitude. It would have been quite possible for the banks to have carried the lumberman over any temporary depression resulting from a tariff war. Canadian industry in general is on the eve of a great wave of prosperity. It could have survived a year or two of tariff war. In the end the United States would have been obliged to retreat from their untenable position. They need our products more than we need theirs, and they could ill afford to lose our extensive markets. Under a tariff war we should have become more self-reliant and the United States would have been benefited by a more forcible lesson in neighborliness than the mild warning with which they have escaped.

Taking the situation as it stands to-day, however, the lumber industry has nothing to complain about. The outlook for trade revival is excellent. During the past year and a half lumber stocks have been greatly reduced at producing and consuming points. The mills have a fair supply of logs to work on for the coming season, though there is no over-supply. Business in general is improving every day and with the tariff issue out of the way we can expect an improvement in demand and a continuation of good prices.

Serious Car Famine Threatened

The prospect of a car famine in the near future is commencing to loom up in a threatening manner. A year and a half ago it would have been quite a relief to the dulness of trade, to have been threatened with a shortage of cars, but to-day, when business is increasing rapidly and everything else is encouraging, it is a serious matter that business expansion should be checked by a lack of the means of transportation. With manufacturers turning out a great quantity of finished products and the consuming public anxious to buy these products, a great loss will be involved if the transportation link is incomplete.

This affords a problem which it is apparently very difficult under present conditions to solve. The whole situation was put in a nutshell, from the railway's point of view, in an interview which was given by J. J. Hill, who stated that he believed the railways would experience next fall and winter the greatest traffic congestion in their history. He saw no possible way of preventing it. "The tonnage which is being offered the railroads for transportation is constantly on the increase," he said, "and there is little doubt that the railroads will be called upon this year to furnish more transportation units than they have ever been asked to furnish. From all indications it seems certain that by next fall or early winter the railroads will be totally unable to furnish anything like the amount of transportation facilities which will be demanded by the country.

"I do not think that the railroads are to be blamed for this situation, for it is next to impossible for them to raise the money needed to provide the additional facilities. The railroads of the country really ought to have about $1,800,000,000 annually to spend for the next few years in order to catch up with the growing demands upon them, but it is a well known fact that they cannot get this money under present conditions. Until railroad credit shall have been restored and until the

American public shall have gained confidence in railroad securities, the public will have to continue to suffer for the lack of railroad facilities."

Mr. Hill's explanation of the matter makes it appear that those who have blamed the railways for not spending money enough in the equipment of rolling stock may have been barking up the wrong tree. If the railways have not capital enough and cannot gain the confidence of the money owning public, they must be content with what they have and the public must get along as best they can with the accommodation that is provided. These arguments, however, will not apply in all cases, and the public will be slow to take Mr. Hill's view of the situation. It may be the case in the United States that some of the railways cannot get credit enough to add to their rolling stock as many cars as the growing traffic demands. In Canada it is different. The great railways of Canada are not suffering from lack of credit. They are, if anything, suffering from too rapid an era of expansion, with which they cannot keep up. The credit of the Canadian roads is equal to almost anything in the form of maintaining an adequate supply of rolling stock. The great money markets of the world are wide open to them and will be quick to make advances to enable the railways to keep up with their increasing business. Only the speed of the country's expansion can be put forward as an excuse for failure on the part of the Canadian railways to avoid a car famine.

It is the part of wisdom for the merchants of Canada to be forewarned and forearmed in this matter. If there is to be a congestion of traffic next fall and winter, merchants can do a great deal to assist in reducing the ill effects. By the prompt unloading of cars and by the courteous consideration of the interests of the railways, they can reduce the congestion to a considerable extent. In many classes of business much can be done in the way of making shipments before the congestion comes about. Retail lumbermen fill save themselves both trouble and money by estimating in advance, as far as possible, the quantity of lumber they will need and putting their stocks in early.

Payment Against Documents by English Lumber Importers

Wherever lumber is sold, difficulties are sure to arise out of "terms of sale." The difficulties vary according to the different countries. In the British timber trade, for instance, the "terms of sale" give rise to a number of difficulties which are in a certain measure peculiar to so extensive an importing country and which frequently make the lot of the timber merchant far from pleasant. "Payment against documents," is a favorite form of transaction with exporters to the British markets. The English timber merchant gives to the consumer of lumber very long term credits and thus the merchant himself is ground between the upper and the nether mill stone. The "Timber Trades Journal," discussing the subject recently, said.

"Regarding many of the pitfalls which beset the path of the importer, we agree with the pessimist that nothing in the way of united action is to be expected; but on the general question of payment against documents we submit there is a crying need for reform, which would benefit timber importers of all descriptions. In an enormous number of cases shippers' agents demand cash or acceptance against documents, which means that payment is made in full before the importer gets an opportunity to inspect the goods. In the case of a cheque payable direct to shipper the money passes out of the country, and in any case, a difficult and unpleasant task presents itself, should it be found impossible to obtain payment of an award following arbitration. In the case of acceptances there is the extreme course of making payment into court in England, but this practice has much to be said against it by way of condemnation, and is further complicated when bills have passed into third hands.

At this stage of our little inquiry into this matter, we can imagine the shipper saying, 'Why don't you buy from good shippers,' and the broker adding, 'If you won't deal with brokers who are strong enough to see you through it serves you right.' (That has a very familiar ring and will be recognized as current in this country.) These contentions are all well and good, but if importers are to be virtually tied to buy through certain strong and wealthy brokers and from well established shippers of high reputation, it will be seen that herein lie elements of restriction and monopoly, which are very serious from the point of view of the shipper who is striving to establish a position in the trade and the smaller importer who has not the entree to the strong and wealthy broker. For without the reputation of the first class broker to ensure that arbitration awards are properly and honorably dealt with, payment against documents involves risks of no light nature. Firsts in a contract are not always firsts, or for that matter, seconds, in ship's holds; and as we have said, the only real protection against an unscrupulous shipper is the strength and reputation of his agent on this side. Legal proceedings in a foreign country, say Russia, for instance, are not a profitable side line in our trade, and shippers of the order who would deliberately load goods inferior to contracted quality have a way of equally deliberately disappearing up-country if the occasion be sufficiently profitable."

A suggestion is made by the "Timber Trades Journal" that to overcome these difficulties, a timber trade clearing house should be established, guaranteed by importers of reliable standing and supported by fees charged for the protection afforded. Contracts should be made payable so much per cent. against documents and the balance to be paid into the clearing house, to be held by that institution until the cargo or shipment is discharged and found according to contract. By this method the English importer would be insured that a reasonable portion of his money was being held as security against contravention of the contract, and that in case of a dispute and an award being made in his favor, he would get prompt and certain payment.

It is probable that the suggested method for payment in England would be better than that in vogue in some cases, viz., make payment of a certain percentage of the net invoice, retaining the balance as a guarantee against shortage in measure or poor quality in grade. It would place the disputed amount in the hands of an impartial mediator, to be paid by him to the purchaser or to the seller.

New Customs Regulation for Lumber Entering the United States

An order has been issued by the United States Treasury Department in connection with the measurement of lumber entering the United States, which is of the utmost interest to Canadian exporters, and which it is feared will give rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction inasmuch as it places a serious burden upon Canadian exporters. The order referred to requires that a tally sheet or specification shall be supplied in all cases for any kind of lumber exported to the United States on and after May 1st, 1910. This information is to be given to the Customs officer at the port of entry and should accompany the bill of lading.

The clause of the order dealing with the subject is as follows:

"On and after May 1st, 1910, officers will require importers to file upon entry of lumber imported by railway cars, a copy of the tally sheet showing the actual lading of each car, or, in lieu thereof, a specification of the number of pieces of each size and length of lumber laden thereon, and also showing whether such lumber is rough or planed, and if the latter, the number of sides so planed.

"Unless such tally or specification sheet is filed as above required all cars containing lumber should be unloaded and the quantity of lumber contained therein ascertained by a tally of the number of pieces and sizes thereof, to be made at the time of unloading."

The following letter, which was written to the collector of Customs at the port of Plattsburg, N.Y., from the Treasury Department, has reference to this matter: "The Treasury Department has instructed that in no instance should the expense of unloading and reloading of lumber be paid by the Government. It was learned that the cost of unloading and reloading of lumber imported in the railway cars and destined to points beyond the port is paid by the Government, unless a greater quantity was found upon measurement than stated in the invoice. This practice, which is understood to have also been in practice at Ogdensburg, N.Y., will be stopped by the new decision from the Treasury. The order in part reads as follows: "if you have good reason to believe that the quantity is intentionally mis-stated in the invoice with a desire to

avoid payment of the proper amount of duty, the expenses of weighing, gauging or measuring should be paid by the owner, the agent or the consignee."

It will be seen from the above report that Canadian exporters of lumber will be put to a serious inconvenience and to a considerable expense if the order, as issued, is strictly enforced. It would involve a great deal of trouble to provide a tally of the nature required, as much of the lumber exported is never tallied. Shorts and sidings of all widths and lengths are always estimated in a general manner, by the rule, and tallied in hundreds. If a car has to be unloaded and each of these pieces measured separately, it will be a great hindrance to trade. Possibly the Treasury Department does not intend that this class of lumber shall be measured in detail but that the higher grades only shall be subjected to such a tally, and it may be that they will accept a duplicate of the shipper's invoice, in all cases where they have no reason to suspect misstatements. If this is the case, no great harm would be done, but, as pointed out, if the order is enforced minutely it will impose a serious hardship upon Canadian exporters.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Let me tell you something, brothers. Go over your books and figure up the total of all the bad accounts that you have counted as lost and collected during the past year, and leave your business cares behind. Take your wife along and go out and have one devil of a good time. Enjoy yourself to the extent of your findings and I'll bet next year you try to collect up a better per cent. of your bills so you can have a still better time. Don't let a lot of dead beats get your good money; instead, you and your wife have a good time out of that amount. Get busy now, and go and have your frolic, and then you can enter into the season fresh as a morning glory.—The Lumber Doctor.

The St. Louis "Lumberman," dealing with the alterations in the timber license regulations in British Columbia, says: "It is interesting to learn that in British Columbia advanced ideas are being proposed and recommended by those who take the deepest interest in the subject of forest preservation. An interim report has recently been presented by the British Columbia Forestry Commission to the Government, some of the features of which will undoubtedly be well worthy the consideration of lumbermen generally, and particularly those who take an active interest in the forestry problems now being so widely discussed in all sections of this country."

The demand that odd and short lengths of lumber be accepted as standard in shipments of lumber originated on the American side of the line on the Pacific coast, just as did the demand for an increased import duty on Canadian shingles, says the "Lumberman's Review," which continuing, says: "It is a peculiar and interesting fact that since the duty on shingles was increased 20 cents per thousand the market for shingles has been weak and the selling price has been lower. In this odd and short lengths proposition the Pacific coast is vitally interested, for the coast mills have no adequate outlet in the form of box shooks for the accumulations of odd stuff at the mills. In addition to resulting in a material economic loss to the mill man, there is a failure to save the full product of the log for market uses, and to this extent there is room for application of modern conservation ideas. The odd and short lengths campaign has been started along right lines, and should slowly win its way toward general adoption.

The "American Forestry Journal" in a recent editorial commends the course of the Dominion of Canada and the provinces in the matter of preserving their forests. After discussing the various measures taken in Canada, it says: "The moral of all this is that, like all the rest of the civilized world, Canada is measuring her timber resources and preparing to protect them by progressive and drastic measures against exploitation for the benefit of wasteful foreign countries, including her next door neighbor. We cannot look to the north for our salvation. We must husband all our remaining resources and plant trees wherever they can be grown more profitably than other crops, in order that our own future may be assured. That is the only way. Canada has not the resources for her own needs and ours too, and she is sufficiently wide awake and intelligent to guard her own. The only way that our timber resources and Canada's can be made inexhaustible is by the application of the highest scientific knowledge and the broadest common sense."

A plan worthy of widespread consideration is that recently adopted by the mills of the Pacific northwest in the United States. They have formed what might be called an information bureau, through which all the plants in the organization are furnished with an honest statement of sales made in various districts, although the names of purchasers are withheld. This movement is a very wise one for all concerned. It is not at all in the nature of a combination to affect prices directly, since such would be illegal, but is a generally initiated action on the part of manufacturers who, when advised by their competitors of the exact prices received in any certain locality, would not allow themselves to be so short-sighted as to sell in that district at a lower price. The retailers will readily recognize the fact that this combined action will prove a veritable godsend to them in every way. The result, pre-eminent above all others, will be marked stability, so that retailers can purchase their stocks on a visible parity with their competitors and be reasonably certain that the market will not suddenly drop from beneath them, thus entailing serious losses, such as have occurred during the past year and more.

The importance of the movement for the establishing of lumber mutual insurance companies in the Untied States and the success which they have had since their establishment some twelve years ago is clearly illustrated by the report of the work for the past year. There are now four lumber mutual companies, viz.: The Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company of Mansfield, O.; the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston, Mass, and the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, of Indianapolis. On January 1, 1910, these companies presented in their combined statement the following figures: Insurance in force, $47,913,804; premiums in force, $1,117,383; cash assets, $1,729,874; cash surplus, $1,116,538. Since their organization these companies have paid to their policyholders: For dividends, $1,500,-183; for losses, $1,905,276; total, $3,405,459. These figures, satisfactory as they are, do not represent all the good which has been achieved for the lumber trade by combined mutual and lumber insuring companies. The competitive insurance facilities which they have afforded the lumbermen have materially brought down the rates of stock companies so that all members of the lumber trade, whether they are policyholders or not, have benefited.

Some of the United States paper trade publications have extracted a grain or two of comfort from the omission of any reference to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood, in the speech from the throne at the recent opening of the Quebec Legislature. They are ill-advised in this because Premier Gouin has already announced himself publicly as favoring prohibition of export. In speaking to the speech from the throne, moreover, he said that prohibition of the export of pulpwood was in the interest of the province. What he had said at the Montreal banquet upon the subject was not the last word to be expressed upon the question and the House would have an opportunity of studying the whole affair later.

It is scarcely fair for the United States interests to make such a howl about confiscation of the capital they have invested in Canadian pulpwood. They knew accurately, or should have known, the situation before investing. The United States have helped to create Canadian sentiment in favor of an export duty by their duty on paper. Moreover, the interests of Canada in its pulpwood resources may by many times more important than the investments of United States citizens. The talk about confiscation is not straightforward criticism. It is used simply to cloud the issue. If too much of it is not indulged in, it is possible that a solution may be found that in the end will do a great deal of good and very little harm.

The Forester's Value to the Lumberman

Third Article upon The Practical Application of Forestry Knowledge to Lumbering Operations—Estimating Contents and Growth of Trees — By Dr. B. E. Fernow

On April 21st, after the closing of the academic year, some 24 students of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, with their instructors, will leave for four to five weeks practice work in the woods. This year, through the courtesy of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, a logging camp, located close to rail on Nine-Mile lake, near Bala in Wood township, has been secured for this purpose. The situation is unique—a virgin forest of solid white pine, some 800 acres, close to rail within four hours' ride from Toronto.

It might interest the lumbermen's fraternity to know what precisely will be done by these eventual successors of theirs during this phase of their education. The work is done as far as practicable by schedule, as in the University, but, besides the scheduled work, every opportunity is used to become familiar with woods work of various kinds such as the surroundings offer. Unfortunately, logging operations have ceased by this time, but the drive is on and may be observed, the dams and other contrivances inspected, the location of tote roads and logging roads studied, and, while these men are not to become wood-choppers or lumberjacks, the opportunity of learning how to use axe and saw and how to fell trees properly, how to run logs, etc., is not neglected.

To make clear what the scheduled work is like, perhaps no better method can be adopted than to quote substantially from the report of one of the students on last year's work.

The location last year was as unique in another way as the present year's. It was secured at Franks Bay, Lake Nipissing, by the courtesy of J. B. Smith & Sons, who loaned their commodious depot, and of Mr. H. J. Bartlett, of the Strong Lumber Company, who offered their limits for a practice ground.

Here is found a virgin stand of practically pure Norway pine, which, as an investigation developed, was the result of a sweeping fire about 175 years before; as was ascertained from a study of the fire scars of a few of the older trees, which had remained and furnished seed to grow this magnificent stand. The most interesting first fact observed was that the ground was covered by a quite young regeneration of white pine, the seed coming from a few trees scattered over the area. This showed that the red pine cannot reproduce itself under its own shade if the stand is dense and that the white pine can endure that shade. This silvicultural fact immediately suggests the proper manner of working this tract, namely, to cut the whole area clean, leaving perhaps one well selected wind-firm seed tree per acre of red pine or white pine.

Mr. Bartlett had supposed that the trees of small diameter (say below 8-inch), were young trees, and that the proper policy would be to cut to a given diameter and let the "young" stuff grow on. As a matter of fact, these small diameter trees were found to be of about the same age as the larger sizes, having been kept in suppression by the latter. It was evident that they could not have "grown on" because they had too small crowns to be able to utilize the light advantageously if it were given to them; and that they would not have "grown on," because they would have unquestionably been thrown by the winds. Here, then, was a clear case where cutting to a diameter limit would be absolutely wrong; whereas the clearing and careful burning of the brush would establish a fine new growth of white pine with a small admixture of red pine.

The season was unfavorable for getting into camp; the ice becoming unsafe quite early and being slow to go out. After waiting for some time, it finally became necessary to walk out with packs the 26 miles from Powassan to Franks Bay, mostly without trail over rough rocky ground—no small endurance test for "green" hands, students and instructors, just from the city.

Along the route, attention was called to the different forest types as they were passed, and other matters of interest that presented themselves. The time of waiting in Powassan was improved by measuring off two quarter-mile distances, one on a road, the other in the woods, and each man pacing these several times to secure knowledge of his pacing; and in marching out, count was kept of paces to learn the distances in length and time, besides using pedometers.

Having got camp in shape in the forenoon of the day of arrival, the afternoon was devoted to what is called stump analysis, namely, counting rings on the stumps of cut trees to ascertain the approximate age of the stand. Some 22 stumps were counted. In addition, the age of some 30 young plants was ascertained in order to determine how many years ought to be added for the height of the stumps, and by plotting the results in a curve, it was found that to a stump height of 1 foot corresponds an age of 5 years; of 1.5 foot to 7; of 2 feet to 9; of 2.5 feet to 11; of 3 feet to 13 years.

Some time was then spent in estimating the heights, diameters and volumes of trees and then checking the estimates by various instruments of precision as well as by the more commonplace methods for determining heights, such as a jack-knife bent to 45 degrees and pacing to the tree, or by the peculiar method of the German forester, looking through his legs and moving forward and backward until just the top is seen, when the distance to the tree gives the height.

The next day, surveying practice was begun by locating a post on a concession line and running a side line for 1¼ miles by hand compass and graduated rope (not chain), setting stakes every 20 chains and sighting at right angles from these stakes to indicate where subsection lines for 40-acre lots should be run; each student getting a chance in shifts to perform each part of the operation, line trees helping to correct the sighting, and the end post the length of the line. Then staff compass and chain was substituted to check and correct the results of the first crude method, to complete a survey of a row of forties, and finally of a 400-acre plot, which was laid out by various methods and subdivided.

Later, each senior had a 40-acre plot assigned to him to work out the topography and a detail description.

For the purpose of establishing relationships between the age and height, age and diameter, age and volume, diameter and volume, and of determining the average taper for 16-foot logs, careful measurements and counts were made upon 25 well selected trees.

The result of this study is shown in the following table:

No. of Trees	Age.	H'ght.	Diameter inches at different log lengths							Total
			2 ft.	4½ ft.	18 ft.	34 ft.	50 ft.	66 ft.	82 ft.	cu. ft.
1	132	88	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.2	7.6	6.5	3.2	28.27
2	133	88	11.5	10.9	9.6	9.0	7.1	6.9	1.9	21.08
3	*	82	19.5	18.5	17.0	16.3	15.5	8.3	...	93.16
4	128	80	10.7	10.5	9.7	8.9	8.1	6.8	2.1	30.27
5	132	86	11.2	10.7	9.6	9.0	7.3	6.8	1.9	30.89
6	134	85	9.9	9.8	9.3	8.2	7.6	6.4	1.0	27.48
7	127	79	9.0	8.1	8.4	7.8	5.4	4.6	...	19.39
8	125	88	10.0	9.4	8.1	7.6	7.0	3.8	0.5	22.67
9	136	66	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	0.5	...	15.06
10	138	92	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.1	5.8	1.7	26.01
11	143	90	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6	7.9	6.5	3.8	30.24
12	142	74	14.2	12.7	12.6	11.4	10.7	5.1	...	47.04
13	243	93	19.9	18.7	15.9	13.5	12.4	9.8	4.2	79.14
14	125	87	10.8	10.7	9.2	8.4	7.5	6.0	2.0	28.90
15	132	85	9.8	9.1	7.8	7.2	6.2	...	...	26.15
16	128	88	11.4	10.4	9.2	8.6	7.5	6.4	...	30.40
17	127	85	10.9	11.1	9.4	8.8	8.0	6.6	...	30.60
18	134	77	10.5	9.5	8.6	7.6	6.3	4.6	...	20.22
19	142	73	14.5	13.8	11.8	11.2	9.4	...	...	43.65
20	137	77	11.5	11.3	10.7	8.5	7.1	5.2	...	29.34
21	110	85	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.3	4.7	3.6	...	12.38
22	136	80	8.7	8.7	7.4	6.5	6.1	5.0	...	17.95
23	236	83	13.0	12.9	11.8	10.1	9.1	6.5	...	42.71
24	133	90	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.2	5.8	2.9	25.66
25	243	90	18.0	17.6	15.1	14.0	13.1	10.5	3.0	80.67

*Rotten butt.

These figures show that the first or butt logs have an average taper of nearly 2 inches, the second and third of approximately one inch, and the fourth two inches.

A study of seedling growth and of young trees up to 18 feet in height furnished some interesting information regarding the rate at which red pine grows in its early stages and, with the information in the above table, enabled the class to plot on cross-section paper a curve showing the average rate of growth. This curve shows that the average rate of growth was as follows:

Age, years	5	10	13	15	17	18	19	20	21
Height, feet	1	3	4	6	9	11	14	16	18
Aver. rate per year, inches	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.8	6.3	7.3	8.8	9.6	10.3

Starting slowly, the average annual height growth gradually increases until at the 25th year it is approximately a foot a year. After that the heights for the different decades are as follows:

Age, years	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
Height, feet	16	30	40	48	56	62	67	71	75	78	80

This shows that the height growth practically ceases at about 90 years of age. A curve showing the relation of age to volume, however, exhibits the fact that the volume of wood added each year keeps on quite uniformly for 30 or 40 years more. This result is confirmed by an analysis of the diameter growth, which shows that during the first 50 years of its life, the red pine made an average growth of one inch in six years, during the next 50 years one inch in 11 years, and during the period after 100 years at the rate of one inch in 36 years; thus corroborating data from other regions, that the red pine grows as well for the first 100 years as the white pine, but afterwards lags behind, and should be utilized before its slow growth period sets in.

These measurements, together with the stump countings of the first and later days, established the fact that, besides the few old trees over 250 years, the stand was remarkably even aged, ranging within 30

years, during which the seeding had taken place; and that the average age was 135 years; their average height 81 feet, and their average diameter 11 inches.

Meanwhile, estimating of diameters and heights, checked by instruments, formed a daily practice. Then in order to secure an idea of estimating density of stand, countings were made on small circular sample areas, laid out by pacing, and the results of countings by different men compared. When only one-quarter-acre areas were taken (58 feet radius) the counts tallied pretty close to each other, but when extended to one-half and whole acres, the difference became considerable. Then countings were made on measured sample plots, laid out in various ways, and finally a careful count and diameter measurement with caliper on a sample acre carefully laid out were made, giving the following results:

Red pine, d.b.h., inches..	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Red pine, No. trees	3	15	16	30	21	32	30	35	30	12	11	5	3	2	1	1	1	
																		247 trees
White pine, d.b.h., inches. .		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	..	..	15	16	17	18	..	..	..	
White pine, No. trees..... .		6	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
																		18 trees

Total basal area red pine, 164.4 square feet, average basal area, 0.685, whence from table of areas of circles, the diameter of average tree=11.2 inches.

There were, then, on the whole acre 265 trees, a remarkably fine stand, about half of which was of merchantable saw timber size. By a careful calculation of the cross section area corresponding to the diameters it was found that the diameter of the average tree was 11.2 inches. Such a tree was then felled and sectioned into 8-foot lengths, to determine more precisely its volume and to get other data of interest as regards rate of growth applicable to the stand as a whole.

The sample tree of 11.3-inch diameter was found to be 135 years old, its total length 85 feet, 64 feet of which were merchantable, i.e., over 6 inches in diameter; 48 feet was clear of limbs; the per cent. of bark was 4.5. Its volume inside bark was 29.9 cubic feet; its merchantable contents 63 feet B.M. by Doyle rule, and 126 feet B.M. by Scribner rule. The total cubic contents of the sample acre with 265 trees was therefore $265 \times 29.9 = 8{,}022$ cubic feet.

Some other trees (windfalls), of larger diameter, were also sectioned and measured. A 13-inch tree, 89 feet high and 145 years of age, being found to have a total volume of 43.79 cubic feet, 42.11 cubic feet of which was merchantable (64-foot logs) figuring according to Doyle rule, 119 board feet; according to Scribner rule, 265 board feet, the former rule making hardly 3, the latter more than 6 board feet to the cubic feet of forest grown material.

On this tree the rate of height growth was also determined, being 20 years for the first 18 feet, 22 years for the next 16 feet, and continuing at a rate of about 1 foot per year for another 32 feet, then declining to 2.5 to 3 years per foot of height growth.

Finally, a rainy day was used to tabulate all the data and calculate the contents of the sample acre for which the data had been collected as representing the best condition. This gave the following interesting results which exhibit the difference in the different log rules, the International rule being undoubtedly the one nearest the actual truth.

It should, however, be understood that the International rule is based upon ⅛-inch kerf, while the other rules are probably figured with ¼-inch kerf, and in order to make the International rule comparable to the others about 10 per cent. needs to be deducted from its readings.

Contents of a Sample Acre

Diameter	Logs.	Cu ft.	Feet Board Measure per log. Intern'l.	Doyle.	Scribner.
6 inches	121	3.1	20	4	18
7 inches	114	4.3	30	9	28
8 inches	109	5.6	45	16	32
9 inches	108	7.0	55	25	40
10 inches	83	8.7	70	36	50
11 inches	62	10.6	90	49	65
12 inches	33	12.6	105	64	79
13 inches	16	14.7	130	81	97
14 inches	4	17.1	150	100	114
15 inches	4	19.6	175	121	142
16 inches	3	22.3	200	144	159
17 inches	1	25.2	225	169	185
Total contents red pine	658	450.3	35,745	16,873	26,963
Contents white pine			3,275	1,821	2,440
Total contents of acre			39,020	18,494	29,403

These contents make no allowance for defects. This showing exhibits as nearly a perfect stand as may be found.

It appears from these calculations that in the average it takes a cubic foot to make 8 board feet, or 125 cubic feet of wood to make 1,000 feet B.M. by the International rule with ⅛-inch saw kerf, i.e., 66 per cent. of the wood is recovered in useful shape, the rest being slab and saw waste. But, according to Doyle rule, the cubic foot makes only 4, according to Scribner, 6 feet B.M.

Now a systematic cruising of forties was begun, by the sample plot method, in which, by pacing, 16 equally distant stations in the forty, each 5 chains from the other, are taken and one-quarter acre carefully counted and estimated. The total count of the 16 quarter-acres on one of the poorest forties gave the following results:

Contents of 16 Quarter-Acres

Diameter.	No. of Logs.	Volume cubic ft. per log.	Total	Feet B.M. Doyle. per log.	Total.
6 inches	200	3.1	620	4	800
7 inches	219	4.3	942	9	1,971
8 inches	147	5.6	823	16	2,352
9 inches	113	7.0	791	25	2,825
10 inches	70	8.7	609	36	2,520
11 inches	41	10.6	435	49	2,009
12 inches	28	12.6	353	64	1,792
13 inches	16	14.7	235	81	1,296
14 inches	11	17.1	188	120	1,320
15 inches	6	19.6	118	121	726
16 inches	6	22.3	134	144	864
17 inches	3	25.2	76	169	507
18 inches	2	28.3	57	196	392
19 inches	1	31.5	31	225	225
20 inches	1	34.9	35	...	...
21 inches	1	38.5	38	289	289
22 inches	1	42.2	42	324	324
23 inches	1	46.2	46	361	361
	856		5,573		20,573

This forty, one of the poorest, therefore ran only 1,230 cubic feet, or only 5,090 feet B.M. to the acre. Another forty was found to run 8,800 feet.

Then, on another forty, both the sample area and the strip method were employed, which latter consists in a party travelling in a given direction and calipering and estimating logs of all the trees within a belt of ½-chain width, when, upon having travelled ¼-mile, one acre will have been measured. The results of the plot and strip method compared were (Doyle rule), 16,070 feet B.M. by the strip method, and 15,457 feet B.M. by sample plots, or 3.8 per cent. lower. This shows that the sample area method is a tolerably reliable one, and as one or two men can operate it, much cheaper than the strip method, which is worked with four men.

On May 26th the record states that the day was occupied in fighting fire, three to four miles south of Frank's Bay, giving an unscheduled opportunity to learn something of the methods of fire fighting.

Most interesting to the forester, and not yet appreciated by the lumberman, is the question of reproduction, and to this phase of the subject several days were devoted. It has already been stated that under the red pine a fine white pine reproduction had started. To ascertain its character, small sample plots of four square rods were carefully examined, with the following results:

Age, years	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	
No. of plants..	90	240	230	230	190	150	170	120	80	170	110	80	50	30	10	10	30	

There were then over 2,000 seedling trees per acre, from 3 to 20 years of age—a number which a German forester would perhaps have chosen to plant. In addition to these "seedlings" there were some young trees, 2 to 20 feet in height, and 20 to 40 years of age, scattered over the area.

On another set of 20 sample plots of one square rod in area, on a neighboring piece of ground which had been lumbered and very nearly cut clean some 25 years before and then burned over, conditions were very different, the count being per acre:

	Dominant.	Suppressed.	Total.
White pine	105	80	185
Red pine	50	29	79
Poplar	54	..	54
Birch	18	..	18
Maple	6	..	6
	233	109	342

Some of the young red and white pine specimens were cut and sectioned. They were found to be 18 to 22 years old, from 8 to 20 feet in height, with diameters of from two to less than five inches, and mostly less than half a cubic foot per tree.

The forties having all been worked up in detail, a topographic map made, the logging roads laid out, an estimate of the stand and descriptions made, the last task was to run a regular rapid reconnaissance survey of about 3,000 acres of adjoining territory, which was made by hand compass and pacing, several parties paralleling each other within one-quarter mile and then comparing and mapping notes.

By that time the black flies had taken full possession of the woods and drove the party out, or rather into other portions of the forest regions for their summer jobs.

That the students of the Forestry Department of the University of Toronto are well trained is proven by the fact that the Pennsylvania Railway Company has written to Dr. B. E. Fernow, asking him to send two graduates and a number of student assistants to assist in the work of reforestry and aforestation being carried on by the railway. About three years ago the Pennsylvania Railway decided to institute a forestry department for the purpose of making the small farms secure on the right-of-way along the line, and for the purpose of planting tie timber along the line of the railway. Mr. E. A. Sterling, of Toronto University, was made head of the department, and he has written to Dr. Fernow asking for more men. A number of the men from the University have ac-

Lumbermen's Views on Current Affairs

The Interest of the Community in the Prevention of Forest Fires—Export of Canadian Pulpwood—A Proposed Wholesaler's Association — Overweight Freight Charges

Prevention of Forest Fires

As forest fire protection is an interesting subject to all wholesale and retail dealers, as well as the lumbermen, and as at the present time the Governments of the different provinces are considering amendments to the present laws relating to the conservation of the forests, we would suggest that it might expedite and help to get better laws enacted and more public interest aroused if you would publish a series of articles on the subject. We take the liberty of enclosing an article combined from several addresses given at different places, that we feel explains one of the ways in which the public should look at the subject. If you see fit to publish it, it should help to arouse an interest in the subject and get the people thinking about it; especially if you were to add to it something calling on the people to ask their local and federal representatives to help enact better laws and ask for their being better enforced.

Yours truly,
John Fenderson & Co., Inc., Sayabec, Que.

The above letter was accompanied by the following interesting article:

Timber makes pay checks. Timber burned up pays no wages; moral: Do your best to prevent fires.

Would you set fire to any man's house in your town? If you saw his house afire would you pass by without doing anything? Do you realize that timber is quite as valuable to the owners, and much more so to the community and to you? He can build a new house but not a new forest.

The owner of the timber destroyed may suffer a loss of $3 a thousand feet if his timber is readily accessible. If that timber was marketed there would be paid for the logging and driving an average of about $5 a thousand feet. Four-fifths of this would be for lumber and supplies, which would be disbursed on the ground and a large part returned to the towns and hamlets in the immediate vicinity, from which the individual would benefit directly or indirectly.

In the further manufacture of logs into lumber an additional $2 to $3 would be spent at some point not far distant. This likewise would be spent for labor and supplies that would go toward the upbuilding of towns and cities and furnish markets for the homesteaders or farmers at some distance therefrom. Furthermore, the profits of logging and saw milling largely would be returned to the community.

In the transportation of the lumber to the markets of the world from $2 to $5 would be expended. If by water, this would operate towards the creation of a merchant marine that would render more valuable the agricultural lands tributary to our seaport towns; would create markets for farm products and aid in their wider distribution. If by rail, it would, outside of the local expenditures of the railroads for labor and supplies, invite more capital and more railroads to our province. Every increase in the transportation or manufacturing industries of the province renders more valuable every foot of land within its borders, regardless of location.

The interest of the community in every foot of standing timber in this province is fivefold greater than that of the individual owner, and it is this interest which, when once crystallized into public opinion and enacted into laws, will demand the thorough and adequate protection of our forests.

Pulpwood Exports to the U. S.

I have read your article on "The Pulpwood Situation and the United States Tariff" in the "Canada Lumberman" of February 15th, and was very much interested. I can sympathize with those Canadians who do not believe in the exportation of pulpwood to the United States. In a certain part of this State (New York) there is a large rossing mill running six or seven months in the year. The wood is shipped to a paper mill, 100 miles away. When the river is closed by ice, in the month of November, operations cease, and the men are thrown out of work. These men are then compelled to remain idle during the winter, or go to the woods. The paper mill continues running the entire year.

The approximate aggregate daily capacity of the pulp mills in the Lake Champlain and Hudson river valleys is 1,269 tons of mechanical and chemical fibres. The estimated amount of wood to supply this capacity is 1,952 cords daily.

An idea of the business done by the large paper companies in the United States can be formed from the following: The American Writing Paper Company operates 29 mills and the United Box Board & Paper Company, 23 mills. The last named concern control the American Straw Board Company, who have 15 mills, located principally in Indiana and Illinois. The International Paper Company operates 29 mills. These are located in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. The daily production of the above named company is 1,700 tons of news, manillas and miscellaneous papers. The reader naturally asks, "Where does all this paper go to?"

Some time ago, a writer in one of our leading magazines estimated the amount of paper required for the daily papers of the city of New York as 135,000 tons per year. When we add to this the amount required by the book and magazine publishers, we can readily see that New York City alone uses the combined output of a great many paper mills.

The present winter's output of pulpwood in this district (within a radius of 20 miles of St. Regis Falls) will approximate 45,000 cords. The greater part of this will be rossed at the latter place by the St. Regis Paper Company, and then shipped to their mill at Deferit. During the past winter $6.50 per cord was paid for peeled poplar by the Excelsior Mills at Malone. The Malone Paper Company paid from $5 to $6 per cord for unpeeled wood. This was not received by car, but delivered by farmers in small amounts, the price varying, according to kind and quality of wood. A certain lumber firm here, had an offer of $7 per cord for unpeeled wood f.o.b. cars, or $9 per cord for rossed wood. To decide which was the better price, a cord of 4-foot wood was cut into 2-foot lengths and rossed. It was repiled and measured, and showed a shrinkage of one-third. Of course they decided to ship it with the bark on. Nearly all soft timber here is measured by the cord, whether it be for pulpwood or lumber. Wages in the pulpwood camps have been as follows: Teamsters, $35 and $40 per month; road men, $30. From $2 to $3 was paid for man and team. This included board for man and team. shortstops, otherwise known as camp-jumpers, received $13 to $26.

George B. Oberton,
North Bangor, N.Y.

The above interesting letter, bearing indirectly upon the tariff situation, gives an idea of the great extent of the paper making industry of the Eastern States. During the past year there was exported to the United States through the ports of Rouse's Point, Alburg, Fort Covington, and Malone, 277,234 cords of pulpwood from the Province of Quebec. The mills of the Lake Champlain and Hudson river valley districts, according to the figures given by our correspondent, produce annually about 400,000 tons. It is readily seen therefore, that the supplies derived from Quebec Province form a very important portion of their necessary raw material. The 400,000 tons produced by these mills would include about 320,000 tons of mechanical and 80,000 tons of sulphite pulp. The latter would need approximately 150,000 cords of pulpwood. Altogether therefore, about 480,000 tons of pulpwood would be consumed in the manufacture of the 400,000 tons of pulp. Estimating a cord roughly as equivalent to a ton, the 277,234 cords imported from Quebec would constitute about 58 per cent. of the total consumption of the district under consideration.

Should Wholesaler's Organize?

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—For some time past we have felt that the wholesalers of the province have not had sufficient opportunity for getting together to discuss trade matters generally. We would like to see something done along this line, and would suggest that you get an expression of opinion from the wholesale trade generally, as to the advisability of such meetings.

Our idea is, that an informal luncheon should be held, say once a month at some central point, such as Toronto, when matters of interest to all of us could be discussed. We know of two or three cases where money might have been saved, had there been an opportunity to compare notes.

Then there is the social side Competition is keen. "John Jones" takes two or three orders away from us and we get sore; don't like him a little bit, whereas the fact is "John" is a decent fellow, and a social mix once a month would make us bosom friends.

What do you think of the idea?

Yours very truly,
The Long Lumber Company.

The above letter should be read with interest by the wholesale lumber dealers of Ontario. The views of other wholesalers would be gladly received and published in the "Canada Lumberman."—Editor.

How Did the Overweight Charge Originate?

The J. D. Shier Lumber Company, Bracebridge, Ont., in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" upon the matter of the weighing of cars of lumber, say:

"We notice, however, that customers are now asking for shipment to be made in box cars much more frequently than in past years, claiming that heavy rains in the summer season and snowstorms in winter very much increase the weight of the load. On a recent shipment of two cars of lumber which was apparently in the same condition, loaded on a flat and in a box car respectively, there was a difference of 500 pounds per M. feet in the weight, in favor of the latter. This, on a ten cent rate, meant a loss of 50 cents per M. feet to our customer, and could only be accounted for by the weather conditions, and not making a proper allowance when weighing."

Stumpage Dues Will Be Increased

Ontario Government Decides to Advance Dues on Old Licences to Take Effect at once

The Ontario Government has definitely decided to increase the stumpage dues upon timber limits which were issued prior to 1903. What the increase will be, had not been decided at the time of going to press, but it was learned on a reasonably certain ground that it would probably bring the dues on the old licenses up to $1.50. Licenses secured before 1892 were subject to stumpage dues of $1 per thousand feet, and licenses secured between 1892 and 1903 were subject to stumpage dues of $1.25 per thousand feet. In addition to this there are the bonus and the ground rent charges. The licenses secured since 1903 are subject to stumpage dues of $2. These will probably be left as they are, the object of the Government being to bring the payments on the old licenses closer to the new ones. The licenses all expire on April 30 of each year, and whatever changes are to be made will be decided upon before that date, so as to apply to the renewals of the licenses for the coming year.

This move has been anticipated by the lumbermen of the province for some time, but they have not been able to dissuade the Government from its proposed course A deputation of several prominent license owners recently interviewed the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines to present their arguments against the proposed increase, but though the Minister recognized the importance of the subject to them, he was unable to agree with them that the stumpage dues should be left alone. Possibly the increases will be in the nature of a compromise, by means of which the Government will obtain a greater revenue from the timber, but which will still leave the dues on the old licenses lower than those on the licenses secured since 1903.

Whatever is done, it is certain that the owners of old licenses will be severely hit, more especially those who have recently purchased them from former owners, on the expectation that the stumpage dues would not be altered. Whatever the Government does now, it should at least give some definite assurance that the charges to be made are to be considered as definitely settled. The cost of timber in Ontario is already exceptionally high, and with any element of uncertainty the manufacturers are greatly handicapped in their operations. Those who are manufacturing lumber from limits held under the old licenses will, by the new regulations, be subjected to a greatly increased tax on their operations, amounting to from 25 cents to 50 cents a thousand feet, according to the reported intention of the Government. It will cost them exactly that much more to produce their lumber and they will be that much less able to compete against other manufacturers and especially against the cheap lumber from the United States, which comes into Canada free of duty.

Rondeau Park Policy Modified

The Ontario Government's policy of reforestation on Rondeau Park will not be abandoned, but will be proceeded with on a different basis. It will be remembered that some time ago the Government announced its intention of cutting out a lot of trees in the park, and commissioned Prof. E. J. Zavitz, dean of the Department of Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to mark the trees which in his opinion ought to be removed. Tenders were then called for for the purchase of this timber.

A storm of protest at once arose from the people of the district. They maintained that far too many trees were to be cut, and that the park would be spoiled. So strong was the opposition that the Government thought it wise to drop the subject for the time being. It is now announced that some trees in the park are to be cut, but only those approved by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Only trees which have grown old and timber which is deteriorating will be cut. Mr. Cochrane has been over the ground in person, and will supervise the work.

There was considerable difficulty with the tenderers for the timber, who protested warmly against the Government's change of policy. Messrs. McKillop Bros., of Bismarck, tendered again after the change was made, and finally agreed to accept the Government's conditions. The work will not be commenced until next season, as the park will have to be gone over and the trees re-marked.

Quebec Prohibits Export of Pulpwood

Premier Gouin announced in the Quebec Legislature on April 12 the new policy of the Government as regards pulpwood. The Premier said it had been decided to prohibit the exportation of all pulpwood cut on Crown lands, before it was manufactured in Canada; secondly, to increase the stumpage dues by 60 per cent., and, thirdly, to increase the ground rent per square mile from $3 to $5. The order-in-council dealing with the matter will be issued during the present session of the House. "It is the intention of the Government," he said, "to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands before it is manufactured in the Province of Quebec, in the same way as the prohibition applies in Ontario.

Lumber News from the Maritime Provinces

The export of lumber from St. John, N.B., to transatlantic ports for the first quarter this year was twenty million feet, or about two millions less than for the like quarter last year. The British lumber market is reported in good condition.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General for New Brunswick, announces that the lumber cut on the Crown lands of that province will be at least 265,000,000 superficial feet, and may run as high as 280,000,000 feet, and that the reports show that the former figures were the net amount on which stumpage would be paid to the province this year. These figures are in excess of anything ever before heard of in the Crown Lands Department of this province.

Hon. F. MacLeod, Solicitor-General of New Brunswick, who recently attended the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa, stated in an interview that he was personally opposed to the exportation of any pulp or pulpwood from the Crown lands of the province. Under a proper policy paper mills would soon spring up in the province, which would be large enough to consume all the natural product. They had many valuable water powers in New Brunswick, the value of which was only just beginning to be realized.

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company which has formerly always taken place in Fredericton, was held this year at St. John, on April 6th. The estimates of cuts during the past winter showed that from both Canadian and American lands there will be more lumber coming down the river this year for the St. John River Log Driving Company to handle at the booms and on the drives than last year. The news from Aroostook County, in the State of Maine, is that the operations on the St. John and Allegash rivers this year are, like all the others in Aroostook, larger. The St. John Lumber Company is the largest operator and has cut 45,000,000 for use in its mill at Van Buren. The cut this year that is going down the St. John to be manufactured in St. John, follows: W. H. Cunliffe's Sons, Fort Kent, 16,000,000 feet; Albert M. Currier, Seven Islands, 7,000,000; Neal McLean, St. Francis, 2,500,000; Nazarre Pelletier, St. Francis, 2,000,000—all for Stetson, Cutler Company, of St. John; Andre Cushing Company, St. John, 20,000,000 for their own mill at St. John.

The St. John, N.B., market claims quite a number of logs cut in Maine. They are driven down the river under the provisions of the Pike law, and manufactured in St. John by American citizens and shipped back into the State free of duty. Next year, under the provisions of the new law which is to replace the Pike law, American logs cut in Maine and manufactured at St. John, will be subjected to the same duty as any Canadian lumber, and will have to pay $1.25 a thousand when shipped back into Maine. The new law will work a great hardship, it is claimed, to the American lumber manufacturing concerns of St. John, of which the Stetson, Cutler Company is the largest and best known. It is understood in Aroostook county that notwithstanding the duty the concerns are planning on continuing the cutting in Maine and manufacturing in St. John at least for one year. Under the Pike law there was for a great many years an average of over 100,000,000 feet, board measure, going from Maine to New Brunswick to be manufactured. After the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad was built the amount was decreased more than one-half, and now it will not average much more than 30,000,000 feet a season.

Fraser River Mills and Limits Sold

The Fraser River Lumber Company, whose mills at New Westminster, B.C., are the second largest in the world, have sold all their holdings to the Canadian Western Lumber Company, which recently secured incorporation papers at Ottawa. The personnel of the purchasing company will be Canadian. It is understood that at least one Toronto man, Mr. D. D. Mann, will be interested in the buying company. It is also probable that the bonds will be floated in England. Mr. McRae, who is well known in Toronto, left for the west immediately upon the completion of the transfer. It is said that the transfer involves between $17,000,000 and $20,000,000. A detailed announcement is expected in about a week, and will be published in the next issue of the "Canada Lumberman."

In connection with the reported intention of the Quebec Government to establish a Chair of Forestry, the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests, in a recent interview said that the plan of the Government was to found a Chair of Forestry in Laval University in Quebec City. The plan is not completed as yet, but it is reported that Mr. Piche will be appointed professor of forestry. Mr. Piche studied for two years at Yale and is an experienced forestry engineer. The course is to cover two years and to be free of charge. It is hoped that at least a dozen students will be secured for the first year.

Plans are being discussed for the amalgamation of all the American organizations of lumber manufacturers on the Pacific coast. The associations at present existing have a combined membership of from 350 to 400, and they represent mills with a yearly output of 1,000,000,000 feet.

THE WOODWORKER

Warping of Wood—Its Prevention

Of the several changes that take place in wood during seasoning, none is more worthy of study than the phenomenon of the warping of boards, planks, etc.

Of course, warping can be induced by agencies outside of the wood itself, such as the exposure of one side of a board to heat or moisture, irrespective of the structure or grain of the piece affected, but such warping is obviously easy of prevention.

It is otherwise with the natural warping due to the arrangement of the cells, fibres and rings of wood in the trunk of a timber tree, a brief description of which may be interesting.

If the cross-section of a log of unseasoned timber be placed in a warm, dry room for a few weeks, one of two things is pretty certain to



Fig. 1. Drying Unseasoned Lumber

Fig. 2. Another Effect of Drying

Fig. 3. Drying Halves of Log Sections



Fig. 4. Quartered Sections When Warped



Fig. 5. Warping of Planks

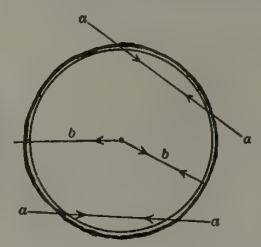


Fig. 6. Variation in Shrinkage

occur to it. Either it will be filled with a number of small shakes or checks. radiating from the heart toward the bark, as in fig. 1, or one large cleft will appear, as in fig. 2.

If the cross-section of the fresh log be sawn through the heart and the two halves left to dry, no shakes will appear, but instead, the sawn face of each piece will assume the shape shown in fig. 3.

If the log had been quartered instead of halved, as in the plan described above, each piece when dried would appear as in fig. 4. Here it will been seen that the original right angles have become acute ones.

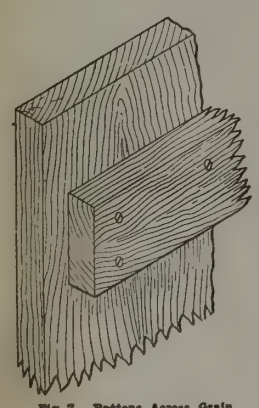


Fig. 7. Battens Across Grain

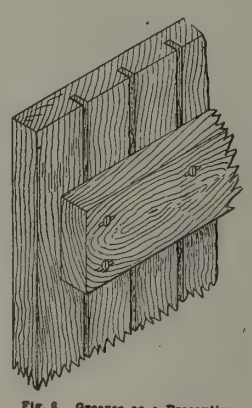


Fig. 8. Grooves as a Precaution

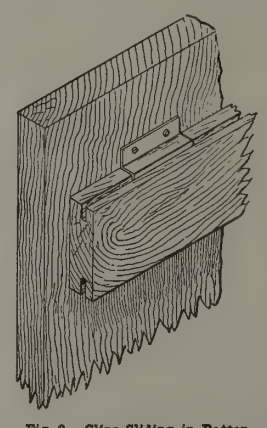


Fig. 9. Clips Sliding in Batten

Still another method might have been adopted and the section sawn into planks and dried. Then it would present the appearance of fig. 5. The centre plank containing the heart has not appreciably changed its form, but the pieces of each side of it have warped their edges away from the centre plank.

What is the reason or law for the changes of form in these various examples? They are all due to the simple fact that the shrinkage across the grain is much greater in the direction of the lines aa in fig. 6, than from the heart to the bark b. Or, to put it in scientific phraseology, the tangential shrinkage aa is from three to five times greater than the radial shrinkage b. If this fact be understood, the behavior of the various pieces already illustrated can be readily explained.

It will also be recognized that the only piece in fig. 5 which has not warped is a true radial piece, or, as a woodworker would say, is a "quartered" board. Quartering is, of course, chiefly practiced to display the silver grain or medullary rays of certain woods. But a quar-

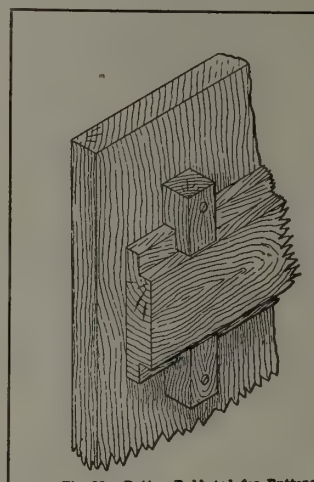


Fig. 10. Batten Rabbeted for Buttons

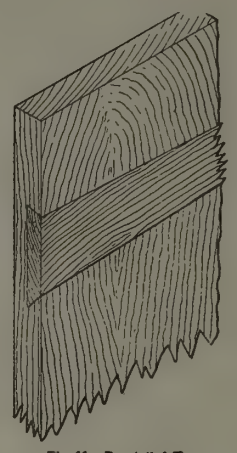


Fig. 11. Dovetailed Key

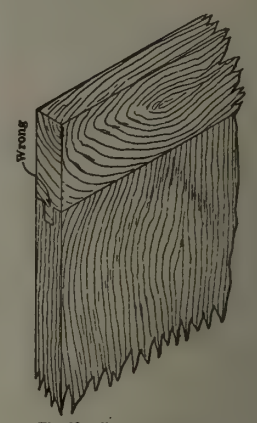


Fig. 12. Error in Tonguing

tered board is better than a "slash-cut" one, because it does not warp —at all events, not so naturally and readily as the other.

Various mechanical methods for preventing the warping of thin

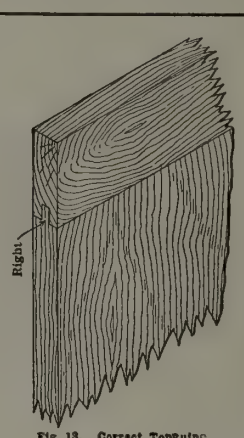


Fig. 13. Correct Tonguing

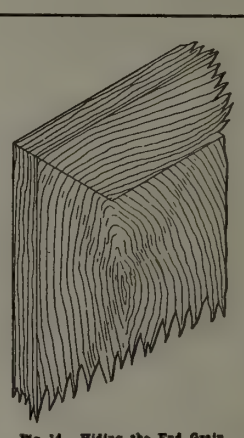


Fig. 14. Hiding the End Grain



Fig. 15. Strengthening with Iron Strip

boards are in use by woodworkers. The commonest is that shown in fig. 7, where a plain ledge or batten is nailed or screwed across the grain of the piece which is to be kept true. For broad pieces, such as draft-

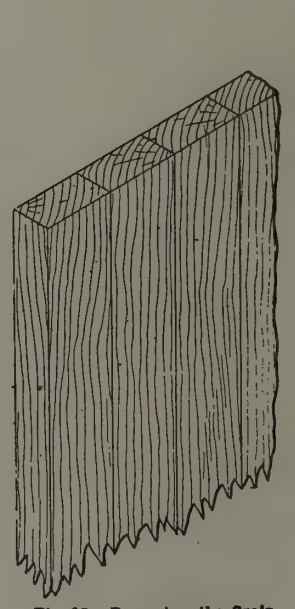


Fig. 16. Reversing the Grain

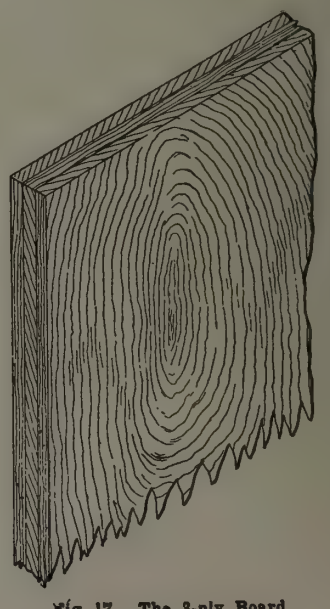


Fig. 17 The 3-ply Board

ing boards, the screw holes in such battens should be slotted to allow of the expansion or contraction of the board as it is influenced by the changes of moisture in the atmosphere.

As an additional precaution another device is often used in conjunc-

tion with the battens or drafting boards, and is shown in fig. 8, where grooves have been made in the under side every two inches or so.

Fig. 9 shows another useful method for drafting-board: Small metal clips being inserted in grooves in the batten and screwed to the back of the board in lieu of screws through the battens. A variation of this is sometimes seen on large drafting-table tops, the batten being rabbeted for wooden buttons as in fig. 10.

A dovetailed key, fig. 11, finds favor with many, and if well fitted is an effective method.

Flush clamps across the end grain are used in a variety of situations and are attached by a groove and tongue joint. A common mistake is to form the tongue on the clamp, as in fig. 12, instead of on the end grain of the board, as in fig. 13.

In first class work flush clamps are often mitered, fig. 14, so as to show no end grain. This is necessary when the edge has to be rounded or modelled, as in tables and desk tops.

For common work, a rough but effective method is to plow a groove across the end grain and insert a strip if iron as in fig. 15.

Where neither battens on the back nor flush clamps are desirable a very good plan is to glue up narrow strips, fig. 16, the grain being reversed in alternate strips as indicated in the illustration.

Any consideration of the methods of preventing warping would not be complete without a reference to the now familiar three-ply boards, which are used for such a variety of purposes to-day. Usually of three thicknesses of stout knife-cut (peeled) veneer, glued together with the inside piece across the grains of the outer ones, fig. 17, it forms perhaps the most effective method at our command to-day for holding wide boards true and straight.—T. B. Kidner, in "Wood Craft."

When to Install New Machinery

Suggestions for Those Who Contemplate Replacing Old Equipment by Modern Devices

This is an age of new and improved machinery. The railroads are constantly abandoning locomotives and cars which are only partly worn, for the purpose of installing more up-to-date rolling stock. The publishers of the big newspapers are forever remodelling their plants with the latest patterns of speedy printing presses to replace presses which are still in excellent running order, but are not up to the times. And so it is in the metal working shops and the woodworking establishments. The flour mill and the stone works are all in line for modern machinery at the sacrifice, so to speak, of old and only partly worn machinery.

The writer has given this matter of new machinery for woodworking establishments some attention of late. He found that practically all of the enterprising woodworking mills were being refitted with various new types of machinery as a regular thing. At nearly all plants, one will observe a number of new machines in crates or in process of being set up to take the place of some machine which seemed to be in good running condition, but which was not of the latest pattern.

The era of new machinery for old is not restricted to boilers, engines, waterwheels, planers, band saws and other machinery of the mill, but includes the small tools. The new tool era is also in vogue. Second-hand dealers in woodworking machinery and tools are doing a flourishing business in buying up partly worn machines and tools for sale in the country mills. The latest and most approved designs of saws are constantly in request in the modern shops, whereas you will find specimens of discarded saws of an off-pattern thrown aside, though still in fair working condition.

Some would say that money is lost because of the throwing aside of some partly used gimlets to make room for the better patterns. The perfected mitre scales are required to replace scales which are still serviceable, but which are not quite up to the times. Bit braces on which some minor fixture has been improved are demanded because of a little time gained or a little better work done by the new brace. Chisels of all kinds must be quite accurate to meet the needs of the modern woodworker. Unless the plane possesses several economical features and is capable of doing fine work, it is abandoned to make space for a better grade. It is simply the woodworker's fad. Special taper files and other modern tools are the only kind supposed to be serviceable in the improved city shop. The older kinds of tools may still be in use in the small towns and remote plants.

We find the same ideas prevailing also with respect to the machinery of the modern plant. You can speak with any of the interested parties on the subject with the same results. All argue the advantage of having new machinery and tools and the disadvantage of old machinery and tools. A superintendent has a good excuse for making little profit on the work when he is handicapped with old apparatus. And he uses that excuse every time the owner has anything to remark concerning the profits and losses of the shop.

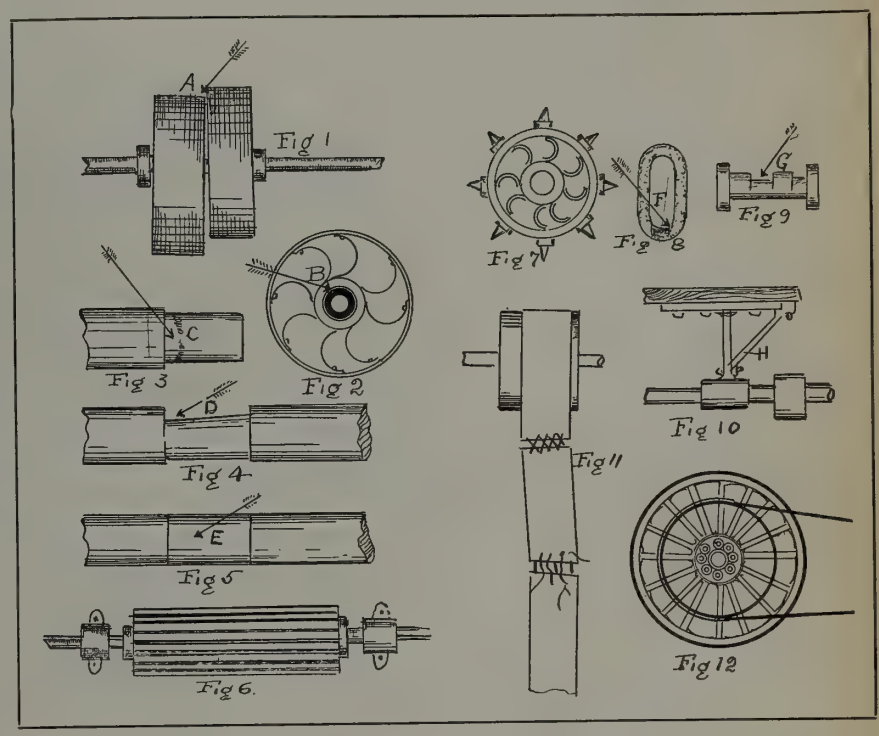
Sometimes new machinery is put in and still the results are poor, due to defective driving gearing. I saw a good, up-to-date mortiser running badly in a shop because the driving wheels of the overhead shaft were in the shape shown at fig. 1. As soon as the driving wheels were fixed level, the mortiser ran steadily and with good speed.

The worn wheel had to be turned out in the hub and a bushing put in as at B, fig. 2.

A party let a gasoline engine shafting get too hot and run dry in a mill. It was an up-to-date engine, but was running badly, due to the worn places, C, on the shafting, fig. 3. It was not an old engine. The outfit was not ready for the junk heap. We have to distinguish between worn out devices and devices in which some particular part may be worn, as in this instance. In this case, the remedy consisted in replacing the worn shaft with a new one.

In another case the shaft was worn, as at D, fig. 4. This was fixed by shrinking on a sleeve, E, fig. 5. In a self-feed rip saw, the feed roll was giving trouble and one man claimed that the machine was out of date. Not so. The feed roll which made the trouble was in bearings adjusted as in fig. 6. The bearings were slightly worn. The caps were a little too loose. The oil holes were plugged with gummy matter. All that wa necessary in this case was to have the bearings washed out, the caps reset, the parts cleaned and then the machine ran satisfactorily so far as the feed rolls were concerned.

In another rip saw a spur wheel of the pattern in fig. 7 gave trouble, due to the wearing of the points of the spurs. But this did not condemn the machine. New spurs were put in, and then the chain driving gear-



ing bothered and the party in charge wanted to give it up. The chain links were found to be worn at the bearing ends, as at F, fig. 8. The pins were worn, as at G, fig. 9. A new driving chain brought the mechanism up to date and no further trouble ensued at this point.

Sometimes a glance at the belting of the sawmill or carpenter shop will reveal the condition of things. I saw some woodworking plants in which the belting was in the order shown in fig. 11. This illustrated the average order of the driving machinery and the apparatus in general. In this plan there was a hanger in use, like that in fig. 10, with a single centre support. In order to brace this hanger, the bar, H, was bolted at each end. When you see braces bolted on like this you can determine the nature of the driving mechanism of the shop. I was greatly astonished to see a common wagon wheel used as a balance wheel on a certain woodworking machine in a plant, as in fig. 12. It seems that the machine lacked a steady motion, due to defective driving of the main power mechanism. But the boss thought differently. Therefore he happened to get his hands on an old wagon wheel, and this he had bolted to the belt wheel of the machine. This fly-wheel did not help steady the machine at all. But the boss said it did, and that had to go.

All such devices are money losers to the owners of the plant. New and improved machinery, tools, and devices for the woodworking plant are suggested. These are the remedies for all patchwork of bosses, mechanics, carpenters, and tinkerers.—George Melrose, in the "Woodworkers' Review."

Arrangements have been completed for the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at New Orleans, Louisiana, from April 19 to 21. An interesting programme of reports and addresses has been arranged, and a number of attractive entertainment features have been designed. A large attendance is assured.

General Improvement in Lumber Trade

Reports from many Sources Tell of Splendid Prospects for 1910 Trade—Retailers in the West will Need Large Supplies—Canadian Spruce in England

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, who returned recently from a business trip to Winnipeg, Calgary and other points east of the Rockies, in an interview said:

"The outlook for business is excellent. The retail men throughout the prairie province have had a winter better than usual for business, on account of the comparatively open season this year, and I anticipate a good spring demand as there is every indication of a large immigration. The railway extensions under way will open up a large territory tributary to the mills of British Columbia. At the present time stocks are very low and the season will open with a large amount of business ordered ahead. From present reports business will be very satisfactory. Present indications are that the cut this year will be from 50 to 75 per cent larger than last year. We are well on the way now to satisfactory conditions. If seeding conditions are good on the prairie, the whole of the lumber mills will be running full blast. This, in turn, will have an immense effect on commercial conditions generally in this part of the country. The feeling on the prairies is good everywhere. Prosperity is in the air. Winnipeg, Calgary and Lethbridge, in particular, are looking for a great deal of building. In Calgary a competent authority told me the building this year would be equal to that of the two previous years."

A United States View of Canadian Trade

A United States view of the outlook for the Canadian lumber trade is given in a recent article in the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," which deals with the subject as follows: "The general forward movement which marked Canadian trade last year was not missed by the lumber exporters, for they also profited by the trade improvement in the United States and England. For the current year the general outlook for the Canadian lumbermen promises great activity and expansion in the lumbering industry of the whole Dominion.

"From all accounts, stocks of lumber throughout the country have diminished very considerably, and the fear is expressed in some quarters that the supply of dry lumber for use during the building season of 1910 will be inadequate. In view of such a condition, reports from British Columbia say that lumber companies generally are placing as many men in the woods as they can possibly handle. A feature stimulating the industry is the demand for ties. For a supply of these the larger Canadian railways are directing their attention to the timber resources of the western provinces. In northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan more than 3,000 men are employed in getting out ties and logs. One company alone has 1,500 men at this work.

"In the Ottawa valley the independent attitude of the lumber manufacturers in respect to prices for the cut of 1910 is giving concern to middlemen who are looking around for supplies for the coming season. It does not appear that many large contracts have yet been closed for the output of the Ottawa river mills for the approaching summer. Mill owners are holding on to stock more firmly than at any other time since 1906. Buyers from the United States at this time last season were able to get slight reductions on upper grades, as compared with the season previous, but now the reverse is the case. There is an all-round advance of $5 per thousand on nearly everything better than shipping culls."

Good Demand for Canadian Spruce in England

The "Timber Trades Journal," London, Eng., dealing with market conditions, says: "There is every indication that the market for spruce deal goods is stronger both as regards c.i.f. and spot values. Parcels recently to hand have been sold at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per standard more, and we hear that shippers will not accept any reduction for the few parcels now on the way. We notice particularly that what parcels are arriving at West Coast ports are only of very moderate proportions, very few reach the 200 standards mark, and, from what we can gather, are being keenly competed for by the importers. We should not be at all surprised to hear that these shipments by liners tail off considerably during the remainder of what is termed the liner season. If this should be the case, and as stocks are by no means heavy, we venture to suggest that prices will be likely to advance still further. We have not heard of any contracts having been made for cargoes for early shipment, although we have heard that shippers' ideas are above those values which are ruling to-day.

"Judging from the demand which still exists for maple flooring, we are still some way from the end of the skating rink boom. It would, perhaps, be hardly correct to say that of the making of new rinks there is no end; but even at the tail end of the winter season bold speculators are to be found preparing for a return of the craze next winter. Just now some of the large producers are so full up with orders that they are unwilling to take further business. Shippers have taken advantage of the situation to again put their prices up, and for the favorite roller rink widths (1x2½ and 2¾ inches) shippers are now asking round about £20 5s. per standard c.i.f. Liverpool or Manchester, with the usual extras for London, Hull, Glasgow, and similarly placed ports. For 1x3¾-inch a reduction can usually be obtained of about 25s., or 30s. per standard.

New York Taking Plenty of Spruce

J. L. Christy and J. Douglas Moir, wholesale dealers in Canadian spruce on the New York market, recently made a two weeks' trip through the Province of Quebec, where they obtained over 50,000,000 feet of spruce for their 1910 trade. In discussing the matter, Mr. Moir was most enthusiastic, and stated that in all his experience in the lumber business he could not remember having made so successful a trip. In addition to acquiring the stocks and entire output of those mills from which they have been able to ship during the past two years, they made arrangements by which they are to act as sole sales agents for the Iberville Lumber Company, of New York, whose large new mill at Sault-au-Mouton, on the Lower St. Lawrence, has a capacity of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000, and for Messrs. G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, of Montreal. In addition to having made these purchases and contracts, Christy, Moir Company sold for export to the European trade at satisfactory prices, a block of six and a half million feet of the spruce output of the Iberville Lumber Company's mill. They reported the lumber trade in Montreal to be very active for this time of the year. In nearly every case mill owners and dealers were preparing for and confidently expecting a prosperous period of business.

Brisk English Market for Waney Pine

Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, Limited, London, Eng., report under recent date as follows: Canadian timber—The chief feature in this market has been the brisk demand for waney pine, and as the stocks on this side have been practically cleared out, forward contracts for next season's supply have been sufficiently important to already dispose of the bulk of the looked-for supply for shipment all this year. Unprecedented prices have been paid, and it seems that consumers who have not already covered forward will have to fall back on any second-class timber that may be available in Quebec, now that the first-class timber is exhausted. Elm has been selling at hardening prices, and the shippers have been obtaining an appreciable advance on contract rates for next season's supplies of this wood, as compared with those of last season. Oak has remained stagnant, both for demand from stock and in respect to forward supplies. Spruce—This market has been quiet and without any fresh feature. F.o.b. prices are perhaps not quite so firm as they were at the opening of the year.

Poles and Posts Moving Actively

There is a good demand for telegraph poles in Ontario, because of the recent destruction of a number of poles by storms, and because of increased railway building. Wholesale prices of ties and poles at Ottawa are as follows:

Ties—Standard railway ties, 6-inch	$0.45 to $0.50
Mill run cedar ties	0.38 to 0.45
No. 2 railway ties	0.25 to 0.30
Telegraph poles, 25 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	$1.25 to $1.75
" 30 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	1.75 to 3.00
" 35 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	2.50 to 4.00
" 40 feet long, 7-inch top	4.25 to 4.75
" 45 feet long, 7-inch top	5.25 to 6.25
" 50 feet long, 7-inch top	8.50 to 10.50
" 55 feet long, 7-inch top	11.00 to 13.50
" 60 feet long, 7-inch top	16.50 to

Wholesale prices at Parry Sound are as follows:

Telegraph poles, 25 feet long, 6-inch top	90c. to $1.00
" 30 feet long, 6-inch top	1.25
" 35 feet long, 7-inch top	1.75
" 40 feet long, 7-inch top	2.50
" 45 feet long, 7-inch top	3.00
" 50 feet long, 7-inch top	3.50

Prices for telegraph and telephone poles are quoted as follows, f.o.b. shipping points, in Quebec.

Telegraph poles, 30 feet poles, 6-inch top	$2.25 to $2.50
" 35 feet poles, 7-inch top	2.40 to 2.70
" 40 feet poles, 7-inch top	3.25 to 3.50
" 45 feet poles, 7-inch top	4.50 to 4.75
" 50 feet poles, 7-inch top	5.75 to 6.00

Since the removal of the surtax on goods between Canada and Germany, Montreal pulp and paper men are receiving inquiries for wood pulp and box boards. Under the new tariff arrangements these can go into Germany at very favorable terms, and there is no doubt that a considerable amount of business will be worked up along these lines.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Lidgerwood Skidders for Fraser River Company

The Fraser River Lumber Company, of New Westminster, B.C., have just placed an order for two Lidgerwood "skidders," popularly known as "Flying Machines." This is the machine that is attracting so much attention among the Washington loggers, a number of them having been recently installed in that State.

From the success they are having, the indication is that the "skidder" will shortly replace the "donkeys" now so generally in use on the coast. This "skidder" clears 40 acres at a setting, yarding and loading the logs through the air, so that no sniping or swamping is necessary, and the logs are delivered free of grit. While the regular crew is only 14 men, as with a yarding donkey, the daily capacity is from 60,000 to 100,000 feet.

The Fraser River Lumber Company's machines will be the largest ever built, in order to suitably handle their timber, and some idea of the great size of these machines may be gained from their weight, which is approximately 90,000 pounds each. The new logging camp to be opened by the Fraser River Lumber Company will be the largest in British Columbia, with a daily capacity of 400,000 feet. Mr. A. D. McRae is general manager of this operation, which also has the largest sawmill in British Columbia.

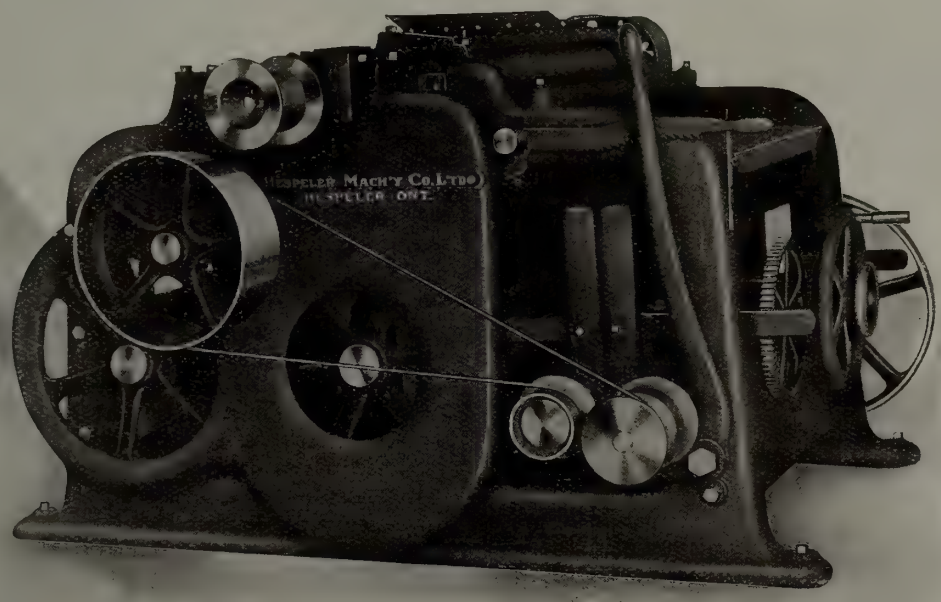
An Improved Cabinet Planer

The Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, of Hespeler, Ont., produce an excellent improved cabinet planer, of which an illustration is given herewith. It will be noticed that the general design of the machine is symmetrical and finished in appearance. The feed consists of four rolls 5-inch in diameter, driven with gears cut from the solid. The cylinder is made from the best grade of steel and runs in bearings 2 15/16 of an inch in diameter by 10 inches long. These bearings can be adjusted in a few seconds, so that the wear will be taken up evenly for the entire length. The table is of unusual length, 56 inches long, is made in three pieces and is raised or lowered on long wedges on each side. It is adjustable by means of a hand wheel, which is clearly shown in the illustration, geared up in such a manner that a child could raise or lower it. It is locked in position by a small hand wheel, which is shown on the outside of the larger one.

This machine will take any material from ⅛-inch to 7 inches in thickness, and deliver it clear of the machine. The chip breaker and pressure bar are of the latest type, working on a circle and admitting of the finest and easiest adjustment

It will be noticed that the weights are on the inside of the machine, so situated as to be easily removed and entirely out of the operator's way. The gears are of ample proportion, and are all cut from the solid. The machine is built in three sizes, viz.: 48-inch, 36-inch and 30-inch, the approximate weights of which are respectively: 7,500 pounds, 6,300 pounds, and 5,400 pounds. The 36-inch machines are kept in stock at all times, or are under construction, and intending purchasers can examine them thoroughly before buying.

The 48-inch machine occupies a floor space of 7 feet 6 inches square; the 36-inch a space of 6 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and the 30-inch machine a space of 6 feet by 7 feet 6 inches. These machines have all tight and loose pulleys, 12-inch x 8½-inch face, and should run 750 r.p.m. The company guarantee every machine to do its work in a satisfactory manner. Those who desire further information will do well to communicate with the company, mentioning at the same time the "Canada Lumberman."



Hespeler Machinery Coy's Improved Heavy Cabinet Planer

Saw Complaints—An Instructive Discussion

Speaking of complaints—a man called at the Disston Saw Works some time ago, carrying a Disston handsaw. He seemed very much aggrieved and complained bitterly about their sending out such a saw as the one he had.

"Why," he said, "it will not cut wood; in fact, it will not cut anything."

This struck the Disston folks as being rather curious, for in their 70 years of saw making, some millions of saws have been made and sold by them. Upon examining the saw, however, the cause of the difficluty was readily apparent. The Disston representative casually asked the visitor if he thought the saw would cut iron. "No. of course it won't," said the visitor emphatically.

Asked if he could wait a few minutes, he said he could. Disston's man took the saw out in the shop, had it specially filed to cut iron—(notice the specially filed part)—brought the same saw back, took the visitor to the machine shop, got a piece of iron bar about two inches in diameter, placed it in a vise, tightened it up, put the saw to work, and in short order neatly sawed the bar in two without any trouble whatever, and the teeth were still in fair condition.

The visitor was utterly amazed. "Well," said he, "I wouldn't have believed it."

After an explanation of the trouble—simply a matter of the condition of the teeth in the saw—he asked: "Can you put it in proper condition for sawing wood?"

"Yes."

"Well, do it, and I will never complain about a Disston saw again."

The majority of users do not know or give little thought to the fact

that to obtain the best results in any particular class of work the saw must be specially toothed and filed for the sawing to be done.

Years of experimentng have determined just what shape or space, angle and bevel should be given to the teeth, as well as the amount of set best suited for this or that class of sawing; that the tooth best adapted for sawing soft woods is not at all suitable for cutting hard woods. Of course, the work could be done after a fashion, but the result would not be as good as that obtained by the use of a saw properly toothed for its particular purpose. You can take a rip saw and crosscut with it, but note the difficulty.

In line with this, it may be noted that even a saw blade made for cutting soft metals is not at all adapted for sawing the harder metals, nor will a saw made for sawing wood stand the work of cutting a combination of wood and metal without injury to the points of the teeth thereby spoiling it for further use in making a clean, sweet cut in wood. A saw that it "fitted-up" for sawing wood has the teeth filed with a bevel back and front, given a proper set, enabling it to do fast cutting. A handsaw for sawing metal has no set on the teeth, but is ground for clearance and filed straight across the front of the tooth, while to a limited extent it would cut wood, but not in a manner that a mechanic desires In other words, it is not adapted for wood cutting and its temper also is different from that of a wood cutting saw.

It is for these very reasons that various patterns of saws are made and specially toothed for the different kinds of work. Experience in this line is the best teacher. Take a saw fitted up for sawing wood, try it on a piece of metal. No matter what kind of a saw it may be, or whose make, it positively will not do as good work afterwards in sawing wood without being re-fitted.

The Michigan Sprocket Chain Company, Detroit, have furnished the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their general catalogue No. 6. The The catalogue is substantially bound and attractively published on calendared paper, which shows up the numerous illustrations with great distinctness. The company manufacture a wide range of detachable sprocket chains, riveted drive, pintle and carrier chains, log-haul-ups, sprocket wheels, clutches, take-ups, etc. Lumber manufacturers will be interested particularly in the company's log haul-up, which is clearly illustrated and described.

Lumber Matters in Law Courts

Interesting Descision Regarding Meaning of "Mill Run"—Shanty Men Lose Wages after Leaving Camp

Interpretation of "Mill Run"—The Divisional Court of Ontario has upheld the judgment of Latchford, J., in the case of Wood v. Gall Lumber Company. The defendants had purchased from the plaintiff certain logs to be cut into lumber and paid for at stated price per M. feet. Defendants put forward many grounds as absolving them from performance of contract. Latchford, J., held that defendants had failed to give shipping orders simply because they could not make sales and that the plaintiffs were thereore justified in selling the lumber at a loss and that the defendants were liable for said loss, $2,577.59, with interest and costs. Judge Riddell in delivering judgment, said: "The case is wholly one of fact, and depends on the interpretation to be given to the expression "mill run." Had it not been for the letter that has been frequently referred to we should, perhaps, have found that the parties had not agreed in the use of the expression; and it might them have become a question as to how far a contract had been actually entered into. It seems plain, from the evidence, that the expression "mill run" is used sometimes, at least, as including the whole run of the mill in merchantable lumber, including 'mill culls.' It seems plain that the plaintiffs used the expression; in this sense, and the letter referred to, taken in connection with other circumstances, makes it plain that defendants also had the same view of its meaning. A contract was therefore made whereby defendants undertook to purchase the lumber by 'mill run,' including therein 'mill culls.' They refused to accept this lumber; and it cannot be successfully contended that plaintiffs acted in an unreasonable way in disposing of the lumber as and when they did. The conclusions arrived at by the learned trial judge are right; and the judgment should be affirmed with costs."

Responsibility for Payment—Judgment was rendered in the Quebec Superior Court recently in the case of Oscar Villandre, of Danville, against Joseph Villeneuve, of St. Roumauld, by Mr. Justice Hutchinson. This was an action for the sum of $1,524.32, being the balance of an account amounting to $8,493.04 for pulpwood sold to defendant in the year 1907. The defendant contended that the wood he purchased was not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the Joseph Villeneuve Company, of which he was the manager. The court held that when the transaction took place the Joseph Villeneuve Company had not been formed, and that the contention of the plaintiff that the defendant did not inform him that he was only purchasing the wood on behalf of any company was established. The declaration of the plaintiff that he had made out drafts as payment for a portion of the wood, in the personal name of Joseph Villeneuve, was also proven, and no objection had been made to this by the defendant. The court found for the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay to him the sum sued for, with interest and costs of suit.

Loss of Logs During Towing—In the case of the Barnett-McDonald Lumber Company v. the Union Steamship Company, recently heard in a trial court in British Columbia, the action of the plaintiff was for negligence in towing a boom of logs, whereby the defendant lost 342 cedar logs belonging to the plaintiff. Judge Gregory found the defendant guilty of negligence and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs for the 342 logs, and stated that the defendant's captain, Daniel Donald, had started with an improper fastening boom and without calling attention to the defects.

Payment for Sawing—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Orillia, Ont., was awarded $2,144.49 against the Wood Products Company, of Toronto, by Mr. J. A. C. Cameron, official referee, recently. Mr. Hodgson's claim was for wood cut for the company. The sum of $2,100 had already been paid by the latter, but Mr. Cameron found that plaintiff was entitled to $4,244.49 altogether.

Shantymen Lose Case—At Maniwaki, recently, Judge Goyette dismissed the case in which a number of employees entered an action against the East Templeton Lumber Company. The men left the company, it is alleged, on account of the poor board, and were suing for wages. The defendants entered a plea that the men had deserted.

Injury to an Employee—Rhine Fakkema has been awarded $4,500 damages in addition to all doctor bills, costs, etc., from the Brooks, Scanlon & O'Brien Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C. The plaintiff received injuries while working in one of the defendant company's logging camps.

Improvement Expected in Cooperage Trade

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., report as follows under recent date:

"The reports which we have received from our own mills and outside mills, give the stock as very light, partly on account of timber getting more scarce all the time, and partly on account of the unsatisfactory prices for cooperage stock. Quite a number of the mills formerly manufacturing cooperage stock are putting their elm into lumber and veneer this season, as elm lumber is a better proposition than cooperage stock.

"The same applies to birch lumber and birch veneer bringing higher prices proportionately than if the logs were put into staves. Very little hardwood has been taken out for staves this season, and a fairly careful compilation of the anticipated outputs in the north would show a very serious diminution in the output as compared with last year.

"The weather in the south for lumbering has been very unfavorable, and there has not been much done in the way of manufacturing up to the present time. From present indications, the output in the south, however, will be almost on a par with 1909, as while some of the mills have gone out of commission, others have started up, and while the spring cut will be light, if the market warrants it, the summer and fall cut can be increased considerably.

"A great many of the large consumers have now placed their contracts for the year at about the same prices as a year ago, in some lines a little higher, but the average will be about the same as last year. Most concerns have contracted for more stock than a year ago, as they look for very much better business this year.

"The carload trade for the past two months has been very good, and dry staves are bringing from 25 to 50 cents per 1,000 higher than during the latter part of 1909.

"Apple barrel stock is being offered at very low prices for promot shipment, but the manufacturers are asking a considerable advance for later shipment.

"Hoops are stiffening somewhat, but there is very little change in the price of heading.

"Both the manufacturers and coopers are of the opinion that the consumption of stock this year will be very much in excess of last year, and if this is correct, we may look for better prices, as these have been very unsatisfactory to the manufacturers for some time, curtailing the output, turning logs into lumber or veneer as against cooperage stock.

"The wet weather in the south has had quite an effect on the production of tight cooperage, and prices have advanced considerably all along the line. The demand for white oak staves, especially, has been very brisk during the last two months, some lines being entirely cleaned out, with quite a strong demand, which the manufacturers are unable to fill. The bad roads have prevented the stave makers from getting their goods to the railroad, and until there is better weather very few staves will be taken out; we, therefore, look for very much better prices in white oak staves than we have had for some time."

The British America Mills & Timber Company, Limited, have moved their head office at Winnipeg, Man., into new offices on the sixth floor of the Somerset Building.

Lumbermen

Who are critical in their demands always find in our method of selling direct to the regular trade, the close attention to the minutest details so absolutely impossible to secure when buying haphazardly.

To provide for filling all our orders promptly and satisfactorily, we have large and well assorted stocks on hand constantly—a feature that can hardly help pleasing you.

We want to prove to you that we are different from the others in many ways.

A Trial Will Convince You

Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited

Fraser Mills, B. C.

"DELIVERY SPECIALISTS"

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA	C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building	F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building	H. A. ROSE

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED–LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET Prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto tf

Pine Lath Wanted

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH No's 2 AND 3 Pine Lath in car lots. Address Box 961 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Birch Wanted

WE WANT TO CONTRACT WITH A number of mill men for their 1910 cut of Birch no stocks too large and none too small to consider. Write with full particulars, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 11

Wanted

TO BUY FOR CASH, STOCKS, 1910 CUT, Birch 1"to 4" thick. Also 300 to 400 M. 1" to 2" Common and Better dry stock to ship at once. Write Box 268 North Bay, Ont. 9

Lumber and Lath Wanted

WILL PAY CASH FOR LUMBER AND lath of all kinds, send us lists of anything you have to sell. Leak and Co., 18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto. 10

Wanted

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 1" SOFT ELM lumber, 6½ to 14 feet in length, for which special cash price will be paid anywhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited, J. S. Findlay, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Logs Wanted

WANTED TO BUY OR SAW BY THE thousand, one million feet of Hemlock. Pine and Cedar, Tamarac or Spruce Logs. Good harbor on Georgian Bay, rail and water shipment. Address, Box 931 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Lumber Wanted

1" and 2" Hemlock No. 1
1" and 1½" black Ash
1", 2" and 3" Elm
1" and heavier Birch
1", 1¼", 1½" Basswood
1" Spruce. Terms Cash.

Jas. Lauder, 22 Toronto St., Toronto. 8

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address Robert Bury & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater. Ontario. tf

Basswood Wanted

WANTED 10 TO 15 CARS 6/4 No. 1 COMMON and Better Winter-Cut, White and dry. Address Box 958, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Canada. 8

Birch and Elm Wanted

WANTED 250,000 FEET OF BIRCH AND Elm, cut to order for summer delivery. Apply Box "A" Canada Lumberman, B-34 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 9

FOR SALE–LUMBER, ETC.

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 9

Cedar Ties for Sale

FOR SALE 1300 PIECES SOUND SMALL Cedar ties. Write Box 569, Lindsay, Ont. 10

Cedar and Shingles Eor Sale

600 M. XX 16" CEDAR SHINGLES, SOUND knot, good sellers, $1.00 per M. also 350 M. Pine 4 x 16". Cedar $2.85 per M. J. Austin & Sons, Kinmount, Ontario. 9

Pine and Sawlogs For Sale

2½ MILLION FEET PINE SAWLOGS, CUT from virgin limit, on Vermillion River, near Sellwood Junction. Can be driven or railed to Georgian Bay. A. McPherson, Longford Mills, Ont. 8

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal

For Sale

10,500 SAW-LOGS, MIXED (HEMLOCK, Spruce, Cedar, Pine and Elm). Also one carload of Telegraph Poles, 25 to 60 feet. Wm. Potter & Son, Tottenham, Ont. 11

Tamarack and Spruce for Sale

CARLOAD 2" x 4" 10/16 SPRUCE: ALSO large carload 2" x 4" and up Tamarack, $15.00 M, good stock, McDonald-Rowland Lumber Co. Owen Sound. 10

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Coy., Huntsville, Ont. tf

Ash, Birch, Maple

10 cars 4/4 L. R. Brown Ash
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Ash.
5 " 4/4 No. 2 and No. 3 Com. Elm.
15 " 1", 1¼", 1½", 2" and 3" L. R. Birch.

Address, Box 863, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

WANTED–MACHINERY, ETC.

Band Resaw Wanted

2ND HAND FOR SAWS 8" OR OVER WIDE, together with saws, and saw fitting equipment. Must be in good condition. Lathe: gap or engine screw cutting 10 to 16 ft. bed. Give full particulars and lowest cash price. Mutchenbacker bros., Mafeking, Man. 9

FOR SALE–MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft. wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition! will sell cheap. The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

Machinery For Sale

SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE MARKET where it will be noticed by the greatest number of people. A small advertisement about what you have to offer under this heading will prove the best market you can find. Try it. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 8

Single Surfacer 24 in.

FOR SALE—SINGLE SURFACER 24", MACGregor, Gourlay & Co. make. Heavy machine, too heavy for our work. Price reasonable. Apply Meakins & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 9

For Sale

48" Cowan Band ReSaw, 4" saw, with two extra saws.
Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co. 3 saw Edger.
MacGregor Gourlay Double Surfacer,
Boston Dry Kiln with 90" A.B.C. Fan.
2 Turning Lathes.

Vigars Shear Lumber Company, Ltd. Port Arthur, Can. 9

Machinery for Sale

SMITH SANDER 42", SASH CLAMP, POST boring machine, ten bench clamps 1½" screw, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, 8 work benches, hand saw filing vice, 13 bench trussels, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, sash sticker, 8 chain clamps. Gold Medal Furniture Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

42 Smith Sander, sash clamp, bench clamps, swing saw, wood benches, bench trussels, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, chain clamps, cut off saw. All the above are in good condition and practically new. Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. The ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12 49 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 11' 6" 52 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12 48 3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 13' 6" 39 3½" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12 52 3" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 12 52 3½" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 14 52 3½" tubes Dome.
2 58 x 12 78 3" tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY Brantford, Canada tf

Machinery For Sale

2 Shapers, iron table 44"x42" Ballantyne make.
1 Shaper, " " 41"x42" Cowan make
3 Saw Tables, iron frame, Ballantine make
1 Dado Machine, MacGregor Gourley make
1 Defiance Knife Balancer
1 Hollow Mandril Chuck—2 heads
5 Wood Lathes 1 36" Band Saw
1 Band Saw Set 1 Swing Saw

Also a quantity of Hangers, 2" Shafting, 2" to 7" Lea. Belting and a number of Reeves Wood Split Pulleys.

All above in good condition

THE RIDER & KITCHENER CO, LIMITED Lindsay 8

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1–Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1–Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1–Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1–Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

Canada Paper Co Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 8

WANTED–EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN WANTS position for the coming season, Apply Box 914, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

WANTED–POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or foreman, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms Address J. Hector Latour, Midland, Ont. 10

FILER, EXPERIENCED ON HANDSAWS wants position as assistant in sawmill, or to take charge of saws in woodworking plant. Address Box 132 Penetanguishene, Ont. 9

WANTED A POSITION AS BAND OR Gang Filer, with fifteen years experience, Can furnish references. Address, Geo. L. Nichols, Rock Island, Ill. 8

YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OF AGE desires position with lumber firm. Three years experience in lumber office. Knowledge of bookkeeping and References, Box 957 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

WANTED–POSITION AS LUMBER ESTImator, Inspector, or Salesman. Fifteen years experience, well up in office and yard work, can furnish references. Address Box 959 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ontario. 8

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION good references. 159 Bradford Street, Barrie. 9

LUMBER INSPECTOR WITH PRACTICAL experience from stump to office, including planing mill work, would like to take charge of wholesale or retail yard in Toronto. Best of references. Address Box 947 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

EXPERT BAND SAW FILER WANTS position, strictly sober, experienced on band, gang and lath mill all kinds of timber. Capable to keep up mill. Six years in present position. Best salary expected for first class work. Address, Wm H. Russell, 1347 West 110th St, Cleveland Ohio. 8

WANTED–EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED FIRST CLASS "CIRCULAR" SAW Hammerer and Filer, for 1st May. State experience and wages asked. Box 955 Canada Lumberman, Toronto 8

WANTED CAPABLE AGENTS FOR RETAIL Lumber yards in Alberta and Saskatewan. State experience, age, whether married or single, references and salary expected. Box 1, Big Eddy, B. C. 11

WANTED—LUMBER INSPECTOR, TO INspect lumber at trimmer, capacity of mill 70M, feet per day. Apply stating references and salary expected. Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co., Limited, Bruce Mines, Ontario. 8

WANTED—BAND SAW FILLER, WHO IS out of a job, to advertise under this heading and get one. Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 8

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT saw mill machinery salesman thoroughly familiar with saw mill machinery, Boilers Engines and supplies. Apply Box 956 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 8

WANTED 2 BAND SAW SETTERS AND 2 Edgemen. Address Prince Albert Lumber Co., Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. 9

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. Anstie, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE charge of lumbering operations of pulp and paper mill in Quebec Province. English speaking man conversant with French preferred. Permanent position for right man. Apply stating experience, age, wages required also send references. Box 951 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Cooperage Factory for Sale

GREAT INDUCEMENT FOR COOPERAGE Factory in all its branches, and cheese box manufacture at Maniwaki, P. Q., close to C. P. R. tracks. Any amount of cheap wood can be obtained at low prices for many years. Plenty of cheap labor in town. Electric power at low rates For information please apply to M. Joanis, Mayor Maniwaki, P. Q. 9

Agents Wanted

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDing wheels for sharpening wood saws are anxious to get into touch with parties in Canada who would be open to undertake the sale of these articles. Box 960, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Planing Mill Business For Sale

IN GOOD LIVE VILLAGE IN WESTERN Ontario; nearest opposition 12 miles; machinery in running order; low price for quick sale. Address Secretary Board of Trade, Wroxeter, Ont. 8

For Sale White Pine

TWO TRACTS OF FOUR MILLION EACH. One on open river close to Mills and to Georgian Bay. The other on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Price $15,000 each. Splendid bargains for small operators. Address J. A. SIMPSON, 99 Canfield Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11

For Sale Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACtory for sale, with first class trade connection. Address Box 945, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Pulp Wood Salesman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits For Sale

WE WANT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH people everywhere who own timber limits and desire to sell at once. The way to get quick buyers is to advertise under this heading. Its a great place to buy and sell Timber Limits. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 9

Timber Berth for Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES WITH AN ESTImate. f eight million feet of white pine. Two complete sett of camps and plant. River drive of twenty five miles to Georgian Bay. Apply Box 40. Pembroke, Ont. 10

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses, Sleighs. Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 941, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 11

General Store and Stock, Sawmill, Timber Limits and Lumbering Outfit and Farm Property for sale by Tender

On account of the death of Wm. Richards and to wind up the partnership of Wm. Richards & Son, there will be offered for sale by tender the following property:

1. General Store situated in the Township of Grattan, in the County of Renfrew, about six miles from Caldwells Station on the G. T R. with large storehouse, cold storage, drive shed and stable connected therewith
2. Contents thereof consisting of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, farm produce and other goods usually found in a country general store as per inventory.....$5767.16
3. Frame sawmill and good water power with following machinery, saw frame and carriage, rope feed, double edger, shingle mill, planer, hasher and waterwheel all in good working condition also blacksmith shop and sundry blacksmith tools therein
4. 22 square miles of timber limits situated in the County of Renfrew where the Townships of Grattan, Griffith, Sebastopol and Brougham meet
5. Lumbering outfit consisting of tents, blankets, cooking utensils, sloops, waggons, chains riverboats and rafting rigging
6. Farm consisting of part of Lots 7, 8 and 9, Con. 2, Township of Grattan, with new bank barn 40x50 and a frame dwelling house.

For many years Wm. Richards & Son, (Dacre, P.O.) have carried on a lucrative business in connection with the above property.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for William Richards & Son's property" will be received by the undersigned until noon of May 2nd. 1910. Tenders may be for one or more of the above parcels, the tender for the stock in store to be at a rate on the dollar.

Terms of sale ten per cent. on acceptance of offer, balance within thirty days on completion of sale

Inventory of stock in the store may be seen at the store or at the office of the undersigned.

Dated at Renfrew this 15th day of March, 1910.

CHOWN & GEALE,
Solicitors for the Vendors

Timber Limit For Sale

8,000 ACRES OF HEMLOCK, BIRCH, BASSwood, Pine, Spruce, Ash, etc. In Parry Sound District. Address Box 916, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

FOR SALE BY OWNER LARGE TRACT of good License Timber on Vancouver Island. Fine milling proposition. Only principals. Address N. 25, VICTORIA, B. C. 8

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Property For Sale

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, having a water frontage of over a mile on the River Restigouche, affording excellent boomage and shipping facilities in tidal waters, a desirable position for Saw Mill purposes, Apply to A. R. FRASER, Box No 1, Quebec. 8

For Sale

Large Timber Limits and Saw Mill

Estimated amount of timber about 240.000.000 feet. Mills and limits situated in Ontario, the price is right For further particulars address W. B. MACLEAN, Brockville, Ont.

N. B. Principals only. 9

For Sale

Shingle Mill in British Columbia

Two and one half acres ground, 400 feet deep water frontage with trackage. Will be sold for a short time at a snap. For further particulars address The J. G. GIBSON BROKERAGE Co., Limited Room 61, 429 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. 9

So-Called French Walnut

The finest and most costly of the veneer woods is French walnut —a wood that does not come from France, but from Persia and Asia Minor. The tree is crooked and dwarfed, and is solely valuable for the burls that can be obtained from it. These are large, tough excrescences growing upon the trunk. In these the grain is twisted into the most singular and complicated figures. The intricacy of these figures, combined with their symmetry, is one of the elements that determine the values of the burl. Color and soundness are other elements of value, which varies very widely. Burls worth from $500 to $1,000 each are not rare, and in Paris some time ago one burl weighing 2,200 pounds was sold for $5,000, or upwards of $2 a pound. In buying burls much care is necessary to guard against fraud. Often decay or malformation results in leaving hollows in the very centre, which, of course, greatly lessens the value. These hollow places are sometimes filled by fraudulent dealers with substances resembling the wood, and the whole is sold at a very much higher price than it is worth. Compressed manure is one of the materials used for this purpose. An even worse fraud than this is that of placing stones in the hollows to increase the weight and thereby enhance the value of the burl. This not only cheats the buyer, but is liable to ruin the valuable knives used in cutting the veneers. There are rosewood, circassian, and mahogany burls, but unlike those of the French walnut, they are but of little or no value. In those woods it is the trunk of the tree that is prized; the knots are discarded.

Pencil Wood Wanted

With a view to replenishing the supply of woods adaptable to the manufacture of lead pencils, the Forest Service of the United States has perfected plans for testing a number of the national forest woods in co-operation with several leading representatives of the pencil industry.

It is stated that the supply of red cedar, which furnishes practically all the wood for the annual output of 325,000,000 pencils, will be exhausted within five years. In view of this situation, a substitute must be found which has all the necessary qualities of pencil wood, and which grows in sufficient quantities to meet the manufacturers' demand.

Among the woods in the national forests to be experimented with are Rocky Mountain red cedar, alligator juniper, western juniper, redwood, incense cedar, western cedar, Port Oxford cedar and Alaska cypress. The specimens collected will be sent to four different manufacturers who have agreed to test them.

The Forest Service is assisting in this experiment, because there are in the national forest large quantities of juniper and cedars which may be suitable for pencil manufacture.

What Timber Did for the Railroads

Before the State of Washington had direct rail conections with the East, one could give cedar logs away. They used to let them run out into the sea to get rid of them. Because low rates gave value to them, the price has gone up to the present figure. These rates added later billions of dollars to the north Pacific States. Resources were developing the people of the interior, as it had a more abundant supply of better lumber at low price than ever before, and there was an unprecedented growth of popularity and prosperity upon the Pacific.

When the railroads undertook the task of building up a trade between the United States and the east coast of Asia it was absolutely necessary for them to have a favorable transportation rate. How this was made possible by the Pacific coast lumber industry is told by James J. Hill in an article in the January number of the "World's Work."

The lumber business of the Pacific coast made possible the naming of a rate that should open to us the closed doors of the Trans-Pacific East. There were 400,000,000,000 feet of standing timber on the Pacific coast. It could not pay the 90-cent freight rate to the East at that time, when lumber prices were but a fraction of what they are now. The railroads could not afford to haul empty cars west to carry that lumber east. It costs, roughly, $160 to haul a car $2,000 miles across the continent. But they could afford to carry lumber temporarily at a low rate rather than bring cars back empty. And if in this way the lumber business could be developed, it, in turn, would make possible later a low west bound rate, on which trade with the Orient could be built up.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.
In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.
Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

Wanted
Basswood, Elm, Ash and Oak
For delivery soon as shipping dry
Write us for specifications
TERMS CASH
The Johnston Lumber Co.,
John Street, Toronto

An Opening For Canadian Goods

English Market For Small Wood Goods Might Be Developed—Some Details of the Trade

W. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, Eng., in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says: "It is often said that the day of small things is over. But it is certainly not true if the small things are handled in a large way. Attention has recently been directed to the important trade now carried on, and the still greater possibilities awaiting development, in connection with sundry small items of wood goods. A firm of selling agents, who have a large business in the Midlands and other parts of Enlgand, supply the following examples of their individual sales of certain articles, as giving some idea of the vast total trade in these lines:

Wooden Box....2½ inches high by 1⅛ inches diameter.....	20,000 gross
Wooden Box....1 inch high by 1½ inches diameter	20 to 75,000 gross
Wooden Box....1¼ inches high by 1¾ inches diameter	5,000 gross.
Wooden Box....2 11/16 inches high by 9/16 inches diameter..	15,000 gross.
Wooden Box....2⅛ inches high by ⅞ inch diameter.....	5,000 gross.
Curt'n pole ring.2¼ inches inside diameter.....	20 to 30,000 gross.
*Spindle.....2 9/16 inches long by 13/16-inch over all.....	1,000 gross.
Wooden Spool...11/16-in. long by 11/16-in. dia. (bored through)	10,000 gross.
Wood Turning..1 inch diameter with projection.....	50,000 gross.

*Also used in similar quantities 2 inches long between shoulders with same tenons.

"Canadian exporters must be prepared to meet the competition of the United States and Sweden. The former produce the right class of goods, but have caused great dissatisfaction by delayed and insufficient deliveries. Herein, it is confidently asserted, lies Canada's opportunity; if she will make a serious bid for this trade, taking 'prompt deliveries' as her cardinal principle, there is the certainty of a tremendous and satisfactory business. Sweden, on the other hand, gives less cause for complaint as regards deliveries, but Swedish goods are stated to be inferior in finish and in careful selection to those from the United States In this matter also Canadian firms should be able to learn from the failure of others, and turn out first class goods from the start.

"It must be understood, however, that no such profit can be charged on these small goods as might be appropriate in the case of elaborate manufactured articles. It is assured that 10 per cent. net profit should be the highest aimed at, and that while it would be unsafe to attempt more, the turnover should, if the articles are manufactured economically, be sufficient to make that rate highly remunerative to the manufacturers.

"According to the best information obtainable, the chief difficulty lies in the fact that each of these small articles may require an expensive machine, and that no mill is likely to install the requisite plant for turning out so many articles. As mentioned above, it has been found that United States deliveries are irregular, even in the case of one important firm which has nine separate factories to draw upon.

"The inference is that no single mill has a chance of successfully securing and maintaining a place in this market. The natural solution suggested is that there should be a combination of factories for the purpose of this export trade, each to install one special machine only, and make one line of goods on a large scale. It is pointed out and emphasized in this connection, casual sales, even of very large quantities, are of no use, and lead to nothing. Success is promised only if a serious and permanent business is established, and the trade here assured of an adequate capacity at the source of supply. If these conditions are created, and supported by prompt deliveries, there appears to be every prospect of success.

A gentleman, who is prepared to interest himself in the enterprise, outlines the following plan:

A combination of Canadian manufacturers, having:

An office and showroom in the centre of the cabinet-making trade, somewhere near Great Eastern street, London, in charge of

A treasurer, to be a Canadian, and have entire supervision of finances, but work in co-operation with

An English sales manager and staff, including one or more travellers. It is pointed out (and I fully endorse the opinion) that the sales manager and others who are to come in direct contact with the trade here, must be men who by long experience and association are familiar with the ways, customs, and manners of those with whom they will have to deal. Individual orders being very large, it is likely that one traveller could book all that his factories could supply, during at least the first years of the enterprise.

In case the storage accommodation of the warehouse above mentioned were limited, a temporary stock can always be kept on hand at the docks at a nominal charge of one cent per case per week—the average case being about the size of an ordinary roll-top desk.

Sales are effected on the basis of cash against documents, and prices should be quoted c.i.f. docks, London, Bristol, Liverpool, or as the case may be.

"Such confidence has the gentleman referred to in the trade to be done in Birmingham, London and particularly in High Wycombe—the seat of the chair industry—that he is willing on samples and quotations being submitted, and approved, to undertake the work of sales manager for Great Britain, and to make it a condition of his engagement that he shall guarantee minimum orders of an amount to be agreed upon during negotiations. As an illustration he offers to find a trade in chair dowels alone of £3,000 ($15,000) per annum, or more.

"Samples of the goods referred to are being sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa."

Mr. Fielding on the Pulpwood Question

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, when reporting the result of his negotiations with President Taft, regarding the tariff, referred to the pulpwood question as follows: "There was one question of importance which engaged our attention to a limited extent. I refer to the pulpwood question. The United States would have been pleased if we could make some friendly arrangement with the Provincial Governments whereby the restrictions now made or likely to be made respecting the shipments of pulpwood to the United States might be modified. We had only to point out that this is a matter of provincial concern; that we have no right, and would not claim any right, of interference with the provinces in this matter, and so, after a little discussion, it was recognized that this was not a matter with which we could deal, and no demand was made on the part of the United States Government."

A question was asked by Mr. W. F. Maclean, if the Government was requested to do anything in connection with an export duty on pulpwood. Mr. Fielding in reply said: "The United States would have been exceedingly pleased if the Government of Canada could help them in any way to greater freedom of shipment of pulpwood, but we have made no arrangement of any kind on this point. The right of the Parliament of Canada to levy such export duty or to prohibit export remains untouched."

English Imports of Wood Goods

Imports of timber into Great Britain from Canada during February and the two months ending February were as follows:

	Quantities					
	Month-ended February			Two months ended Feb.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Hewn fir, oak, etc.	529	813	255	1,144	1,180	410
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	20,712	18,302	11,793	51,112	41,294	35,900
	Values—In Pounds.					
Hewn, fir, oak, etc.	2,239	3,811	1,702	4,496	4,976	2,865
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	56,662	52,662	34,570	145,698	115,301	102,001

An Excellent Annual Issue

The 37th annual special issue of the "Timber Trades Journal" forms a bulky volume of over 300 pages. The retrospect of the course of the timber trade during the preceding year is, as usual, one of the leading features. The report of a special commissioner sent last autumn to Scandinavia gives in a light chatty style an account of the development of the wood industry in Finland, and his articles are illustrated with interesting reproductions of photographs of forest scenery, sawmills, etc. Other articles are "Methods of Drying Timber" and some curious particulars concerning the construction of the wooden sashes which formed the framework of the Crystal Palace Building—formerly used for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Improvements are constantly being made in woodworking machinery and wood cutting tools, and electricity also begins to play an important part in the driving of sawmill machinery, so that the finely drawn illustrations of the latest construction of machinery and tools, accompanied by descriptions, which appear in this special issue, will doubtless be much appreciated by all engaged in the woodworking trades. The price of this special number is one shilling, and it is published at 164 Aldersgate street, London, E.C.

Montreal Personal News

Mr. George W. Goodfellow has returned from a short trip through the Southern States.

J. J. Murphy & Company have opened an office in the Board of Trade Building and will carry on a general lumber business.

Mr. C. L. Smith, for many years treasurer of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company of Burlington. Vermont, has been elected president and general manager of the company.

Mr. E. M. Nicholson has returned from his annual business trip to the Old Country. Mr. Nicholson states that the English lumber market shows much improvement and dealers generally hold optimistic views of the coming season's trading.

The interests of the Lumber Association of the Montreal Board of Trade before the Railway Commissioners, when the lumber freight rate case again comes up on April 19th, will be looked after by Mr. W. S. Tilston, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Dwight J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, has been appointed a member of the forestry committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

For Sale to Close an Account

Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs.

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,

YMIR, B. C.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

During the past fortnight there has been just a normal market for lumber throughout Ontario. In fact, with the exception of the disturbance caused by the tariff uncertainties there have been no influences at work either to stimulate or to depress the markets. Previous to the tariff settlement there was a temporary activity on account of the desire of United States importers to secure stocks before a maximum tariff could be imposed. Now that there is no danger of a maximum tariff the trade has reverted to a noral basis. The city trade at Toronto is good but the country trade is a trifle quiet. The early starting of the mills will probably put a lot of lumber on the market sooner than is usual. Until the arrival of the new lumber it is expected that there will be just a healthy normal activity such as prevails at present, and under which dealers have to exert themselves extensively to secure the orders that ar turning up. The shingle situation shows no signs of improvement. Pacific coast manufacturers at a recent meeting decided to continue quoting $3.10 for XXX, but it is clear that this price is not being secured to any great extent, as some manufacturers are offering their stock for $3.

The tariff settlement has in a small way caused an improvement in business, because many of the retailers, expecting that a tariff war would cause a slump in prices, remained out of the market. They are now coming forward with their demands.

At Ottawa, prices for all grades are well maintained and the upper grades are holding their advances firmly since the trade in the United States picked up. The scarcity of good sidings, strips and shorts is becoming greater. An excellent sign of the improvement at Ottawa is the fact that manufacturers being unable to fill all orders for the upper grades, are permitted to substitute lower grades. There is still a large stock of mill culls at Ottawa and prices are shaky. Orders for large lots to middlemen are filled at $15 and $16 for 12 feet and up, assorted widths. There is a good demand for wide spruce stocks. Telegraph poles have advanced for the short pieces, $1.75 being paid for 25-foot poles.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners have issued a notice that the freight rate case between the lumber shippers of Canada and the railway companies will be heard again on April 19th. It is hoped that the matter will then be finally disposed of.

Eastern Canada

The extensive parcel shipments of "English" spruce deals by liners during the winter have greatly reduced the stocks at St. John. Present indications are that the sawing season which has just opened will be a good one for "English" deals. It will take some time, however, for the mills to increase the stocks to any important extent, as none of them were well under way until the middle of the present month. It will be the middle of May therefore, before any considerable quantity is available for shipments. Prices for "English" spruce deals continue steady with a firm tone. In the St. John markets prices are somewhat high. An ordinary specification would be quoted at about $15.50 per M. f.o.b. St. John. It is estimated that stocks at present amount to 3,500,000 feet at the outside.

There is nothing new to report in the trade conditions of cedar shingles, except possibly that business locally at St. John was a shade more active during March. Very little of the higher grades have been exported of late to Boston, and probably business in that direction will be late in opening up. Higher prices, however, are expected. St. John dealers are asking $2.60 to $2.70 for dutiable "extras" and $2.05 to $2.15 for dutiable "clears" f.o.b. schooners, St. John. Uneasiness still continues regarding the volume of water at the head waters of the rivers in New Brunswick, as the snows have melted away very rapidly and it is feared that there may not be enough water for good stream driving.

There has been quite an improvement in the market for eastern spruce at Boston and higher prices are expected. Several mills have contracted for their entire supply of logs and are out of the market until last winter's supply reaches them. Frames 9-inch and under are selling at $24. The demand for random is slow. Large lots of Canadian random were imported before the tariff settlement was reached and offerings therefore are large. Spruce covering boards are firmer at $19. At New York the purchases of Nova Scotia spruce are not heavy but inquiries for cargo lots are coming in very frequently. The outlook is satisfactory. Cedar extra shingles are selling at Boston at $3.40 to $3.50, and clears at $2.90 to $3. The lath market is quiet, with sales of 1⅝-inch at $3.90. Very few buyers, however, will offer more than $3.80. Some business has been transacted at $3.85. The price for 1½-inch varies from $3.45 to $3.50.

Great Britain

At London, the lumber trade has been showing some activity of late. The Easter holidays interfered with the trade to some extent, but the dry weather helped to make things look more cheerful and the demand for stock was slightly improved. Prices for regular sizes in good condition remain quite steady, but it is difficult to dispose of stocks that are at all off grade. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale a lot of 3x7 and 8-inch first spruce sold at £14 10s. Unsorted bright Quebec 3x11 brought £10 and £9 15s., and the 9-inch sold at £9 10s. 3x8 Quebec brought £9 5s., and the 4th St. John, 3x11 and 9-inch, sold at £7 5s. 8 and 7-inch brought £6 15s. Dry Quebec birch planks were in poor demand and brought only 10½ and 10d. Prime unsorted Oregon sold at 1s. 5d.

Arrivals at Bristol by liners have been quite light and the trade generally has been quiet. Some of the inland buyers have been making enquiries, but have apparently decided not to buy at present. The almost certain prospect of another general election is acting as a disturbing element.

The Easter holidays interfered considerably with the trade at Liverpool, but the market is fairly active. Here also the political situation is interfering seriously and it is not expected that any material improvement will occur until the next elections are over. The wholesale business at Liverpool has been very dull. Stocks of spruce deal at Liverpool on the docks and in the yards are lighter than they have ever been and no important transactions are occurring. The larger importers are holding aloof from the market. There is nothing new to report regarding the position of Canadian pine as all the large transactions for 1910 were closed some time ago. Sales from stock, however, are very small, which is usual at this time of year. There is a scarcity of Quebec birch logs and new imports will probably meet with a good demand. There has been a fairly active demand for Quebec pine of good quality, particularly in the siding sizes. Stocks of 1-inch and 1¼-inch better grade siding have almost disappeared.

At Manchester, prices are steady, especially for spruce deals. The week preceding Easter was, as usual, a quiet one. However, the stocks are moving very nicely and empty spaces are showing up in several of the storage grounds.

There is little or no change to report in lumber trade conditions at

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

Glasgow. Stocks are moving at an apparently steady pace. The position of the market on the whole is healthy.

United States

Lumber trade conditions at Chicago during the past fortnight have been marked by considerable improvement, as a result largely of the continued pleasant weather. The retail trade is very active and the indications are that the building season will be a splendid one. Prices of northern pine at Chicago show a tendency towards advance and the volume of business is greater than it was a year ago. March, in fact, was a splendid month. Prices for northern pine are very firm for everything from No. 2 and better up. The trade in hardwoods at Chicago is very active and there is a scarcity of brown ash, rock elm, soft elm and birch. Oak continues scarce, especially plain sawed, both red and white. Common quartered white oak is plentiful, but first and seconds are selling well. White ash is in good demand and scarce. Hemlock at Chicago is also enjoying a good demand as a result of the fine weather and the consequent increase in building. Prices are better than they have been for some time, and it is confidently believed that the weakness of last year has been entirely overcome. The upper grades of southern pine are moving well at Chicago, especially the heavy construction material, and prices are strong. There is encouraging activity in shingle and lath at Chicago. Red cedar shingles are stiffening, especially for the clears, which are 5 cents a thousand higher.

Market Correspondence

Tariff Settlement Assists Ottawa Markets

Ottawa, April 12.—"A very good thing for the lumber industry that the tariff trouble with the United States was settled. Good for the lumber industry, because it is good for business of all kinds in this country. That is my view as a lumberman of the agreement just made which saves Canada from the penalty of the United States maximum clause."

So spoke Senator Edwards, large lumber manufacturer of the Ottawa valley and a very prominent Government supporter. Senator Edwards does not take the view that the Ottawa valley is dependent on the United States for a market for lumber, but appreciates keenly the disturbance in trade conditions that would follow a tariff war.

Mr. Peter Whelen, manager of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, and president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, affirmed that the termination of the long period of uncertain tariff conditions would give an impetus to the lumber trade. The lumbermen had no complaint o make of prices, for many lines were very firm, but naturally American buyers were unable to place orders while the maximum tariff was hanging over their heads.

A prominent Ottawa dealer asserted that the greatest effect on the lumber trade caused by tariff conditions was noticed in the business with Montreal. Dealers there depended on a tariff war to produce a slump in Ottawa valley prices and held back. They are in the field now, and buoyant trade is the reward of manufacturers who resisted the attempt to force down rates when the lumber outlook was vague.

Leading Ottawa manufacturers are looking forward to the international conference on the tariff to secure a reduction in the tariff on lumber entering the United States. That the tax of $1.25 a thousand is far from trifing was a point one of them strongly urged. In order to place the lumber business on a paying footing he claimed that the American tariff would have to be wiped out. According to this authority, the bulk of the lumber is sent across the border on a margin of profit far less than the $1.25 duty charged by the American Customs officer. This appears to be especially the case with low grade lumber. It is claimed that since wages took the marked ascent a few years ago and shanty supply advanced, low grade lumber has been manufactured at a loss and the mills are only run on a paying basis through the better market for fine stock. Any arrangement that would stiffen the prices for middle and low classes of pine would confer a boon on the trade and enable lumbermen to make the profits realized a few years ago.

In other quarters it is argued that unnecessary cutting of prices has placed cheaper lumber in the position of making loss for the producer. Nevertheless, a request for freer access to the American market is general among the lumbermen.

With the American market secured, even on the former basis, all current rates are well maintained. Upper grades, though they have advanced more than medium classes, are very firm. The scarcity of good sidings, strips and shorts is all the more accentuated since the trade across the border has assumed normal conditions. Manufacturers are not able to fill all orders for the higher qualities, but the demand is keen enough to permit of stock being substituted when it comes near to filling requirements. There is no better sign of buoyant trade.

Mill culls are still plentiful. The prices are uncertain and big lots can be obtained from middlemen around $15 and $16 for assorted widths, 12 feet and up. The stocks are heavy as a result of the over-optimistic views of dealers in 1907, who have held on to lumber ever since.

A strong demand prevails for wide spruce stocks. There is a large movement of this lumber since the spring shipping began and local consumption is heavy.

The active buying of telegraph poles for repair work and prospective railway building has advanced the prices in short pieces. 25-foot poles have sold as high as $1.75 each and dealers find it difficult to fill all the orders. It is probable that many lumbermen will sort out more cedar than last year for poles. At $1.25 and lower, cedar had produced more profit when manufactured into shingles or standard ties. Since the destruction of many hundreds of poles last year by a blizzard on the C.P.R. west of Peterboro, the Ottawa valley stocks of poles have run low. The present session of Parliament gave incorporation to the Rideau Valley & Brockville Railway Company, which proposes to run from an iron mine ten miles north of Ottawa to Brockville, and commence construction at once. There are enough railway projects in the vicinity to warrant a very good market for both ties and telegraph poles.

J. R. Booth has just received word from the foreman of camps which broke up a couple of weeks ago and he finds that a much larger proportion of logs than he expected will be delivered to the streams. If the season had been an ordinary one most of the manufacturers would have put in another month in the woods. The demand for river drivers is strong and employment agents report that the log movement will be more rapid in the early part of the spring than usual. The season is a full month ahead of 1910. March last year gave a snowfall of 24 inches in the Ottawa valley, compared with 5 inches this year. The mean temperature was ten degrees warmer this year. This had a remarkable effect on towing logs. On April 2nd the tug Cliffside, owned by the Ottawa Forwarding Company, left the foot of the Rideau locks to tow a big boom of logs up from the mouth of the Salmon river. The steamer Victoria, of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, made its initial trip of the season from Ottawa to Thurso on the same day. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company also brought a tow of logs down the river a month earlier than any spring of recent years. The Ottawa river has been rising since the middle of March, but there is no sign yet of the north waters, which will make the most pronounced rise of the year. If there is no interference with the operation of the mills through flooding, the approaching summer promises to witness a large output of lumber. McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, have arranged to begin sawing next week, which will give them a month's start on last year. The Ottawa mills will also get an earlier start, a circumstance that greatly helps shipping when the dry lumber in certain lines is scarce.

W. J. Mohr, of Killaloe, is building a new mill at Barry's Bay. It will be nearer the source of supply than the present plant at Wilno. W. H. McAuliffe, who recently leased the yards of the Ottawa Lumber Company, has purchased the retail business of the Stewarton Lumber Company. The latter was put on the market when its manager, George A. Little, was appointed street superintendent of the city of Ottawa.

Rates quoted for dry pine from Ottawa to New York are $2.50 per thousand. Last season the rates ranged from $2.50 to $3. The prospects are that there will also be advances on the present schedule of the Inland Seaman's Union. Frequently vessel owners have declined to send a boat unless an advance of 25 or 35 cents is made on the schedule rate. The Ottawa Transportation Company are making no change in their tariff. The company have no published schedule, but the contracts with individual shippers are being made on the same terms as last year. One new barge, the "W. Rutherford," is being completed for the summer's work. The early spring has no effect on the beginning of river transportation, as the company has to wait for the opening of the canal at Grenville on May 1st, as usual.

Manufacturing Started at St. John

St. John, N.B., April 8.—The past fortnight has marked the opening of the manufacturing season, Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Company having begun operations at their Indiantown mill and at their Pleasant Point mill a few days ago. The month just ended has been the quietest month in sawing circles for many years, there having been absolutely nothing doing in this line all through the month, a very unusual circumstance.

The winter liners will have soon resumed their trips to the St. Lawrence and shipments of "English" deals through the channel will have ceased for the season. Shipments of this nature, usually consisting of parcels from $25,000 feet to 300,000 feet, have been very frequent all through the winter. The largest of these shipments consisted of a few thousands over one million feet—an exceptionally large parcel to go forward in this manner.

Owing to the frequency of the parcels shipments by the winter liners, local stocks of "English' spruce deals have been greatly reduced, the quantities which have gone forward having been greatly in excess of those received from outside provincial points.

The prospects for manufacture of "English" deals in this section indicate that the season will be a good one in this respect providing, of course, there should be no failure of the drives or any like contingency, although, with local stocks greatly depleted, it will be some weeks before they are augmented to any important extent, as none of the mills which

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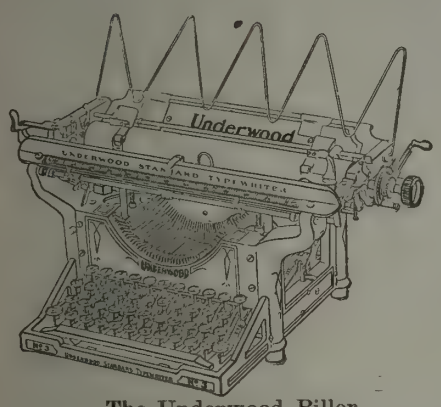
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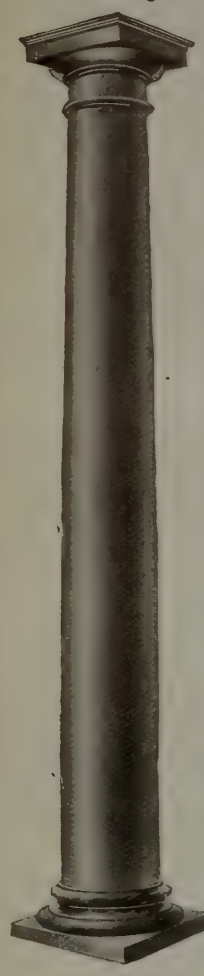
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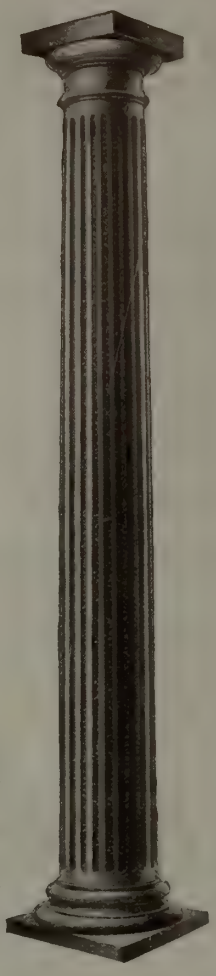
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TORONTO, CANADA

saw "English" stock will be well under way until the middle of the present month. Under these circumstances it will probably be the middle of May before any important quantity of "English" will be available from local sources.

Local values of English spruce deals continue unchanged, although quite firm and with a tone that indicates confidence in the situation on the part of those most interested. Prices in local market circles are high—higher perhaps than might be compatible with prices in other parts of the province.

The present local value of "English" deals, in a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, balance elevens and wides, would be in the vicinity of $15.50 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. St. John.

The present quantity of local stocks in this line would not aggregate more than three and one half millions of feet.

The trade in cedar shingles has been marked by no developments of an important nature, although local business was brisker during the month of March than for some time previous. In the higher grades there has been little business for export to Boston and vicinity. Business in that direction, it is expected, will be somewhat late in opening up, but it is thought will bring higher values. It is generally felt that, nominally, the value of shingles has been higher, but so little has been doing that there has been no improvement in price that could be called general. Local dealers are quoting dutiable "Extras" at $2.60 to $2.70, and dutiable "Clears" at $2.05 to $2.15, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The conditions at the head of the rivers in New Brunswick are such as to cause considerable uneasiness. The snow has dwindled to such an extent that it is feared there may not be enough to make a good run of water for stream-driving. As the time approaches when operations should begin the anxiety of those most interested becomes more acute. It is stated that it will be a "rain freshet" this year, this term meaning that the freshet will be caused more by the rains than by the melting of the snow, as is ordinarily the case.

Continued Improvement at Montreal

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
April 11th, 1910.

A steady improvement continues to be noted in lumber circles in Montreal and vicinity. Retail yards report a splendid business for the month of March, and in some cases dealers state that their sales are 50 per cent. in advance of the same period last year. 222 building permits were issued in March, reaching a value of $676,804, compared with March, 1909, these figures show a growth of 103 per cent. For the first three months of the year the value of the permits issued totalled $1,093,244, while for a similar period in 1909 the permits aggregated $731,725.

The retail yards are not buying very extensively from the wholesalers, but in many cases this is because they have carried surplus stocks from last year. Manufacturers state that lumber is moving a little more freely to the American side. The satisfactory adjustment of the maximum tariff difficulties has resulted in a brisker movement in lumber. Enquiries are now more numerous and the Boston market is buying spruce boards fairly freely. The shingle market is still quiet, but prospects are brightening considerably.

Lath are still scarce and commanding high figures. The present season's cut will not do much to relieve the pressure, as was expected, most of this stock having been sold in advance. Several of the large Ottawa dealers are not in the market this year with lath.

All hardwoods are fairly quiet with prices steady. Quartered white oak is in good demand and continues to bring stiff prices.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the ultimate pulpwood policy that will be adopted by the Quebec Government. It is reported that the exporting of pulpwood to the United States will be prohibited and that as there will also be substantial increases to the rental asked at the present time for Crown timber limits, stumpage dues, it is further stated, will be increased. Government timber limits are released year by year, the lessee having the right to renew, provided all stumpage dues have been paid.

In 1900, at the request of limit-holders, an order-in-council was passed by which the Government agreed not to increase the rental over a period of ten years. This agreement expires in September, and it is expected that higher figures will be asked. The present stumpage on pulpwood cut on Government lands is 65 cents per cord, with a rebate of 25 cents for that manufactured in the province. It is anticipated that a prohibitive duty on pulpwood would lead eventually to the establishment of mills at Canadian points by several of the large American concerns.

Lumber manufacturers state that log driving conditions throughout the Province of Quebec, with the exception of the south shore district, are not particularly favorable at the present time. Low water conditions exist, and practically all the snow has disappeared, so that the salvation of the spring logging operations is dependent altogether upon the amount of rainfall within the next month. In the Gaspe district several of the manufacturers are still engaged in hauling logs.

Burns Saws

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

THE ER BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW.
TORONTO.

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

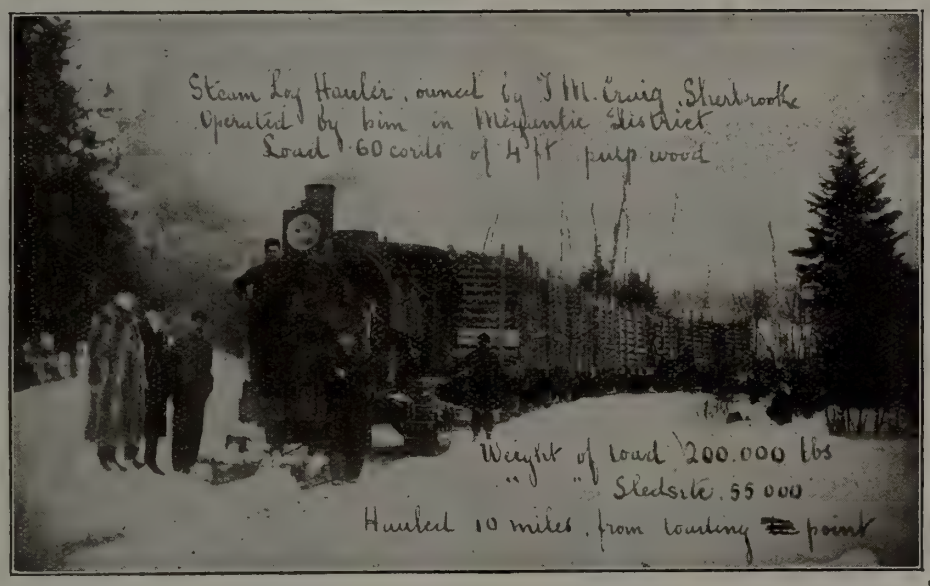
Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The

Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.

It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::



This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.



JEFFREY Conveyers

are the best for handling

Logs, Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood, Refuse, etc.

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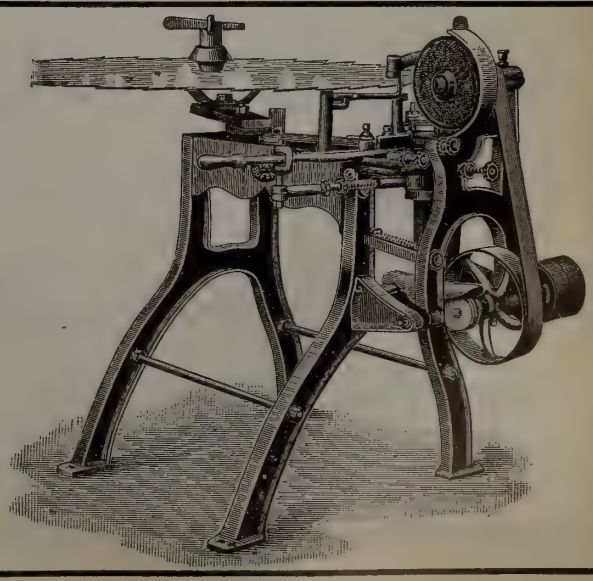
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VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
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Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market.
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Saw Filers
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LUMBER

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles

V. Joint Roofing Sheeting — **Write for Prices** — **Sash, Doors, Blinds and Factory Material**

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited

New Edinburgh Mills **Ottawa, Ontario**

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

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Canada Iron Corporation
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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N. S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P. Q.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Keewatin Lumber Company's mill at Kenora started for the season's run on Monday, April 4. A good supply of logs is one hand and a splendid season's run is anticipated.

The Western Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated. The incorporators are: Gerard Godfrey Ruel and Geo. Frederick Macdonnell, barristers-at-law, Toronto, Ont.

The Owen Sound Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000. The incorporators are Harry Edgar Rowland and John Morris Rowland, lumber merchants, Owen Sound, Ont.

The Lepage Lumber Company, of Wabigoon, Ont., of which J. S. Lepage is president, have purchased the lumber business of Alphonse Lemay, at St. Boniface. The company have retained the services of Gedeon Lemay as manager.

The Crossen Car Company, Cobourg, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $1,000,000, to carry on business of contractors and lumber manufacturers. The incorporators are Alexander Falconer, advocate, Westmount, Que., and Benjamin Ginsberg, Montreal, Que.

F. C. McInnes, Leeburn, Ont., has rented his mill to Hector McDonald, of Rydal Bank, for the year 1910. Mr. McDonald has over 200,000 feet of hardwood to saw this season and will add an edger to the plant. Mr. McInnes reports an improvement in the hardwood market.

The National Timber & Pulp Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $500,000. The incorporators are: William Percy Gillespie, broker, Toronto, Ont.; Hubert Chas. French, contractor, Winnipeg, Man., and Ivers Philip Lawrence, wholesale lumberman, Fitchburg, Mass.

The Ludlam-Ainslee Lumber Company, of Leamington, Ont., will erect a plant at Hamilton. A site in the annex district has been secured by the company and building operations are to be begun at once. As a start, about 100 hands will be employed. In the near future the capacity and the number of employees will be doubled.

The railway committee of the House of Commons have approved of a bill for the incorporation of a car ferry company at Morrisburg, Ont. The ferry is intended to carry Canadian wood pulp across from Morrisburg to Waddington, N.Y., where there is a considerable amount of paper manufacturing. It will connect the Grand Trunk and New York Central railroads.

McCamus & McKelvie, New Liskeard, Ont., are building a new mill at North Cobalt. Part of the timber from their limit comes out on a chain of small lakes, which come within a few rods of both the T. & N. O. Railway and the electric line. The new mill is a circular of about 30,000 M. capacity. At their New Liskeard mill they will saw the logs that are put on Lake Temiskaming.

Messrs. F. Kent and M. B. Seaman, members of the firm of Seaman & Kent, of Meaford, Ont., manufacturers of hardwood flooring, visited Fort William, Ont., during the first week of April, for the purpose of meeting the city council to discuss the establishment of a factory in Fort William. Construction work will shortly be commenced on the factory, which will be one of the largest buildings of its kind in Canada. The factory in Fort William will employ 200 men at the start, and additional men will be hired as the work demands. It it hoped that the factory will be ready by the first of August.

It was expected that if the favorable weather conditions continued, Eddy Bros. & Company, and the Moulthrop Lumber Company, both of Bay City, would start their Ontario mills by April 15th, as these two concerns have large quantities of old logs carried over to enable them to begin sawing. All the mills in their district are expected to be in commission by May 1. Eddy Bros. & Company's plant will cut over 12,000,000 feet of lumber for E. B. Foss & Company, of Bay City. The firm's private cut will go to the Mershon, Eddy, Parker Company, on the Saginaw river. Foss & Company have stocked the Burtis & Company sawmill at Thessalon, Ont., for several years.

Eastern Provinces

The Talbot-Allard Lumber Company, Limited, Outremont, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $300,000. The incorporators are: Wilfrid Talbot, trader, and Jos. Charbonneau, agent, both of Outremont, Que.

The Tourville Lumber Mills Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $250,000. The incorporators are: Rodolphe Tourville and Arthur Tourville, manufacturers, Montreal, Que.

The Verdun Lumber Company, Limited, Verdun, Que., has been incorporated with capital of $20,000. The incorporators are: Messrs. L. J. Marchand, manufacturer, and Geo. N. Monty, accountant, of Emard, Que.

The Manitoba Land & Timber Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $400,000. The incorporators are Geo. Vipond Cousins, accountant, and Patrick Francis Brown, clerk, Montreal, Que.

Mr. W. S. Montgomery, of Dalhousie, N.B., estimates that the lumber cut on the northern shore will be larger this year than ever before. He states that it would be hard to imagine better conditions for cutting and hauling than prevailed during the past winter.

A malignant type of diphtheria is reported to have broken out in one of the lumber camps on the Tobique River, N.B., at the close of the logging season. After two men had died, the rest of the crew deserted, and, in order to prevent the disease spreading, the buildings in the camp were all burned to the ground.

The latest reports from Campbellton, N.B., were to the effect that the option obtained by outside parties upon the lumber business and properties of the Wm. Richards Company has not been exercised, but that a request had been made for extension of the option and it is still possible that a deal may be put through.

It is expected that within a very short time the extensive pulp mill at Seven Islands, Que., which has been in course of construction for six years past, will be completed. Some $2,500,000 have been expended upon the property. Nine cargoes were shipped last year and it is expected that 150 tons daily will be the regular output when the mill is in full running order.

It is reported that Mr. I. C. Prescott, the well known lumberman of Al-

bert, N.B., is considering the sale of his property at an early date to an American company which has made a deposit of $3,000. The property contains one of the most valuable timber areas in that part of the province, including about 30,000 acres, 14,000 being in fee simple and 16,000 held under license from the Government. The price asked is understood to be $75,000.

B. M. McCraith and M. L. Parnell, of St. John's, Newfoundland, were visitors at Toronto recently. They report that several large plants for the manufacture of wood pulp will be established in Newfoundland this year. While in Montreal they completed a sale of 500 square miles of Newfoundland spruce lands to Dr. J. H. F. Blue, of Montreal. They report also that Mr. D. McMartin, of New York and Cobalt, will establish a pulp mill this summer on the 3,000 square-mile limit which he purchased last year in Labrador.

Western Canada

The Elk Lumber Company, Fernie, B.C., will run their mill night and day during the present season.

G. B. Gordon, lumber manufacturer, Gilbert Plains, Man., has been succeeded by Logan & McDonald.

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company expect to make a record cut of 35,000,000 feet of logs this season.

The Fraser River Mills. at Fraser Mills, B.C., are reported to have cut 6,445,000 feet, and sales are reported to have been very brisk.

The city of Nelson, B.C., has closed a contract with the Doukhobors for 10,000 feet of cedar. The timber will be rafted from Waterloo to Trail.

The Corona Lumber Company, Winnipeg, secured the contract recently for the supply of lumber for the construction of the new grand stand at the Industrial Exhibition.

The Porto Rico Lumber Company started a couple of their planers in the mill at Mayo, B.C., on April 1st, and will commence operating the complete mill about May 1st.

The forestry department of the C.P.R. will spend a large amount of money this year along the right of way from Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat and Calgary in planting rows of trees to replace the temporary storm fences now in use.

The logging operations in the northern woods of Saskatchewan came to a conclusion this year earlier than any previous year in the history of the lumber industry. They were practically completed by the third week in March, whereas in 1909 they continued until the first week in April.

The Hanbury Sawmills, at Brandon, Man., which have not been operated for the last three seasons, will be running again this year. Extensive improvements have been made in rebuilding the log boom in the river just above the mill. Hanbury's timber cut during the winter was about three million feet.

Reports from Strathcona, Alta., state that the up-river camps have secured a cut of between eight and ten million feet. The sudden arrival of spring left many of the camps more or less stranded in the woods or that they had very difficult work getting back to town. The winter was an ideal one for lumbering.

Statistics of the timber transactions for the province of British Columbia during the month of February show that 638 licenses were issued for areas west of the Cascades. The receipts for them were $89,556.25. For the areas east of the Cascades, 466 licenses were issued, bringing $53,780.10 to the treasury. Timber transfer fees produced $538; penalties, $2,175.

A number of improvements are being installed this spring by the Brunette Saw Mill Company, at Sapperton, B.C., so as to increase its capacity for producing dressed lumber. The improvements include a number of the latest design of planing machines, operated by electricity. During February the mills cut about 2,000,000 feet of lumber and sold about 1,750,000 feet.

The Timber Land Lumber Company, of New Westminster, B.C., which has recently been organized, has purchased a mill and timber holding from P. Devoy and F. Owens. They will increase the capacity of the plant to 50,000 feet a day. The stockholders in the new company are: A. J. Craig, B. W. Craig, W. K. Craig, H. H. Craig and J. A. Gibson. A. J. Craig is managing director.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company started its mill at Nelson, B.C., about the middle of March with a full force of 75 men, cutting about 60,000 feet per day. They expected within a month to operate both night and day for the balance of the season. About 5,000,000 logs have been cut for its mill at Creston. The mill at Cascade will be run on time and a quarter all season. About 15,000,000 feet of logs have been cut for it.

The Red Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, B.C., are opening two new logging camps in the north. Many improvements have been made in the mill during the past year and its capacity is now 45,000 feet per day. A new drying kiln has been completed with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. Two new machines, a sash sticker and an inside moulder, have been installed, and preparations are being made for the improvement of the present engine, so as to add 35 per cent. to its power.

Mr. C. G. Kay, of Vancouver, has announced that the National Paper Mills will erect a pulp and paper making plant near the Fraser River Mills, B.C. About $150,000 will be invested in the enterprise and the mill is expected to be ready in about 12 months. The plant will have a capacity of ten tons of paper per day, and will employ about 30 men, which will be increased subsequently to 100 men. Others associated with Mr. Kay in the enterprise are Mr. Wright and Sylvester Cropper, of Vancouver.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Howe Sound Timber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; the Quance Lumber Company, Limited, capital $30,000; Trout Lake Lumber Company, capital $100,000; Slocan Lake Lumber Company, Limited, capital $100,000; Cedar Cove Sash & Door Company ,Limited, capital $15,000; Fort George Supply Company, Limited, to build and contruct sawmills, etc., capital $50,000; John R. Bowes Timber Company, Limited, capital 10,000.

The British Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, a newly organized company, have purchased the Pacific Coast Mills, one of the largest in the Province of British Columbia. The price paid is in the neighborhood of $600,000. The property includes the buildings, plant and stock on hand and the valuable mill site on Coal Harbor. The only Vancouver representative in the new company is Mr. F. L. Buckley. The capital stock is $2,000,000, and Mr. Buckley is to be manager. The capacity of the plant, which has been greatly improved during the last few months, will be 150,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles. The British Canadian Lumber Company intend to open their own logging camps immediately and to build several miles of railway. In the meantime, while this is being done, they are making contracts for all the logs required for immediate use.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better

Send in your order promptly for
White Ash
3 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8-4, Common and Better

We have 3 cars of 12-4 Log Run
Hard Maple
Ask us for prices

Ask us for prices on
Soft Yellow Tennesse Poplar
2 cars 5-4, Firsts and Seconds

Get our prices on
White Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up
1 car 5-4. 12 inches and up
Dry, good lengths, well figured and nicely manufactured

How are you fixed on
Red Gum and Cottonwood
We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We have several cars of 4-4
Red Cedar
at interesting figures. Write us

We have a large block of plain
Red and White Quartered Oak
all thicknesses, bone dry; and can make immediate shipment from our yard to parties in a hurry for dry stock.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 8-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Can Offer BARGAIN in

1 in. x 4 in. 1 in. x 5 in. 1 in. x 6 in.

Mill Run White Pine

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

P. S. Of course we have a complete stock, all sizes

Red and White Pine

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better,	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1¼" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1¼" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 ; 0x8 common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	15 00	17 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	17 00	18 50
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 95
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		36 45
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 95
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		37 45
10x20		37 95
6x18, 8x18		38 45
6x20, 8x20		39 45
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XXPine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 10
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"		4 95

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1¼ and 2"	55 00
Ash white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds. 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	37 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Basswood. No. 1, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	35 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	30 00
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1&2"	32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4. 1sts and 2nds	45 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4. 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood 4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	47 00	50 00
2" x 7" and up	54 00	58 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	59 00	62 00
Pine good strips:	35 00	38 00
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	40 00	42 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	20 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 50	18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Bewood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	1500	17 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 75	1 90
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	20
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments "	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.	
1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00
CUTS AND BETTER	
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	50 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00
MILL RUN.	
1" x 4"	23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00
NO. 1 BARN.	
1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00
NO. 2 BARN.	
1 in.	30 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00
NO. 3 BARN.	
1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00
BOX.	
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00
MILL CULLS.	
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00
LATH.	
No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 50	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 10	20 00	20 50	23 50	22 00
2 x 12	20 00	21 00	24 50	23 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	23 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	23 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	22 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	24 00
" 3 " " "	20 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls.	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

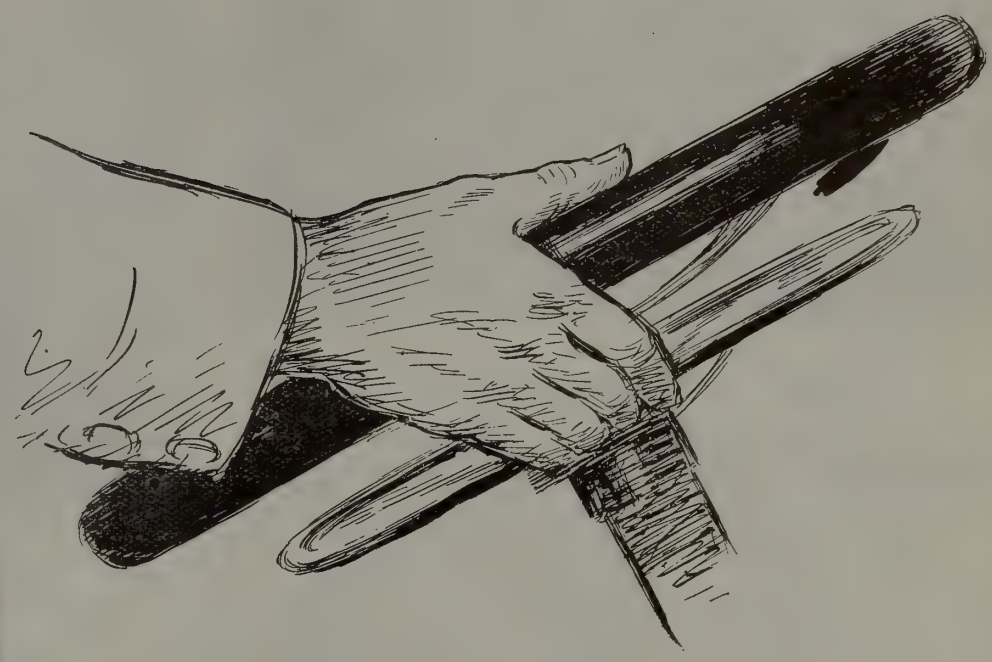
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$96 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	64 00	62 00
1¼ to 2 inch	70 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 50	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft and up	21 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1½" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 70
Clears	2 90	3 20
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

The Man at the Wheel



is steering the course of your business. To the best of his knowledge he has picked the straighest and smoothest road leading to your objective point, viz: Profitable and Satisfactory business. :: :: :: :: :: ::

If in some manner you find yourself on the wrong road, getting more than your share of the bumps—better stop short and get straightened out. :: :: ::

The "Quality" Way

Is not only the easiest but the best way, from the viewpoint of both satisfaction and profits.

For your needs on SPRUCE, PINE, NEW BRUNSWICK WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES and SPRUCE LATH why not do business with the "Quality" House.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

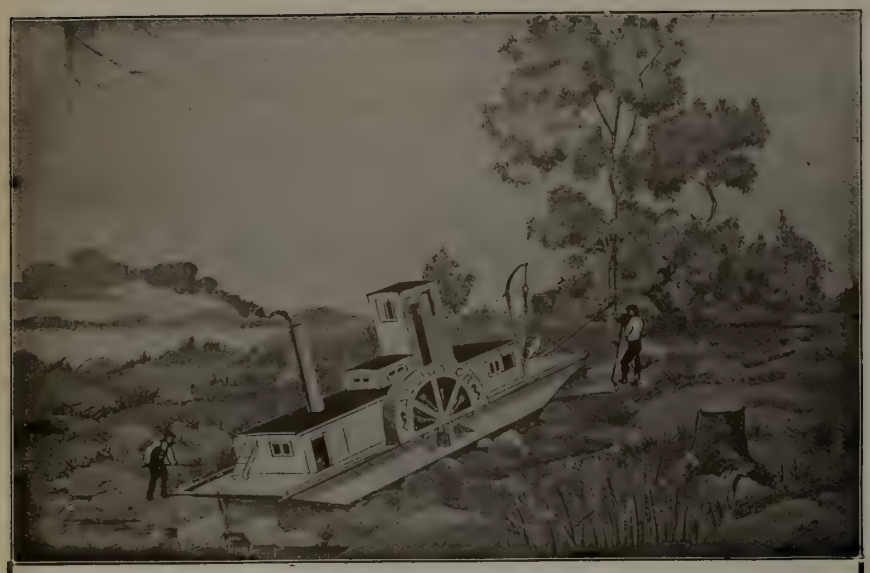
Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

Cost Nothing For Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

AMHERST, N. S.

DISTRICT OFFICES
607 Can. Express Bldg., Montreal, R.W.Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
609 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, J. F. Porter. Manager

That Old Machinery in the Shed

that is not being used might as well be sold



There is sure to be somebody who wants just the machine that you have for sale. The way to find that "somebody" is to advertise in the **"Wanted and For Sale Department"** of this paper.

Canada Lumberman

and Woodwooker

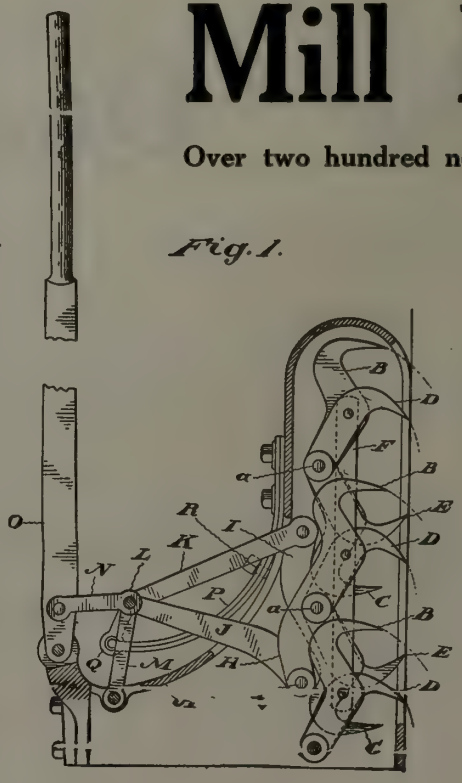
Toronto - - - Canada

P. Payette's New Patent

Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company

Penetanguishene, Ont.

The Height of Reliability is Reached in

Hespeler Band Re-Saws

They do the Best Work at the Least Expense

These Band Re-Saws are made in three sizes carrying saws 3, 4 and 5 inches wide. They embody all the newest conveniences and attachments for any kind of Re-sawing within their capacity. They have ample power both on the blade and on the feed works for all important demands. These are some of their important features:

The Frame is cast in one piece, cored out hollow underneath, is heavily ribbed and perfectly rigid.

The Wheels are cast solid of ample strength, and are so designed as to give a large factor of safety when running at the tabulated speeds. The lower wheel (it will be noticed) is very heavy with a solid web in the centre. Faces and Edges of both wheels are accurately ground on their own journals and balanced as near perfectly true as human ingenuity will permit.

The Feed Works are driven by belt and changing from one feed to the other can be accomplished by simply turning a hand wheel one quarter of a turn. Each machine has five changes of feed.

The Rolls are driven by spur and bevel gears all cased in. All gears cut from the solid and as near noisless as possible.

Six Feed Rolls carry the stock to the saws all of which are driven by gears cut from the solid. The right hand rolls are rigid in their boxes, but the left hand rolls have enough elasticity to grip all uneven stock.

The Self-centreing Attachment is so arranged that by one movement of handle the rigid roll becomes adjustable so that you can have a complete self-centreing machine, or by one movement of the handle the right hand roll becomes rigid again. This does away with the use of a wrench in making the machine self-centreing.

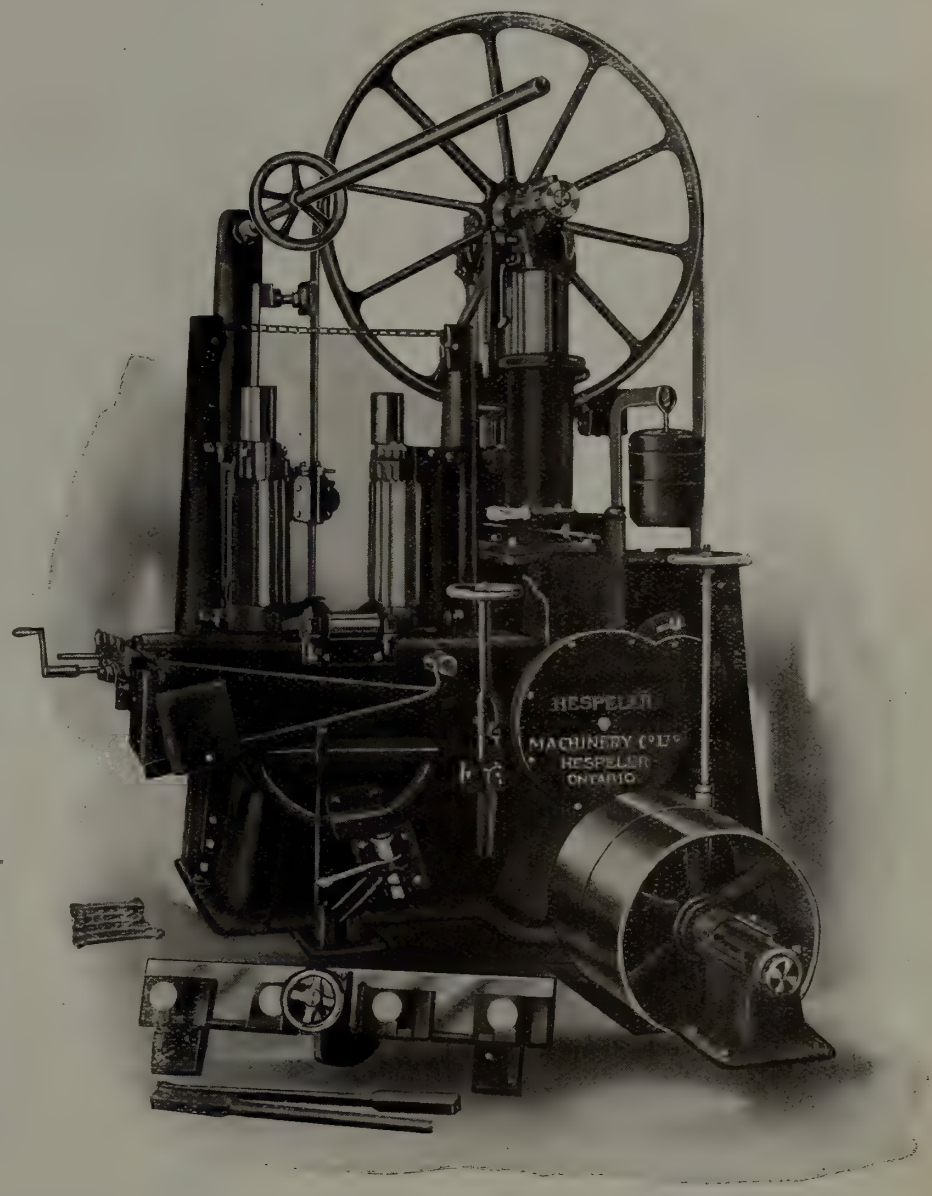
The Rolls will tilt from 0 to 1 inch in 6 inches to allow for the successful sawing of clap board and general bevel work.

The Tension on the blade is accomplished by double acting knife balance levers with detachable weights.

The guides have adjustable hardened steel back flat rollers with front and side blocks, adjustable or planed ways. The upper one is counterweighted and instantly adjustable vertically to the width of the stock.

The Saws run within 1 inch of the centre of the back rolls, cutting the stock while it is firmly held. When doing bevel sawing the feed works can be drawn back by a lever to prevent the saw striking the rolls and the safety lock is so arranged that the rolls can not be tilted until the feed works are drawn back from the saw.

Cleaners are provided on both wheels. A packing box is attached to the lower wheel guard, which should be kept filled with oily waste to soften the gum which often collects.



Our high grade Wood Tools eliminate all troublesome features. They insure largest life and highest efficiency.

We supply complete outfits for planing mills, sash and door factories, carriage, wagon, piano, furniture factories, etc.

Shipments made to all parts of Canada on short notice. Direct connection with G.T.R. and C P.R.

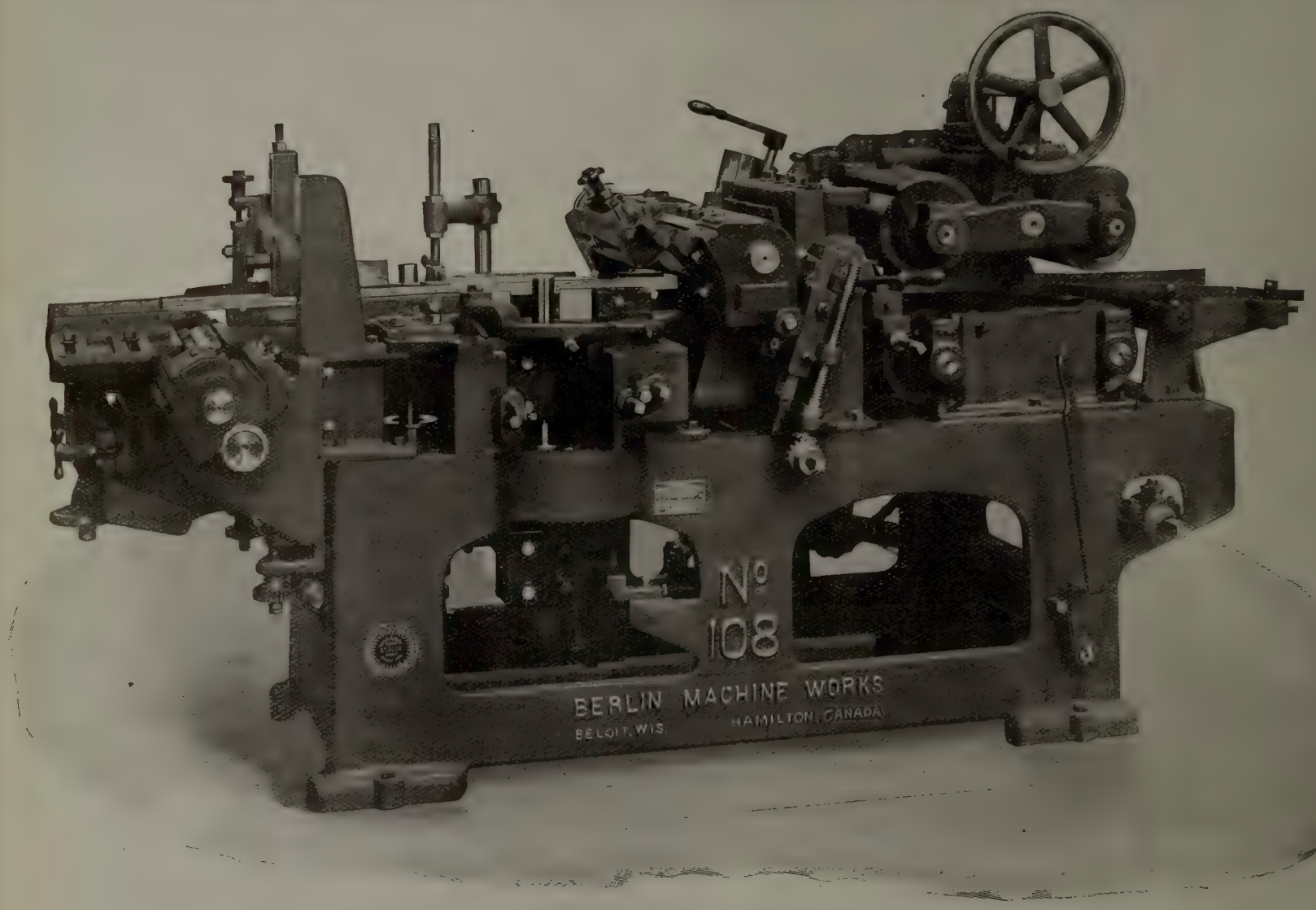
The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

Berlin Quality Counts

A Moulder with "Get-At-Able" Adjustments

Neither an inside nor outside machine but a combination of the good features of both.



Time was when moulding at 40 feet a minute was considered phenomenal. The work was pretty rough but the capacity was there.

There are a good many moulders in use right now that do well to turn out even 40 feet a minute. One of our salesmen had an experience the other day that was interesting.

He called on a large concern manufacturing refrigerators. The manager said there was nothing needed in the machinery line but invited him to go through the factory. In their walk, they found a moulder running about 40 feet a minute. Picking up a piece as it came from the machine, our salesman said "Mr. Manager, that's pretty rough work. WE'RE MAKING A MOULDER THAT I WILL GUARANTEE TO DO BETTER WORK AT 75 FEET THAN YOU'RE NOW GETTING AT 40 FEET."

That set him to thinking, for if he could get better work at twice the feed and with the same machine crew, he could reduce productive cost at least 50%. That man to-day has a No. 108 running in his factory.

Perhaps conditions in YOUR plant are similar—you may not realize just what our No. 108 Open Side Moulder will accomplish.

There are many details of the machine worth investigating. We've a large folder showing front and rear views, and which contains a complete description. Write for one—to-day—or ask us to send a representative to talk it over with you.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

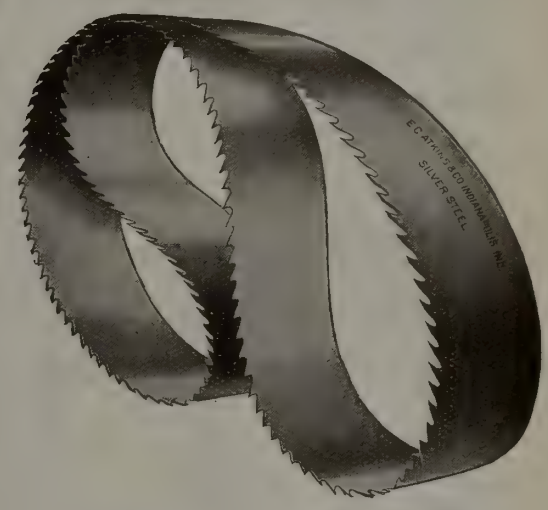
Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.



Here is the Band Saw You Should Use



ATKINS
Sterling
SAWS
Made in Canada



"The Finest on Earth"

Tough, hard steel—they go right ahead and stand up to their work.

You can't afford not to use Atkins Sterling Saws. Write us for quotations. We'll make it easy for you to get them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.
MAKERS OF STERLING SAWS

Canadian Factory, :: Hamilton, Ont.

'KEBO'

BALATA BELTING

"KEBO" Balata Belting is specially adapted for wet-drives,—even resisting the effects of SALT water.

"KEBO" is absolutely the strongest Balata Belting made—will outlast any leather and stretch less.

"KEBO" Belts are made endless —and EVERY FOOT of **"KEBO"** is FULLY GUARANTEED.

Give us an idea of what you need—we will gladly send you further particulars and quotations.

J. R. Baxter & Co.
Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLYDE IRON WORKS

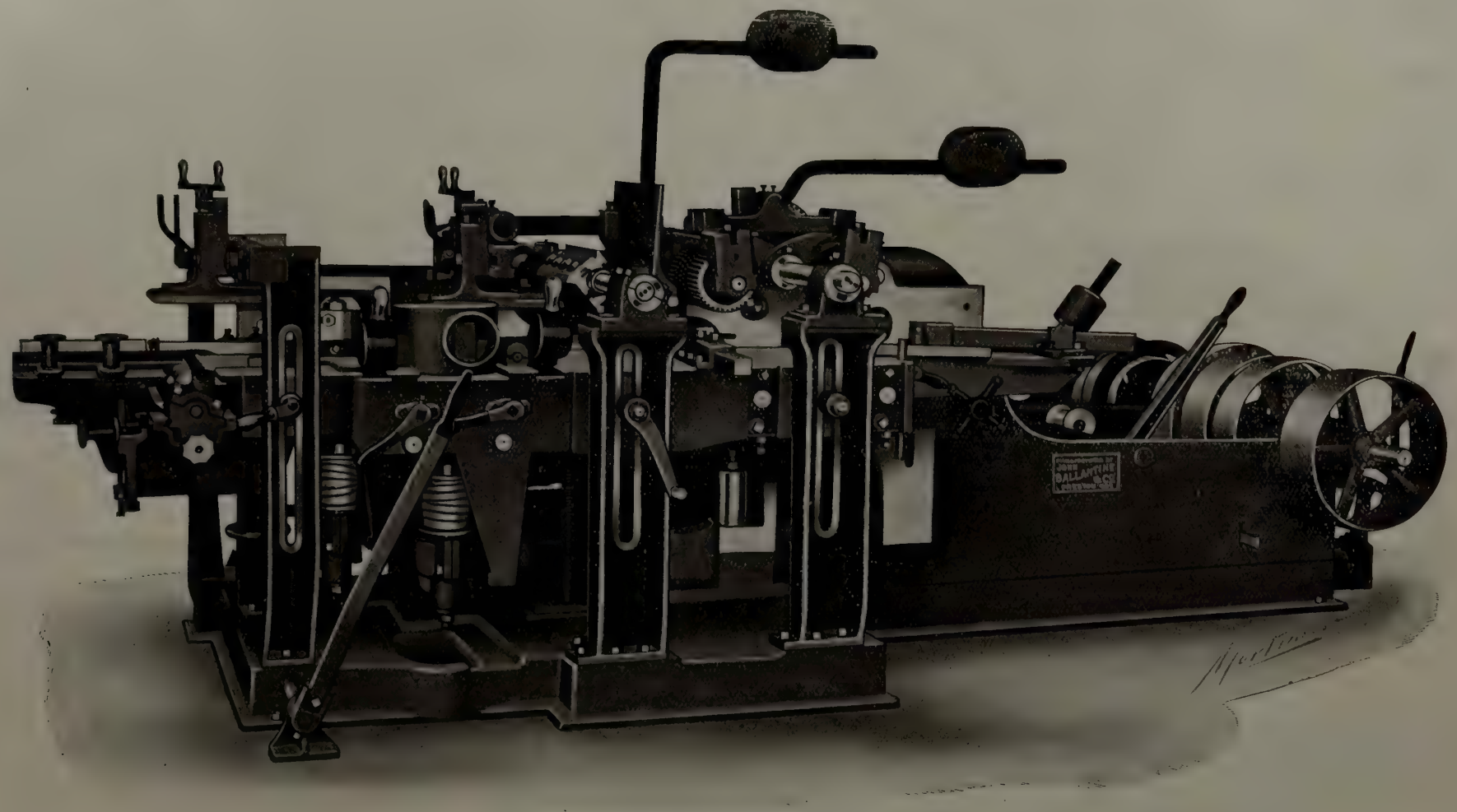
BRANCH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

DULUTH, MINN.

Ballantine Machines are Reliable

They can be absolutely depended on to work right up to their limit, day in and day out, year after year, for they are as carefully constructed in the smallest details as in the most essential parts. Hence, their first cost is the whole cost.

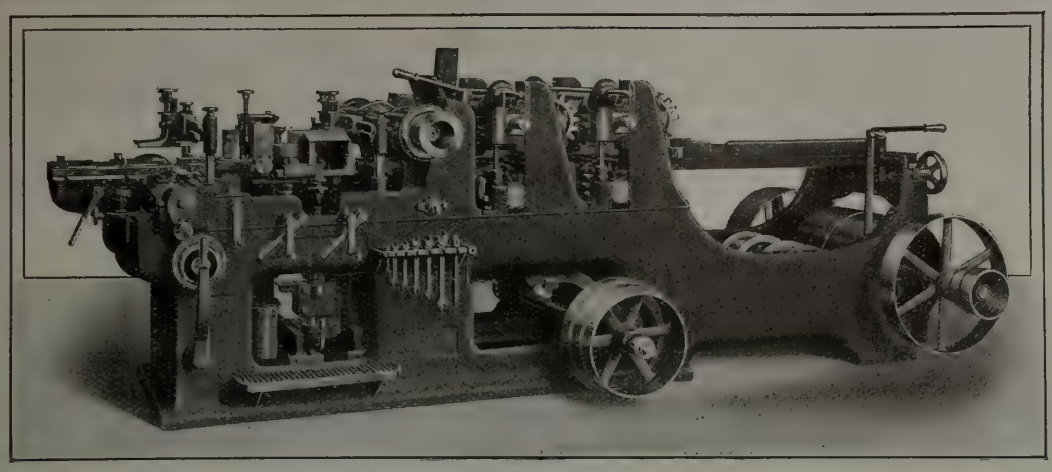


No. 103 Moulder on Base

This moulder is without exception the heaviest machine of its class on the market. It is adapted to fine work and fast feeding, many being run at 80 or 90 feet per minute. The simplicity of all its adjustments and its unrivalled strength and accessibility make it a favourite wherever used. All adjustments are made from the working side without wrenches. The table can be locked to four columns and the frame and so made as rigid as a solid bed.

John Ballantine & Company, Limited, Preston, Ontario

Write for our new catalogue, just off the press.



OPERATING SIDE No. 107.

Woods No. 107

A High Speed Inside Moulder

Combining the Advantages of Several Machines

Built to Work 12" or 15" Wide by 6" Thick

A Producer **A Labor Saver**

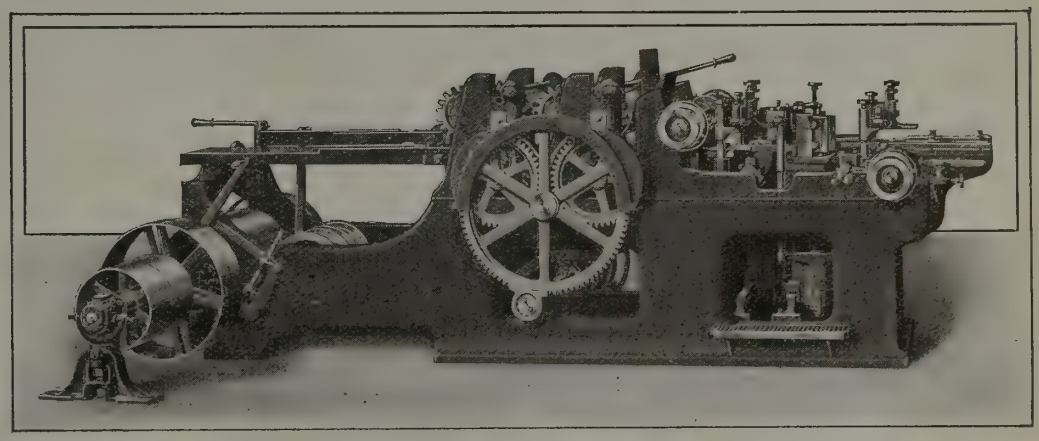
S. A. Woods Machine Co.

Boston, U. S. A.

The Planer Specialists

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, SEATTLE

Our Patent **Truing Devices** applied to these machines, true to the knives so that each does its full share of the work.



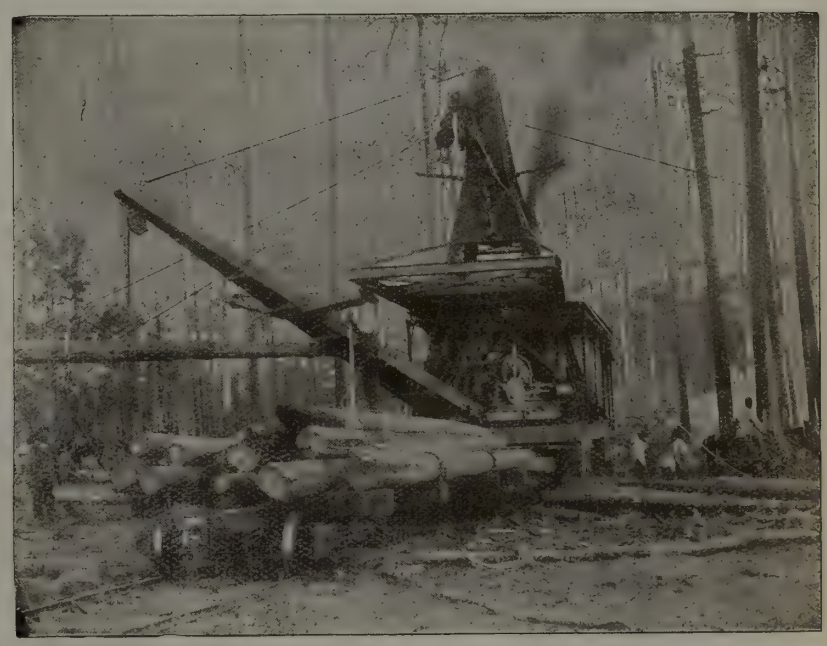
REAR VIEW No. 107.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

A NEAT AND COMPACT EDGER



This cut represents our No. 3 Edger

This machine is built for those requiring a very neat, compact and substantial edger.
The arbor runs in 3 long bearings, the main pulley being between two of them.
There are 3 saws 16 inches diameter, one stationary and two movable.
Made in two sizes, 36 inches and 42 inches.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

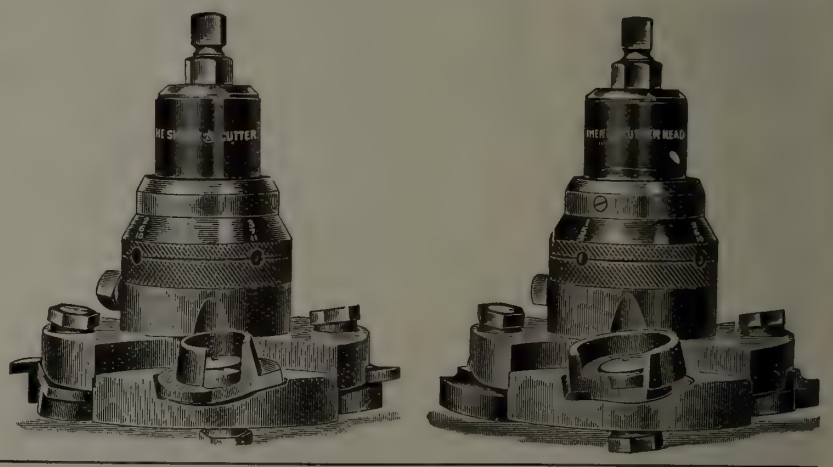
The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.**

It's Worth Your While

to investigate the merits of the Shimer Cutter Heads, especially their efficiency in maintaining uniform patterns, and banishing trouble from the mill.



The Permanent Make-Ready

built into the Shimer Cutter Head saves the filing and fitting to pattern each time you sharpen the cutters. No matter how modern you may consider your equipment, if your machines are not fitted with tools to enable you easily to maintain UNIFORM PATTERNS you cannot hope to attract and hold the better class of patrons.

Your Investigations

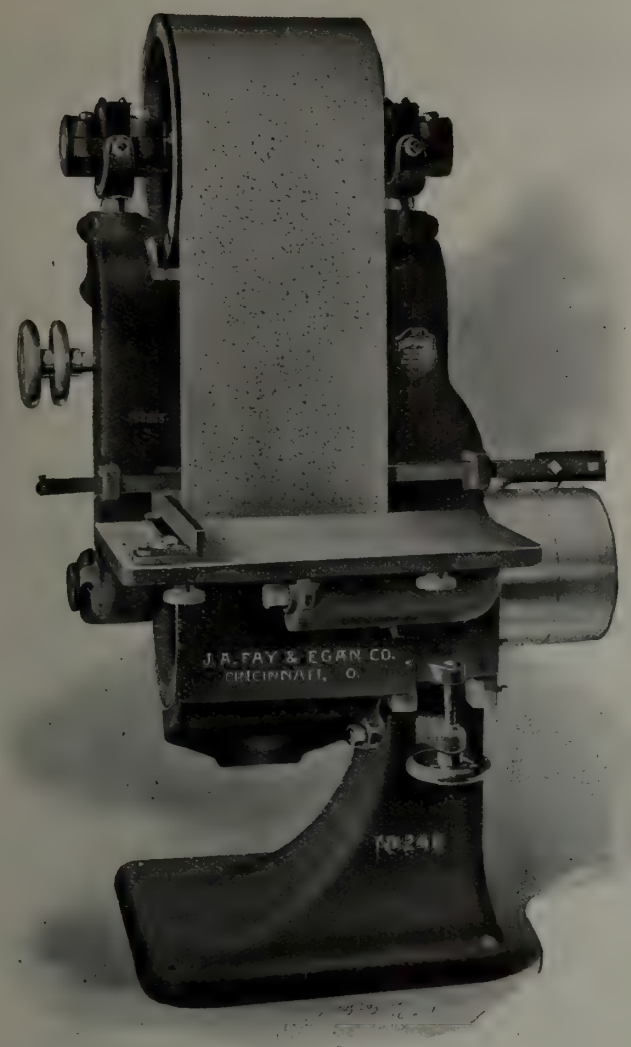
will also prove to you that the Shimer Cutter Heads are worthy of careful attention as a means of reducing operating expense and increasing output. The illustrations herewith show how compact and workmanlike these tools are constructed—how the vital principle of clearance is applied to all leading Bit points—how the alternate and shearing effect of the cut reduces to a minimum the tearing out tendency in working cross-grained and knotty lumber.

We will be glad to have you write us explaining what your Cutter Head requirements are. Our pleasure in hearing your troubles will be equalled only by your pleasure when they are removed.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,** **Galt, Ontario, Can.**



Write for Sheet No. 19-T.

This New Sand Belt

can be used to advantage in Cabinet, Furniture, Desk and Planing Mills,

BUT WE FIND

The Box Manufacturer

can use it to greater advantage than any other class of woodworkers. After the box is completed —its entire outer surface can be sanded on this machine and the corners may be rounded if desired.

CAPACITY:

Sanding surface is 14 in. wide and 24 in. high

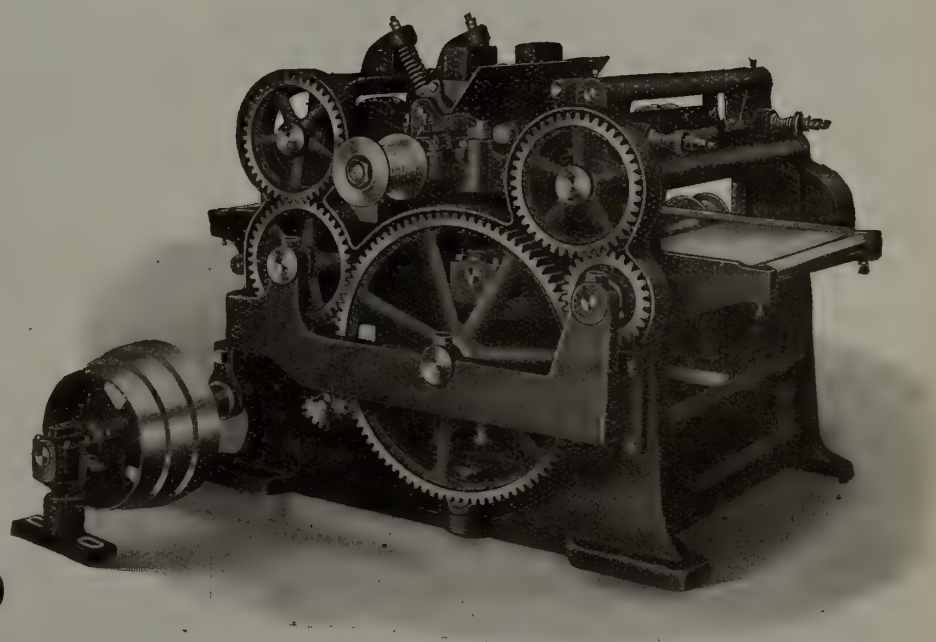
Designed Especially for Planing Mills and Box Factories

CAPACITY:

24, 27 and 30 in. wide by 8 in. thick

The general work of the planing mill and box factory requires a planer of special construction. It must be so well made that it will stand up serenely to the roughest kind of usage, and at the same time so finely made that it will do light and delicate work perfectly.

This Machine, known as our No. 140 Double Surface Planer, is made that way



Write for Sheet No. 1-B

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

465-485 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

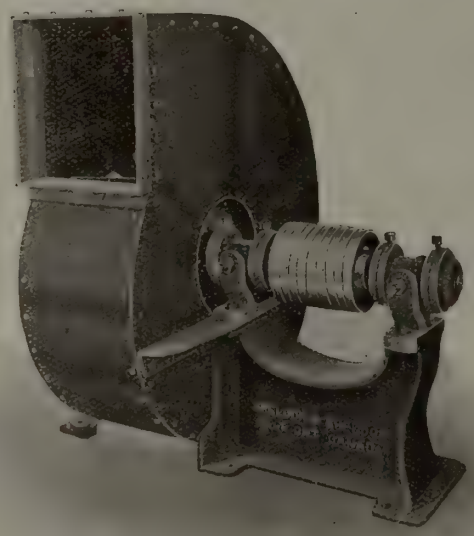
PINK'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario



Improved Dust Collector Systems

with Low Power, Slow Speed Fans

for handling Shavings Sawdust, etc.

Our systems are noted for their power-saving features. They will separate finer dust with less back pressure on the fan, and are less liable to clog than any other collector on the market. They are noted for

Efficiency, Durabiliiy and Economy

Complete systems designed, manufactured and installed. Old systems remodelled. Supplementary systems added where present systems are outgrown. Defective systems corrected and put in proper working order.

Let us estimate on your next work

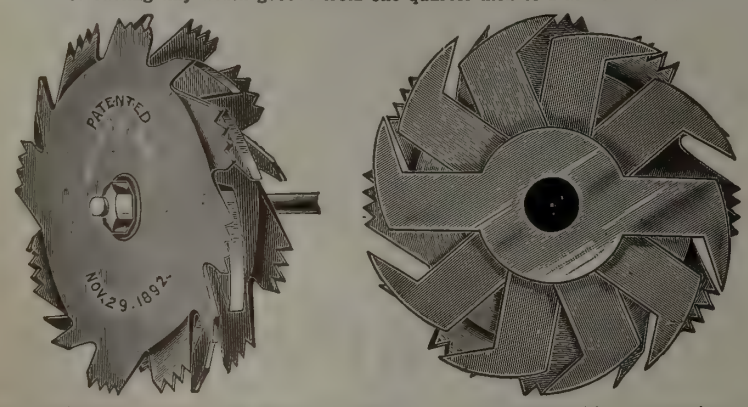
W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

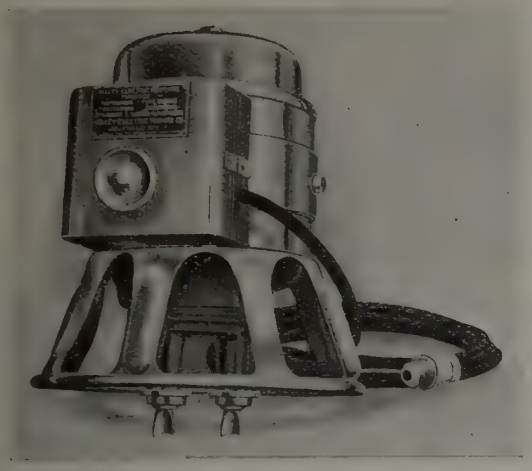
ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.



KELLEY ROUTER

"The Kelley Router"

Electrically - driven and operated on the bench by hand

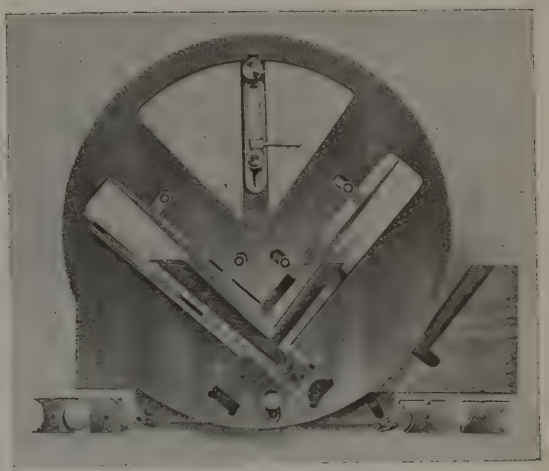
Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

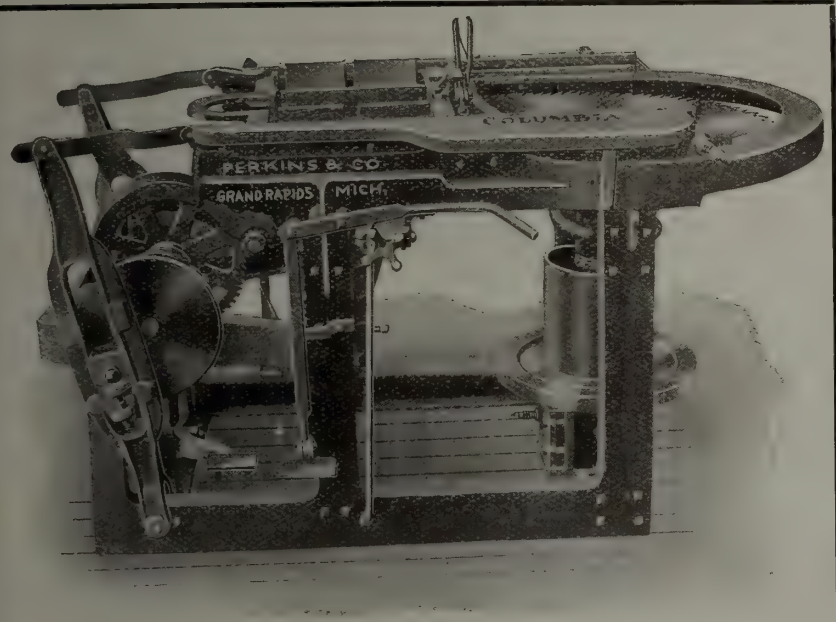
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Kelley Electric Machine Co.

36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE



The Columbia Single-Blocker

THE WHOLE STORY

of the superiority of

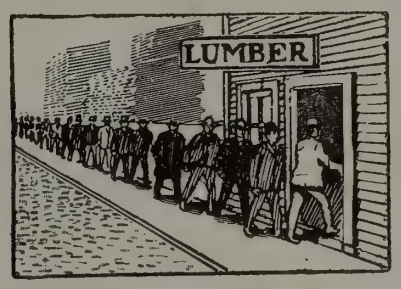
Perkins Shingle Machines

is told in four words—MAXIMUM OUTPUT, MINIMUM EXPENSE. Our hand feed machines, Single, Double and Ten-Block, Shingle Machines will produce more and better shingles at less expense of operation than any other machines made. Write for catalog and proofs.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Shingle, Heading and Box Board Machinery

Our Specialty is

Results 

Results

The above cut shows the office of a large lumber firm who had placed an advertisement in the

Wanted and For Sale Department

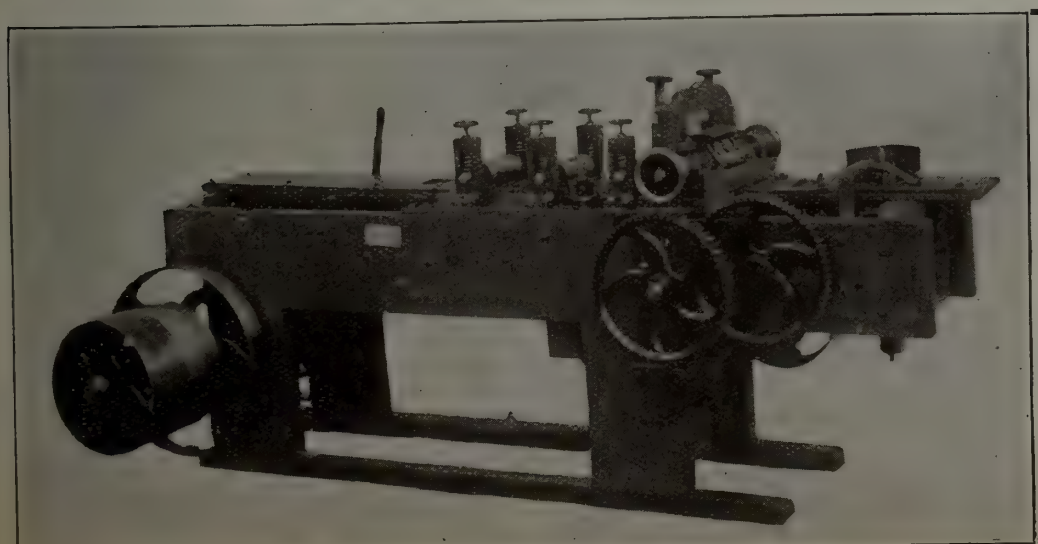
of this paper, for a lumber salesman. If

YOU

want a lumber salesman, shipper, bookkeeper, superintendent, sawyer, filer or any other employee, you know how to get him.

Canada Lumberman and Woodwooker

Toronto - - - Canada



Eclipse Clapboard Planer

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder'

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST Coaticook, Que.

NO COMPROMISE

There is no such thing as a "good enough" standard in the great Disston establishment—a thing is RIGHT or it is WRONG. There can be no compromise.

Followed for 70 years, this principal has built the Disston Enterprise from a one-man-shop to the greatest saw, file and tool industry in the world.

Even if we could not save you money in many ways, it would be to your best interests to associate yourself in a business way with such an organization.

But Disston Saws DO work marked economies for every user.

They do more work, faster work, better work than any other saws made.
They save power in every mill that uses them.
More work goes into a Disston—more comes out of it.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED
(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Frazer Avenue, Toronto, Canada

For Cabinet and Furniture Factories this Planer is Unexcelled

Sectional or Plain Roll

Cut Gears

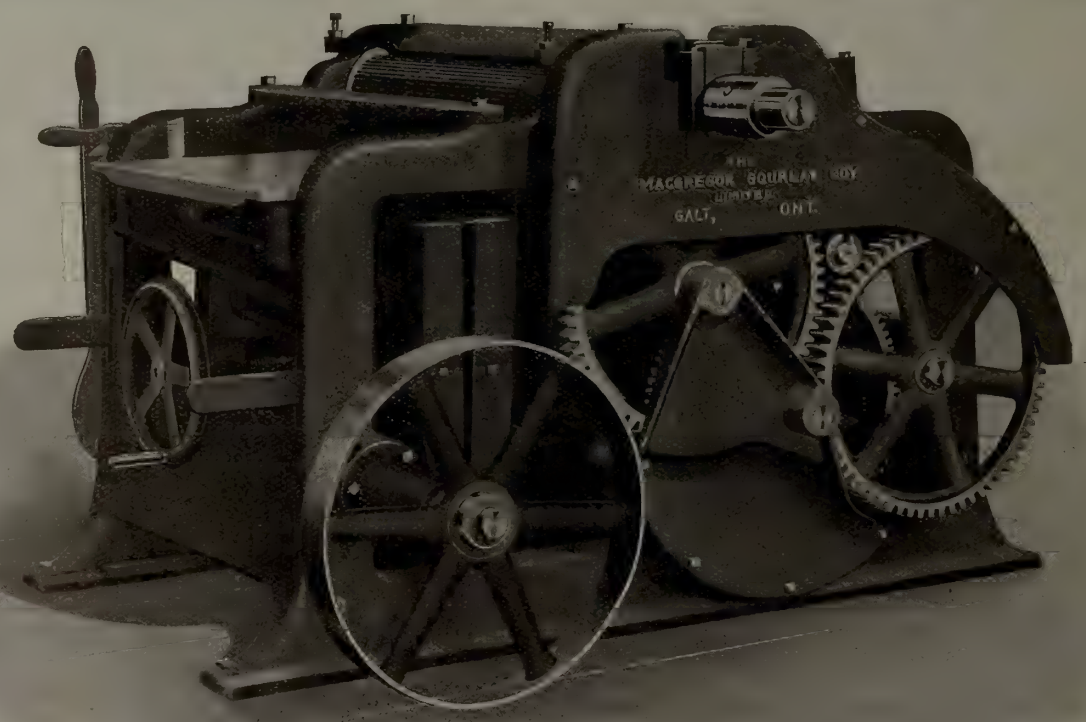
Table on Incline Slides

No Gears Running on Studs

Heavy Cored Frame

Planes 1/16 in. to 7 in. thich

Made in 24 in., 30 in., 36 in. and 48 in. widths.



Long Self-Oiling Bearings

Convenient to Operate

AGENTS:

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B. C.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

XZ Heavy Planer and Smoother

THE MacGREGOR, GOURLAY CO., LIMITED - Galt, Ontario

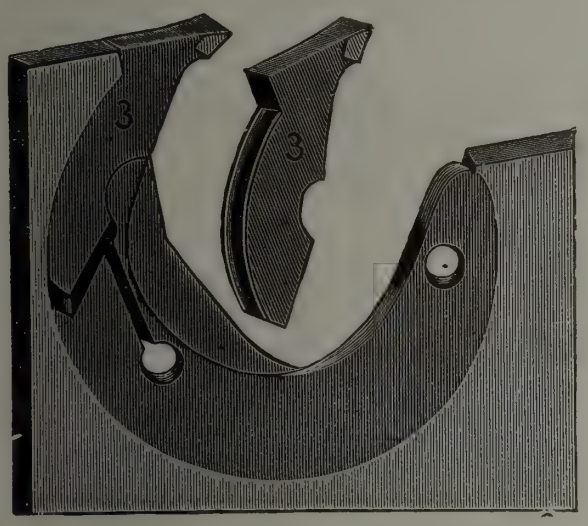
We also build a very large Line of Metal-Working Machine Tools

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the Simond's Process in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

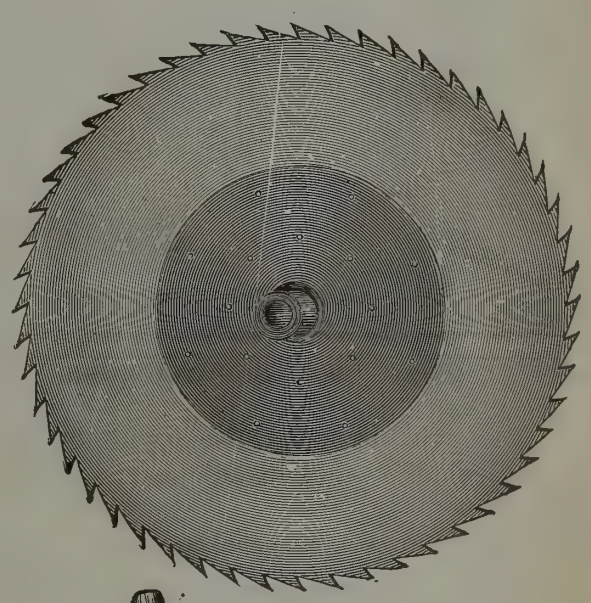
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws pertectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

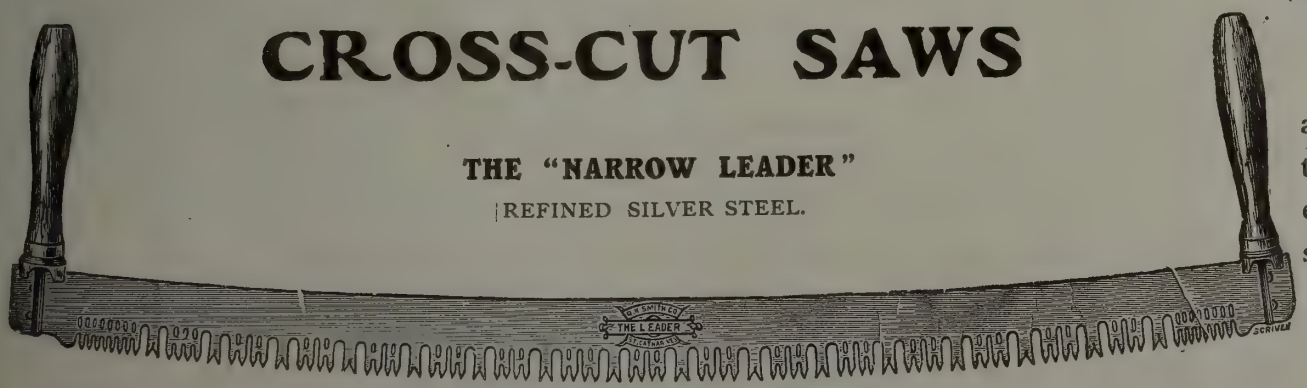
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

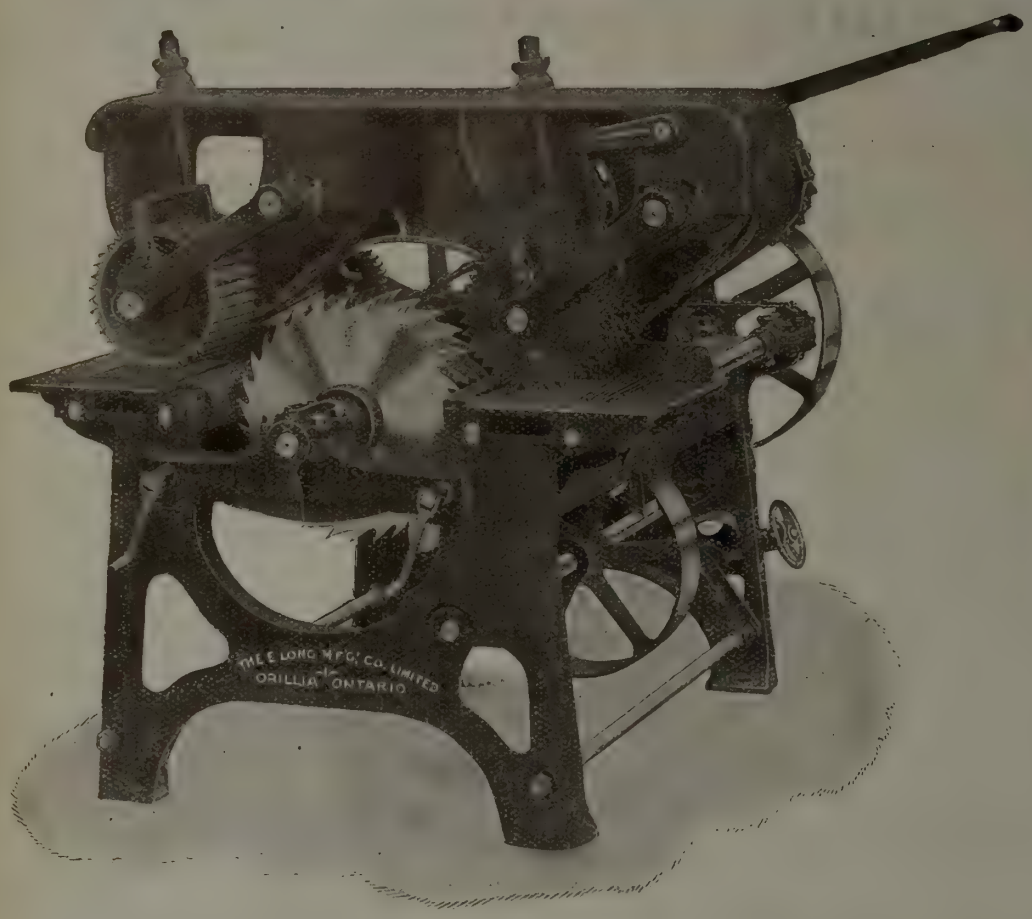
Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

The Highest Development of the present day.

LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



4 Saw Lath Bolter

We build a full line of Lath Machinery, and will be pleased to submit full particulars on application.

This machine speaks for itself.

Improved Hot Blast Grate

This is the latest production in the line of Hot Blast Grates. With this grate the blast is evenly distributed over the whole surface of the grate so that when sawdust is being used for fuel, it requires little if any attention, as it is evenly consumed.

This is not the case with other styles of Hot Blast Grates where the blast is not evenly distributed.

Our Hot Blast Grate develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse than an ordinary draught grate develops from wood or coal. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent. It will save you money regardless of the kind of fuel.

We will ship our Hot Blast Grates to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

Catalogue Sent and Full Information Cheerfully Given on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows:

Maritime Provinces
Geo. H. Evans, St. John, N. B.

Province of Quebec
Williams & Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Manitoba and Western Provinces
Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia
H. W. Petrie, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

SUITABILITY



You couldn't file a saw with a manicure set—neither could you use a hand machine to edge 8 in. and 10 in. Cants.

If you are running light stock on a heavy edger, half your machine is idling—you are wasting floor space and you are not getting full returns for your investment. On the other hand, if your machine is too light for your work—you are forced to crowd it—your saws will heat and bind and your lumber will be snaky and uneven—you suffer in both cases.

We have had 60 years' experience as Canadian Saw Mill Builders. We manufacture a complete line of Edgers—hand, light, medium and heavy style—varying in size from 30 in. to 96 in. opening. No matter what stock you are handling, we have the Edgers—in style and size—most suitable for your work. Our Bulletins on Request.

WRITE US AND LET US ADVISE YOU

The

Waterous Engine Works

Brantford, Canada

Branch: Winnipeg, Man. Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN

DID YOU READ

our last advertisement

About Lumber Fire Insurance

we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates.

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES

Keystone Gang Bolter

Well Built



Accurate Speedy

Gang Bolter

Designed with a view to turning out high grade work at a maximum speed. This machine is very strongly built and always lasts well.

To those interested in bettering their output and increasing their capacity we will gladly send full particulars.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Com., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.





LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, May 1, 1910 No. 9

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Lumber and Woodworking Insurance

Policy holders constitute the company and participate in its profits.

Present dividend 40 per cent.

For full particulars apply to

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
of Boston, Mass.

The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL

It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.



"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF

Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited

Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

WOODS LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Lumbermens' and Contractors' Supplies

Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

J. J. TURNER & SONS
Cor. George, King & Water Sts., **Peterborough, Ont., Can**

DICK'S BALATA

BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD



TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
Fairbanks Scales—Fairbanks Morse Gas Engines
Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver



WILL YOU send us a specification of your **BELTING** requirements.

HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH

TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
OAK LEATHER BELTING

BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN N.B. WINNIPEG

FACTORIES MONTREAL TORONTO

BRANCHES AT CALGARY VANCOUVER

WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO



Improved

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

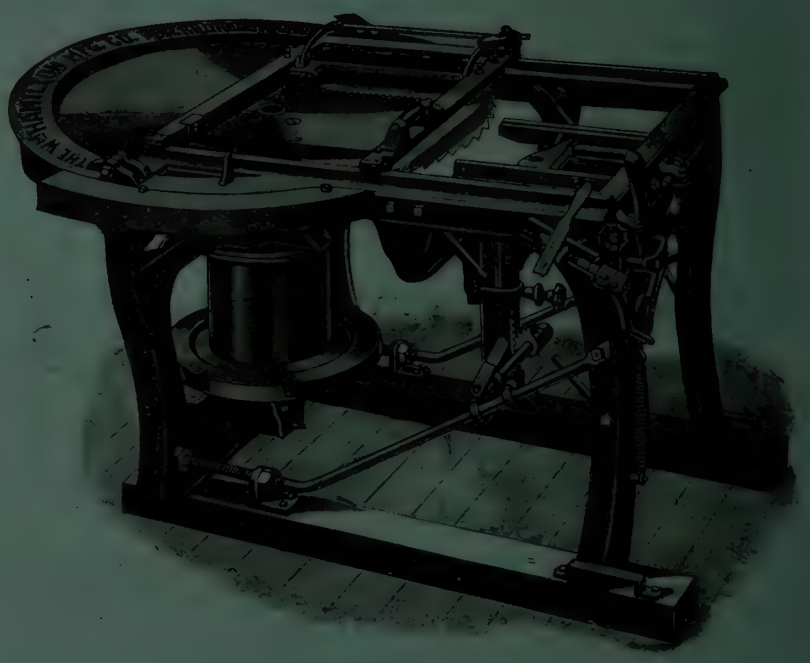
Built for service.

Will cut 70,000 lath in ten hours.

Write for our bulletin illustrating a complete line of lath machinery for mills of any capacity.

Our Grand Triumph

Shingle Machine



is famous wherever shingles are sawn.
Will cut 30,000 shingles in ten hours.
No spalt is left at the end of the bolt —the whole thing is sawn into shingles.
It is worth your while to investigate.

B. C. AGENTS
A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver, B.C.

PETERBORO SAW MILLS

RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Red Pine for Prompt Shipment

Our stocks in Red Pine are somewhat broken, but we have yet a quantity of 1 x 4 in., 1 x 5 in., 2 x 5 & up, 2 x 6 in., 2 x 7 in., 2 x 8 in. and 4 in. x 4 in., etc. You may want this dressed. We can do it.

We have now commenced sawing, and we are in a position to quote on bills, and fill any bill required.

Write for prices. It will give us pleasure to quote on requisitions.

LIST OF MACHINERY FOR SALE

1 Buzz planer 16 in. (Builder, R. H. Smith & Co., Smithsville, N. J.)
1 Mortising Machine.
1 Tenoning Machine.
1 Large Glue Vat.
1 Adjustable Arm Sander.
1 Door and Sash Clamp, (McGregor Gorley).
1 Sash sticker, (McGregor Gorley).
1 Eight Screw Veneer Press.
1 Combination Rip and Cross-cut Saw.
1 Butting Saw.
1 Railroad Butting Saw.
1 8 in. (F. A. Woods) Sticker

The above machinery has only been in use about three months

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Cache Bay - - Ontario

MILLS AT FRENCH RIVER, ONT. RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS. YARDS AT POINT EDWARD, ONT.

The Ontario Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

Head Offices, 35 and 36 Home Life Building - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

The

Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths

You Can't Make a Mistake

when you order your building supplies from us. Experience and careful supervision is behind all our products. We manufacture the best

Shingles, Sash, Doors and Frames, Mouldings, Turned Goods, Box Shooking, Cratings, Casing, etc.

We can also quote you some close prices on rough or dressed lumber in Maple, Ash, Birch. Elm, Hemlock, Basswood, Pine and Cedar.

If you are interested in Hardwood Flooring we have some good news for you.

John Carew, Lindsay, Ontario

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles** Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES. R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES. G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

C. Beck Mfg. Co. LIMITED
Penetanguishene, Ont.

Red and White Pine
Lath Boxes Shooks Pails Tubs

We do planing mill work promptly and properly.
Phone, write or wire for prices. Phone night and day.

SHIPMENT BY RAIL OR WATER

Saw Mills, Planing Mill, Woodenware Factory, Box Factory: Penetanguishene, Can.
Box Factory: Foot of Parliament Street, Toronto, Canada

J. B. MILLER, President W. B. TINDALL, Secretary-Treasurer

The
Parry Sound Lumber Co.
Limited

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks
Cedar Telegraph Poles, etc.

Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

Address all communications to the

Traders Bank Building,
Phone Main 1016

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO, ONT.

Telegraph Codes:
Lumberman's Standard
Anglo American

Oyamel Company

B. A. Scott, Vice-President and General Manager.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Pulp Wood,
Railway Ties, Telephone Poles

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

JOHN DONOGH, President. JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM, Vice-President. A. H. MACABE, Secretary.

Wholesale Dealers Only

John Donogh Lumber Co. Limited

Stocks at Latchford and Penetang

WHITE PINE - RED PINE - HEMLOCK
SPRUCE - LATH - SHINGLES

Office: — 1204-5 Traders Bank Chambers - TORONTO
Phones: Main 7733 - Main 4896

Cedar Fence Posts

We have on hand 35,000 peeled or unpeeled 8 and 9ft. x 4, 5 and 6 in. diameter, cedar fence posts.

Ask for our quotations

Savoie & Co.

Rough and Dressed Lumber

MANSEAU, QUE.
on I.C.Ry. 110 miles east of Montreal

Booth & Shannon

ESTABLISHED 1889

Biscotasing, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Norway and White Pine

Lumber, Lath and Timber

Your Enquiries Solicited

Mills on Main Line of C.P.R. at Bisco Station, 90 miles west Sudbury

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Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
Etc.

Complete Stock of
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We Handle
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Send me your list, there is probably something I can use.

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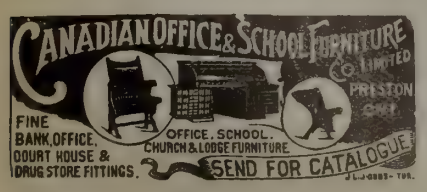
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Use
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It is soft and almost as light in weight as White Pine.
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Dimension Bill Stuff in
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Prompt Shipments.

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we can supply
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Hardwood Flooring in 3-8 in. end-matched. Birch, Maple and Oak

We also Manufacture

Pine Doors	Stairs
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Milling in transit a specialty including

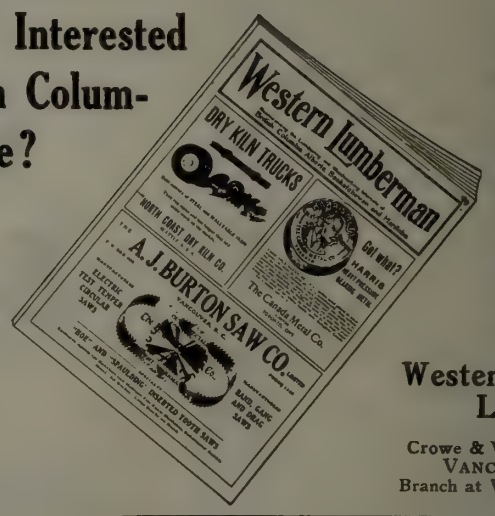
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We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**

Our doors need no commendation. They prove themselves. They are business builders for every dealer who handles them.

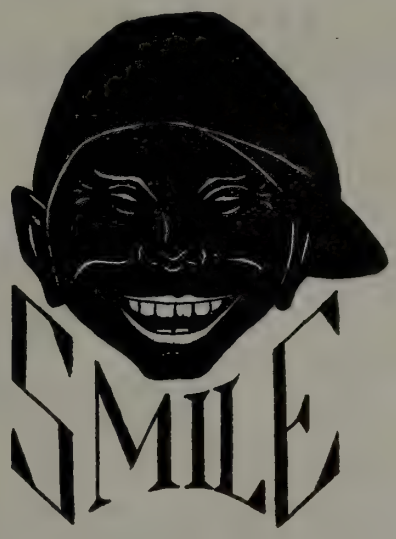
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We Smile

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When one of the applicants get the position

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And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

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Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

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Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

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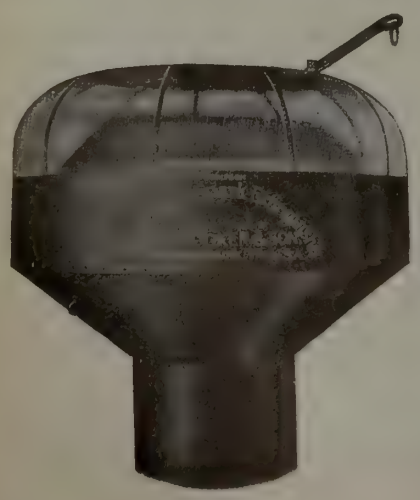
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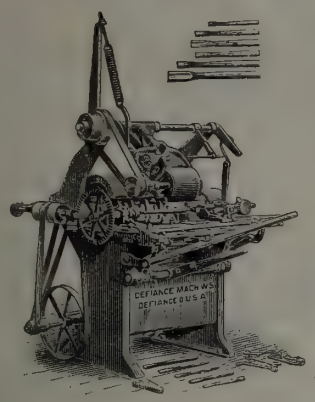
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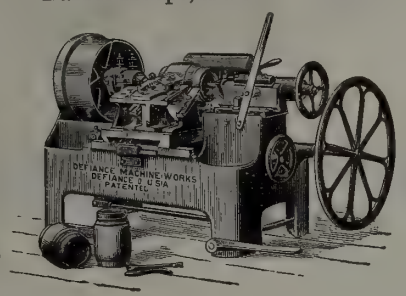
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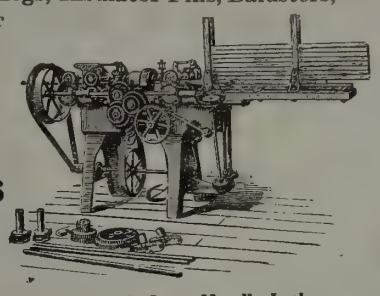
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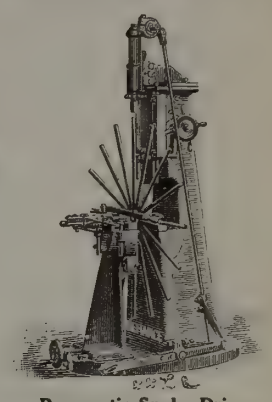
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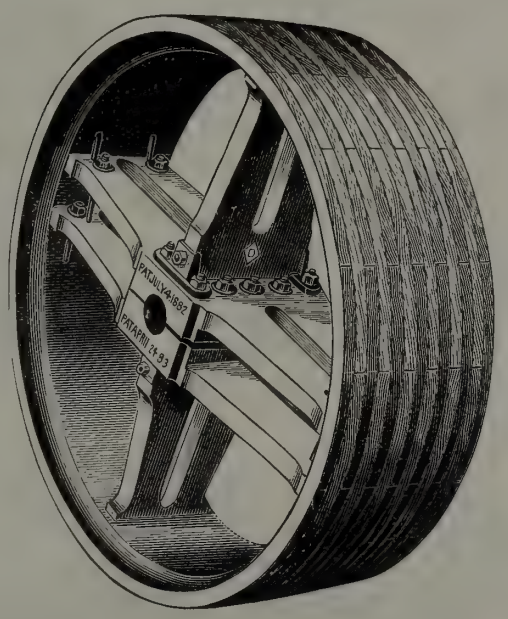
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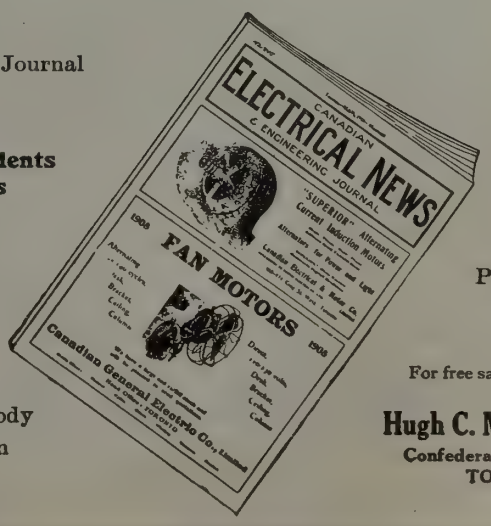
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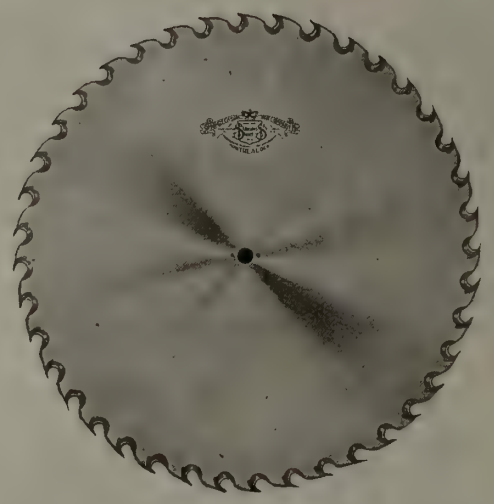
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, May 1, 1910 No. 9

Ontario's New Regulations

The decision of the Ontario Government to increase stumpage dues and ground rents in connection with the old timber limit licenses and the transfer fees for all timber limit transactions, and also to make the license owners pay for the entire maintenance of the fire ranging system, has been received with general dissatisfaction by the owners of timber limits in Ontario. Briefly, the effect of the new arrangements will be to impair the fire ranging system, to encourage license owners to get out all their timber as fast as they can, to reduce the actual cash value of licenses and to place a tax of some $300,000 a year upon the lumber industry of the province.

It was to be expected that such a measure would meet with disapproval on the part of Ontario lumbermen. There are some features of the new regulations, however, which will be met with disapproval not only by the lumbermen of the province but by the public in general. From the point of view of the public the most serious feature of the new situation is the change which will be brought about in the fire ranging system. The owners of licenses are in future to bear the cost of fire ranging instead of sharing it with the Government. When the Government paid half of the expense of fire ranging it was considered that the system could be developed into an ideal one. Now that the Government has placed the burden entirely upon the license owners, the situation is reversed. The Government own large quantities of timber adjacent to limits which are under licenses and are to that extent concerned in the prevention of forest fires. Not only are the public interested in seeing that this timber is properly protected, but they have a considerable interest in the timber upon limits which are under license. Every timber limit which is being worked gives employment to hundreds of men, and the mills which are supplied with raw material from the limits are the mainstay of numbers of thrifty and busy towns. The public therefore are closely concerned in the proper protection of these limits against forest fires.

The destruction of Government-owned timber involves a loss only of the actual timber destroyed. When a timber limit which is being operated is devastated by fire, the disturbance to trade and the loss of employment is almost as serious as the loss of the timber itself. The Government have a direct duty to the public to see that timber both on licensed and unlicensed land is protected according to the most effective methods. No one for a moment will claim that by throwing the whole cost of fire ranging upon the owners of the limits, the Government are doing their whole duty to the public. They are, of course, saving for the public the money which formerly they would have spent in paying for their half of the cost of fire ranging, but they are placing an unjust tax upon the owners of the licenses and to that extent encouraging ill-feeling which is certain to be reflected in some cases in a decreased interest on the part of the license owners in the effectiveness of the ranging system. If the Government were not concerned in the prevention of forest fires, and the only parties interested were the license owners, the situation would be very different, but the license owners have every reason to complain when they are compelled to shoulder a burden which does not properly belong to them. With the example of the Government before them, the license owners may be excused, if they, too, exhibit less interest in the fire ranging system than they have in the past.

One would have expected at least that the supervising fire rangers, whom the Government are to appoint to see that the others do their work properly, would have been maintained by the Government; so that their services might be considered absolutely disinterestd. However, even this is not to be, and the license owners have to pay for the maintenance of these supervisors.

As to the increase in the stumpage dues on the old licenses, the effect of the change can be definitely gauged. With an increase of 25 cents and 50 cents a thousand feet in the stumpage dues, the owners will be just that much poorer on every thousand feet of lumber which they market. The activity of competition will prevent them from passing along this tax to the consumer, and the effect of this increase will therefore be reflected upon the value of the limits. The limits will be rendered just that much less valuable to those who purchased them years ago, in the firm belief that they were purchasing an equity in the lumber, the value of which they could depend upon. In this belief they have conducted their operations and have invested much money in plants. Large sums have been borrowed from the banks on the strength of these licenses. When the lumberman goes to the bank now for a renewal of a loan, or to secure a fresh loan upon his timber properties, the first question which the bank will ask will be as to the value of the license now that the dues and rents have been increased. The answer will be less satisfactory to both parties. In brief, there will be just that much less of valuable property for the banks to invest their money in, and the licensees will be that much poorer. Those who have been dependent upon the lumber industry for employment will be injured by the diversion of capital to other industries.

The Government have pledged themselves not to increase the dues and rents again for a period of ten years. This is done as an encouragement to the lumbermen and will probably be used as an argument to demonstrate the good faith of the Government. Ten years, however, is a short period in the life of any industry, and the effect of this respite will not be very advantageous to the owners of licenses. Having already been deteriorated in value by the increased taxes, the licenses will still further deteriorate as the ten-year limit approaches its conclusion. By way of justifying themselves, the Government argue that upon these old licenses the unearned increment resulting from the increased value of timber has been so great as to bring much wealth to their owners. It may be that those who have held limits for speculative purposes have turned them over at good profits, but it is just as certain that those who have operated on their limits systematically and continuously have not secured any unearned increment great enough to warrant the Government in its latest move. During the last three years, in fact, any unearned increments that had accrued in previous years were probably wiped out of existence by the losses which lumbermen sustained when forced to carry on their business throughout a period of commercial depression. The lumber business is notoriously one of ups

and downs. The periods of low prices come with great regularity and counteract the profits which are to be made during the prosperous years. Even when business is extremely active, the lumbermen of Ontario are subjected to such keen competition from other lumber producing districts, notably the Southern States, than the fabulous profits which some people imagine them to secure do not exist. If the Dominion Government protected the lumbermen of Canada against foreign competition there might be some reason for thinking that the lumber industry provided large profits, but the lumber industry is attacked on both sides. For the sake of the consumer, protection is refused, and for the sake of Government, taxation is imposed. In both instances the Governments have gone to the extreme.

The general belief among lumbermen is that the new regulations will encourage rapid cutting of the timber and will discourage any tendency towards conservation. The licensees will not relish paying $5 a mile in taxes for the privilege of holding the limits until the young trees have reached maturity. The Government need not be surprised if they cut off all merchantable timber as rapidly as possible and allow the license to revert to the Crown. This is probably something which the Government has in mind, and, of course, being supreme, they are permitted to adopt such measures if they see fit. The public, however, will reasonably look upon such a course as one of confiscation and will question the justice of such a method of dealing with men who in the past have shown an intelligent interest in the preservation of their limits.

Quebec Lumbermen Pleased With Prohibition of Export

The announcement by Premier Gouin, of Quebec, that in future the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands of the province would be prohibited, has met with a very general approval among the lumbermen of Quebec. The example provided by the case of Ontario, which took a similar step in connection with the exportation of sawlogs in 1897, justifies the course now adopted by Quebec. It is to be hoped that the result will be the adoption of a definite policy of protection of the forest resources of the province from reckless exploitation in the interests of the consumers of a foreign country. If properly cared for, the forest resources of Quebec will provide a perpetual supply of pulpwood sufficient to furnish paper not only for the province itself, but for many outside markets. Undoubtedly history will repeat itself in Quebec and we shall see in the near future the establishment of large paper mills in various parts of the province, to turn into finished product the raw material which until now has been shipped to the paper mills of the United States.

The increase of 60 per cent. in the stumpage dues and the addition of $2 a mile to the ground rent, making it $5 a mile, which have been announced in connection with the prohibition of export, are expected to bring to the province an additional annual revenue of at least $750,000. This feature of the regulations has not been received with any more approval in Quebec than the similar action which was taken at almost the same time by the Ontario Government. Lumbermen throughout the provinces of Quebec and Ontario have good reason to claim that the increase of the Government charges to cut timber is uncalled for. Profits in the lumber business have been continually growing smaller as a result of keener competition and the rapidly increased cost of manufacture. During the last two or three years no profits have been possible to lumbermen, and if the Government believed that they were not securing sufficient revenue from their forest resources they should have delayed for a time, until the industry had recovered sufficiently from the recent depression.

With the prohibition of the export of pulpwood, however, lumbermen may find their industry so greatly benefited that they will overlook the increase in the stumpage dues and ground rents. If the business develops in anything like the proportion that the lumber industry in Ontario did after the passage of a similar regulation in 1897, the lumbermen of Quebec have a period of unexampled activity to look forward to.

Legislation prohibiting the export of pulpwood was not only necessary but imperative, if the industry was to be saved from extinction. United States paper mills have been for years the only industry to secure the benefit of Quebec's pulpwood. Naturally, the people who are interested in United States mills are now confusing the issue with their own political affairs. Papar manufacturers of the United States are accused of having contributed to the present situation by clamoring for a high protective duty upon paper, and for free import of pulpwood. It is argued along the same line that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood by Quebec, is an act of discrimination against the United States which would justify the impcsition of the maximum tariff, if it were not for the fact that the Governments of both countries are now considering the feasibility of introducing a measure of reciprocal trade relations, which will perhaps include a settlement of the pulpwood question.

The people of the United States are drawing the wool over their own eyes in connection with this matter. If the action of Quebec in prohibiting the export of pulpwood were in reality an act of unneighborliness and not one of self-protection, there might be reason for complaint on the part of the United States, but there is no question that the people of Quebec are adopting the only reasonable course for the preservation of their natural resources, and that, irrespective of any question of mutual good-will, it is imperative that this prohibition be continued even at the expense of the paper making and publishing industries of the United States. The interests of the people of Quebec are paramount in the preservation of their own resources, and those who finally have to deal with the matter in the United States should be easily convinced of this.

That the action of Quebec was not influenced one way or the other by the tariff question is illustrated by the public utterances of Premier Gouin and several others of his Government, who stated long ago that the present action would be taken before September, 1910. Premier Gouin, in making his announcement regarding the matter in the Legislature, shed further light upon the situation by saying that the reason for his delay in making an announcement upon the subject was that he wished to avoid any interference with the tariff negotiations which have only recently been concluded.

Canadian Exporters Criticized by South African Merchants

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban, South Africa, in his latest report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, remarks upon the continuing improvement in South African trade. He takes occasion at the same time to emphasize the number of serious criticisms which he has heard from South African merchants regarding the business methods of Canadian shippers of lumber. Many Canadian firms, he says, apparently think the South African market of no importance. At least, this is assumed to be the case "in looking for a reason for the slipshod, unbusinesslike methods of some who have been apparently endeavoring to form connections. Either this, or the alternative is that they are satisfied to remain in the most crass ignorance of the rudiments of the export trade."

Dealing with the subject of shipments of lumber, the Trade Commissioner, Mr. H. R. Poussette, says:

"On a recent trip to the Transvaal, constant complaints were heard directed against the methods of Canadian exporters and the quality of the goods shipped. Some of the timber merchants were most indignant at the treatment meted out to them, and stated that there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining timber up to specification. If conversations with some of the leading merchants of South Africa are to be taken as a criterion, it has to be regretfully concluded that the reputation of Canadian lumber exporters here is anything but savoury. Dealings with Sweden, on the other hand, appeared to be much more satisfactory, and there seemed to be little trouble in procuring the material as ordered. Although they refrained from so expressing it, it simply meant that the practices of the Swedes were considered more honest than those of the Canadians. Certainly no one will contend that to send out lumber below the specification charged for, and with an inspector's note attached, is right.

"One large firm stated that they had recently imported a shipment

of lumber from an Ontario firm. As it was intended for a large government building, in which only good material was being used, they specified the best, and paid from $72.50 to $80 per 1,000 feet. However, when forwarded to the building contractors, much of it was rejected as being scaley. To verify his statements, his partner who was discussing the subject, showed me the correspondence. He said that if he could be recommended to a reliable exporter he would place a trial order at once, and, if this arrived satisfactorily, would follow with large ones. He also mentioned that they paid cash in New York, and neither asked nor wanted credit. It can be accepted as a fact that there is plenty of cash business awaiting reliable Canadian lumber exporters here.

"Another firm, when interviewed, made the statement that they were highly pleased with a shipment of planks recently received from another Ontario shipper, and intended cabling over to repeat the order. A few days later, however, in answer to a request from this office for permission to hand the name of this shipper to the importers mentioned above, they replied by an invitation to come over and inspect the lumber. On going through the shipment more carefully and putting it through the sawmill before sending the cable, much of it was discovered to be poor 'shakey clear' instead of 'carpenter's clear,' a fact easily patent even to a novice. It is needless to say no repeat order was despatched."

The mines of the Rand use large quantities of lumber and Mr. Poussette suggests that a firm of Canadian shippers who would send out a thoroughly capable representative would, if they could compete with the United States shippers and could guarantee their material, easily recoup themselves through the resulting business. If a round trip were taken on one of the Canada-Cape steamers there would be ample time to interview importers in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Delagoa Bay. A large trade is done also in pine doors and it is suggested that a traveller should carry a miniature sample or bring a number of doors with him. If samples were guaranteed, substantial orders could be secured at once. There are also excellent prospects for trade in hammer handles and a number of inquiries have been received for maple flooring. The latter class of business has a good prospect for developing extensively. Inquiries are being made by furniture manufacturers for walnut, poplar, birch and other furniture woods. This industry is just commencing to assume importance and Canadian exporters might form profitable and lasting connections.

The Trade Commissioner service is performing a most useful office in bringing matters of this nature to the attention of Canadian manufacturers. Such complaints as those referred to above should be enquired into carefully and the danger involved to a prospective lucrative trade eliminated without delay. Canadian lumber has an excellent name in Great Britain and should without difficulty obtain the same reputation in South Africa.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

At the recent meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association at Nelson, B.C., one of the most important questions discussed was that of grading. No one question is of greater importance to the trade to-day. Realizing this, a definite and commendable step was taken in adopting the grading rules in use in the Mississippi valley, on the better classes of pine lumber.

It has been reported from Washington that the United States Government will attempt to open negotiations with the Quebec Government on the question of the prohibition of the export of pulpwood. Premier Gouin on hearing the report declared that the province would not change its stand. "If they want to negotiate with us," said the Premier, "of course we cannot refuse. We are willing to meet representatives of the United States Government, but I can say that the province will not change its attitude in the slightest. We have decided on the policy after thoroughly considering the question, and will not consent to alter our programme in any particular."

"The conditions are better now than when we were in Seattle (a year ago)," said Mr. Edward Hines, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in his address at the annual meeting held on April 19th and 20th at New Orleans. "We have not quite reached the end of the bitter tariff campaign then; now, we know the worst, and that worst is not quite as bad as we feared. Then, we were in the depths of a business depression; now the country is at least across the threshold of a new era of prosperity, though the lumber industry is lagging somewhat behind the rest. Then the business sky was overcast, though the clouds were breaking a little; now the sun is shining clear."

Referring to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from the Province of Quebec, the "American Lumberman" in the course of an editorial says: "The situation has one particularly bright feature. In the event that all the eastern provinces place an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood, the paper manufacturing industry of the United States will receive a tremendous impetus. Woods not now considered available for the manufacture of paper will be tested and, as an outcome of the investigations made, many kinds of material and much of the mill refuse, which is now burned, probably will be rescued and made into pulp. With pulpwood commanding a high price, the question of the disposition of the low grade material, in so far as wood suitable for paper is concerned, will have been solved."

It is wonderful to what extremes ignorance of actual conditions will lead some people in argument. Take, for instance, the matter of the tariff troubles between Canada and the United States. The "Southern Lumberman" in a recent article, the object of which was to take a round out of President Taft, said: "It will be conspicuously seen that lumber, of which our exports to Canada have been amounting to something over four millions per annum, is not to go at the intermediate rates. On our lumber we pay Canada's maximum rate. On the other hand, imports from Canada which are to receive the lowest of our rates include nearly sixteen million dollars worth of lumber, four and a half million dollars worth of pulpwood, three and a half million dollars worth of wood pulp, two and a half million dollars worth of shingles, one and a half million dollars worth of timber and several other articles related to the lumber business, and amounting to several million dollars." "The brutal truth of the matter," to use the "Southern Lumberman's" own phrase, is that whoever wrote this article did not know what he was talking about. Lumber coming into Canada from the United States does not pay Canada's maximum rate of ruty. It comes in free. Canadian lumber going into the United States pays a duty of $1.25 per thousand feet, which, though lower than the duty in force previous to the recent change in the tariff, is a very heavy tax upon Canadian lumber when seeking to enter United States markets. United States lumber coming into Canada, by reason of the absence of duty, is able in many cases to play havoc with Canadian markets. So, after all, the shoe is on the other foot and President Taft may not be so black as he is painted.

That the alarmist views expressed by Mr. J. J. Hill regarding the danger of a car shortage during the coming autumn were greatly exaggerated, is borne out by the opinion of a number of freight and transportation officers both of the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R. Interviews with a number of these officers indicate that even if Mr. Hill's deductions were true for the United States they would not apply to Canada. It is admitted on all hands that the traffic movement is steadily increasing and that with a big harvest in 1910, it is not unlikely that the railway companies of Canada will be severely taxed to meet the situation. They do not expect, however, to have to deal with anything like a car famine. The C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk are steadily adding to their rolling stock, increasing their mileage and improving their transportation facilities generally. An indication of the efforts that are being made in this direction is afforded by the speed with which the C.P.R. is securing new cars. They are being turned out now at the rate of fifteen per day, and the company have recently given an order for $1,000,000 worth of cars, to the Dominion Foundry Company. Both these orders are to be completed so that the cars will be available for this year's harvest.

Quebec's New Timber Limit Regulations

Details of the Amended Rules Regarding Manufacture of Timber Cut from Crown Lands—Stumpage Charges which will be in Effect After September 1, 1910.

The following is a summary of the regulations recently passed by the Government of Quebec in regard to the leasing of Crown timber lands:

1. Licenses to cut timber are subject to an annual ground rent of $5 per square mile after September 1, 1910, and are to run for 12 months from the 1st of May.

2. Licensees may renew their licenses any time between April 30 and September 1, if they have conformed with the existing regulations.

3. If a limit is destroyed or injured by fire it may be annulled by the Minister.

4. Transfers must be made in writing and are subject to the acceptation of the Minister and the payment of a transfer bonus of $4 per square mile. No transfer can be made if the licensee is indebted to the Crown.

5. A licensee may make a conditional transfer as guarantee of the repayment of advances, without paying any bonus, provided he has settled in full all arrears to the Crown.

6. Crown timber agents are to keep a register of all licenses issued for their agency and all transfers made, to which the public will have free access.

7. Licensees must inform the department before December 1 of their operations for the current season. Licensees are to furnish the Government with a sworn statement of all timber cut during the preceding logging season; sworn statements of the quantity, description and origin of all timber cut; sworn specifications by cullers of said timber; an affidavit by the licensee or his representatives corroborating the sworn statement of his employees; and a sworn statement of his limits not worked. These statements are to be furnished by June 30 each year, or in cases where waters flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, into the ocean, or traverse other provinces or adjoining states, the information is to be furnished before the drive.

8. Cullers must measure all timber cut and make detailed reports of each measurement, leaving a copy at each camp. Licensees must report all timber cut and not hauled. Stumpage dues are to be levied on all stumps of more than two feet above the ground, and all timber of more than six inches left in the tops; of all lodged trees; of all trees used for skids or for the building of shanties, and of all logs left in the woods.

9. Bush rangers and other officers authorized by the Minister to superintend lumbering operations must be facilitated in their work.

10. Licensees must produce a specification or statement from the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec or by other accepted method of measurement, showing accurately the quantities of square and waney timber for exportation. Otherwise each piece will be considered as containing 50 cubic feet.

11. Before the removal of wood from the agency the owner must report to the local Crown timber agent, and, if required, declare under oath the quantity of each description of timber intended for transport, its destination, etc., in order to exempt from Crown dues the timber procured from private lands.

12 Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands white or red pine measuring less than 13 inches, spruce, hemlock, cedar, maple, birch and other trees of less than 8 inches diameter at the stump measured two feet above the ground.

13. All timber cut on Crown lands after May 31, 1910, must be manufactured in Canada, that is to say, converted into pulp or paper, into deals or boards, or into any article of commerce or merchandise as distinguished from timber in its raw or unmanufactured state. Timber shall not be considered as "manufactured" when merely cut into lengths or logs piled up, barked or otherwise worked preliminary to the fabrication of pulp or paper, of deals or boards, or of any other articles of commerce; nor waney timber, nor poles, but actual square timber and railway ties will be considered as manufactured. Any time that, on satisfactory information, supported by an affidavit, the Minister or authorized officer have reason to believe that timber cut in virtue of a license on public lands is not to be manufactured in Canada, in whole or in part, this timber may be seized and placed under custody by any agent of the department. When timber has been so seized the interested parties must give two good and sufficient securities that the timber will be manufactured in Canada. If the securities are not given within two months the timber shall be sold at public auction after a notice of at least 15 days. The purchaser at such a sale will be required to manufacture the timber in Canada and the proceeds of the sale will be handed over to the person entitled to the same after a deduction of the cost of seizure and cost of sale and any sum due to the Crown by the license holder. After seizure the burden of proving that the timber is to be manufactured in Canada lies on the owner.

14. In the measurement of timber for sawing, the timber shall be reduced to the inch board measure according to the Quebec table. Logs 18 feet long and less shall be measured at the small end, the diameter of the same being taken. Logs over 18 feet in length shall be measured as follows, viz.: by adding the diameter of the butt and top together and dividing the product by two, which shall be considered the mean diameter. For the purpose of measurement a fraction of three-quarters and more is considered as a whole, but a lesser fraction is not considered. Failing special measurement for long timber, the said timber will be charged two cents per lineal foot for spruce, hemlock, balsam, cypress, cedar, silver birch and poplar, and four cents per lineal foot on all other descriptions of timber.

15. All wood goods cut in virtue of a license after the 1st of September, 1910, are subject to the following charges:

(1)	Square or waney timber, per cubic foot:	
	a. White pine, oak, hickory, walnut	$ .06
	b. Red pine, elm, ash, cedar, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac	.05
	c. Spruce, balsam, grey pine or cypress, hemlock, white birch, aspen poplar	.03
(2)	Saw logs and boom and dimension timber in the raw state, per thousand feet board measure:	
	a. White pine, oak, walnut, hickory	2.00
	b. Red pine, elm, ash, cedar, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac	1.40
	c. Spruce balsam, grey pine or cypress, hemlock, white birch, aspen poplar	1.05
(3)	Firewood per cord of 128 cubic feet:	
	a. Hardwood	.20
	b. Soft wood	.10
(4)	Rails not exceeding 12 feet in length, per 100:	
	a. Cedar rails	.30
	b. Rail of other varieties of lumber	.15
(5)	Pickets, per 100:	
	a. Cedar pickets	.15
	b. Pickets of other varieties of timber	.10
(6)	Poles of more than 18 ft. in length, not exceeding 10 inches in diameter at the small end, each:	
	a. Thirty feet and less in length	.15
	b. Thirty-one to forty feet in length	.25
	c. Forty-one to fifty feet in length	.50
	d. Fifty-one and over in length	1.00
(7)	Shingles, per thousand	.25
(8)	Railway ties or sleepers not exceeding 9 ft. in length, each	.05
(9)	Hemlock bark, per cord of 128 cubic feet	.60
(10)	Knees, curves, futtocks and other shipbuilding material and all wood goods not enumerated in foregoing list, ad valorem per cent.	15

The English cord of 128 cubic feet is taken as an equivalent to 600 feet board measure for rough or unbarked wood, and 700 feet b.m. for rossed or peeled wood.

16. The present rate of ground rent for licenses to cut timber shall not be increased until the 1st of September, 1910, and all license holders who have conformed and shall conform to the laws and regulations on Crown lands, shall have, up to that date, the privilege of renewing their licenses at the same rate of ground rent; and the dues now exacted by the regulations shall not be increased before the said date of 1st of September, 1910, but the rate of ground rent may at all times be increased for the license holders who do not operate their limits, the Crown reserving the right to determine the quantity of timber which must be cut to constitute a sufficient lumbering operation.

17. Interest is to be charged on stumpage remaining due and unpaid after November 30.

21. In the event of timber being cut in trespass in good faith on public lands, the Minister may effect a settlement.

23. All persons are forbidden, unless they have previously obtained special authorization from the Minister to settle, squat, or clear land, or cut any timber, on unsurveyed territory, or on surveyed territory not opened for sale, comprised within the boundaries of the province, and under license to cut timber; the said timber being the exclusive property of the license holders who have the right to prosecute any one violating this regulation.

The rest of the regulations referred to matters of surveys and forms of licenses, etc. The omitted sections are of minor importance.

The imports of lumber at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston during January, 1910 amounted to 450,730 cubic feet, an excess of 17,820 cubic feet compared with the imports in January, 1909

Railway Freight Argument Concluded

Companies Fight the Lumbermen to the Last Ditch—Decision of the Board Expected Soon—Practical Mileage Scale Presented by C.L.A. Secretary

Ottawa, April 20—What is assumed to be the last evidence the Railway Commission will require, to reach a decision in the long drawn out battle between the lumber interests of Canada on one side and the C.P.R. and G.T.R. on the other, was heard yesterday. The contest lasted all day, with Commissioners Scott and Mills presiding. The feature of the hearing was the new and unexpected tack of the railway companies. They adduced voluminous testimony to justify increases in lumber freight tariffs, while their defence at the last sitting was that no advance on the old rates was intended, the new schedule being merely to readjust rates and remove anomalies. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is acting for the lumbermen, was prepared to meet the new line of defence, but asked for time to prepare a statement in rebuttal. The fact that the court ruled that the lumbermen's request was reasonable, and still did not grant an adjournment, is taken to mean that the new course of the railway companies will have no serious effect.

This fight of the lumbermen against the railway companies had its origin in a new tariff for lumber made effective on May 1st, 1908. The lumber companies filed an application against the rates on December 29th of the same year. The first hearing was on April 18th, 1909, when an adjournment was made to May 18th. Another adjournment delayed the trial till September 21st last. On that occasion Chief Commissioner Mabee came to the conclusion that the railways would collect some $49,000 more per year from the lumbermen than under the old rates. Up to that time the railways took the stand that the revised schedule did not contemplate increases. The whole affair was then referred to the parties concerned and the traffic officer of the Railway Commission, with instructions to draft a schedule of rates that would come within reasonable bound of the old one. Mr. Mabee said he would sanction a schedule that would not exceed the old one by more than $5,000 a year. At yesterday's sitting it was reported that the traffic officer, after a conference with the railway officers and lumbermen on February 15th, had failed to reach any tariff that would satisfy both parties.

One of the tables submitted by the railways to justify increases in rates set out comparative advances in lumber prices during the last 11 years. This, they asserted, showed diminishing railway freight rates in ratio to wholesale lumber prices. It was set out that the wholesale price of Canada white pine in 1899 was $10 per M; in 1901, $15; in 1906, $20; in 1910, $24. The price for Canada spruce during the same years was given at $9, $12, $14 and $15 respectively. Hemlock prices were a dollar less than spruce. The freight rates per 100 pounds (a) from Midland to Toronto were 7½ cents till 1910, when they increased to 8 cents; (b) from Penetang to Montreal, 10 cents till 1910, when they increased to 12½ cents. The strong point sought to be made by the railways was that the percentage of freight rate to prices on Midland-Toronto shipments in 1899 was 20.2 per cent. for white pine, 25 per cent. for Canada spruce, and 28 per cent. for Canada hemlock, while these percentages had dropped in 1910 to 9 per cent., 16 per cent., and 17 per cent. respectively. On shipments from Penetang to Montreal the percentage of freight charges to value of lumber was in 1899, for white pine, 27 per cent., and at present only 14 per cent. Spruce dropped from 33 per cent. to 25 per cent. according to the same table. Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., arguing for the railways, dwelt on the proportion shown by these statements which were vouched for by the purchasing agents of the railway companies. He contended that the railway companies strong reasons for adding to the tariffs when the cost of so many other commodities as well as lumber, such as labor, rolling stock, etc., were considered.

The answer of the lumber association to the table of proportionate charges was that it did not cost any more to carry a load of lumber when it was worth $24 than when it was worth only $10. The increases in wages, cost of living, etc., were causes for the higher price of lumber. As to the cost of rolling stock, Mr. J. F. Orde, K.C., who appeared for the lumbermen, argued that the improvement in the quality of rolling stock would account for the increased cost. The railways continued to pay large dividends, so that their earnings should have increased just as rapidly as the increased cost of commodities and the cost of living. Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, refuted the railways' contention as to increased cost of operation, with statistics from the Dominion Government report. They show that the cost of operation by the Canadian railways in 1909, the last year given, was around 70 per cent., or the same as the average for the last 35 years.

A striking retort was drawn from Mr. Hawkins by an interruption of Mr. Shepley. The lumbermen's secretary remarked that the railway companies. He contended that the railway companies had strong reawhen the land grants were computed at 50 cents an acre. He intimated that the lumbermen of the country contributed a big portion of this great national subsidy to the railway companies.

"And what did the lumbermen get?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"Here's what we get," responded Mr. Hawkins, and he started to read from a daily newspaper the announcement of the Ontario Government's decision to increase the lumber dues from $1 to $1.50 per M. ground rent from $3 to $5 per acre, etc. The latter part of his reply was lost in the noisy merriment the sally created.

The outstanding argument for the lumbermen was contained in a mileage scale presented by Mr. Hawkins. It was a schedule of suggested charges based on the Dominion Government statistical report on the average rate per ton per mile on all commdoities. This average rate is .727 cents per mile, and the average haul 197 miles, taking the returns for 1909. The graded scale prepared for the lumbermen's case showed that for a haul of 175 miles at 5 cents per 100 pounds the rate per ton per mile would be .571 cents. This is only half a cent less than the average rate in the Government report. In order to demonstrate the unfairness of the new schedule of the railways, the Lumbermen's Association submitted suggested rates for seven specified hauls up to a maximum of 175 miles, which produces the exact average of .727—the Government figure. In every instance the new schedule of the railway companies is nearly double. The suggested scale shows a regular and consistent lowering of rates per mile as the mileage increases. It is interesting to note that as the long hauls are reached the rates of the lumbermen and the actual terms of the new schedule coincide. But the rates on long hauls are of little concern to the lumber industry on account of the insignificant amount of shipping over these distances.

Following is the table of the lumbermen:

	Suggested mileage scale		Mileage scale on which present tariffs are claimed to have been based	
	Rate per 100 lbs.	Per ton Per mile	Rate per 100 lbs	Per ton Per mile
Up to 40 miles	2	1.000	5	2.500
41 to 60 miles	2½	.833	5½	1.833
61 to 80 miles	3	.750	6½	1.625
81 to 100 miles	3½	.700	7½	1.500
101 to 125 miles	4	.640	8	1.208
126 to 150 miles	4½	.600	8½	1.133
151 to 175 miles	5	.571	9	1.029
Average rate per ton per mile of above rate up to 175 miles		.727		1.547
176 to 200 miles	5½	.550	9½	.950
201 to 225 miles	6	.533	10	.888
226 to 250 miles	7	.560	10½	.840
251 to 275 miles	8	.585	11	.800
276 to 300 miles	9	.600	11½	.766
301 to 350 miles	10	.571	12	.686
351 to 400 miles	11	.550	12½	.625
401 to 450 miles	12	.533	13	.578
451 to 500 miles	13	.520	13½	.540
501 to 600 miles	15	.500	15	.500
600 miles and up	17	.486	17	.486

Comparison of the rates of the two columns shows that the application of the lumbermen for restoration of the old tariff was not unreasonable. The figures in the first column were not designed as a tariff, although they appear to fill the requirements of the lumbermen. As lumber is in the lowest classification and free from claims for losses, it is contended that when it compares so favorably with the Government figures the demands of the railways must be extortionate.

A comparison with the rates on cement was made. The lumbermen pointed out that the quantity of cement shipped was only one-sixth that of lumber and that the former produced many claims for damages.

At the end of the hearing it was announced that a ruling would be given on the evidence heard.

Those attending the final trial were: J. B. Miller, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; J. C. Browne, vice-president; W. M. Ross, of J. R. Booth's firm; R. G. Cameron; E. R. Bremner, of Watson & Todd; J. E. Walsh and W. S. Tilston, representing the lumber interests, in addition to those already mentioned. W. H. Biggar, G.T.R.; E. W. Beatty, C.P.R.; John Pullen and C. A. Sayes were present for the railways.

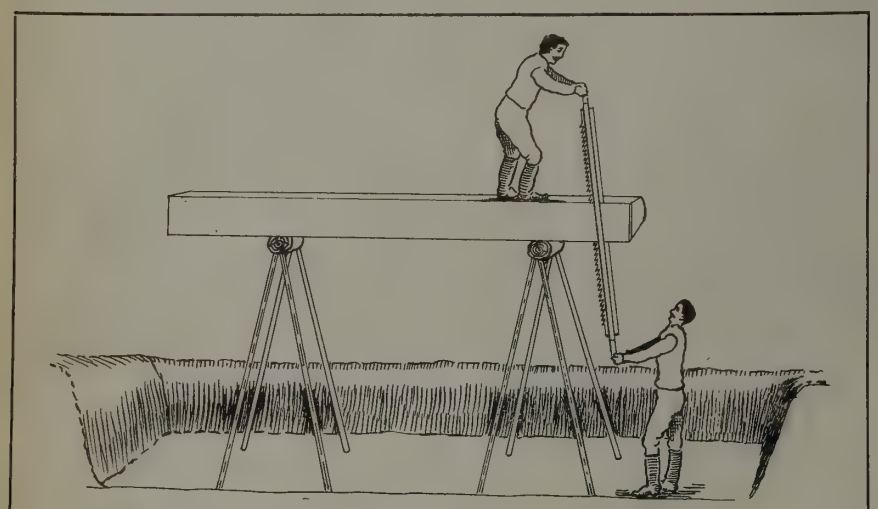
The weekly report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce contains the following addresses of dealers in wood goods at Bristol: Maple flooring, Heber, Denty, Limited; May & Hassell. Spruce deals, Jones and Wainwright; May & Hassell, Limited; Taylor & Low Bros.; Heber, Denty, Limited; G. H. Perrin & Company, Star Buildings; John Scadding & Sons, Eugene street, Pennywell road; Howes & Company, Western Wharf, Hotwell Road. White wood, Woodman & Sons.

The Evolution of Modern Saw Milling

Its Developement from the Primitive Pit-Saw which Turned Out 100 Board Feet in Twelve Hours—Discription of the Methods of Working a Pit Saw

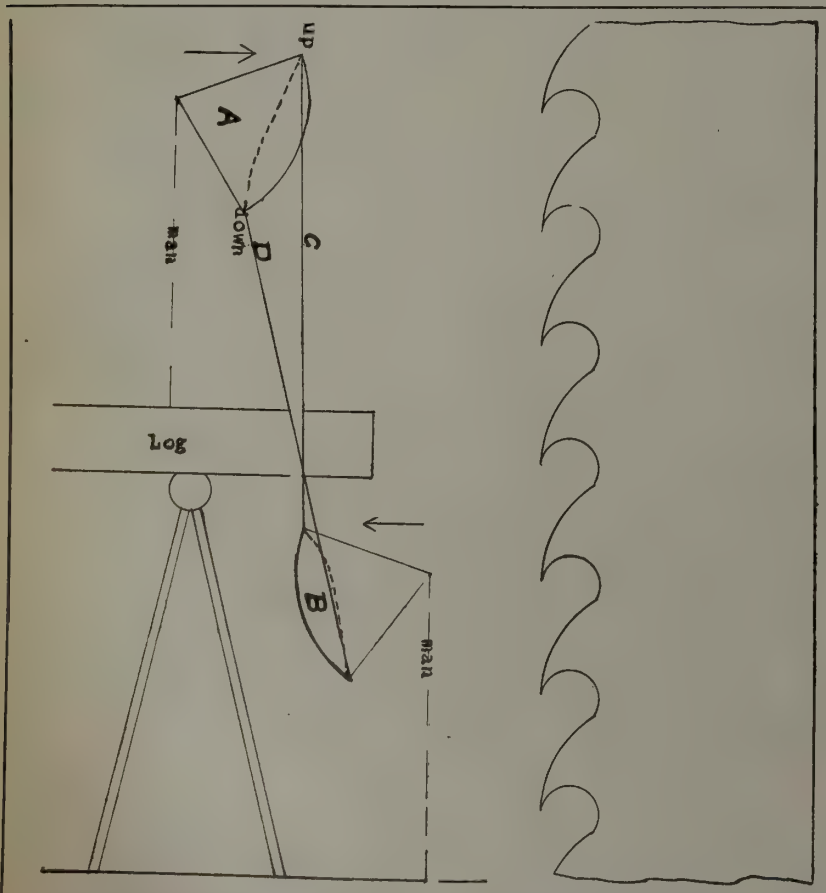
By I. N. Kendall

The start of the lumbering industry in Canada was on the north side of the St. Lawrence river, about 25 miles above Quebec City. French engineers located there, and commenced manufacturing lumber with pit saws. From this small beginning, of one saw operated by two men, able to make about 100 feet b.m. in 12 hours, has grown one of the greatest industries in the world. Compare this mode of making lumber with one of the modern saw mills, with concrete frame, and the modern band saw, with a speed of nearly two miles per minute, operated by only five men and cutting 50,000 feet in 10 hours, or in less time than it took to



1.—The First Canadian Saw Mill—The Pit Saw

cut 100 feet. If we watch the log from the time it is moved in the water to the jack chain, until the product is delivered in the storing yard, we shall find that very little manual labor is required, for live rolls and transfer chains and other labor saving devices do nearly all the hard work. But to bring all this about, required much thought, and a good deal of experimenting by the mill men. First came the pit saw; second,

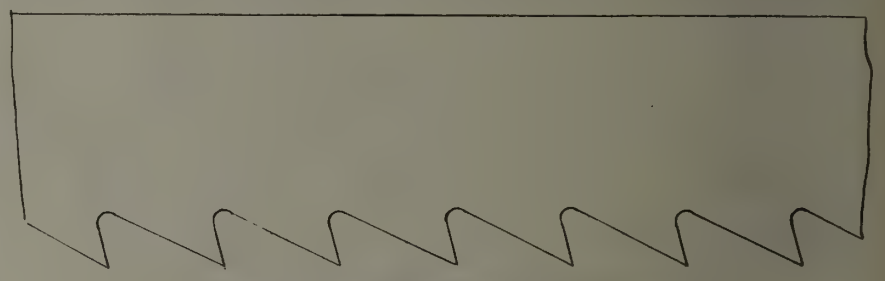


2.—Diagram Showing Motion of Pit Saw. 3.—Proper Shape of Pit Saw Teeth

the English gate, with one saw; third, the muley saw; fourth, the circular saw; fifth, the gang of a number of saws, both straight line and oscillating, and last, the band saw, both single and double cutting. In the near future another great change will have occurred, when the power for driving the saws will be electricity.

I will take up the different subjects as enumerated above, the first being the pit saw. I enclose a few sketches, to make the meaning clearer. We have learned that the first pit saws used in Canada were made parallel, about 4 inches wide and 5 feet long. On account of their being so narrow they were hung in a frame made of wood. The frame was about 3 feet wide between the stiles and iron stirrups were attached to the girts or cross pieces at both ends to strain up the saw. The weight of the saw together with the frame and iron hangers made this contrivance very heavy. It would weight 25 or 30 pounds. Some might say that if it were even heavier it would be so much the better, for the extra weight would serve to help force the saw down through the cut. But we have found in practice, that the less weight we have, providing the teeth of the saw are made the proper shape and kept sharp, the better. I have found in a long experience that teeth shaped as in diagram No. 3 are the best for all kinds of timber, both hard and soft. We find many saws coming from the shop with teeth as in diagram No. 4. I never could make them do good work in any kind of timber.

In diagram No. 2 I have tried to show the proper motion a pit saw should have. We will start at the extreme upper limit of the stroke, and follow the dotted line on A, at the same time following the arc of circle on B to the down limit. Line C shows the edge of the saw commencing the down stroke, and line D shows the edge at the finish of the down stroke. In commencing the up stroke, A follows the arc of the circle and B follows the dotted line. The reason for A following the dotted line down is to shorten his arms and give more power to force the saw down. While the arms of B are at full length out, when the saw is down B follows the dotted line up, which shortens his arms and consequently gives



4.—Shape of Teeth Often Found on New Saws.

him more power to lift the saw up, while A follows the arc of the circle up. There are few men who will not learn to follow those lines in a short time.

I have cut a great quantity of lumber with pit saws, in places where it could not be procured otherwise. It is always necessary to have proper pit saw files, which are made for the purpose of fitting the saw in the shape as shown in diagram No. 3. They are called pit saw files, and can be procured at any good hardware store. The best pit saws I have used were made in Canada by Canadian manufacturers. They seem to know what the country requires.

The above article is the first of an interesting series which will be published in the "Canada Lumberman." The author, Mr. I. N. Kendall, of Ottawa, who has been a constant reader of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" since the first copy was published, has acted in the capacity of superintendent millwright in all parts of Canada and in Newfoundland. For 54 years he has constructed and operated sawmills and has had experience in every branch of the lumber business from the stump to the market. Many of the machines in the modern mills are of his invention. He is therefore eminently capable of giving useful and practical information to readers of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker."

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of April 9th as follows: Lumberstuffs—No arrivals have taken place during the fortnight, and stocks are being gradually reduced. White pine is not in heavy supply and a cargo or two would probably do well. Spruce—This class of lumber is in fairly good demand, owing to crop requirements, and as there are only light stocks in market, there is an opening for a couple of cargoes. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but we understand there is a cargo now on the way, which has been already contracted for. Shingles—Receipts consist of 70,000 Long Gaspe for which consignees obtained $4.93, and 150,000 cedar laying, imported by dealers for their own requirements. Shooks—No receipts. Wood hoops—No arrivals; stocks are ample for this season.

A Uniform Log Rule for all Canada

What Rules Could Best be Adopted?—Would the International Rule Suit?—Suggested Adoption of Cubic Foot Measurement—Interesting Discussion of Subject by A. H. D. Ross

Editor of the "Canada Lumberman",—I am very much interested in the suggestion of "Subscriber" that a uniform log rule should be adopted for the whole Dominion, and wish to say something regarding the matter that may be of interest to your readers.

Up to the present time, I find that no less than 54 different rules have been devised for the purpose of estimating the contents of logs of given diameters and lengths. Some 46 of these may be described as board measure rules, and the remaining 8 as volume rules. The board measure rules profess to give the number of "board feet" of inch lumber that may be sawn from logs of given dimensions, and the volume rules give a more or less accurate estimate of the cubic contents of the logs.

As milling operations extended into new regions and as improvements were made in the machinery used, it was found necessary to devise new rules to suit the changed conditions; hence the great number of rules in use in the different lumbering regions. Of the 46 board measure rules, 17 may be described as formula rules, 17 as diagram rules, 8 as mill tallies, and 4 as combination rules. What I have designated as formula rules include the International, Champlain, Universal, British Columbia, Preston, Baxter, Doyle, Ake, Square of Three-Quarters, Square of Two-Thirds, Cumberland River, Forty-five, Ropp, Vermont, Winder, Stilwell and Orange River Rules. A comparison of the formulae upon which these 17 rules are based brings out some very interesting regulations, but space forbids our going into the subject at this time.

To the diagram class belong the Scribner, Maine, Bangor, Parsons, Quebec, Spaulding, Favorite, Hanna, Drew, Baughmann Rotary Saw, Baughmann Band Saw, Derby, Partridge, Wilson, Finch and Apgar, Warner and the Younglove Rules.

The mill tally rules include the Carey, Chapin, Dusenberry, Saco River, Northwestern, Wilcox, Herring and Schenck. From the nature of the case, these rules have only a local value.

In the combination class we have such rules as the Doyle-Scribner, Doyle-Baxter, New Brunswick and Boynton. The first of these has been adopted by the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, because the hardwoods are generally very defective. It is a combination of the Doyle figures up to 28 inches and the Scribner figures above that diameter The New Brunswick rule is a combination of the Vermont figures from 11 to 18 inches and the Maine figures from 19 to 24 inches, but is too limited in its range to be of much practical value.

The volume rules include four "standard" rules: the Ohio River Cube, the Constantine, the Ballon and the New Hampshire. The Nineteen-inch Standard, or "Market" is equivalent to the volume of a log whose middle diameter is 19 inches and whose length is 13 feet. As the volumes of logs of other dimensions vary as the squares of their diameters and directly as their lengths, it therefore follows that if D is the diameter of the log in inches and L is its length in feet, it will contain $D/19 \times D/19 \times L/13$ Standards, or "Markets." In the case of the Twenty-one Inch Standard, the standard diameter and length are 21 inches and 13 feet; in the Twenty-two Inch, 22 inches and 12 feet; and in the Twenty-four, 24 inches and 12 feet.

With such a welter of rules—many of which are grossly inaccurate and no two of which agree—is it any wonder that there is a widespread desire for the adoption of a universal standard of measurement?

Factors that Should be Considered

In the framing of a board measure rule, the following factors should be taken into account: (1) An accurate knowledge of the volume of wood inside the bark; (2) The percentage of the wood that will be converted into sawdust by the sawing of the log into inch boards; (3) The amount of waste in slabs and edgings; (4) The minimum width, or minimum board measure, of the boards to be included; (5) The effect of the taper of the logs upon the amount of lumber that can be sawn out; (6) The effect of normal crook in diminishing the amount of lumber that can be obtained from perfectly straight logs. In all cases, we presuppose the use of good machinery, the employment of skilful sawyers, and that the logs are sound. Discounts for such defects as "butt-rot," "ring-shake," "gum-seams," etc., must necessarily depend upon the experience and judgment of the scaler.

The saw kerf waste is always some fraction of the area of the end of the log, and consequently increases as the square of its diameter. Some of the first saws in use cut a kerf of almost half an inch and consequently wasted 33 per cent. of the wood in separating the log into inch boards. Simple arithmetical calculations show that the percentage waste for saws of given kerfs is as shown in the following table:

Saw kerf	1-2	7-16	3-8	5-16	1-4	3-16	5-32	1-8	7-64	3-32
Percentage waste	33	30	27	24	20	16	13	11	10	8.6

From these figures it will be seen what a saving may be effected by the use of thin saws. The deduction necessary for the square-edging of the boards is found to be almost proportional to the bark surface of the log, and therefore increases directly as its diameter. Curiously enough, the only rules which provide for the edging allowance in a rational way are the International, Champlain, Universal, British Columbia, Baxter and Preston. In the International it is computed from the circumference of the log at its middle point; in the Champlain and Universal from the circumference at the small end; and in the British Columbia, Baxter and Preston at certain depths beneath the bark. The most peculiar thing about the whole business, however, is that the International is the only rule which properly takes care of the allowances which should be made for the taper of the logs, and the normal crook found in nearly all classes of timber. It assumes that in 12-foot logs the taper averages 1½ inches, and that the average major crook is also 1½ inches. The saw kerf allowance for this rule is one-eighth of an inch, with a safety factor of 1/16 of an inch for uneven sawing and the shrinkage of the boards in drying. This makes the volume of the untrimmed boards 16/19 of $.7854\ D^2 \times L/12 = .6613\ D^2 \times L/12$. When $L = 12$ feet, this formula becomes $.6613\ D^2$; or for each four-foot section, $.22D^2$. The amount of the surface waste was calculated geometrically, checked by means of diagrams, and tested at the mills. The result showed that it amounted to 2.12 D for 12-foot logs, or .71D for each four-foot section. The extra short boards had to be at least 3 inches in width or contain at least two board feet. The formula for each four-foot length is $.22D^2 - .71D$, and the rule has been computed for logs varying from 8 to 20 feet in length, and for diameters varying from 3 to 60 inches. To effect a saving in the clerical work of computing tallies, the figures were then rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5—the error being compensating where a considerable number of logs is measured. Being the only log rule which takes into account the factors that influence the amount of lumber that can be produced from normally straight and sound logs, I have not the slightest hesitation in championing the cause of the International. I do not hold a brief for the author, of the rule, but judge it simply on its merits. A test of it was made in one of the mills in the Ottawa valley and showed that the rule is an exceedingly accurate one. The theoretical scale of 402 white and red pine logs of average quality, measured as they came to the saw carriage, was 82,920 board feet. The sawyer was reckoned by his employers to be a good man, but not the best in their employ, and the actual product in square-edged boards was 83,288 board feet—thus over-running the scale by 4/10 of one per cent. Some 245 of the logs were from 6 to 20 inches in diameter and 157 of them from 21 to 33 inches. For the sake of comparing this rule with the Champlain, Scribner and Doyle rules, the diameters between 6 and 17 inches are overlapped in the following table.

Diameters of small ends of logs.	Number of logs tested	Percentage over-run of saw-cut as compared with the scale by International	Champlain	Scribner	Doyle
6- 8 inches	28	2.6	10.3	33	143
7- 9 inches	54	2.3	8.8	35	115
8-12 inches	101	0.0	7.1	34	72
10-17 inches	104	—1.1	4.7	23	45
18-20 inches	90	0.5	6.7	14	24
21-24 inches	126	1.1	5.2	14	18
25-33 inches	31	—0.5	3.3	9	10

These figures show that the Scribner and Doyle rules are not at all suitable for small logs; and the logs are becoming smaller and smaller all the time in Canada, as most mill men know to their cost.

Another point in favor of the International rule is that, being based upon a correct mathematical formula, it can be modified to meet the case of saws with a different kerf from that upon which the rule was built up. In this connection, I recall an amusing instance of a friend of mine who made a most elaborate calculation to prove that the kerf of the saws has nothing to do with the amount of the surface waste. A little reflection would have shown him that the width of the edged boards depends entirely upon the distance between the saws and is quite independent of the width of the track they cut. If the kerf of the saws which separate the log into inch boards is ⅛ of an inch and the scale is 1,000 feet board measure; then, with saws cutting a kerf of 7/64 inches it will be 1,013 feet; for 3/16 inch, 950 feet; for ¼ inch, 905; for 5/16 inch, 864; for ⅜ inch, 826; and for 7/16 inches, 792 feet. The Champlain and Universal are the only other rules which can be modified to meet cases of this kind, but, unfortunately, neither of them takes into account either the taper or the crook of the logs. The Doyle, Square of Three-Quarters, Square

of Two-Thirds, Ake, Cumberland River and other formula rules are based upon formulae which are purely arbitrary. The Doyle rule, in particular, may be defined as a regular mathematical monstrosity! Its formula is $(D-4)^2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times L/12$; which may be written in the form $(D-4)^2 \times L/16$. In the case of 16-foot logs this becomes $(D-4)^2$. If we now take the case of a 4-inch log the scale would be 0, which is manifestly absurd. The following table compares the Doyle scale for 16-foot logs with the actual scale and the Scribner, Quebec, Champlain and International scales, and proves rather conclusively the unsuitability of the Doyle rule for the smaller sizes of timber:

Diameter of 16-foot logs	Doyle scale	Actual scale	Scribner scale	Quebec scale	Champlain scale	Intern'l scale
4 inches	0	6	7	12	8	5
5 inches	1	12	13	15	14	15
6 inches	4	19	18	16	22	20
7 inches	9	30	24	24	32	30
8 inches	16	40	32	32	43	45
9 inches	25	55	42	45	56	55
10 inches	36	67	54	59	70	70
12 inches	64	101	79	80	105	105
14 inches	100	154	114	120	146	150

From these figures it may be argued that the Scribner rule should be adopted as a compromise between the Doyle and actual scales. As a matter of fact, it has been in use for some years now, in the work connected with the National Forest Reserves of the United States. This does not necessarily mean that it is a satisfactory scale, but rather that it has been adopted for sake of uniformity in the work of estimating timber, making tables of growth, etc. Being a diagram rule (as is also the Quebec) its values cannot be readily corrected so as to make them conform to new or special conditions of manufacture.

The Cubic Foot Unit of Measurement

From what has been said, it will be seen that there are real difficulties in the way of adopting any particular board measure rule as the standard unit of measurement throughout the whole Dominion. What I would suggest is the adoption of the cubic foot unit. It has been used for many years now for the measurement of square and waney timber, and everybody understands it. For the sale of pulpwood, extract wood, fuel, etc., it is a most satisfactory unit of measurement, and the purchaser knows exactly how much he is paying for.

Even if all the parties interested could be got to agree upon any one of the log rules at present in use, much would depend upon the method of applying it; particularly in the case of long logs. In South America, in Japan, in the Phillipine Islands and throughout the greater portion of Europe, timber is generally sold by the cubic metre. As we would find this unit of measurement rather confusing, and are already familiar with the cubic foot unit, I should say, by all means, let us adopt it. Logs with the greatest diameter would naturally command the greatest price, as is already the case with poles, posts and spars; and the manufacturers would soon find converting factors if they wished to saw them into boards. People in other countries find a cubic unit of measurement a most satisfactory one, and there is scarcely any doubt that the Canadian people would find the cubic foot the most satisfactory unit of measurement. Such unit would be fair to both buyer and seller and it would be a matter of supreme indifference to the seller whether the buyer saws them into boards, plank or deal; converts them into railroad ties, dimension stuff, scantling, lath, pickets or shingles; grinds them up for pulp; slices them into veneer; or burns them.

A. H. D. Ross.

The Rosedale Lumber Mills Accident

The importance of taking every precaution to prevent accidents to lumber employees was forcibly brought out by the verdict returned by the jury in an inquest held at Toronto on April 27th, into the death of J. A. Leslie Smith, who was killed by the falling of a load of lumber at the Rosedale Lumber Mills, Toronto, on April 20th. The jury's verdict was as follows:

"We find John A. Leslie Smith came to his death as the result of injuries received during the discharge of his duty as a member of the night crew at the Rosedale Lumber Mills on April 20th.

"We find the direct cause of the accident was the imperfect and uneven position in which the load of lumber was placed on the receiving car, causing it to give way and to precipitate the lumber on the deceased.

"We further find there was no mechanical device or safety locking arrangement whereby the car could be held in safe and proper position during its loading from the mill.

"We also find that the lighting facilities at the mill were sadly imperfect and that it was impossible for the deceased to properly adjust the load, or to discharge his other duties in a satisfactory manner."

At the time of the accident another employee was also injured, who died subsequently. The evidence of Leslie's fellow employees was to the effect that no carelessness had been exercised by the deceased. The car which was being loaded, they said, was an exceptionally strong one, and the accident had happened, they believed, from its not being put into the stall as far as it should have gone.

Ontario's New Stumpage Charges

Details of the Changes Which Have Been Made—Outline of the Former Regulations

As indicated in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" of April 15th, the Ontario Government has decided to make substantial increases in its charges for stumpage dues, ground rent, and transfers, in connection with timber cutting licenses. The stumpage dues on the old licenses which were secured prior to 1903 have been increased to $1.50 per thousand feet. There will, therefore, be two classes of stumpage dues now, instead of several, viz., $1.50 and $2 per thousand feet. The history of the stumpage dues in Ontario since Confederation is brief. From 1867 to 1869 limits were leased with dues of 50 cents per thousand feet. From 1869 to 1887 the dues were 75 cents; from 1887 to 1902 they were $1, and from that date till the following year they were $1.25. Under the sales since 1903 they have been $2. These latter are left unchanged, but on all the limits held under licenses secured previous to 1903 the old dues have been replaced by a uniform charge of $1.50 per thousand feet.

Ground rents have been increased from $3 to $5 per mile. For the limits leased at the sale of 1903 the ground rents were already $5, but for previous sales it had been $3. The $3 rate was fixed in 1887, prior to which it had been $2 back to $1869. From 1867 to 1869 the ground rent on limits sold was 50 cents. All these old rates of ground rent have now been replaced by a uniform rate of $5 per mile.

Transfers of leases will now cost $5 a mile. Formerly the price of a transfer was $1 per mile.

In addition to stumpage fees, ground rents and transfer fees, the Government makes an extensive revenue from the sale of timber limit licenses, by means of the bonus. Lumbermen are invited to bid upon limits and the license goes to the party offering the largest bonus per thousand feet. Formerly the bonus was estimated at so much per square mile. This was changed in 1905 to a bonus per thousand feet, so that the Government might secure payment more nearly on the actual value of the timber.

From still another point of view the new regulations will be remunerative to the Government. In future owners of timber limits must pay for the fire ranging on their limits. Formerly the Government paid one-half the cost and the owners one-half.

The regulations outlined above relate to pine saw logs. The dues on square timber have been increased from $20 to $50 per thousand cubic feet. The dues on hemlock have been increased by 25 cents per thousand feet, and are now 75 cents.

A number of other small changes have been made. The dues on square timber of elm, ash, tamarac and maple have been increased from 2 cents to 3 cents per cubic foot. On square timbers of birch, basswood, cedar, poplar and all boom timber the dues are now $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot. Formerly they were $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents. On square timbers of red and white pine and jack pine, the dues have been increased from 2 cents to 5 cents per cubic foot. All other woods in square timber are to be charged at 2 cents instead of 1 cent per cubic foot.

The only other increases are for basswood and poplar. The dues on basswood are raised from 75 cents per thousand feet b.m. to $1, and on poplar from 50 cents to $1 per thousand feet b.m. Under the old regulations the dues on all other woods were $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand feet b.m. They have now been increased to 50 cents.

The new dues will apply on all leases, from the time of renewal on May 1, 1910, and will not be changed for a period of ten years.

The new stumpage dues in detail are as follows:

Square timber, black walnut and oak, per cubic foot, 3 cents; elm, ash, tamarac and maple, per cubic foot, 3 cents; birch, basswood, cedar, poplar and all boom timber, per cubic foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; red and white pine and jack pine, per cubic foot, 5 cents; all other woods, per cubic foot, 2 cents.

Basswood and poplar sawlogs, per M. feet b.m., $1; pine sawlogs, per M. feet b.m., $1.50; maple and oak sawlogs, per M. feet b.m., $1.25; hemlock, tamarac and other woods, per M. feet b.m., 75 cents; spruce, per M. feet b.m., $1; cordwood (hard), per cord, 20 cents; cordwood (soft), per cord, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; tan bark, per cord, 30 cents; spruce pulpwood, per cord, 40 cents; railway ties, per tie, 5 cents.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., in their financial statement for the year ending March 31, 1910, show insurance in force amounting to $14,406,488.37, on which the premiums amount to $337,366.60. The net cash surplus amounted to $411,239.78. The company's total assets amounted to $1;606,357.10. During 1910 the company's losses amounted to $21,514.48, and the dividends to policy holders amounted to $35,007.03. During 1910 the gain in the net cash surplus was $23,517.05. From 1895 to 1910, inclusive, the company's payments were as follows: total losses paid to policy holders, $621,971.72; total dividends paid to policy holders, $540,390.08. The rate of dividend to policy holders on terminating policies is 40 per cent.

A Quiet Fortnight at Montreal

Lumber Trade Marking Time While Awaiting Navigation Opening—Shippers Making Active Preparations

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
April 27th, 1910.

Awaiting the opening of the navigation season, there has been a noticeable lull in lumbering circles during the past week. The requirements of the retail trade have not been particularly heavy, but it is comforting to learn that their present stocks show signs of depletion and that retailers must soon be in the market for a replenishment of their stocks. Undoubtedly a great deal of lumber is being consumed locally and building permits continue to be taken out at an average rate of 30 per day.

Active preparations are being made by the shippers to take advantage of the first available water facilities to get their work started for the season, and on all sides criticisms are heard of the slowness of the Government in getting the canal service under way. One or two shippers are already preparing to make preliminary shipments and it is reported that one of the first vessels will leave here on April 29th partly loaded, and will finish loading at Tourville, for the English market. The announcement recently made by Major Stephens, chairman of the Harbor Commissioners to the effect that when the present improvements to the harbor are completed they expect to extend the navigation season in the port of Montreal to eight months instead of six, as at present, is welcomed on all sides.

The English market situation continues to show a slight improvement and rather more enquiries are reported. Pine timber, especially the better grades, is in excellent demand. The local lumber situation is practically unchanged. Mill cull pine 3-inch x 7-inch and up, is reported to be moving quite freely just now Dry merchantable spruce, 1-inch x 4-inch and up, is in splendid demand, and 1-inch x 12-inch in the same lumber is reported quite scarce. Trading in American yellow pine is unusually dull for this season of the year, but a more hopeful outlook is anticipated. Lath continue to be in good demand and are quoted quite firmly. Hemlock lumber is not in frequent demand, and dealers are not realizing their quoted figures. The shingle outlook, while quiet at the present time, is expected to show a steady improvement owing to an impetus it will likely receive through the Ontario trade requirements.

Personal News and Notes from Montreal

Mr. C. A. Spencer is on a western Ontario business trip.

Mr. Rudolphe Tourville has returned from a two weeks visit to New York.

Mr. C. B. Gradden, of Messrs. Gradden & Owens, is at present making a business trip through Ontario.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, manager of the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, has returned from a two weeks visit to New York.

It is stated that Mr. Menier, proprietor of the Island of Anticosti, will erect a large and up-to-date pulp mill on the island shortly.

The Tourville Lumber Company state that their log drives are well under way and they expect to commence sawing at their Louisville Mills, Quebec, about May 1st.

The Western Lumber Company, 180 St. James street, Montreal, have completed their arrangements for the disposal of this season's spruce lumber to the New York market.

The report that Mr. E. H. Lemay, the well known lumberman, was about to retire is absolutely without foundation, according to Mr. Lemay himself in a statement to the "Canada Lumberman."

The Emberton Lumber Company, of Lake Megantic, have recently purchased from the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company all their timber limits in the township of Louise at the head of Lake Megantic.

Messrs. J. & W. Duncan have commenced sawing operations, at their mill at Sixteen Island lake, thus getting under way one month earlier than last year. Their cut this year comprises about 60,000 spruce logs which were taken close to the vicinity where the mills are situated.

It is stated that almost all the pulp mills in the Quebec district are preparing to increase their output materially in view of the increased demand expected from Quebec as a consequence of the Government's action in prohibiting the export of unmanufactured pulpwood cut on Crown lands.

Plans have practically been completed by the L. J. Marchand, Inc., lumber manufacturers, Davidson and St. Patrick streets, for the absorption of the Verdun Lumber Company. It is expected that the change will take place about May 1st. L. J. Marchand, Inc., was recently chartered with a capital of $20,000.

The demand on the part of the United States customs regulations that a tally sheet showing the number of pieces, with their size and length, which each car of lumber shipped into the United States contains, is not generally regarded as a hardship by the Montreal shippers. In fact, as far as the "Canada Lumberman" could ascertain the new regulation is welcomed by a majority of dealers, who at present compile such a tally list for all their shipments, both foreign and domestic. While it involves a little trouble to make out, this list is extremely serviceable in checking up errors should they occur, and the enterprising firms appreciate the new move that will compel all shippers to follow suit.

Miscellaneous News of Interest to Lumbermen

Responsibility for the starting of bush fires has been changed by the British Columbia Legislature from the owner of the land to whomever starts the fire, whether he be owner, occupier, agent, servant or contractor. A permit must be taken out as before.

The wholesale lumber and marine business of E. A. LeBel, Sarnia, Ont., has been incorporated under the laws of Ontario, and hereafter will be called LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Company, Limited. The officers are: E. A. LeBel, president and manager; H. Turnbull, vice-president; J. H. LeBel, secretary-treasurer.

About 60 miles up the Saskatchewan river from Strathcona, Alta., a large force of workmen has been engaged during the past winter building storage booms for the annual cut of logs in the timber limits farther up stream. The booms will, however, be far from complete when the spring drive of logs is ready to be sent down and they will be of no assistance this year in the event of danger arising from high water.

When completed, which will probably be some time during the coming summer, the storage booms will have a storage capacity for 30,000,000 feet of logs and will ensure against any future loss to lumbermen during the flood season. The drives will be steered into a long lagoon bordering the north side of a big island and will be retained there by coffer dams and booms.

A fair amount of progress is reported by the Dominion Forestry Branch in this season's work of collecting statistics regarding the use of wood in the various woodworking industries during the past year (1909). Some 33 per cent. of the total number of schedules have so far been returned.

The number of responses received from the different industries varies greatly. Manufacturers of agricultural implements, furniture and veneer, head the list in returning the schedules sent to them, while the lumber manufacturers rank rather low in this respect. A number of pulp manufacturers also have still to report. Steam and electric railways occupy an intermediate position.

A second circular is now being prepared to be sent to those establishments that have not yet sent in their replies, and the department hope that prompt replies will be received to this, so as to enable them to publish their returns for 1909 promptly. The information given in response to these circulars is treated as strictly confidential, and the use made of this information in making up the totals can easily be seen from a reading of the Forestry Branch's Bulletin No. 8 ("Forest Products of Canada, 1908"), of which a copy may be had gratis by anyone on application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, Mr. D. H. Ross, in his latest report states that renewed activity has been evinced in the inquiry for spruce at Melbourne. Four large importers at that city were, at that time, open for cargoes of from 500 to 700 standards each. It was to be regretted that Canada could only offer one cargo at an advance on former quotations, viz., £10 10s. ($51.10)—less 2½ per cent. on the f.o.b. value—ex-ship Melbourne per the St. Petersburg standard of 1,980 superficial feet. A cargo of 600 to 750 standards was placed at that figure. Further inquiries met with the reply that stocks were exhausted owing to the demand from the United Kingdom. Box makers had experimented with various varieties of lumber and had now returned to spruce, considering it the most suitable for box making. It was therefore unfortunate that Canadian supplies could not be secured.

Canadian exporters of spruce could ship by the new line of cargo steamers to Australia. By this line Canadian mills should be encouraged to cut 3-inch deals, especially for the Melbourne market. Good business could be done with regular monthly shipments if prices were satisfactory. There is an increased demand for imported lumber at Melbourne, and British Columbia Douglas fir or "Oregon" is much favored. The latest quotations for Oregon was £4 3s. 6d. ($20.32) per thousand superficial feet, ex-ship Melbourne, based on schedule E. The building trade is reported to be very active and large quantities of "Oregon" will be required.

The Edgewood Lumber Company, of Edgewood, on the Arrow Lakes, B.C., have purchased a band mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, from the Vancouver Machinery Deport, Vancouver. The sawmill machinery is being made by the Prescott Company, of Menominee, Mich. When completed, the mill will be one of the most modern in the country.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Shortreed Shingle Company, Limited, capital $10,000; the McLelan Lumber Company, Limited, capital $50,000; Fort George Supply Company, Limited, capital $50,000, to carry on business as lumbermen, sawmill men and dealers in lumber, shingles, etc.; Slocan Lake Lumber Company, Limited, capital $100,000.

News From Maritime Provinces

Annual Meeting of St. John River Log Driving Company — New Brunswick Cut will Show Increase

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company was held in the Board of Trade rooms, St. John, N.B., recently. The old board of directors were elected with the exception of George A. Hilyard, who takes the place of his father, the late Henry Hilyard, on the board The board of directors consists of the following: J. Fraser Gregory, F. C. Beatteay, John A. Morrison, Charles P. Baker and George A. Hilyard. At a subsequent meeting of the board, J. Fraser Gregory was elected president and L. H. Bliss secretary and manager.

John S. Scott, who has had the contract for the driving operations for the past four years, has been given the contract again this year. The meeting was taken up largely with routine business. Last season one hundred and twelve million feet of logs was the result of the season's work. Operations will be started at once and it was said after the meeting that work was probably already begun. Lewis H. Bliss, of Fredericton, secretary and manager, said that it was early yet to give any idea as to what was to come. There had not been as much snow in the woods as last year, which would, of course, be a detriment. He said, however, that matters sometimes worked out so that what might look an unfavorable season turned out all right in the end.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, announces that the lumber cut on Crown lands of the province for 1910 will amuont to 265,000,000 superficial feet at least, and may run as high as 280,000,000 feet. These figures are in excess of anything ever heard of in the Crown Lands Department and will be at least 60,000,000 feet greater than last year's cut.

Hon. John Morrissy, Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick, estimates that the lumber cut on the Miramichi will be at least one-third larger than last year. While the cut in Northumberland has been above the average, that on the Restigouche is, according to Mr. Morrissy, still more remarkable. The opening of 80 miles of International Railway facilitated operations greatly, 4,000 men having been at work along the line throughout the winter.

Mr. F. C. Whitman, president of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia, estimates that the lumber cut this year in Nova Scotia will be about 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal crop.

Seventeen Kittens at Hamilton

Splendid Concatenation of Eastern Canada Hoo-Hoo in the Ambitious City—An Enjoyable Programme

Editor, "Canada Lumberman,"—It was the writer's privilege to preside at a Concatenation of the celebrated Order of Hoo-Hoo, held in Hamilton on the evening of April 22, and at which there was quite a representative attendance. Amongst those present were our worthy and honored Snark of the Universe, W. A. Hadley, and several past Vicegerents, namely, H. P. Hubbard, D. Ferguson, J. G. Cane, W. J. MacBeth and J. L. Campbell.

The Nine was composed of the following: Snark, Thos. Patterson; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Herbert Capewell; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Donald Ferguson; Bojum, James G. Cane; Scrivenoter, Jesse Tilley; Jabberwock, G. H. O'Neil; Custocation, G. M. Ingram; Arcanoper, J. Lauder; Gurdon, Jas. B. Leitch, and the way the work was carried out reflected credit on all concerned, particularly our friend with the big voice, who filled the position of Junior Hoo-Hoo.

The Seance in the Onion Bed

At the Seance in the Onion Bed, seventeen dead-game sports were put through the transforming process and all emerged with flying colors. This enlightened group are known to their friends as follows: William "Weakling" Barron, Hamilton, Ont.; Herbert Scott Brennen, Hamilton, Ont.; Harry "Bargain" Biggert, Hamilton, Ont.; Joseph "Baserunner" Bowman, Dundas, Ont.; William Alexander Chisholm, Donald, Ont.; George Horace Hollister Hills, Buffalo, N.Y.; E. Palmer Kinsman, Hamilton, Ont.; Herbert Arthur Leak, Toronto, Ont.; William "Caruso" Paynes, Toronto, Ont.; Henry "Whirlwind" Slater, Waterdown, Ont.; William Andrew Workman "Shingle" Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; Roy Robert Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.; Robert Wallace Simpson, Leamington, Ont.; Kurven "Crossarm" Shirton, Dunnville, Ont.; Horace "Terrible" Terry, Toronto, Ont.; William Bruce Swanton, Donald, Ont.; Charles Harvey Zimmerman, Hamilton, Ont.

At the conclusion of these preliminaries, all hands adjourned to the banquet hall, where a tasty menu put everyone in good shape to enjoy a fine programme of music interspersed with several snappy, impromptu, five-minute speeches, in which a number of good suggestions were made that might add very much to the usefulness of the Order.

Snark of the Universe Hadley spoke in his usual happy manner, and impressed on the members the advantages of a trip to San Francisco the next Annual and the pleasures of meeting the members and their wives who usually turn out on these occasions. Mr. Hadley also spoke feelingly of the gap caused by the absence of two familiar faces from the gathering, namely, our late brothers Higgins and Wilson.

Mr. Campbell pointed out the advantages of a mutual insurance arrangement amongst retailers and showed how this had reduced the rates in the West more than 50 per cent.

Life Insurance for Hoo-Hoo Members

Mr. Ferguson also advocated something in life insurance on similar lines to that of the commercial travellers, and also pointed out, and with good reason, the necessity of some better understanding between the wholesalers and retailers with regard to a legitimate dividing line between their customers, and instanced several cases which pointed to a much better arrangement of this feature on the American side of the line.

The musical entertainment, under the care of Brothers Crosthwaite, Long and Taylor, was particularly enjoyable. The members present were: W. J. Aitchison, A. S. Brennen, J. L. Campbell, Jas. G. Cane, Herbert Capewell, H. K. Crosthwaite, H. Fonger, D. Ferguson, A. E. Gordon, H. M. Gray, H. P. Hubbard, W. A. Hadley, Geo. M. Ingram, J. P. Johnson, J. C. Keenan, C. S. Kilgour, J. B. Leitch, Jas. Lauder, Guy H. Long, J. T. Leckenby, A. Laidlaw, W. J. Lovering, W. J. MacBeth, G. H. O'Neil, Thos. Patterson, E. S. Smith, J. J. Shortreed, J. L. Stewart, Fred Taylor, Chas. H. Taylor, Jesse Tilley and — Whaley

After the conclusion of the programme, all hands joined in singing the National Anthem, and were unanimous in their praise of the enjoyable evening just closed, and expressed their wish that they would have a similar opportunity to enjoy themselves some time in the near future.

Thos. Patterson, Vicegerent Snark for Eastern Canada.

Decrease in St. John Exports

The United States consul at St. John, N.B., has issued a statement showing the exports from his consular district to the United States. The total shows a falling off of $60,000 in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1909. The exports of lumber and lumber products for the quarter were as follows:

	1910	1909
Box wood	$	$ 500.00
Laths	48,217.05	67,508.25
Lumber	64,721.19	89,969.11
Pulp wood	.....	9,436.15
Shingles	1,044.34	8,584.48
Ship knees	.....	891.75
Wood pulp	161,898.89	116,264.64
Total Canadian products	$275,881.47	$293,154.38
Products of American logs:		
Laths	$ 18,388.82	$ 43,046.35
Lumber	153,177.15	168,687.56
Shingles	15,043.65	13,148.08
Totals	$186,609.62	$224,881.99

Lumber Shipments from St. John

Shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., during the first two weeks of April were as follows:

Vessel and destination	Cargo.
April 1—Margaret May Riley, New York	243,085 spruce plank and scantling
April 1—Pandora, Boston	126,951 spruce plank and boards
April 1—Winnie Lawrie, New York	253,027 feet spruce deals
April 1—Witch Hazel, New York	200,369 feet spruce deals
..	65,223 feet spruce boards
April 2—Priscilla, Salem, Mass.	134,642 feet spr. plank and scant'g
April 2—Shenandoah, London	220,920 feet spruce deals
..	180,389 feet birch planks
April 5—Salacia, Glasgow	84,341 feet spruce deals
April 5—Montezuma, London	2,922 pieces elm lumber
..	3,133 pieces birch plank
..	87,120 feet birch plank
..	427,841 feet spruce deals
April 5—H. B. Cousens, Vineyard Haven	1,947,100 spruce lath
April 5—Irishowen Head, Belfast	9,939 pieces deals
April 5—Peerless, New York	286,000 lath
April 5—Cora May, New York	152,346 feet spruce deals
April 5—Manuel R. Cuza, New York	1,400,000 lath
April 6—Victorian, Liverpool	554,534 feet deals
April 6—Manches'r Mariner, Manchester	213,066 feet deals
April 6—Georgie Pearl	153,703 feet plank and scantling
April 6—Hunter, New York	213,207 feet spruce deals
April 8—Thomas Hix, Quincy, Mass	100,961 feet scantling and plank
April 8—Grampian, Glasgow	388,677 feet spruce deals
April 8—Lake Champlain, Liverpool	223,377 feet spruce deals
..	400,306 feet spruce deals
April 11—J. A. Stubbs, Bridgeport, Conn.	1,017,000 lath
April 12—Sardinian, London and Havre	20,153 feet spruce deals
April 12—Oriole, New Bedford, Mass	142,925 feet spruce boards
April 13—E. Miriam, New York	344,622 feet deals

News from the Sunset Province

Details of Transfer of the Fraser River Lumber Company —Manufacturers Confident of a Good Season's Trade

In connection with the reorganization of the Fraser River Lumber Company, of New Westminster, B.C., it is interesting to note that the personnel of the company will be very little altered. The officials of the new company are: President, Mr. A. D. Davidson; Vice-president and general manager, Mr. A. D. McRae; Secretary, Mr. James D. McCormick, now general manager of the Columbia River Lumber Company at Golden; Directors—Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the same railway; Mr. R. M. Horne Payne, president of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company; Mr. D. B. Hanna, of Toronto, third vice-president of the Canadian Northern; Mr. A. R. Davidson, president of the Saskatchewan Land Company of Winnipeg, and Mr. Peter Jansen. The present shareholders of the company will remain, taking stock in the purchasing company in lieu of payment. The bonds will probably be floated in England, but details have not yet been made public.

The Fraser River Lumber Company recently purchased the timber limits of the Chemainus Lumber Company in the Comox valley, Vancouver Island, comprising 75,000 acres and extending from Comox to Campbell river, a distance of 32 miles. This is reported to be the largest single timber transaction ever closed in British Columbia, the price being about $4,000,000. The tract is considered to be the finest area of Douglas fir in existence, containing between four and five billion feet. The Fraser River Lumber Company had previously acquired about 25,000 acres of timber limits in the Comox valley. The combined holdings give them the largest and most valuable tract in the province, the value of which is estimated at $6,000,000.

One of the most important moves which the company intends to carry out is the erection of a large cedar mill in connection with their present mill, the estimated cost of which is $250,000. The proposed improvements also include a sash and door factory, a shingle plant, a box factory and a veneer plant, to be built within 100 feet of the company's present plant and to be operated by electricity. These improvements and additions, it is claimed, will easily make the company the largest lumber manufacturing company in the world. The sash and door factory is to have an initial capacity of 1,000 doors and 2,000 sashes per day, which will be increased as the business demands. The shingle mill will be equipped with 15 shingle machines and will have a capacity of about two carloads of shingles per day. The power for the new mill will be furnished by an electric turbine generator of 1,000 k.w., and all the machines will be operated entirely by electricity. A force of about 200 men will be employed in the new cedar mill, which will have a daily capacity of about 100,000 feet.

The reorganization of the company is meeting with some legal difficulties in the form of a writ issued by Mr. Lester W. David, for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the proposition. Mr. David, who is now in Europe, has cabled instructions for the issuance of the writ, on the ground that there is due to him on account of the purchase of the Fraser Mills property by the present holders something like $215,000 without interest. The company claim that on account of a shortage in the amount of timber turned over to them by Mr. David there is due to them compensation in the sum of $250,000.

Will Enforce Law Strictly

Arrangements are being perfected by the British Columbia Attorney-General's Department, for a much more stringent and effective enforcement of the law prohibiting the export of unmanufactured British Columbia logs, the machinery of the law in this regard having been materially strengthened and improved at the recent session of the legislature. In the past, steamers found with booms in tow suspected of being bound for a foreign port, have merely given bonds and escaped, it being impossible, as a general thing, for identification to follow the logs, and convictions as a rule being attended with the utmost difficulty. Hereafter the Government proposes to accept no more bonds, but to seize both steamer and tow where infraction of the law can be brought home, selling both logs and vessel as equally guilty principals. It is also intended to commission almost immediately two fast steamers for continuous patrol duty in the Gulf of Georgia, so that defiance of the law that has done so much toward promoting the manufacture of British Columbia timber will henceforward be attended with infinitely greater risk than in the past.

Good Prospects in the Interior

The lumber situation throughout the interior of British Columbia as the spring opens out shows a very marked change for the better. W. A. Anstie, secretary and manager of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, stated recently that the only drawback at the present time was the dearth of common unskilled labor at the sawmills of the interior, covering a wide section of the province.

"I am speaking conservatively," he said, "when I say that there is steady work for from 1,000 to 1,500 men at the lumber mills at the present time. We want white labor and prefer it, but find it difficult to get anything like sufficient men. For common labor, the kind now wanted everywhere in the district, the wages paid run from $2.25 to $3, and the average pay for good men is about $2.75 per day. All the sawmills are in operation and very many are working night and day, but are handicapped by the scarcity of common sawmill help offering. If we can get the men quickly there will be plenty of work for them this season and the lumber mill business will boom."

Mr. Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, B.C., in a recent interview, stated that prices of lumber were certain to advance during the approaching summer. He also expressed himself forcibly upon the matter of the destruction of the forests. If the destruction continued at the rate which was prevalent now, he said that the time would come when the timber resources would be exhausted. Artificial reforesting, he believed, however, would not be necessary, as some people thought, if proper care were taken to guard against forest fires. If the fires were prevented the trees would seed themselves as fast as they were cut down. The laws in British Columbia, however, at present were not stringent enough upon this matter.

Errors and omissions in the lumber tariff schedules of the United States and Canada are responsible for the building of the plant of the Rainey Lumber Company at Bellingham, Wash., which will be started within a month or so. The plant is to utilize lumber classified under the American tariff schedule as neither log nor timber, that is timbers with eight inches or more square surface each way. In the tariff schedule this is the only timber that can enter the United States duty free, and this because the tariff law is silent upon the subject. The William J. Rainey mill will receive supplies from the Davidson & Ward mill in British Columbia. Only in this way can lumber manufactured from Canadian timber reach the American market free of duty charge.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, in an address at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade, stated that the lumber produced in British Columbia during 1909 was estimated as amounting in value to $12,000,000, which is equal to the best year in the history of the industry. The outlook for 1910 was so bright that a considerable increase might be anticipated in all branches. Mill owners were complaining that, notwithstanding active business, there had been little or no margin of profit for them, but that the retailer secured the lion's share. In the interests of the industry it was desirable that, without increasing prices, a reasonable proportion of profits should be received by all engaging in it.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

564. Maple flooring—A South African Government department desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of maple flooring. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London, net prices, shipping gross weights, samples and any other useful information must be sent. The flooring will shortly be required, hence exporters are requested to expedite matters.

569. Wood pulp. A well known firm of German import agents in Berlin desire to get in touch with Canadian exporters of wood pulp.

574. Wet wood pulp. A prominent firm of pulp dealers in London wish to get quotations on wet wood pulp, f.o.b. or c.i.f. Rouen, France.

610. Lumber.—A Newfoundland firm is open to purchase all kinds of lumber in the rough.

629. Picture mouldings—A North of England firm largely interested in the import of picture mouldings ask for prices and particulars from Canadian manufacturers of picture mouldings (except oak).

631. Veneer—A firm of large buyers of veneer in the North of England will consider samples and prices of three and five-ply from Canadian manufacturers.

679. Lumber, etc.—A prominent commission merchant in Guadeloupe, West Indies, desires to hear from Canadian exporters of lumber suitable for the West Indian market. Is also prepared to ship West Indian products to Canada.

689. Furniture timber—A South African firm of house furnishers desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of furniture timber, such as walnut and light satin walnut.

693. Oak planks—A South African firm of furniture dealers and cabinet makers desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of oak planks 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1¾-inch by 3-inch and 4-inch, in the rough. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

694. Poplar boards—A South African firm of furniture dealers and cabinet makers desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of 1-inch poplar boards. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

695. Butter boxes—A large South African firm, with several branches, desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of butter boxes 15 x 10½ x 11½. This firm are prepared to guarantee to purchase 10,000 boxes the first year and 20,000 the second, cash against documents in New York. Quotations f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

700. Pine doors—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pine doors. Quotations to be f.o.b. steamer, and the ocean shipping rate to Delagoa Bay must be given. Cash against documents New York or Montreal.

701. Clear white pine—A large South African firm desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of clear white pine. Quotations to be f.o.b. steamer Montreal and St. John, and the ocean shipping rate to Delagoa Bay must be given. Cash against documents New York or Montreal.

702. Clear pine—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of carpenters' clear pine. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John, and the ocean freight rate to Delagoa Bay must be given. Payments cash against documents Montreal or New York.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Necessity for a Retailers' Association in Ontario—Credit Rules

Credit Rules for the Retail Dealer

The following rules to assist a retailer in determining credit and collections were formulated by V. R Smith and delivered at a recent convontion:

1. First impressions are best. The man who is a dead-beat usually has his pockets full of references.
2. Commercial agencies If the reports are followed a great many losses will be saved.
3. Investigate carefully and refuse to sell, if there is any doubt.
4. Lumber in yard is worth four times as much as an account on the books.
5. Push colections. Don't be afraid to offend.
6. Use the very best judgment, giving much weight to moral character; if he promises to pay at a certain time, see that he does it.
7. Open accounts are better than notes, because they are due every day, while a note is due only at a certain time, and if held by the original payee, he will have to prove delivery of the goods if he sues.

A Retailers' Association Needed in Ontario

One of the first essentials in the conduct of any line of business is straightforward dealing. In the sale of lumber, it is perhaps more important than in some other lines. There is so great an element of doubt about lumber in the matter of grades that misunderstandings are every day occurrences and unless one is both straightforward and frank in his business methods he is likely to encourage among his business connections a feeling that his trade is not worth going after. Between the retailer and the wholesaler perhaps, the possibility of this sort of thing is greater than in other branches of the business, because both are fairly conversant with the grades of lumber and cannot in the long run be deceived more than once or twice. In Ontario the relations of the retailer and wholesaler are far from satisfactory in many cases and yet the difficulties are not so much those which arise from unfair business methods as from lack of co-operation.

The retailers of Ontario are working largely at cross purposes so far as any consideration of their mutual interests is concerned. There is nothing in the form of co-operation. More than anything else probably, the retailers are in need of an association by means of which their mutual interests may be promoted. Take, for instance, the matter of insurance alone, the cost of insurance for the retailer in Ontario is so high that he cannot in the majority of cases carry anything like the amount that is necessary. As a result, he is continually anxious about his position. A fire may wipe out in a few hours all the profits that he ever made, and render him financially incapable of continuing in the business on the same scale as formerly. This matter also concerns the wholesaler very closely. In the retail yards all over the country there are large quantities of stock for which the wholesalers have not yet been paid, as they give the retailers fairly extensive credits. If a fire wipes out the retailer's stock, the wholesaler has no security for his money. He must take his position along with the rest of the creditors and bear his share of the loss.

Something should be done at once to organize a retail lumbermen's association in Ontario on lines similar to those of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, the headquarters of which are at Winnipeg. One of the first steps taken by this association was to form an insurance branch. The results were encouraging from the outset. The rates of insurance were greatly reduced and retailers were enabled to carry an amount of insurance far more commensurate with their liabilities to loss. The wholesalers being no longer in great fear of loss of stock for which they had not been paid, were able also to give the retailers far more satisfactory terms of credit. A plan of this sort could be worked in Ontario more satisfactorily than in the prairie provinces because of the greater compactness of the population. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association this question was brought up and the discussion showed that the wholesalers considered the lack of insurance carried by retailers as one of the most serious drawbacks to their business.

There is, however, an even more vital problem for wholesalers to solve, and that is the elimination of the man who is always making unfounded complaints about the grades of the lumber he receives. A wholesaler will ship a carload of lumber to a retailer and in many cases receive word shortly afterwards that the lumber is not up to specification. This may be the case sometimes, but the occasions are far too frequent when it is not so, and the object of the retailer is to secure a rebate on the price, to which he is not entitled. Many a wholesaler now makes a practice of visiting the retailers personally when such a complaint has been made and sometimes he finds that not only is the lumber not below grade, but the retailer has not even looked it over. He has made the complaint, in fact, as a matter of course, without knowing anything about the lumber. Such chronic kickers are doing great mischief to the trade and should be put out of the business by refusal on the part of the wholesalers to ship them stocks. Respectable retailers, of whom fortunately there are a large number, should take this matter up. It can only be done by the formation of some sort of an association which will, by personal attention to the matter, be in a position to co-operate with the wholesalers for the improvement of the trade. As matters stand to-day, the wholesalers must either make a personal trip to investigate a complaint or remain in the dark and frequently sell their lumber at a loss.

There is something in the class of business which the retailer has to carry on which has a tendency to make him a kicker unless he is scrupulously careful about his methods. In his dealings he is continually meeting with people who do not know enough about lumber to understand the various grades, and who often imagine without reason that they are being sold an inferior article. The irritation which naturally arises from this must either be borne patiently by the retailer or passed along to someone else, and the wholesaler is the unlucky "someone else." The formation of an association of retailers is the only method by which these troubles can be overcome and they could be dealt with so effectively in this manner that it is a wonder that these steps have not long ago been taken.

Buying Retail Lumber stocks

One of the most important features of buying lumber is to be sure that the buyer is in need of the stock and that the seller **has the stock** on hand, or can soon produce it, in such grades and specification as desired by the buyer.

The first requisite is a business acquaintance between the parties interested, each having confidence in the other, and especially is it necessary on the part of the buyer to know that the seller is able to produce the goods.

In the first place, when a buyer makes up his mind that he wants to buy stock of certain kinds he should decide upon what class of concern he should buy from, namely, if he wants to buy pine lumber he should buy it from a mill producing pine lumber, and the same condition should prevail on any other class of material; that is, he should buy from those who manufacture the kind of stock wanted; in other words, don't go to a dry goods store to buy groceries.

After having selected a number of concerns of equal quality, it is then time to solicit prices by mail, personal call, telephone, conversation with salesmen. All of these methods are usual and generally produce satisfactory results.

In a general way, this subject might be handled under the following captions:

First: Business relations existing between the buyer and seller.
Second: Equitable terms of sale.
Third: Other methods.
Fourth: Kinds of stock most profitable to handle in a retail yard.

Taking up the first question in discussion, namely, business relation existing between buyer and seller, I believe that cordial business relationship existing between parties to any transaction is always a great help in arriving at the best results. It is not necessary for his relationship to be carried further than the office, at the same time I believe we will all find many of our best personal friends among people with whom we do business. Much has been said about the retailer and the manufacturer of lumber, but still they are only human beings, and if standing side by side a stranger would see no particular difference in their make-up. They are both playing the game to make a profit on the money they have invested in their particular industry. In the majority of instances both retailer and manufacturer are adherents of the Golden Rule, but the few exceptions in both classes are sufficient to make it an important part of any transaction that all its details be thoroughly understood.

In asking the seller for quotations, it is always better to specify exactly what you want, whether your request is made by mail, telephone or personal interview. For instance, if you ask a man for a price on a quantity of 8-inch finish of a certain grade without specifying lengths, and his reply indicates a satisfactory price, it would not be fair when making up the order to specify lengths, and should lengths be specified I would not be surprised to have the order returned with request for revision to agree with the original enquiry.

Summing up this question, I believe that should the retailer order a car of flooring or any other material, specifying such lengths as he requires and paying the additional price demanded by the manufacturer, it should be the duty of the manufacturer in case he is unable to supply the material as ordered, to so notify the buyer, and not ship a car containing such lengths as is best suited to the manufacturer's stock, with-

out first securing such prviilege. The foregoing is in line with the ideas of many retailers, and also with some manufacturers with whom I have come in contact, as to the question of odd lengths that has recently caused so much stir in the ranks of both manufacturer and retailer.

Now, just a few words relative to this odd length matter. A man should be permitted to buy anything he wants. It is necessary for the manufacturer to charge more for stock if all in even lengths; we are unable to prevent it; but a retailer should not be obliged to buy odd lengths and stand a loss where his trade absolutely refuses to use such material.

Taking up the second topic, namely, terms of sale, for discussion, I am obliged, in conjunction with the majority of retailers, to admit that the manufacturers have the right to fix the terms of sale. I believe that settlements for cars where discount is taken, should be made within five days after arrival at the yard, and in most cases in our territory this condition prevails, and I do not believe many manufacturers would object to the further time elapsing in the isolated cases where cars are delayed.

Taking up the subject of order methods, I wish to lay particular stress upon the fact that the American Lumber Trades Congress have passed on certain ethics which should obtain between the buyer and seller. Among other things, each order should, as far as possible, constitute a contract and should be signed by the buyer and acknowledged by the seller, either in the form of an order acknowledgement or letter, stating that such order had been received and would be executed according to its specifications as to grades, lengths, prices and time for shipment. This will avoid a great many controversies which otherwise arise between the buyer and seller. It is very essential for the retailer to be particular in the placing of his orders. He should specify exactly what he wants in the customary terms used by the manufacturers in the particular territory where the stock is manufactured. If the retailer would be particular about specifying just what he wants in regard to grades, lengths and kind of material wanted, it will eliminate in a great measure all arguments arising through the question of odd lengths, terms of sale and many other differences of opinion occurring through improper construction of the terms of the order. In all cases the seller should acknowledge receipt of orders and should send the buyer copies as interpreted by him, thereby giving the buyer a chance to see exactly how the order is understood by the seller.

In concluding this topic, I would suggest that in the matter of ordering all items outside of regular stock, or for which you have a constant call, that you be very careful in ordering and not accumulate a large surplus of unsaleable goods, otherwise termed "cats and dogs," and if you do not do this, when inventory time comes you will find much of the same stock that you had at the last inventory that you would be very glad to dispose of at even less than cost.

In conclusion, a few words should be said relative to the adjustment of complaints on shipments and cancellation of orders. In most cases where complaints are made as to grades or shortages, all the evidence possible should be shown up fairly and frankly to the shipper. In many cases where this is done and there is justice in the complaint, very little trouble will be had in making an amicable settlement. If, however, you have made a claim which you are satisfied is just and the shipper refuses to entertain it, then arbitration, as provided for in the code of ethics adopted by the American Lumber Trades Congress, should be the remedy, and on the other hand, whenever the shipper is satisfied that the buyer is making an unjust claim, he should resort to the same procedure.

In cases of cancellation of orders by either the buyer or seller without just cause, then the same procedure should obtain as in the matter of adjustment of claims. However, I am speaking only of the isolated cases, and there are very few in either branch of the industry who are in the habit of cancelling orders without just cause.

I cannot conclude this discussion without the simple reference to the fact that you reap what you sow, and if you treat your constituents squarely you will in most cases find them coming back to you with a square deal and looking for more business; in other words, if you expect to get a square deal you must act upon the square yourself.

A Useful Device for the Retailer

A writer in the "American Lumberman," dealing with useful devices for the retail dealer, describes an unloading deck, which, though seldom seen in a yard, is a decided convenience. "To save demurrage," he says, "or if for some other reasons, it is necessary to hustle the lumber out of a car in quick time, it can be thrown out on this platform. On an average I think I see one of these unloading decks about once a year, and by good rights, as my grandfather used to say, I ought to see them oftener. I travelled a long distance to see a shed that had cost fully $5,000, and the builder said it had been his aim to incorporate in it all the modern shed conveniences. Having looked it over, I asked him where his unloading deck was, that as he was located he ought to make good use of such a deck. 'Unloading deck! What is that?' he asked. He never had seen one, and as he had not read an up-to-date lumber journal he had not read of one. When the use of the deck was explained to him he said he wished he had it. The water that would have turned the wheel, however, was away down stream, and he had lost out on a valuable shed adjunct because he had not read.

"Some reader may ask, 'What is it?' We will suppose that alongside of your shed runs a spur track and from a car standing on this track you can shove the lumber into the shed. This process, including proper piling, shoving the car back and forth that it may stand not far from the bin into which the stuff is to be unloaded, is necessarily rather slow work. Your force may be so busy you can't well spare the time to do it. You might go out and hire extra hands, provided you could find them, but this would cost extra money and help to swell the expense account. Here is where the unloading deck comes in at its best: The lumber is shoved from the car onto this deck, and possibly before it is placed in the bins much of it will be moved directly to the jobs. When there is a lull in business the lumber that remains on the deck can be piled where it belongs.

"If the railroad track runs through your yard, and the regular thing is to shove the lumber from the car to the ground, thence haul it to the sheds, you might think you could not afford to give a penny for an unloading deck; that you would want it only when the track runs along side your shed, though I have seen one in a yard, the lumber being put from the car onto it instead of on the ground. In a fine shed in Illinois, this unloading deck is built in the centre of the shed. This deck is deficient, inasmuch as it has no roof. Lumber on a deck of this kind may remain a rough pile for days, and in the meantime it should be under cover."

The Rip-Saw in the Lumber Yard

Many dealers are heard to express themselves as being adverse to the installation, in their yards, of machinery of any kind, maintaining that it is a nuisance and that no profit accrues from their use. Perhaps in forming their opinion they have observed instances wherein unwarranted expenditures have been made for tools for which there is not a daily use or in the installation of machines that require the services of a skilled, and consequently a high-waged, operator.

One tool, which I believe is almost indispensable to a well operated yard, is a small combination rip and cross-cut saw, and the retailer who has not availed himself of this convenience—if I may not say necessity—has been pulling his purse strings too tightly to admit the entrance of additional profits which rightfully belong there.

The cost of installation is not prohibitive. A suitable combination machine can be purchased for from seventy to one hundred dollars, and it can be operated at a surprisingly low cost, with either an electric motor or a gasoline engine.

In some nook or corner of the yard, every dealer has a "scrap pile," into which he throws the accumulation of odds and ends and short pieces of broken boards and dimension and perhaps a few sheeting boards and some dimension which have been returned by one of his good customers, after it has lain around his building, during course of construction and having been subjected in turn to snow or rain and the twisting influence of the rays of Old Sol, and which, as a result, are unsaleable.

Disposition of these "scrap piles" has been subject for discussion, both in retailers' conventions and through our trade journals, and gratified, indeed, are the dealers if they realize the actual ,first cost.

Right here is where the rip-saw will be found to be of inestimable value, by enabling the dealer to run the scraps into something for which there is a ready demand, thus making it possible to dispose of it quickly and at a profit.

Scarcely a day passes but that demands are made for items of stock of special dimensions which are very seldom kept in stock. Perhaps the very customer who returned the depreciated material is in need of some 1x2, or 2x2, for furring, or some short pieces suitable for bridging. At very small expense, the scrap pile can be worked to requirements and the customer pays a profitable price for material which originally would not have been accepted at all.

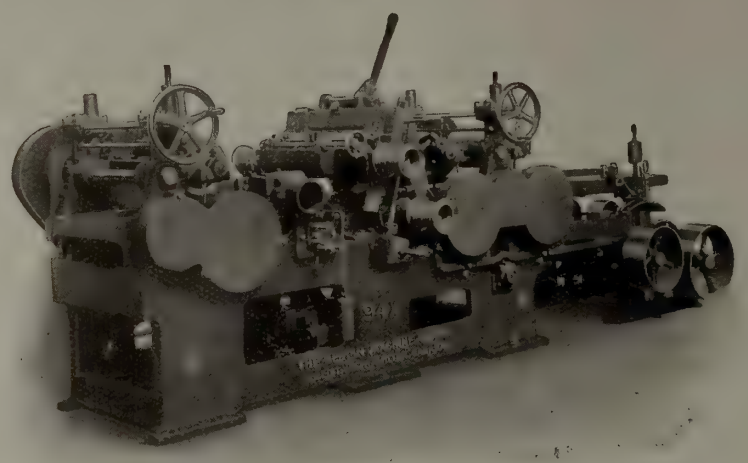
At times a stock of some particular dimension or length is entirely exhausted, either through an unusual demand which could not be anticipated in advance, or through delayed shipment. In these instances, it is a great convenience to be able temporarily to supply the shortage by ripping some of the wider widths.

Just at this time forest conservation is being vigorously agitated, and the retailer is expected to do his share toward eliminating any unnecessary waste of building materials. Men, if you will install a rip-saw and utilize the odds and ends around your premises and which are not infrequently consigned to the kindling pile, you will be deserving of equally as much credit for aiding in the real conservation of our forest products as is the wholesaler who insists on your relieving him of the short and odd lengths.

No attempt will be made to enumerate, further, any of the thousand and one uses which will be found for this machine—in fact, they are limited only to the resourcefulness of the operator.

U. S. Consul Alfred J. Fleming, Yarmouth, quotes a Boston man who made a trip through the apple section of Nova Scotia, contracting for some of the 1910 crop, as stating that indications are for an unusually large yield, which means probably about 1,000,000 barrels. Last year there was a short crop, and 600,000 barrels were exported.

Berlin Quality Counts



No. 94X Fast Fee

Equipped with Berlin bit Fast Feed Side Heads, we Planer and Matcher will quality of flooring at 150 right up to the work

The No. 94X is a powerfully constructed Planer and Matcher, built on a one piece frame and composed of as few parts as possible. No superfluous pieces—every part and adjustment is valuable in the 94X producing the finest quality of flooring at 150 feet per minute.

THE CYLINDERS.

Our 6 knife Round Cylinder is the stiffest on the market. Unlike other cylinders, it will not spring under action of the cut. Nor can the screws expand the metal of the head.

We claim the following distinct advantages of this head over any other head:

1. That the method of knife holding affords greater pressure with less action on the screws than any other.
2. That it is the only method of knife holding where the pressure is with and not against the cut.
3. That it is the only head where the centrifugal force helps the screws to clamp the knives tighter.
4. That when this head is equipped with Pyt's Steel Knives, properly beveled for your work, you can handle stock at twice the feed of a soft steel knive machine, and at the same time save 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. in grades.
5. That this head at any feed will not tear out stock, no matter how knotty, cross-grained or stringy the fibre of the wood may be.

Another point is that there is no opening or crack back of the gib. The gibs form the lips for the under side of the knives, leaving no place for pitch or slivers to accumulate.

Still another point. This is the only 6 knife round cylinder in which the knives are set at such an angle that the proper degree of "scrape" may be obtained for all classes of work.

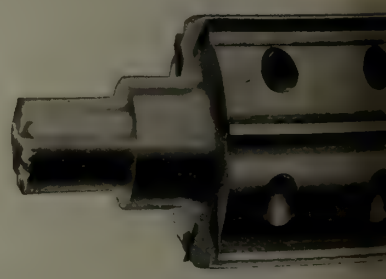
THE SIDE HEADS.

We are equipping the 94X's with 12 bit side heads designed especially for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet a minute they *will not tear out even the knots and cross grained places* as much as other heads will at 60 feet a minute. And then again, it won't matter if the stock is somewhat twisted or uneven for the 12 bit heads will take as much as an inch cut when they are put to the task.

The most convincing testimony we can give you of the efficiency of the 12 bit side head is to quote you an extract from a customer's letter. He says: "And as for flooring, it does the remarkable stunt of 200 lineal feet per minute and makes perfect flooring."

AUTOMOBILE CHAIN DRIVE.

In order to help make the 94X stand up to this terrific speed of 200 feet per minute, we had to get away



THE SIX KNIF

BERLIN MACHINE

Hamilton - -

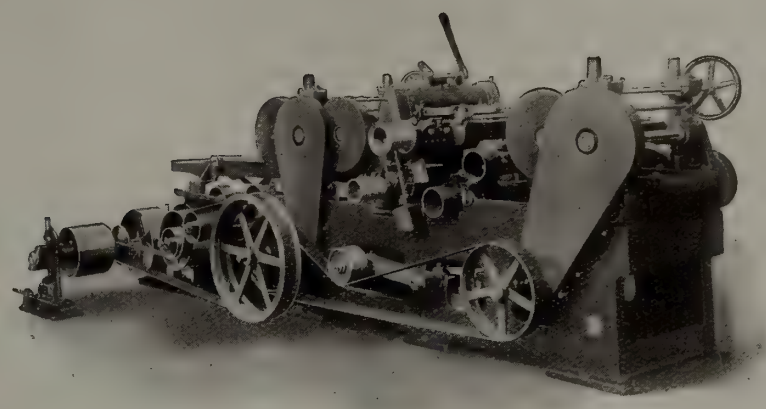
BUILDE

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, M
Jointers, Edgers, Rip

Berlin Quality Counts

Planer & Matcher

d Cylinders and 12 bit
ntee our 94 X Fast Feed
out for you the finest
per minute, and stand
m morning till night.

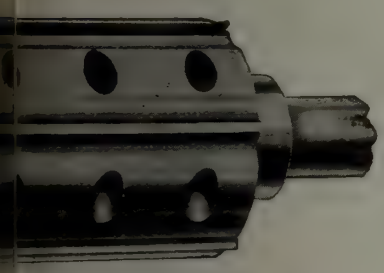


from the heavy grind of the gear drive. We worked out a method of successfully driving the feed works with chains and we style the device our Automobile Feed Drive, for it is not unlike the driving mechanism of the great racing cars.

The durability of this drive is proven. There are many instances of chain driven cars carrying an intermittent load over 20,000 miles of rough roads, without the least repairs. In providing such a drive for the 94X you are assured continuous service and long life. It does not have to stand up to the intermittent service, heavy shocks and instant changes of speeds.

In the Automobile Drive, we do away with the entire gear train. There are only twelve gears on the entire machine.

Another of the valuable features of the chain drive for a matcher feed works lies in the fact that it sets up no vibration to be transmitted to the cutter heads. The chain drive runs more quietly and with less vibration than the gear method and is exactly adapted to driving planer feed works.



D CYLINDER.

Still another valuable feature is that you don't have to tear down the machine to reach any part of the feed drive. Every part of the driving mechanism is enclosed but is instantly accessible.

Considering it from all points of advantage the Automobile Feed Drive is superior to all others.

No. 94X.

The No. 94X all through, is the very essence of economy in the manufacture of flooring, novelty siding, "V" joint, and beading. And if you are in any way interested in the manufacture of these above mentioned products you should know what the 94X will do for you.

We shall be pleased to send you all information you may require.

INQUIRE NOW.

We will gladly send you large descriptive circular of the 94X if you are interested. You may also have samples of the class of work which we guarantee the 94X will turn out for you. Sign and mail us this clipping:

The Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario.

Gentlemen :

Please send me large descriptive circular of the 94 x Fast Feed Planer and Matcher.

Name .....

Address.....

.....

WORKS, Limited,

- - - Canada

BERLIN

es, Surfacers, Planers, Shapers,
Re-Saws, Saw Mills.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A New Planer and Matcher

The firm of J. A. Fay & Egan Company have a model planer and matcher on the market (illustrated herewith), which they claim possesses many points of especial merit. The machine is designed to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood. It is claimed by the company that for its size and weight it cannot be surpassed by any machine on the market. It is not only a fine general purpose tool, but a first-class floorer as well. It will also work mouldings up to 1¼-inch deep, making it adapted to the working of patent drop siding, carpenter's mouldings, baseboards, casing, flooring, etc. This machine is made in four sizes, to work material 10-inch, 16-inch, 20-inch and 24-inch wide, and 8-inch thick.

The frame is of the open box type, giving easy access to all parts. It is strongly and heavily built and stands perfectly rigid under operation.

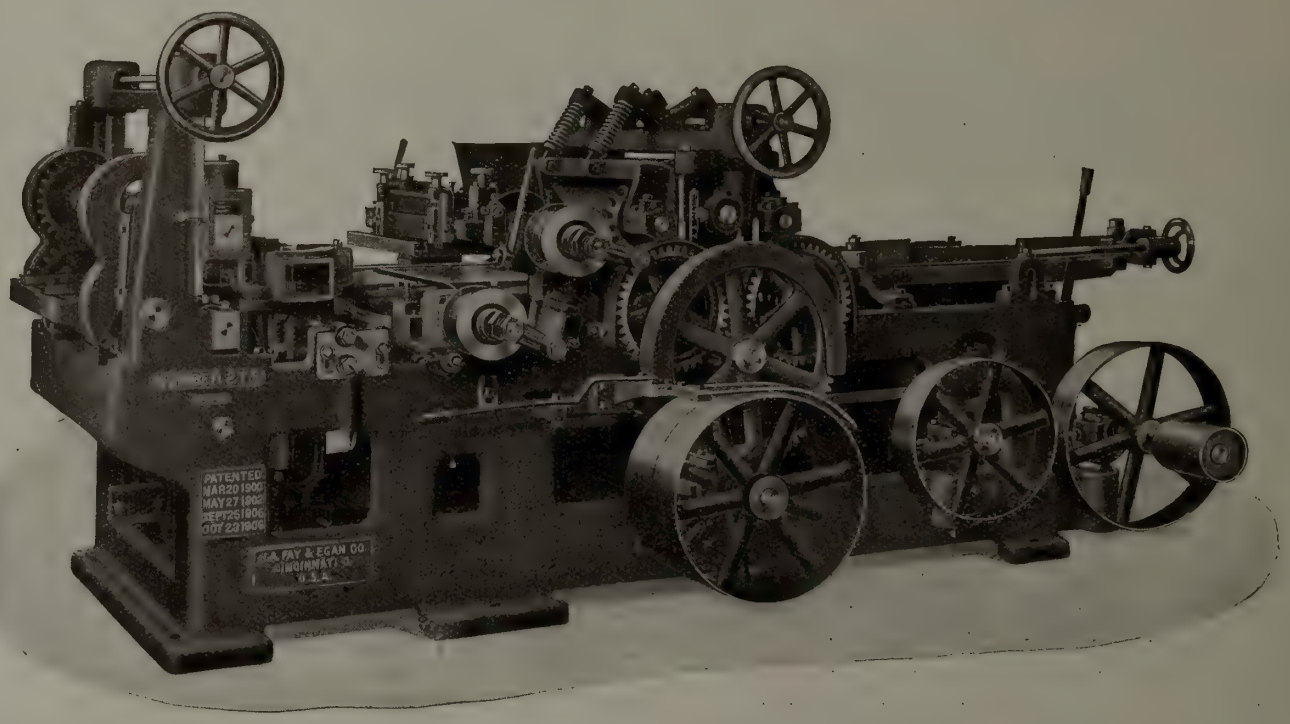
The cylinders are made from solid crucible steel forgings, four-sided and slotted on each side. Both are provided with take-up for end motion for cutting mouldings. The upper cylinder bearings are rigidly yoked together and are raised and lowered on powerful square threaded screws mounted on ball bearings. The lower cylinder is vertically adjustable, and, with the bar, after the cut, draws out at the side of the machine, a feature of much convenience in sharpening and setting the knives. If desired, the company can furnish their circular safety cutter head fitted with their high duty tungsten steel knives ,with grinding and truing attachment.

The pressure bars are adjustable to allow for 1½-inch projection of knives beyond normal cut on upper cylinder—¾-inch on lower cylinder, and 1-inch on side heads.

The matching spindles are adjustable across the machine and may be drawn clear to the side, out of the way for surfacing the full width of the cylinders without removing heads or clips. The left spindle is fitted with their improved matcher clip.

The feed consists of six double geared rolls. Only heavy pitched, wide faced gears are used, and all are keyed to shafts. They employ no studs. The two upper in-feeding rolls are carried on a pair of side housings, and are both raised or lowered at the same time and are never out of alignment. The out-feeding rolls are driven from the in-feeding end of the machine by chain and sprockets.

For further information, readers should write to the manufacturers, at 465-485 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who make a standard line of woodworking machinery.



J. A. Fay & Egan Coy's New Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher.

A Good Belt for Lumber Mills

There has recently been placed on the Canadian market an interesting Balata Belt, the Kebo brand, which, the manufacturers claim, is the most reliable and economical lumber mill belting ever introduced. A common trouble with textile belts lies in the fact that the plies readily come apart, involving trouble and expense and waste of time in the repair shop, very often necessitating delay when it can least be afforded. The plies of Kebo Balata are uniformly and permanently bound together by a special compound which the makers claim is the strongest adhesive known for this purpose. In addition to using this special solution, each individual ply of the belting is passed through heavy calendars immediately after the solution is applied, instead of merely compressing all the plies together, as is sometimes done with ordinary belting of this nature. By pressing each ply separately uniform distribution of the solution between the plies is secured, giving close and firm contact.

Special strength is also claimed for this belt as well as freedom from stretching. Each belt, before being sent out from the factory, is thoroughly stretched and seasoned.

The manufacturers draw particular attention to their claim that Kebo resists moisture and water, even withstanding the effects of salt water.

The Canadian agents, J. R. Baxter & Company, of Montreal, state that the makers of Kebo Balata were especially careful to avoid imitations and to originate a Balata belting which would stand out from the rest on its merits. Judging from recent severe tests which it has successfully undergone, they are convinced that it will command an extensive sale in the Dominion wherever a high class belting is in demand.

"Poles of Sterling Quality" are interestingly described in an illustrated booklet published by W. C. Sterling & Company, Monroe, Mich., who have been producing cedar poles for 30 years. They carry in stock 125,000 to 150,000 poles, always ready for immediate shipment, in addition to 200,000 cedar ties and a large quantity of posts, shingles and lumber. Their yard, they claim, is the nearest to the market on the Michigan-Ohio line, and there are only a few days haul for poles to Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Canada. The booklet contains some interesting reading matter relating to cedar poles, from which the following is gleaned: "Experiments show how rapidly cedar seasons. When cut, winter cut poles weigh about 38.9 pounds per cubic foot, seasoned 10 months they weigh 25.5 per cubic foot. The average time it takes to grow a 30-foot cedar pole is about 190 years. This was determined by a count on 114 poles. Green cedar poles lose the larger por-

Lumbermen

Who are critical in their demands always find in our method of selling direct to the regular trade, the close attention to the minutest details so absolutely impossible to secure when buying haphazardly.

To provide for filling all our orders promptly and satisfactorily, we have large and well assorted stocks on hand constantly—a feature that can hardly help pleasing you.

We want to prove to you that we are different from the others in many ways.

A Trial Will Convince You

Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited

Fraser Mills, B. C.

"DELIVERY SPECIALISTS"

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - - - - C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building - - - - - F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building - - - - - H. A. ROSE

tion of their moisture from the sapwood. Experiments show poles held and seasoned will gain in strength and durability, and checking during seasoning has no particular effect on the strength of the pole. A United States Government report says the number of poles purchased during the year 1906 was 3,574,666, valued at $9,471,171 at point of purchase. These figures do not include poles under 20-foot, used by local lines and for temporary work. The report goes on and says, cedar and chestnut are the principal trees cut for round poles; the sapwood of pine decays rapidly.

An Effective Spark Extinguisher

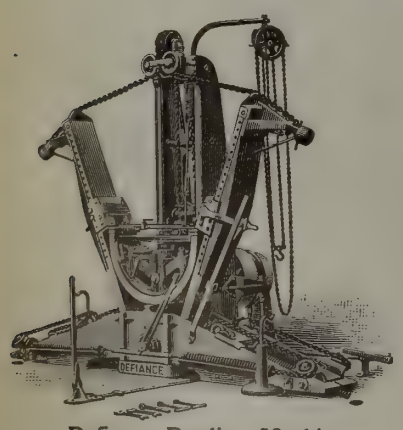
The problem of preventing the occurrence of fire as a result of sparks escaping from smoke stacks, has always been one of the most vital importance to lumber manufacturers and woodworkers. One scarcely ever reads a newspaper nowadays without coming across an account of a lumber manufacturing plant or woodworking factory being destroyed or seriously damaged by fire. For this reason manufacturers are giving a great deal of attention to this particular problem and it is gratifying to note that, as a result, the demand for an effective spark extinguisher to be installed at the top of smoke stacks has been greatly increased. It is gratifying at the same time to note that to meet this demand, there has been manufactured for some years a practical and satisfactory spark extinguisher. This instrument is known as the "Improved Thompson Spark Extinguisher," which is manufactured by O. V. Hooker & Son, St. Johnsbury, Vt., who have also a splendidly equipped branch for the manufacture of the spark extinguisher at Montreal.

The company have devoted many years of careful study to the basic principles involved in the extinguishing of sparks from smoke stacks, and claim that their extinguisher is the only appliance for the tops of chimneys and smoke stacks that is warranted to extinguish all dangerous sparks without choking the draft. This appliance is not an untried experiment. Hundreds of them are now in use, which have been giving satisfactory service continually for 12 years without a penny for repairs As an indication of the effectiveness of this appliance the company point with pride to the fact that it has proved itself thoroughly satisfactory when applied to wood-burning locomotives, and also to the fact that most of their sales are now traced directly to enthusiastic recommendations from satisfied users of years of experience.

It will be of practical interest to those who contemplate the installation of such an appliance to learn that the lumber underwriters of New York and a number of other companies which insure lumber risks, make a 5 per cent. reduction in premiums on policies issued with a clause containing a guarantee to equip with the "Thompson Improved Spark Extinguisher." When one considers the great amount of fire loss annually occurring in the United States and Canada, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the demand for such an effective appliance is rapidly increasing.

The company also make a specialty of designing and installing complete shaving exhaust systems and furnace feed arrangements, handling the material direct from the machines. They have equipped some of the largest plants in Canada, among them being the Canadian Pacific shops at Montreal and Winnipeg. Manufacturers who wish to look into this question closely will be serving their own interests by communicating with the company at their Montreal branch, 337 Craig street west.

Automatic Wood Bending Machine



Defiance Bending Machine

The accompanying illustration represents the patent 12-foot automatic wood bending machine manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio. This machine has been designed to meet the requirements for bending of felloes for automobile, carriage and wagon wheels, wagon hounds, carriage bows, reaches and other similar classes of bent wood stock. It is capable of bending the lightest felloes for carriage wheels or the heavy work required for farm wagon, truck and artillery wheels, bending hardwood as large as 5 inches thick, 12 inches in width. It is provided with adjustments sufficient to accommodate changes from 13½-inch to 72-inch circles; also wagon hounds to any circle required, and carriage bows from 36 inches up to 44 inches wide. The form for this work is adjustable to bend any widths between the sizes specified.

The frame is a massive casting 9 feet 9 inches high. The floor space occupied is 14 feet long and the greatest width is 6 feet. A foundation of masonry is not required as an average floor, well supported, is sufficient. The machine provides a drastic longitudinal stress upon the timber to be bent, which can be raised to an aggregate of 6,000 pounds. The chain drum is driven by powerful bevel and spur gears. The vertical lever shown is used to control the frictions and start, stop or back down the bender arms. The forms for the bending of felloes are of cast iron, turned true, and with collapsible sections at each end of the arc, to secure the easy removal of the stock after bending. This makes it possible to use stock about 9 inches shorter than can be bent with an ordinary form, which effects a large saving in material. After the operation of bending is completed the machine can be set to run down to the position for the succeeding operation and automatically arrested.

A swinging crane with hoist attached is furnished with each machine, which enables the operator to easily place the forms in or out of the machine. The machine has a capacity for bending about 2,500 felloes 1½-inch, or about 1,200 wagon hounds, in 10 hours. Timber to the amount of 12 inches in width, either in one piece or pieces aggregating that amount, can be bent at one operation. The friction pulleys are as follows: one for running the arms up to 24-inch x 6-inch face; one for running down 18-inch x 5-inch face. The speed of the pulleys is 300 turns a minute. One horse-power is required to drive the machine, and the space occupied is 172 inches x 72 inches x 107 inches high.

Neat and Strong Cross-Cut Saw Handles



Simonds Cross-cut Handle

A new cross-cut saw handle, known as No. 6, which is being marketed by the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que.; Vancouver, B.C., and St. John, N.B., is rightly described as neat and strong. The illustration herewith shows the mechanical construction. It is made with malleable iron loop casting, the loop screwing up into a threaded ferrule at the bottom of the handle. The ferrule is made exceptionally strong, bringing liability of breakage down to a minimum. This handle was designed by an experienced woodsman and is so practical that it has met with immediate success, as is demonstrated by a large demand from hardware and supply stores.

Definition of Log Run for Hardwoods

The bulletin of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in a recent issue gives a definition of the term log run, which it is hoped will put an end to all the uncertainty which formerly prevailed on this point. The definition is as follows:

"Log run means the full run of the log with all boards excluded that will not cut 50 per cent. into sound cuttings, except walnut and cherry, which allow a minimum of 33⅓ per cent. sound cuttings.

"For further information, we designate to you the woods which are contained under this jurisdiction of the specifications of 50 per cent. sound cuttings and better, minimum cuttings:

Woods	What Log Run Means
Ash	No. 3 common and better
Basswood	No. 3 " "
Beech	No. 3 " "
Birch	No. 3 " "
Buckeye	No. 3 " "
Butternut	No. 3 " "
Cherry	No. 3 " "
Chestnut	No. 2 " "
Cottonwood	No. 2 " "
Elm, soft	No. 3 " "
Elm, rock	No. 2 " "
Gum	No. 2 " "
Hickory and Pecan	No. 3 " "
Maple	No. 3 " "
Maple, soft	No. 2 " "
Oak, plain	No. 3 " "
Oak, quartered	No. 3 " "
Poplar	No. 3 " "
Sycamore, plain	No. 3 " "
Sycamore, quartered	No. 3 " "
Walnut	No. 3 " "

Alex Macdonald, of Winnipeg, in a recent interview predicted a splendid business season for 1910. "We on the prairie," he said, "will take every foot of lumber you can cut. The only trouble is that there are not enough mills in the country to cut as much as we want to buy. We have the money to pay for it, too; last year's 300,000,000-bushel crop has brought an immense amount of cash. Even if this year's crop should be a failure we would still have the money out of what is left over from last year's. One contractor at Lookout told me he would want 12,000,000 feet, and when I mentioned this to a friend here in the lumber business, he told me that he could not touch it, because he had already booked all the orders he could fill."

Burns Saws

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRS:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW.
TORONTO.

Such letters as this prove that **Burns Solid Tooth Saws** are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

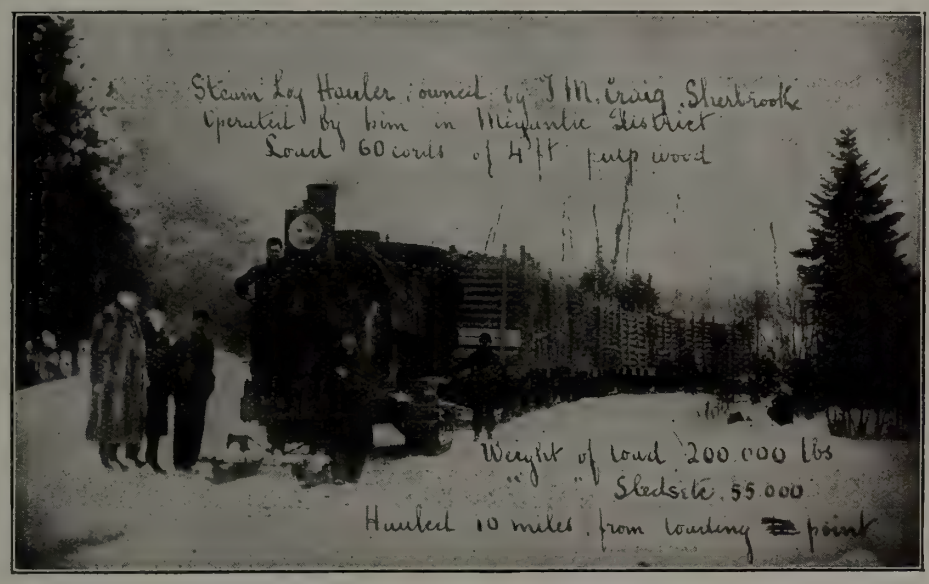
Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The

Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Canadian Patent No. 108676.

It will cost you nothing to have one of our Catalogs mailed to your address. It points out a good many features that we cannot describe here. :: :: ::



This machine is built in Canada under Patent No. 108,676. ::

Write or wire our nearest sales office. :: :: ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Deposit

E. D. Hardy Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Dominion License

Superior Inspection Service

Fair Adjustments

Prompt Settlements

Large Facilities

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Write for Rates on Mill and Lumber

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland:
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

[PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET Prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto tf

Cargoes of Hardwoods Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE CARGOES of Elm, Maple, Birch, Basswood; etc, straight or mixed, cut to order to be brought to dock here. McDonald-Rowland Lumber Co., Owen Sound. 12

Wanted

2 x 3—9 Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4—9 Hemlock or Spruce
4' Plastering lathes, Hemlock or Spruce

Chas. F Felin & Co., 325 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 10

Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AT ONCE good Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash lumber all sizes. Write us and tell us what you have. Bartram Bros. Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont, 9

Birch Wanted

WE WANT TO CONTRACT WITH A number of mill men for their 1910 cut of Birch no stocks too large and none too small to consider. Write with full particulars, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 11

Wanted

TO BUY FOR CASH, STOCKS, 1910 CUT, Birch 1" to 4" thick. Also 300 to 400 M. 1" to 2" Common and Better dry stock to ship at once. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ont. 9

Lumber and Lath Wanted

WILL PAY CASH FOR LUMBER AND lath of all kinds, send us lists of anything you have to sell. Leak and Co., 18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto. 10

Wanted

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 1" SOFT ELM lumber, 1½ to 14 feet in length, for which special cash price will be paid anywhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited, J. S. Findlay, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm; 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address Robert Bury & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

Birch and Elm Wanted

WANTED 250,000 FEET OF BIRCH AND Elm, cut to order for summer delivery. Apply Box "A" Canada Lumberman, B-34 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 9

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Hemlock For Sale

FOR HEMLOCK BILL STUFF UP TO 30 FT. try Arthur Sherk, Whitehall, Ont. 12

For Sale

QUANTITY OF GOOD PINE SLABS AND bundled edgings. Write for prices, C. Beck Mfg. Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 9

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'; and all sizes of Long Leaf Pine. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 9

Cedar Ties for Sale

FOR SALE 1300 PIECES SOUND SMALL Cedar ties. Write Box 569, Lindsay, Ont. 10

Wanted Lumber, Lath, Shingles Etc.

WANTED—FIVE MILLION FEET OF DRY Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, also Lath, Shingles and Posts. Address Box 964 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

Cedar and Shingles Eor Sale

600 M. XX 16" CEDAR SHINGLES, SOUND knot, good sellers, $1.00 per M. also 350 M. Pine 4 x 16". Cedar $2.85 per M. J. Austin & Sons, Kinmount, Ontario. 9

White Pine For Sale

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF LUMBER MAY be quickly disposed of by placing a small advertisement about it in this column. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 10

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars 5/8" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal

For Sale

10,500 SAW-LOGS, MIXED (HEMLOCK, Spruce, Cedar, Pine and Elm). Also one carload of Telegraph Poles, 25 to 60 feet. Wm. Potter & Son, Tottenham, Ont. 11

Tamarack and Spruce for Sale

CARLOAD 2" x 4" 10/16 SPRUCE: ALSO large carload 2" x 4" and up Tamarack, $15.00 M, good stock, McDonald-Rowland Lumber Co. Owen Sound. 10

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Coy., Huntsville, Ont. tf

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Band Resaw Wanted

2ND HAND FOR SAWS 8" OR OVER WIDE, together with saws, and saw fitting equipment. Must be in good condition. Lathe: gap or engine screw cutting 10 to 16 ft. bed. Give full particulars and lowest cash price. Mutchenbacker bros., Mafeking, Man. 9

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Single Surfacer 24 in.

FOR SALE—SINGLE SURFACER 24", MACGregor, Gourlay & Co. make. Heavy machine, too heavy for our work. Price reasonable. Apply Meakins & Sons, Hamilton, Ontario. 9

For Sale Two Band Mills

FOR SALE: TWO PRESCOTT BAND MILLS, one Right Hand and one Left Hand, 8 ft, wheels for 12" saws. Mills in first class condition will sell cheap. The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co, Limited, Sarnia, Ont. tf

For Sale

48" Cowan Band ReSaw, 4" saw, with two extra saws.
Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co. 3 saw Edger.
MacGregor Gourlay Double Surfacer,
Boston Dry Kiln with 90" A.B.C. Fan.
2 Turning Lathes.

Vigars Shear Lumber Company, Ltd. Port Arthur, Can. 9

Machinery for Sale

SMITH SANDER 42", SASH CLAMP, POST boring machine, ten bench clamps 1½" screw, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, 8 work benches, hand saw filing vice, 13 bench trussels, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, sash sticker, 8 chain clamps. Gold Medal Furniture Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

42 Smith Sander, sash clamp, bench clamps, swing saw, wood benches, bench trussels, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, chain clamps, cut off saw. All the above are in good condition and practically new. Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12	49 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 11'6"	52 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 12	48 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 13'6"	39 3½" tubes	Dome
1 48 x 12	52 3" tubes	Dome.
1 54 x 12	52 3½" tubes	Dome.
1 54 x 14	52 3½" tubes	Dome.
2 58 x 12	78 3" tubes	Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY Brantford, Canada tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion

BAND SAW FILLER WANTS POSITION good references. 159 Bradford Street, Barrie. 9

FILER, EXPERIENCED ON HANDSAWS wants position as assistant in sawmill, or to take charge of saws in woodworking plant. Address Box 132 Penetanguishene, Ont. 9

PRACTICAL MILLFOREMAN DESIRES position; thoroughly experienced in millwrighting and the handling of men, Good references. Box 968 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

WANTED—POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or foreman, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. Hector Latour, Midland, Ont. 10

POSITIONS WANTED IN CONNECTION with the lumber trade can be easily found by printing your want under this heading. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 10

WHOLESALERS—YOUNG MAN OF TWENty, education, ability and business experience seeks position with a reliable firm offering advancement in sales department. At present, head shipper and yard foreman of a thriving Toronto retail firm. Write Box 972 Canada Lumberman, Toronto 10

YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS OF experience in lumber business, from stump to assistant manager, for a wholesale and manufacturing concern, well acquainted with numerous saw mill owners on several railroads, could bring good customers and chances of buying with advantage from small saw mills, thorough knowledge of office work in its details and fairly good knowledge of manufacturing of sashes, doors, etc. Want to secur a larger field of operations than present position. Address Box 966 Canada Lumberman and Wood Worker, Toronto. Ont. 9

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements nnder this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED 2 BAND SAW SETTERS AND 2 Edgemen. Address Prince Albert Lumber Co., Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. 9

WANTED CAPABLE AGENTS FOR RETAIL Lumber yards in Alberta and Saskatewan. State experience, age, whether married or single, references and salary expected. Box 1, Big Eddy, B. C. 11

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. Anstie, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE charge of lumbering operations of pulp and paper mill in Quebec Province. English speaking man conversant with French preferred. Permanent position for right man. Apply stating experience, age, wages required also send references. Box 951 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Capital Wanted

WANTED A LUMBERMAN TO INVEST $8000,00 in well established business. Apply Box 971 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

Planing Mill for Sale

$5200 PLANING MILL FOR SALE IN A live Western Ontario town. A going concern at a sacrafice if sold at once. Good trade with local demand for side line. Address Box 967 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

Lumber Yard for Sale

FOR SALE LUMBER YARD, ABOUT twenty miles from Hamilton, small mill in connection, excellent location, good reason for selling. Address Box 965 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

Agents Wanted

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDing wheels for sharpening wood saws are anxious to get into touch with parties in Canada who would be open to undertake the sale of these articles. Box 960, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

For Sale Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACtory for sale, with first class trade connection. Address Box 945, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

Steam Saw Mill to Lease

ON CHATS LAKE, NEAR ARNPRIOR, capacity 30M feet a day, 10 hours, fully equipped with excellent piling grounds. For full information apply Box 963, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

For Sale White Pine

TWO TRACTS OF FOUR MILLION EACH. One on open river close to Mills and to Georgian Bay. The other on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Price $15,000 each. Splendid bargains for small operators. Address J. A. Simpson, 99 Canfield Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11

Pulp Wood Salesman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 Canada Lumberman, Toronto tf

Cooperage Factory for Sale

GREAT INDUCEMENT FOR COOPERAGE Factory in all its branches, and cheese box manufacture at Maniwaki, P. Q., close to C. P. R. tracks. Any amount of cheap wood can be obtained at low prices for many years. Plenty of cheap labor in town. Electric power at low rates For information please apply to M. Joanis, Mayor Maniwaki, P. Q. 9

MISCELLANEOUS

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses, Sleighs. Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 943, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Timber Limits Wanted

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A timber limit, either large or small, an advertisement under this heading will get it for you. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 10

Timber Limit For Sale

8,000 ACRES OF HEMLOCK, BIRCH, BASSwood, Pine, Spruce, Ash, etc. In Parry Sound District. Address Box 946, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Timber Limits For Sale

WE WANT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH people everywhere who own timber limits and desire to sell at once. The way to get quick buyers is to advertise under this heading. Its a great place to buy and sell Timber Limits. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Canada. 9

Timber Berth for Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES WITH AN ESTImate of eight million feet of white pine. Two complete sett of camps and plant. River drive of twenty five miles to Georgian Bay. Apply Box 40. Pembroke, Ont. 10

For Sale

Prosperous

Lumber Business

FOR SALE ONLY RETAIL LUMBER business in best town in western Ontarior business in prosperous condition. Address Box 414, Seaforth, Ont. 9

For Sale

Large Timber Limits and Saw Mill

Estimated amount of timber about 240.000.000 feet. Mills and limits situated in Ontario, the price is right For further particulars address W. B. MACLEAN, Brockville, Ont.

N. B. Principals only. 9

For Sale

Shingle Mill in British Columbia

Two and one half acres ground, 400 feet deep water frontage with trackage. Will be sold for a short time at a snap. For further particulars address The J. G. GIBSON BROKERAGE Co., Limited Room 61, 429 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. 9

Government Forests of Prussia Well Managed

Prussia has national forests, covering nearly 7,000,000 acres, which are made up much as if the pineries of the Southern States of the United States and the forests of some of the Middle Atlantic and Central States were combined. When forestry was begun by Prussia a great part of the timberland had been injured by mismanagement, much as American forests have been, and the Prussian foresters had to solve the problem of improving the run down forests out of the returns from those which were still in good condition. They solved it with striking success. Immense improvement has already taken place, and is steadily going on.

The method of management adopted calls for a sustained yield —that is, no more wood is cut than the forest produces. Under this management the growth of the forest, and consequently the amount cut, has risen sharply. In 1830, the yield was 20 cubic feet per acre; in 1865, 24 cubic feet; in 1890, 52 cubic feet, and 1904, 65 cubic feet. In other words, Prussian forest management has multiplied the rate of production threefold in 75 years. And the quality of the product has improved with the quantity. Between 1830 and 1904 the percentage of saw timber rose from 19 per cent. to 54 per cent.

It is a striking fact in this connection that in the United States at the present time the people use about three times as much timber as the forests grow. If we were everywhere practising forestry with a resulting improvement equal to that made in Prussia, the forests of this country would be growing as much as we use.

The financial returns in Prussia make an even better showing. Net returns per acre in 1850 were 28 cents. In 1865, they were 72 cents; in 1900, $1.58, and in 1904, $2.50. They are now nearly ten times what they were 60 years ago, and they are increasing more rapidly than ever.

These results have been obtained in Prussia along with almost ideal technical success. When what is wanted is a sustained yield from the forest year by year in the long run, it is clearly necessary to have always a certain number of trees ready to be cut; there must be a proper proportion of trees of all ages. This percentage has been secured and maintained with almost mathematical accuracy.

Seeking New Pencil Woods

Recent conferences of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture with several lead pencil manufacturers have resulted in plans for testing new woods to find out whether they can be used in the pencil industry. According to some of the manufacturers, the supply of red cedar, which furnishes practically all the wood for the annual output of about 325,000,000 pencils, will be exhausted within five years. A substitute must be found which will whittle easily, which shall contain a large amount of material free of knots, which shall not be porous, nor spongy, nor unduly hard, and which shall occur in sufficient quantities to meet the manufacturers' demand.

In view of this and at the suggestion of the pencil makers, the Forest Service is to co-operate in a test of a number of National Forest woods. Among those to be tried are Rocky Mountain red cedar, alligator juniper, western juniper, redwood, incense cedar, western cedar, Port Orford cedar and Alaska cypress. Wood specimens collected from the National Forests will be sent to four leading manufacturers, who have agreed to make pencils of them. The manufacturers will keep a record of the tests and report to the Forest Service the results, as well as their judgment as to the fitness of the individual woods.

The Forest Service is assisting in this experiment because there are on the National Forests large quantities of junipers and cedars which may be suitable for pencil manufacture. For several of these woods no very valuable use has yet been discovered. Foresters believe that in the future the woods from the National Forests may, to a considerable extent, come into use to supplement the diminishing stock of eastern woods, the supply of which has received no protection.

Alcohol from Sawdust

Replying to a Chicago inquiry asking for information concerning the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust in France, the quantity of such material available, and the prospect of a sale in that country of a newly invented American process for that purpose, Consul-General Frank H. Mason, Paris, reports as follows:

Very little timber or lumber is sawed in or near the forests of France, so that the supply of material for such a process would be limited and expensive. Apparently, the only establishment for the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust is at St. Marcel, in the Department of Ardeche, in the south of France, not far from the Mediterranean. It is a new, up-to-date concern and employs a highly improved process of an inventor of Aix la Chapelle, which consists in exposing sawdust to sulphurous acid gas, whereby a chemical action is induced which enables the alcohol to be generated and extracted without being mixed with or contaminated by the sulphur, as had always happened when sawdust was macerated in a solution of sulphuric acid upon the older processes. Consequently, it is claimed that wood alcohol made by the new process can be drunk or used for any other purpose to which pure alcohol is usually applied.

One metric ton (2,204 pounds) of sawdust yields by this process 100 liters, or 27.47 gallons, of alcohol, 20 kilos (42 pounds) of acetic acid, and the residue of spent sawdust is pressed into briquettes and used for fuel. Consequently it is claimed that the process is very profitable. The process is patented, of course, in France and the United States.

Aristocrat of the Hardwood Trade

When poplar trees standing nine miles from a railroad in a rough and hilly country, and 35 miles from the mill which is to saw them, sell for $150 per tree, cash, just as they sand, the yellow poplar has certainly become the aristocrat of the hardwood trade. It is said that the manufacturers of automobiles, after fully experimenting with metal bodies, show a disposition to return to wooden bodies. The objections that have developed in metal bodies are said to be the difficulty of eliminating the noise from vibration, and the difficulty of patching up partial fractures and abrasions. When a poplar body of an automobile has been smashed up in a wreck, it is comparatively an easy and simple matter to patch it up, as good as new, but when a pressed steel body is smashed out of shape it has to be replaced with a new one. Even slight abrasions are said to be much more easily repaired on the wooden body. The further claim is made that with the wooden body there is no noise resulting from vibration.

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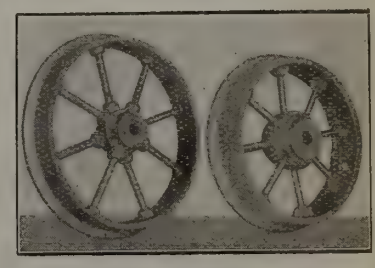
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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is little of interest to note in the condition of the lumber business in Ontario. The improvement which was expected after the settlement of the tariff issue has not materialized to any extent. In fact, trade has, if anything, been duller since that time. The demand from the United States has become somewhat less encouraging. Occasionally one hears a suggestion that an effort was made during the last few months to bring about a trade recovery too rapidly and that we must wait patiently for a complete return to normal conditions. Throughout Ontario there is a fair amount of activity as a result of the increased building operations, but the retailers are pretty well stocked up and the increased building does not, therefore, have much effect upon trade for wholesalers or manufacturers. Shingles are reported to be stiffening a little. XXX British Columbia are quoted now at $3.20, but it is doubtful whether this figure is often secured, the old figure of $3.10 being much nearer the actual price.

Mills in the Ottawa valley commenced operations this year about a week earlier than last year and are now in full swing. A number of the mills gained a couple of weeks as compared with last season. The indications are that there will be a heavy cut, as there is a good outlook for the log supply and it is believed that the Ottawa river will be comparatively free from floods this year. During the month of April there was a very satisfactory activity in the lumber trade at Ottawa, a good many transactions having taken place among the high grades of white pine at top prices. If manufacturers had not been so confident of the future there would have been much more business than there has been, but they have had no hesitation about holding their stocks. Prices have remained very firm and owners have been able to dictate their own financial terms. It is expected that the present high prices for 2-inch sidings, shorts and strips will be advanced, as many of the manufacturers are holding out. An advance of $8 per thousand over the price a year ago was secured a few days ago on a large scale for good sidings 2 x7 and up. There has been an improvement in the demand for all stock better than "box" since the settlement of the tariff issue. Mill culls and dead culls are being disposed of gradually as a result of the good outlook for the building season. Lath are scarce in the Ottawa valley. New stock is in good demand. No. 1 white pine is selling at $4 per M., and No. 2 at $3.25. These prices are 50 cents higher than a year ago.

Eastern Canada

The outlook for the drive on the various rivers of New Brunswick is far from promising and is growing less so as the season advances. Stream driving commenced very early and the lack of rain and gradual disappearance of the snow have resulted in an inadequate volume of water in most of the rivers. It is almost certain that large quantities of logs will be hung up on the St. John and its branches. On the Miramichi and its branches similar difficulties are being experienced. The opening of the manufacturing season at St. John has been marked by a strike among the mill men, who demanded a 10 per cent. increase and, being refused, ceased work without notice. The strike only applied to the Stetson, Cutler mill, which was the only one operating. It was expected, however, to spread to the other mills as soon as they attempted to commence operations. It is difficult so far to foretell what the result of the situation may be.

Bank logs are somewhat cheaper than they were a year ago, bringing $12.50 for deal logs, $10 for battens and $8 for hemlock at St. John and Fredericton.

There is greater firmness in the spruce market at Boston and buyers are becoming quite active. Frames are selling freely at $24. Sometimes $24.50 and $25 is secured for very prompt shipment. The market for random has also firmed up. Sales of 2 x 8 are reported at $22, and business has also been done at 50 cents less than this price. Large sizes are selling well at $23.50 to $24, and there is also a good demand for smaller sizes. There is a more active market for boards and prices are firmer. At New York, the demand for eastern spruce is quite active. Reports all indicate a smaller output this year. There are plentiful stocks, however, of low grades. There are plentiful offerings of shingles at Buffalo. The best cedar extras are quoted at $2.40 to $3.50, but there is not much business at the outside figure. The outlook for lath is improving. The price for 1⅝-inch is ranging from $3.85 to $3.90, and for 1½-inch from $3.50 to $3.60.

Western Canada

The lumber trade in Western Canada is looking forward to a record season, as a result of the good demand expected from the prairies and from the railroads. The shingle market is looking better than for some time, the base price being $2 for No. 1 grade. Since March 31st, when the tariff questions were settled, the shingle market in the United States has decidedly stiffened. Some of the British Columbia mills are shipping, and expect to be shipping right along. It is true the extra 20 cents duty made a difference in the trade, still the prospect is by no means disheartening. On the other side of the line the cost of production has gone up, while in British Columbia manufacturers have been able to hold their own. The price of bolts is about $5.25. Several large orders from the Canadian market were received recently, and the coast market, while not extensive, is steadily getting better.

Reports from Vancouver state that the lumber industry never had a brighter prospect than at present. The demand from the prairie provinces is excellent. The shingle market is looking better than for some time, the base price being $2 for No. 1 grade. There is much activity in the logging industry in British Columbia and many new camps are opening up. The demand is good with prices running from $10 to $10.50 for the good quality of fir and $7 to $9 for the poorer qualities, delivered at Vancouver. Cedar logs are in poor demand with the exception of No. 1, which are selling at $10, delivered. The lower grades bring from $8 to $8.50.

Great Britain

There is a fair amount of lumber going into consumption at London but in spite of this trade is not at all brisk. Buyers of deals and battens are fairly active, as they find that they can do better by making their purchases now than by waiting for fresh arrivals. It is believed that it will not be an easy matter for importers to make profits on the new level of prices which must be charged for this year's purchases. Prices for deals and scantlings are still steady but floorings are a little easier. The building trade is rather quiet but there is a fairly good demand from the packing case trade. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3x11 3rd Quebec spruce sold at £10, and 3 x 7 unsorted bright Quebec spruce brought £8 10s. The timber ponds in the Surrey Commercial Docks are looking very bare. Stocks of pitch pine in the London docks are moderate. There is a fairly heavy stock of Oregon timber, but it is being rapidly reduced to meet the requirements of a new battleship being built on the Thames.

At Liverpool, the trade is very dull, wholesalers complaining of being unable to do any business on a large scale. Some of the large importers are, however, making their contracts for future delivery with

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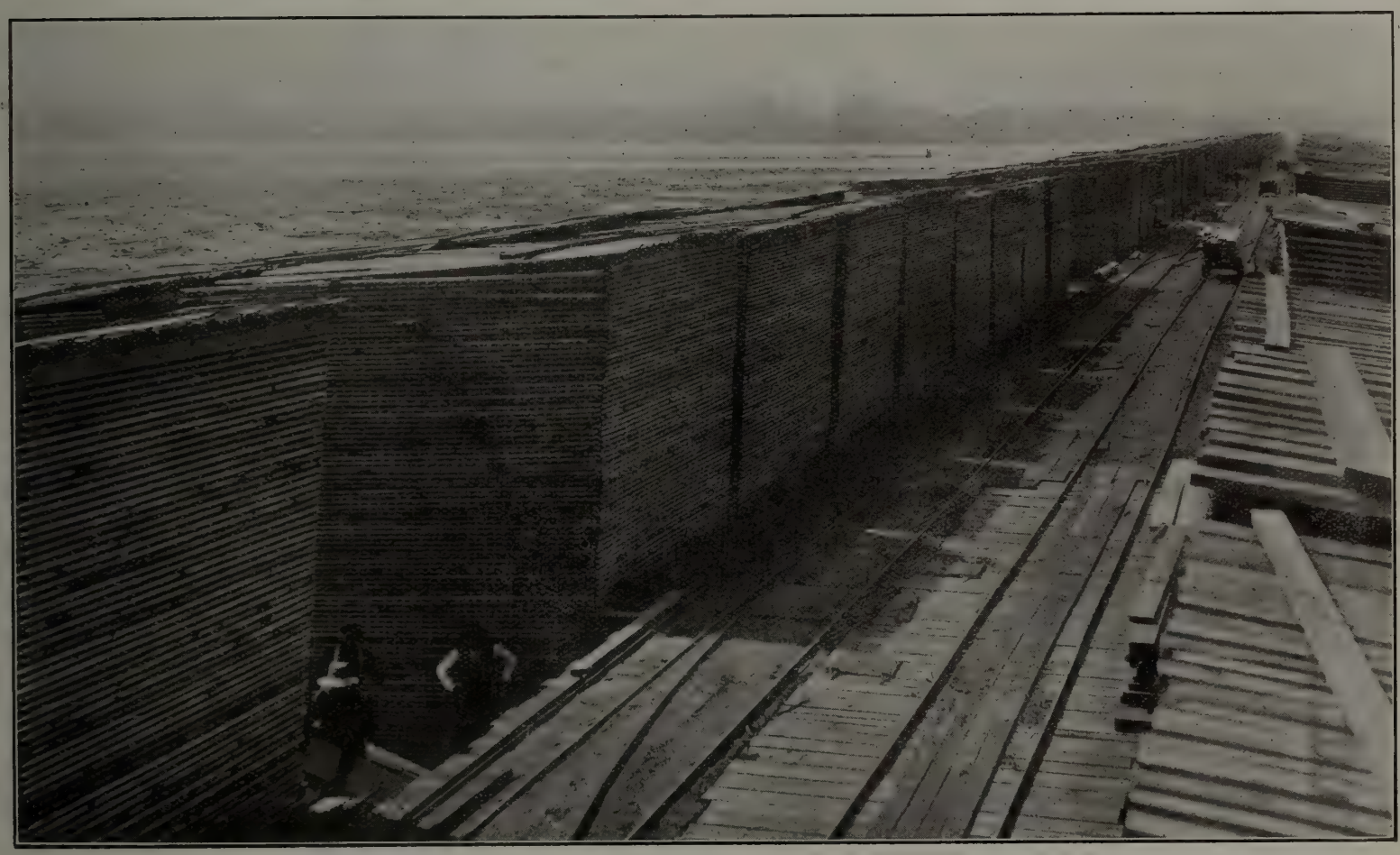


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much more confidence than the smaller importers. The smaller liner shipments from St. John, N.B., have been sold from the quay at current prices. A large number of transactions have recently been made by New Brunswick shippers in the Liverpool district and also at various coast points, on the basis of £8 5s. per standard c.i.f. for about 70 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 8, balance wider. These figures apply both to St. John and Miramichi districts. Stocks at Liverpool are considerably diminished, especially in the favorite dimensions. The spot spruce market at Liverpool has a steady demand but the supply is plentiful. Parcels arriving by liners are going almost direct into consumption. Spot values are advancing all around, but are not quite in harmony with the c.i.f. values.

The c.i.f. market for birch planks at Liverpool is very firm and further advances are not unexpected, but the spot market, though a little better, is not as strong as it might be. Stocks are only moderate and the demand is improving. Stocks are mostly composed of 3-inch planks with a proportion of 4-inch and a few 2-inch, but 2½-inch are very scarce and are selling at as high as 10s. per standard above the other thicknesses. There is much better demand for birch logs and both c.i.f. and spot values are firmer. Pitch pine is dull. There is no important change to note in the market for Quebec pine although the spot values for higher grades of sidings have advanced. There is a poorer demand for first quality deals, especially in narrows. Second qualities are also firm. The demand is not encouraging. Stocks are fairly ample. Quebec red pine is in much better demand and is being used extensively in place of yellow pine lower grades.

United States

Reports from Chicago state that the demand from the local yards continues fairly active and that the favorable weather has assisted in the increase of building operations. Northern pine at Chicago is in fairly good demand for factory stock. All stock of No. 2 and better is firm. The lower grades are somewhat dull. Hardwoods at Shicago continue very active. Plain oak is still scarce and quartered white and quartered red oak are easily disposed of at steady prices. Basswood is a little easier and hardwood flooring is strong. Hemlock at Chicago is in good demand. Stocks of this year's cut are not expected to be as heavy as those of last year and contracts covering a large portion of this season's cut have already been made. The consumption of fir, spruce and cedar is increasing at Chicago. Spruce siding is selling actively. Prices of all Pacific coast woods are considerably improved as compared with a year ago. There is a fair amount of activity in shingles at Chicago and prices are steady. Washington red cedars are offered at $3.47 for "Clears" and $2.89 for "Stars," a shade weaker than a week ago. Lath continues scarce in all varieties and prices are firm.

At Buffalo, the prices of high grade white pine are strong, though the lower grades are somewhat dull and weak. It is reported that many other classes of wood are being substituted for white pine. There is a good demand for hardwoods and it is expected that quartered oak will become even firmer on account of the scarcity, sometimes chestnut and plain oak being substituted for quartered. Birch is scarce and the demand for elm, maple and basswood is good. The demand for hemlock at Buffalo is quite active but stocks are plentiful. Canadian dealers are finding the prices too low to enable them to pay the duty and obtain profit. Southern pine at Buffalo is reported to be fairly strong and there is an active demand, especially for timbers. Shingles at Buffalo are reported to be rather weak, but it is believed that the prices will not decline, as the Pacific coast mills are holding a firm position.

Market Correspondence

New Brunswick Drive Conditions Growing Worse

Chatham, N.B., April 23.—The great, outstanding feature of the trade and industry of this province at persent writing are the prospects, conditions and progress made in connection with the log drives. The situation in this connection has been growing more unfavorable for several days past and lumber manufacturers and others who are in any way interested, are growing daily more anxious.

Stream-driving on the St. John river began about the 10th inst., the earliest date for the opening of the driving season during the last quarter of a century. At that time, it was hoped that, if the warm weather continued there would be plenty of snow to give a good volume of water for driving purposes, but the weather, since the first warm spell, has been cold and backward and the snow has melted very slowly and gradually, causing no really useful volume of water. This, together with an entire lack of rain, has caused conditions to grow less favorable day by day for the past week.

On April 15th reports from the headwaters of the St. John stated that the water had fallen two feet during the preceding fortnight. In one night the water fell eight inches at Woodstock. On the 16th it was reported that on several branches of the St. John the water was so low that the driving crews were obliged to cease working entirely. On the Nashwaak river, where the Gibson Company's drives are located, the water is also reported to be falling. On the Tobique, where a number of St. John manufacturers operate, work has practically ceased.

There is still considerable snow in the woods at the head of the St. John, authentic reports to lumbermen from their contractors stating that the quantity ranges from two feet on the Tobique to three feet and even three and a half feet, on some of the further up-river branches of the St. John.

On the whole, the outlook for the drives on the St. John is the reverse of promising. Unless there are heavy falls of rain very shortly, it is almost certain that there will be huge quantities of logs hung up on that river and its branches.

On the Miramichi conditions somewhat similar to those on the St. John are prevalent. The water in the brooks and streams is very low and such crews as are working are finding it very difficult to make any progress with their logs. There is here, also, considerable snow in the woods, but it is melting gradually and heavy rains are needed to make a sufficient head of water. On the Tabusintac—a branch of the Miramichi—there is about two feet of snow still in the woods, but the water is so low that, in some cases, the logs have not yet been put into the stream.

St. John, always first to be affected by labor troubles, is threatened with a strike among the millmen this year. Stetson, Cutler & Company started their Indiantown plant last week after a season of idleness of some weeks' duration. The men had been working only a few days when they demanded an increase of 10 per cent. and, this being denied them, they quit work without notice. The rate of wages at all the mills is uniform and there is a great deal of free-masonry among the men, although they are not generally organized. It is, of course, understood that the action of Stetson, Cutler & Company's crew is merely the initial step in a general strike and that none of the men at the other mills will go to work at the old rate of wages. None of the other mill owners have as yet made any attempt to start, all the mills having been closed down for the past two months.

Perhaps there is no place in the Dominion where it is so hard for the employers of men to get together and make terms as in St. John. The tendency on both sides is to fight to the bitter end. An instance of this was the strike of 1908, when the shingle sawyers and bunchers went on strike when a demand for a 10 per cent. increase of wages was refused. With "extras" selling in Boston at the hitherto unequalled price of $4 per thousand, the mill owners refused to give in, and St. John's output of shingles that year amounted to perhaps four millions. The mill owners won in that case, and also in a general strike among the mill hands about four years ago, the latter strike lasting only a few days. The sentiment is similar to-day to that which characterized the strike among the shingle crews in 1908 and the results of a general strike are hard to predict.

Bank logs are somewhat cheaper this spring than was the case a year ago. The prevalent figures at St. John and Fredericton are $12.50 for deal logs, $10 for battens, and $8 for hemlock.

Ottawa Mills all in Operation

Ottawa, April 26—Lumber manufacture is in full swing in the Ottawa valley. Shepard & Morse began operations on April 12th, or a week earlier than last year. Two days later J. R. Booth started a day gang, which gives him a fortnight's advance on 1909. The W. C. Edwards Company opened its Rockland mill on April 15th with 700 men, and launched the season's work in Ottawa on April 18th, adding 200 more men to the staff. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company are running with 800 men. The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, opened on April 20th, and Fraser & Company on April 25th. An average of two weeks is gained on last season with the lumber manufacturers at the outset. There is also the most favorable outlook as to log supply and freedom from floods when the north waters come down. J. R. Booth has over 100,000 logs in the mill pond already, which will be sawn as soon as the gum leaves them. W. C. Edwards Company and Shepard & Morse report logs plentiful and the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company is in good shape to conduct an expeditious drive.

Fraser & Company, of Descsênes, who last year cut 8,000,000 feet for Shepard & Morse, have to handle a large lot of logs bought from Bryson & Campbell for themselves this year, and will not be able to contract for outside sawing so early in the summer. The Shepard & Morse mill is equipped with two double cut band saws of the Waterous Engine Works Company, and will turn out more than the usual quantity of lumber. Still the firm have more logs than they can handle, and will let contracts to both Fraser & Company and Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer.

Negotiations are in progress with the James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, presumably by an American syndicate, for the purchase of the MacLaren mills. The MacLaren people are large manufacturers of lumber and pulp. They ship all by rail. The mill has recently been furnished with up-to-date labor-saving machinery.

Lumbermen are figuring up heavy losses caused by the early cessation of bush work. Usually in the northern parts log making continues

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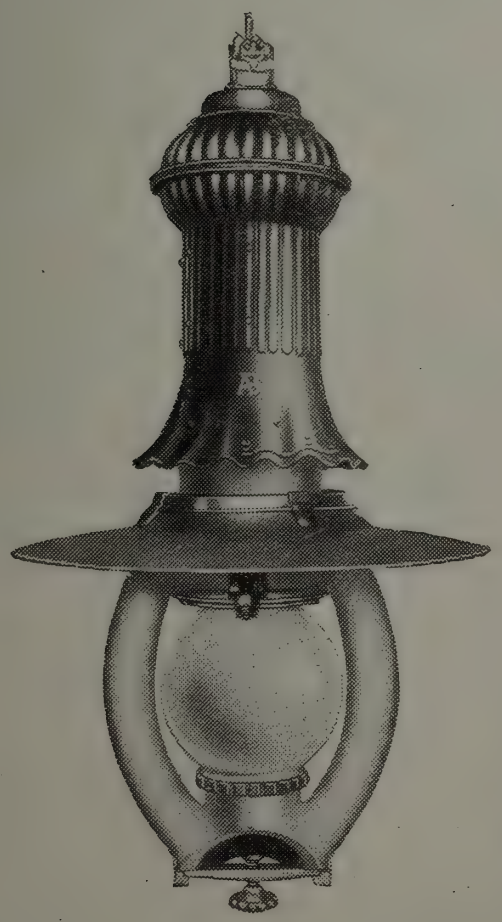
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till the end of April. This year, however, the break up in March was the signal for suspending work in the woods and sending river drivers to the upper waters. The majority of these men were kept a month waiting for the drive to get well started. In fact, in many parts the drive will not be any earlier than in ordinary seasons. The situation is peculiar on the upper Ottawa. Lake Temiskaming has been open since the middle of April, while the small streams which usually are free from ice first are still frozen over. All the lakes in the Matabituan district are ice bound. The drive on the Montreal river did not open till April 15th. Employment agents in Ottawa report the labor market very brisk for river drivers. The exodus to the west of experienced river men is noted and many of them also have employment in railway construction. The tendency of wages has been upward for river drivers, although mill hands have taken their places at the rates current a year ago.

The month of April has witnessed a good many transactions in lumber at the top prices quoted for high classes of white pine. There would have been much more business but for the confidence of manufacturers in the lumber outlook from their standpoint. While prices did not undergo fluctuations, holders of lumber could afford to make their own terms in financial arrangements. There is everywhere an evidence that manufacturers are not afraid to hold lumber. Two-inch good sidings, shorts and strips are likely to pass the present stiff quotations. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that many of the manufacturers, most likely to be well supplied, are sold up. A large sale of good sidings, 2 x 7 and up, was made the other day at an advance of $8 per thousand on what a similar transaction showed exactly a year ago. All stock better than box has stiffened since the settlement of the tariff issue with the United States. Middlemen believe the mill culls and dead culls are working off gradually and that with a good building season and moderate transportation rates on water, the surplus in the Ottawa valley will be depleted. Some Canadian bottoms are being loaded already and American boats will be on hand for cargoes by the first of May. Ottawa lumbermen have heard from indirect sources that cull lumber is strengthening in western Ontario.

Rarely at this time of year has lath been so scarce. The new stock is in brisk demand and No. 1 white pine is firm at $4 per thousand. No. 2 brings $3.25. Quotations are 50 cents higher than in the spring of 1909.

The advances in Ontario timber dues will be discussed by the lumbermen in a body. In one quarter the "Canada Lumberman" learned that a prominent manufacturer would seriously criticize the Governments of both Ontario and Quebec for increasing the tax on Canadian manufacturers. It is claimed that the market advances of the last year have been fully justified by the increased difficulty in getting out logs, rise in wages, higher cost of shanty supplies, insurance rates, etc. The average hire of a shanty man is said now to be $22 a month, as compared with $16 a decade ago. Pork is quoted now at $14 per cwt. in Ottawa. It was half that price ten years ago and horses and their fodder are from 40 to 60 per cent. dearer. It is claimed that the buoyant market is only for the very best quality of lumber and that the legislators who are fixing the tariffs on the producers should not forget that inferior lumber is often put on the market at a loss. At the lumbermen's meeting there will be also a strong defence of the action in advancing the provincial rates.

Messrs. C. J. Booth, Peter Whelen, C. E. Read, W. McLaughlin and other local lumbermen declined to give views for publication until the effect of the increases are better realized.

The Perley Lumber Company will not open their mill at Calumet until all danger of the flooding from northern waters is passed. Other seasons the company had to close after gathering their men, and difficulty was experienced in getting them together again. The heavy April rains are expected to swell the streams. The downpour so far has been heavier than in 1909. March of the present year afforded only an inch of rain in the Ottawa valley and 4½ inches of snow, as compared with 2 inches of rain and 24 inches of snow in 1909.

The National Rag & Paper Company, which was recently formed by J. F. Booth, William Anderson, H. K. Egan, W. S. Dwyer, all of Ottawa, and J. W. Hennessey, of Fort Coulonge, with a capital of $200,000, are considering the erection of a factory in Ottawa or farther down the river. The company is authorized by Dominion charter to go into the manufacture of pulp, paper, etc., in all branches, hold limits, develop electrical power and such like.

Senator W. C. Edwards and Gordon C. Edwards are associated with two Americans in the formation of the Canadian Mahogany Company, capitalized at $200,000. The office will be in Ottawa.

About $1,400 worth of lumber was destroyed in the Shepard & Morse yards on April 12th. The loss was so small compared with the possibilities that the company rewarded the efforts of the Ottawa firemen with the gift of a $100 cheque.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that in future, customs duties assessed on mechanically ground wood pulp made from pulpwood, cut on private lands in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will be refunded. A large number of entries made at Plattsburg, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Ogdensburg are affected by this rule.

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The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs.

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

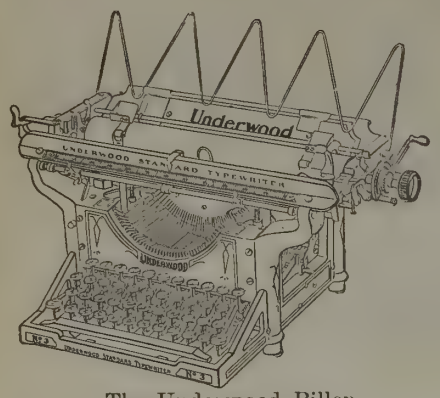
In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,

YMIR, B. C.



The Underwood Biller

THIS machine will cut your billing expense in two.

It will save 50% in time, in paper and in filing space.

It gives legible, accurate typewritten entries in your sales-book.

Consult our Billing Experts. Their Advice is Free.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
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Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

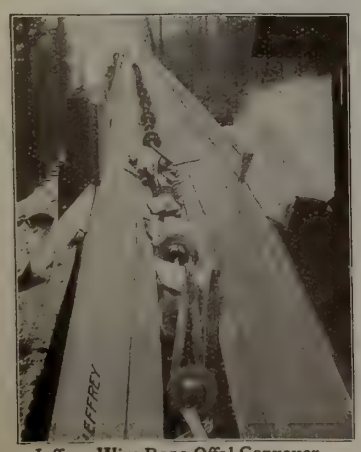
Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.



Jeffrey Wire Rope Offal Conveyer

Conveyers

for Saw Mills and——
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designed and built to suit your special requirements

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Chains of all kinds made to order. Crushers, Elevators, Screens, etc.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

Jonas Grant, sawmill proprietor, Maynooth, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

Leslie's planing mills at Mount Forest, Ont., were recently destroyed by fire, together with several piles of lumber.

Fire recently damaged the lumber yards of Shepard & Morse at Ottawa to the extent of $2,000. The lumber burned amounted to about 100,000 feet.

It is reported that the Hon. Adam Beck's box manufacturing company, London, Ont., will establish a branch at Winnipeg and also that they will enlarge their factory at Montreal.

The Ball Planing Mill Company, Limited, Barrie, Ont., have been incorporated; capital, $75,000. Incorporators: W. Gallie, J. D. Rodgers, Thomas Gray, and G. Rodgers, all of Barrie.

Excelsior, Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated with capital of $150,000, to carry on the business of manufacturers of wood fibre, lumber, etc. The incorporators are: J. A. Manning, Owen Sound, and G. Howard, Toronto.

Messrs. E. P. Foley and Herman Riegar, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., will establish a new paper mill at Thorold, Ont. Only pulp will be manufactured at first, but subsequently the company will manufacture various qualities of paper.

The office of the Hamilton Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., was recently entered by burglars at night and the safe was blown open by dynamite. Fortunately there was only $28 in money in the safe, but the damage to the safe itself amounted to about $125.

Messrs. Atkins & Hardy, of Owen Sound, Ont., have let contracts for their new factory for the manufacture of wood fibre. The building will be of concrete, 40 x 60 feet, and machinery of the latest type will be installed, which will be driven by electric power.

The Taplin Timber Company, of Toronto, have commenced the erection of a large sawmill on the shore of Lake Sasaginaga, near Cobalt. The machinery, boilers and equipment are already on the spot. The company control a tract of virgin timber about four miles square lying north of the lake.

The Canadian Mahogany Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $200,000, to carry on the business of saw millers, planing, etc. The incorporators are Hon. W. C. Edwards, G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; W. A. Hall, New York, and W. B. Chisholm, Charleston, Cal.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company started their mill at Kenora, Ont., on Monday, April 18th. A number of improvements were made during the spring and the delay in starting the mill was due to the arrival of some of the new material. The company have a large quantity of logs on hand for the summer's work.

Messrs. Seaman & Kent, of the Seaman-Kent Company, Dyers Bay, Ont., have selected the site for their new hardwood finishing plant at Fort William. The site is on the Mission river a short distance below the turning basin. Building operations are expected to begin at once. The company will handle all their western business from the Fort William plant.

On account of the shortage of the log cut in the Fort William district of Ontario some of the companies will carry on a considerable amount of logging this year. The winter weather broke up about 30 days earlier than was expected and many millions of feet of logs were left on the skidways. The demand for lumber in that district is reported to be steadily improving, especially for the low grade stock.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time between the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company and the Curran Bros. for the purchase of the latter's large mill and their extensive timber limits on the Kouchibouguac river and tributaries; also the cut of last winter. It is understood that the deal has been completed and the property duly transferred. The price is kept private but is said to be in the vicinity of $60,000 or $70,000. This mill, which was formerly owned by the Jardines, is one of the largest and best equipped on the North Shore.

Lumber manufacturing will not be quite so active at Midland this year as formerly. There will, however, be a considerable quantity of lumber turned out at that place. James Playfair's mill has undergone the usual repairs and started about April 15th with a season's cut. Chew Bros. also completed their spring overhauling and started sawing the third week of April, with a full season's stock. Manley Chew made a late start and was expected to have rather a short run. N. L. Playfair will not operate and his former employees have secured situations elsewhere.

The Bryan Manufacturing Company, Collingwood, Ont., have prepared plans for the extensions which they propose to make to their premises, in order to handle their largely increasing business. A new dry kiln will be erected, which will be a brick building 30 x 130 feet. The contract for the equipment of this building has been given to the Sheldon Manufacturing Company, of Galt, Ont. In the fall the company expect to erect a second factory to be constructed of brick, and to be 66 x 240 feet. Their plans also include a new office building, the erection of which, however, may be deferred until the dry kiln and the factory are completed.

The National Timber & Pulp Company, Limited, of Toronto, which was recentl yorganized with an authorized capital of $500,000, is composed of W. P. Sherwood, A. E. Matthews and other Toronto gentlemen who are backed by English capitalists. It is reported that in a short time the capital will be increased to $3,000,000. The company now own a timber limit in Quebec and hold options on three other important adjacent limits. The limits comprise about 416,000 acres, of which 106,000 is freehold. They are located in Cap Chat, Tourelle, Christie and Gaspe counties, and are well watered by the Ste. Anne, Marlin, Mansivie, and other tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The limits already owned contain about 350,000 cords of pulpwood, and upon those which are under option there is an equal quantity, making some 700,000 acres in all. It is the company's intention to erect a large pulp mill at the junction of the Ste. Anne and St. Lawrence rivers. On the property which is under option there are two well equipped sawmills, turning out 60,000 feet a day, and a shingle mill, all of which are in operation. The company intend to erect another sawmill of large capacity on the property they already own. The executive offices will be in Toronto.

Eastern Provinces

The Canadian Woodenware Company, Limited, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., will establish a factory at South Bay, N.B. Their capital stock is $50,000.

A. Palmer & Company, planing mill proprietors, Charlottetown, P.E.I., have been succeeded by the MacDonald-Rowe Woodworking Company, Limited.

The export of lumber from St. John, N.B., to transatlantic ports for the first quarter this year amounted to twenty million feet, or about two million less than for the like quarter last year.

Mr. M. M. Beeton, president of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, of Grand Falls, Nfld., recently stated that by the end of April his company would be turning out 80 tons of paper and three tons of wet ground wood pulp daily.

Nearly all the pulp mills in the Quebec district are preparing to make substantial increases to their output, in view of the increased demand which is expected as a result of the Government's action in prohibiting the export of unmanufactured pulpwood cut on Crown lands.

An American syndicate is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the McLaren mills at Buckingham, Que. The syndicate intend, if the deal is put through, to conduct the business on a much larger scale and to establish a fast shipping service to New York and other large American cities. The transfer would involve about $2,000,000, as the McLaren Company own large timber limits. The present owners would be shareholders in the new company, and it is reported that if the deal is put through it will give employment to some 2,000 additional men.

Lumbermen from Three Rivers and the St. Maurice report that the winter was very favorable on the upper tributaries of the St. Maurice river, as the snow came early in sufficient quantities to enable them to continue their operations for several months. Despite this, the cut is somewhat smaller than usual. Several of the large companies had tens of thousands of logs stranded in the streams last spring, owing to the scarcity of water at the right time. These stranded logs will be brought down this spring, and will keep the mills in operation for a considerable portion of the summer.

Western Canada

The Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company, of Vancouver, B.C., will shortly enlarge their plant.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Huntting Lumber Mill at Vancouver, B.C., at a price of $220,000.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited, have sold their mill and stock to the British Canadian Lumber Company, Limited.

The Westholme Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., will shortly commence to build a three-storey store and warehouse costing $44,000.

Messrs. Dickenson & Scott, of New Westminster, B.C., have almost completed the erection of a new sash and door factory at North Vancouver. The factory is being equipped with the latest types of machinery for the manufacture of interior house finishings.

The Great West Lumber Company, of Red Deer, Alta., report that they have secured the largest and best cut of logs in their history, amounting to over 4,000,000 feet. It is expected that the sawmill at Red Deer will be run with day and night shifts this season.

A timber berth containing 683 acres on Lillooet lake, B.C., was sold by auction recently at New Westminster. Crown Timber Agent Leamy acted as auctioneer, and $14,100 was realized—or something over $20 per acre. The buyers were the Adams-Powell Timber Company, of Vancouver.

The A. R. Rodgers Lumber Company, at Enderby, B.C., will operate their mill both night and day during the present season, and will cut at least 20,000,000 feet. Extensive improvements have been made to the mill, two carloads of machinery having been installed during the last two months.

Mr. John Hanbury's new mill at False Creek, B.C., will be operated by electricity. The contract has been awarded for a 500 kilowatt turbine generator with 15 motors, which will develop 600 h.p. The plant will have a capacity of 100,000 feet daily, in addition to the output of the sash and door factory.

The revenue of the Crown Timber Office at New Westminster, B.C., for the fiscal year ending March 31, was $122,763; an increase of $73,976 over the revenue for the previous year. This is the largest revenue received by the office in its history and is twice as large as that of any year previous to last year.

Mr. J. S. Emerson, of the Emerson Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., who has just returned from a business trip to the Fiji Islands, states that he considers the action recently taken by the Government in cancelling his licenses for alleged illegal export of timber was high-handed and unjustifiable. He says that the last has not been heard of the matter and that he will take steps to have the cancellation revoked.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., have sold 4,00 acres of timber limits in the Squamish district, near the head of Howe Sound, to Captain Magneson and Messrs. Mackinnon & Norton, of Vancouver, for $125,000. The timber consists of fir of excellent quality. The leases were issued 17 years ago and have 13 years to run. The new owners will build four miles of standard gauge railway to the limits.

A deputation representing the British Columbia Loggers' Association have asked the Provincial Government to remove the prohibition of the export of unmanufactured timber to the United States in so far as rough cedar for manufacture into shingles is concerned. British Columbia shingles could no longer go into the United States at a profit, it was said, because of the increase of the United States duty, and the deputation wanted to secure some of the benefits of the shingle business by exporting the shingle bolts.

A number of Vancouver, B C., and Bellingham, Wash, capitalists have undertaken a project to establish a line of sailing vessels between Vancouver and the Fiji Islands, carrying British Columbia fir and cedar, and returning with hardwood. Among those interested are J. S. Emerson, Vancouver; J. W. Bell, Vancouver; B. W. Loggie, Bellingham, and J. Warren Bell, of Suva, Fiji Islands. A mill will be started in Vancouver for the manufacture of Fijian hardwoods into sashes, doors, interior finish and veneers.

During the month of February the output of logs on the coast of British Columbia was 250 per cent. greater than during the corresponding month of 1909. March and April also kept up with this record. During February and March the output was 40,000,000 per month. In February, 1909, the cut was 15,000,000 feet; in February, 1908, 14,000,000 feet, and in February, 1907, 12,000,000 feet. It is understood that the great increase is a result of the large companies adopting the use of standard gauge railways and the latest types of logging engines.

McILVAIN SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better

Send in your order promptly for
White Ash
3 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8-4, Common and Better

We have 3 cars of 12-4 Log Run
Hard Maple
Ask us for prices

Ask us for prices on
Soft Yellow Tennesse Poplar
2 cars 5-4, Firsts and Seconds

Get our prices on
White Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
2 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up
1 car 5-4. 12 inches and up
Dry, good lengths, well figured and nicely manufactured

How are you fixed on
Red Gum and Cottonwood
We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We have several cars of 4-4
Red Cedar
at interesting figures. Write us

We have a large block of plain
Red and White Quartered Oak
all thicknesses, bone dry; and can make immediate shipment from our yard to parties in a hurry for dry stock.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 8-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders
Red Pine Dimension
up to 35 feet:

PRINCIPLE—NOT "POLICY"

We never make a change in methods, processes or treatments to save money—unless the change *improves* our *product*.

If a change *will* improve our product, we never hesitate an instant because the new way costs money.

We have invented or developed nearly all important processes of modern saw-making —we are and for seventy years have been *first* to adopt and utilize every improvement brought forth by science, human ingenuity or the progress of events.

We have always found that although improved methods may seem slow or difficult or expensive at first, they invariably work out faster, easier and more economical.

It's to your own advantage to associate yourself in a business way with an industrial organization which is guided in all things great and small, by the highest purposes, motives and ideals.

Every Disston Saw, File and Tool has back of it the absolute guarantee of one of the greatest business institutions in America.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Canadian Works: Frazer Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Lidgerwood Logging Systems

Steam For all Conditions of **Electric**

Timber and Ground

Donkey Engines	Log Loaders	Sleigh Hoists	Cableway Skidders
Pile Drivers	Log Unloaders	Incline Hoists	Log Handling Cableways

Combined Portable Ground Skidders and Loaders

and

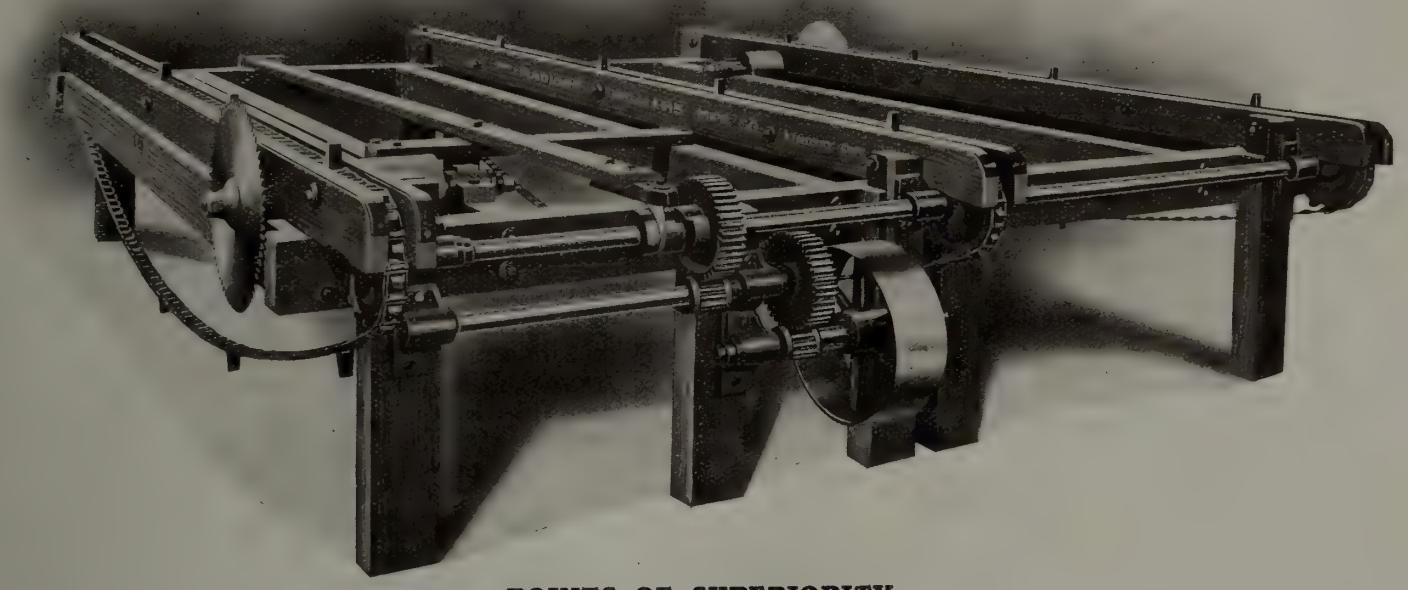
All regular and special forms of Logging and Log Handling Machinery

Builders and Sole Canadian Agents

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock

Montreal Limited **Vancouver**

The Trimmer That Trims All Trimmers



POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

THE FRAME is made from 4 inch by 8 inch timber, joints mortised and bolted together
SAWS are 20 inch diameter placed 12 feet apart. Speed 1800 revolutions per minute
FEED which is double geared, is very powerful and can be stopped and started instantly by the operator with a clutch and lever as shown in cut

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The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

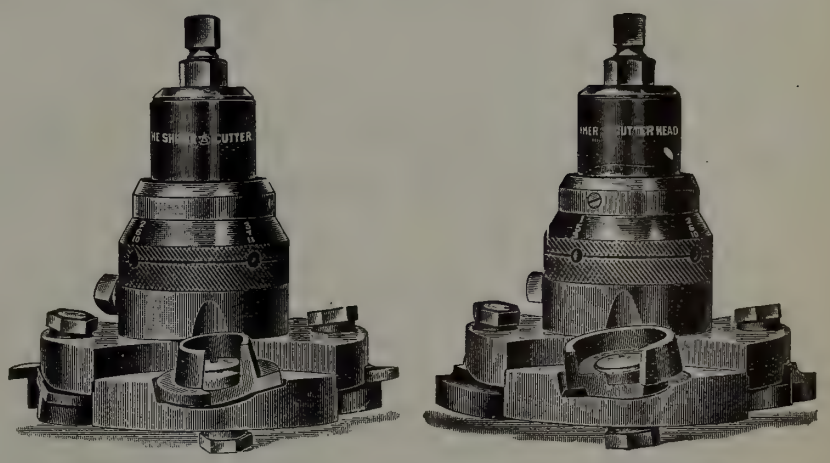
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Shimer Cutter Heads and Special Tools

Cost Reduction

Business men everywhere are giving attention to reducing cost of manufacturing by installing labor-saving and time-saving tools.

The Shimer Cutter Heads remove many of the troubles and worries incident to the business of the machine woodworker and place in his hands the power to increase his productive capacity in the manufacture of flooring, ceiling, siding, wainscoting, door and sash patterns, etc., besides saving much of the material that formerly reached the offal pile.



Examine our catalogue and see if there is not some tool you need to help in the work of cost reduction. If your work is special write us about it. Almost every week we adapt the Shimer Cutter Head to the making of Specialties, or design some new fixture to further its usefulness.

We make a number of Heads for special purposes. For any design of material you get out in quantity let us give our estimate on the Head to do the work. Our prices are uniformly low—our goods of best quality.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Branch of Milton, Pa. **Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,** Galt, Ontario, Can.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1¼" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	15 00	17 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	17 00	18 50
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50 37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts	19 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:	
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12	
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16	36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20	37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20	37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20	38 00
10x20	38 00
6x18, 8x18	39 00
6x20, 8x20	40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath	3 50
1½" 32" pine	1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.	3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath	3 25
X Pine Shingles	1 10
XX Pine Shingles	2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"	3 20
XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"	4 05

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	37 00
Ash, brown, C & B	27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	37 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds. 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	35 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	30 00
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1&2"	32 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1. common and better, 4/4	35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	24 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	45 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	53 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	85 00
White Oak ¼ cut 12/4 and 16/4 1sts and 2nds	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood	
4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	1500	17 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 75	1 90
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT. cts.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74 76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60 65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70 75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50 55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25
Average 16 inch	35

BIRCH.

14 inch	16 20
15 "	22 24
16 "	26 30
18 "	32 35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00 19 00
Oddments	" 15 00 16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00 16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00 16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	31 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	31 00
1" x 13 and up	31 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$22 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
	26 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	22 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	22 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$30 00
" 2 " " "	24 00
" 3 " " "	20 50
" 4 " mixed w'dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.70
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	47 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	40 00	42 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	20 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 50
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 50
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 50	18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1' stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
Lath, mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Bewood "	2 00	2 25
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 50	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 10	20 00	20 50	23 50	22 00
2 x 12	20 00	21 00	24 50	23 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	23 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	23 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$96 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 50	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¼" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 65
Clears	2 90	3 15
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

You Don't Need Any Umpire



When you buy

Fenderson Spruce and White Pine

Because—

"Quality" speaks louder than words

Our "Quality Lumber and Shingle Products" have stood all tests of trade

Remember—If It's Fenderson's—It's Right.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies

Are Specially Adapted for Lumberman's and Contractor's Needs. In fact, wherever horses are used.

For Urgent Needs, we commend that the following be kept on hand:

Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil
For Cuts, Galls, Wounds and Sores. Large size. Price - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Colic Cure
A prompt remedy for both Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic. Price - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Spavin Cure Liquid
An active Blister for Splints, Curbs, Spavins and Soft Enlargements. Price - **$2.00**

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
A thorough Tonic and Blood Purifier that cures a score of ailments besides Heaves. Price - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Sweeny Cure
A mild blister, cures Sweeny, Shoulder Lameness, etc. - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Veterinary Eye Lotion
Cures Inflammation of the Eyes. Price **50c**

All Remedies can be sent by Mail.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VET. ADVISER. Devoted to Diseases of Horses and Cattle will be mailed free. *Write for a copy.*

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
TORONTO, CANADA

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) $4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses 5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses 15.00 doz,

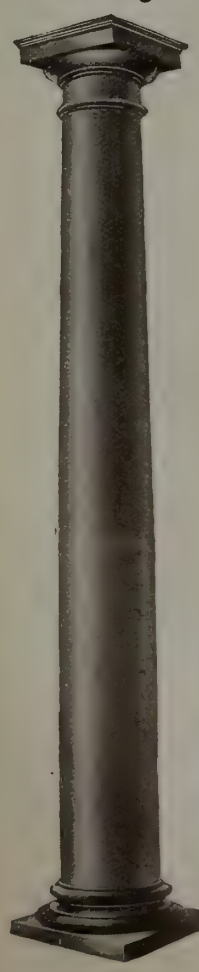
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)
2 lb. tins 2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins 3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)
Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

They Can't Be Beaten



Detroit Colonial Columns

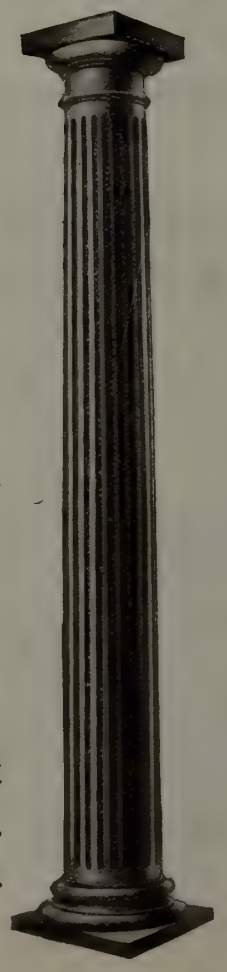
They are well made from select lumber and present a very graceful and stately appearance.

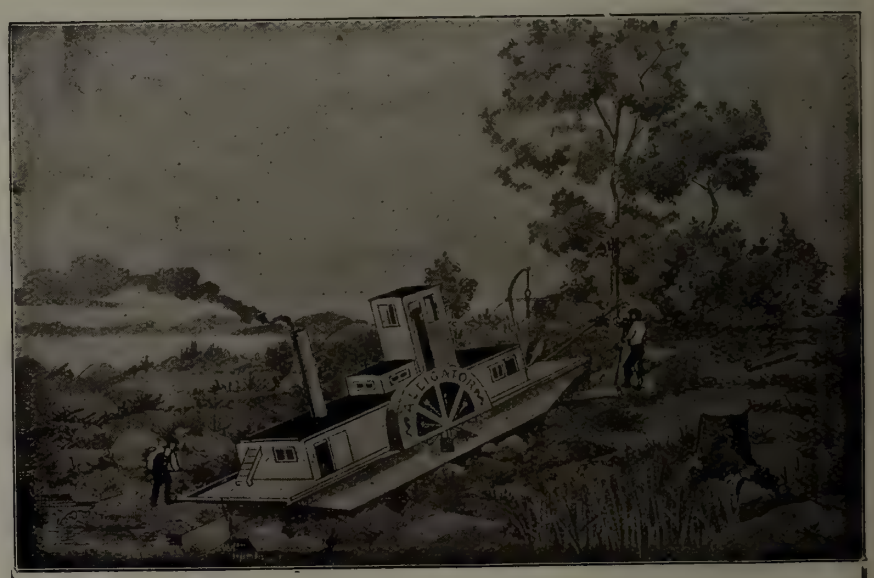
Made with a "lock-joint" that will prevent warping and checking.

Stocked in Oak, Birch, Chestnut, Pine, etc.

Better Drop us a line

Detroit Column & Manufacturing Co.
Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R.
Detroit, Mich,





The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

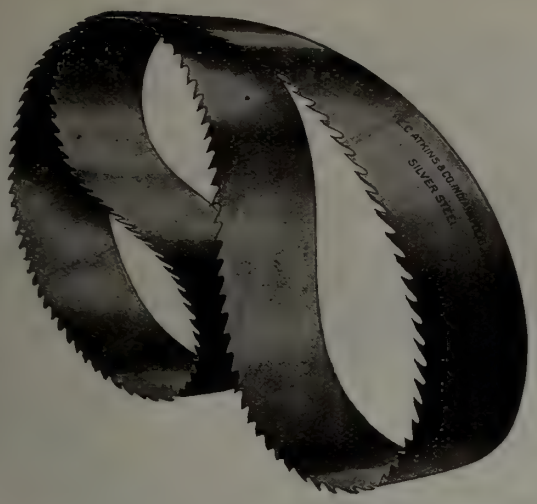
SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



Here is the Band Saw You Should Use



ATKINS

Sterling

SAWS

Made in Canada



"The Finest on Earth"

Tough, hard steel—they go right ahead and stand up to their work.

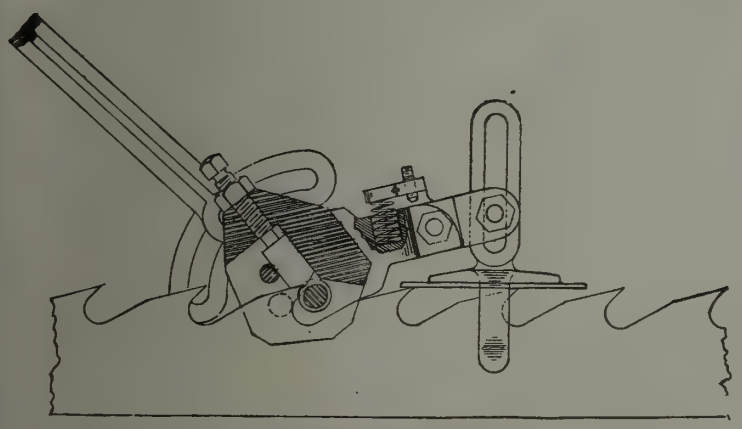
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E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

MAKERS OF STERLING SAWS

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A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., Agents, Vancouver, B.C.
W. C. BIRDSALL, Resident Representative, Vancouver, B.C.



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Mill Men!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

If You Need a Heavy Band Rip Saw, Look into the Merits of Our No. 109.

In our large descriptive Circular—Sheet No. 1-N

particular attention is called to the massive and substantial construction of our

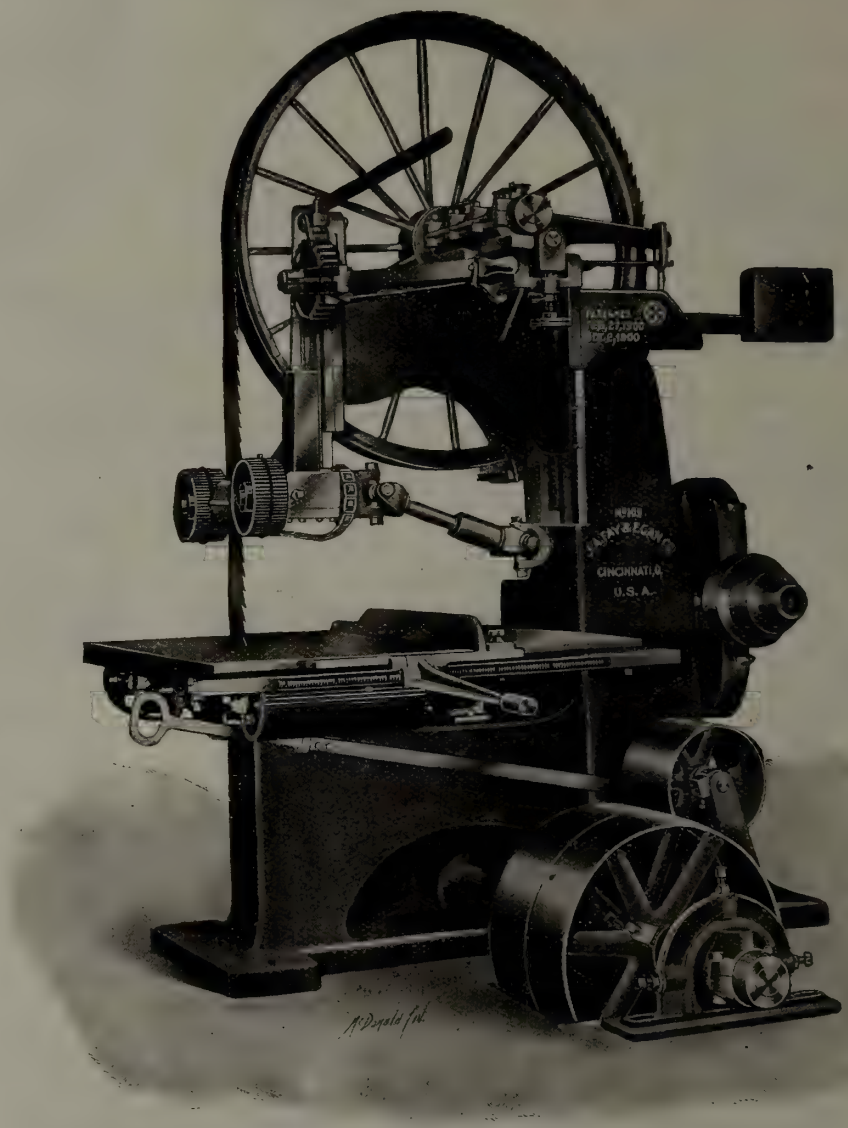
No. 109 Patent Aut. Band Rip Saw

It is made for **heavy** ripping in bridge, ship and car shops or wherever a heavy rip saw is required. The general construction of this machine, its

Massive Square Column
Solid Lower Wheel
Patent Sensitive Straining Devise
Strong Feed

make it a superior tool for all lines of heavy work

Two noteworthy features on this machine are our Patent sensitive Straining Device and Solid Lower Wheel, a combination which permits the use of an extremely thin blade at a terrifically high speed without any danger of breaking it.



Feed is the strongest imaginable and consists of two heavy, fluted upper rolls and three lower ones of large diameter, all power driven.

Write for Sheet No. 1-N which illustrates and describes Our No. 109 in full.

No. 109 Patent Aut. Band Rip Saw—Capacity for material 28" wide and 14" thick.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

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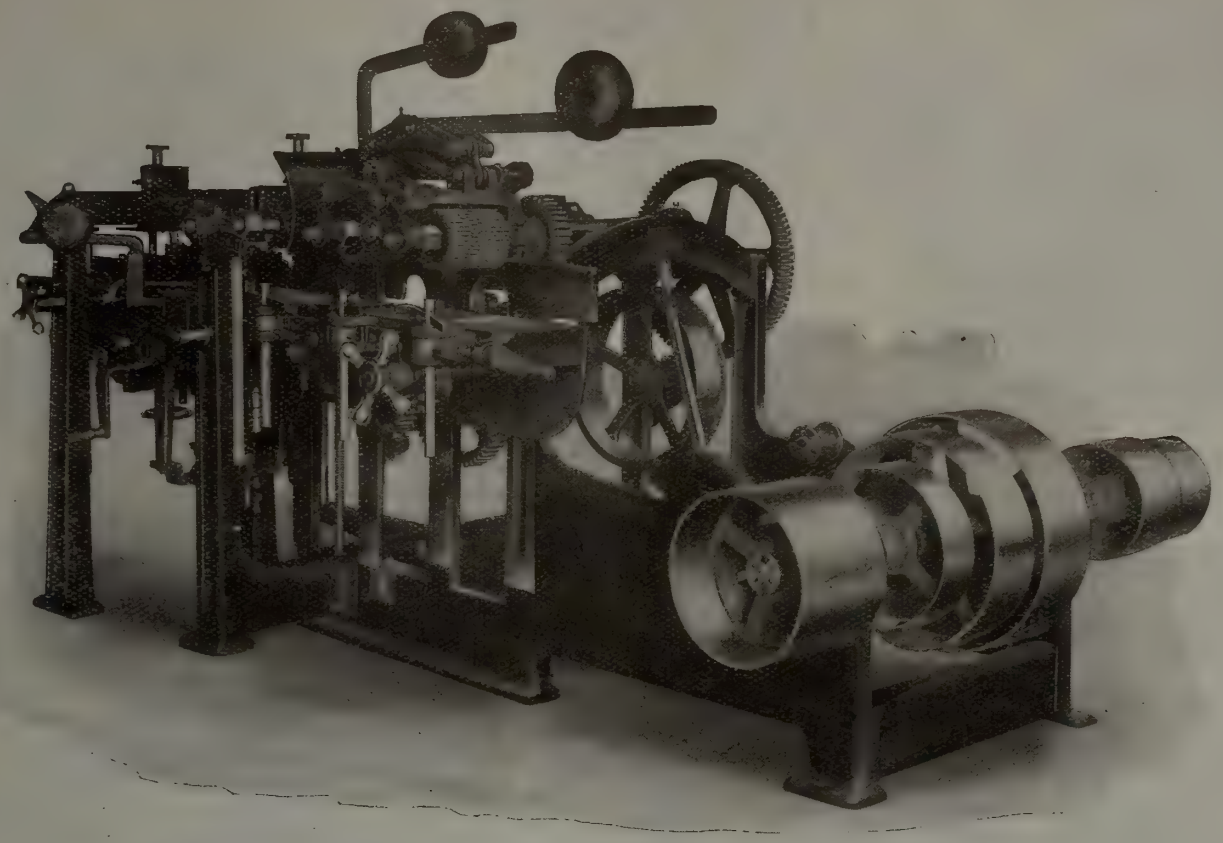
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921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.,
New Orleans, La



No. 111 8″ x 16″ Four Sided Moulder

There's Real Satisfaction in Using a Hespeler No. III Four Sided Moulder

If you're looking for quality in a four sided moulder you are sure to find it in this machine. It's truly a twentieth century wood tool. We have spared no expense in bringing this machine up to its present point of efficiency; and we believe it superior to anything of its type yet offered.

The Frame is substantial and strong, doing away with any tendency to twisting usually found in machines of this size. It is machined and bolted together in such a way that the bearings are kept in perfect alignment. It is provided with heavy column in the front of the machine, which is a substantial support for the table, under head, etc. The outside bearing for the support of top arbor extends to the floor line, is planed and firmly bolted to the main frame, and is locked and bolted through the machine and table from side to side.

The Feed consists of Four 5″ rolls, two top and two bottom, all driven by our superior system of gearing, the motion being continuous and strong at any position of the table. It is simple and not liable to get out of order, and is controlled by a tightener locked in a position convenient to the operator.

The Arbors are of large diameter running in large bearings provided with oil space. The top bearing being 1¾″ in diameter, bottom bearing 1⅞″ in diameter, and the side head bearings are 1½″ in diameter.

The Top Head has a lateral adjustment, and the bottom head has lateral and vertical adjustment, both controlled by a wheel placed convenient to the operator.

The Under Head has an outside bearing extending outside the driving pulley, making three bearings in all in the bottom cylinder.

Side Heads raise and lower with the table in the usual manner, and have also independent vertical adjustment. Both inside and outside spindles can be adjusted while in operation and set at an angle. The inside head is free from all trappings and easy of access. There is ample space to permit of the using of all ordinary bits on almost any kind of work.

The Chip Breaker is of the weighted type and is adjustable, but for all ordinary work it will not require adjusting and moves backwards and forwards with cutter head and is always ready for work.

The Guide Springs are adjustable by simply turning the handle, both guides moving together.

The Shoe or Bonnet is adjustable to and from the head, or can be swung clear out of the way giving access to the knives,

The Main Table or bed, is well gibbed to the frame, and is raised and lowered on a large screw of the square thread type resting on ball bearings, and will drop 16″ below the cutting surface of the top cylinder.

The End Table and the bottom head are adjustable on the ways, the extreme outer section of the table having independent vertical adjustment, the whole arranged so that it is swung out of the way for access to the head without disturbing the guides

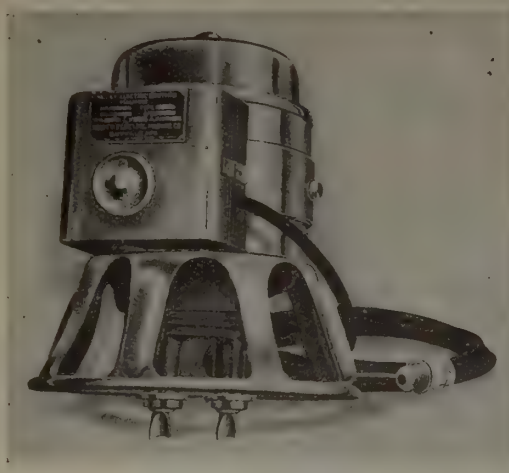
Drive Pulleys both on top and bottom cylinders, and side heads are of the anti-pneumatic type.

Tight and Loose Pulleys are 10″ in diameter x 5½″ face, and should run at 900 revolutions per minute. Horse power required 4 to 6. Floor space 5′ 4″ x 5′ 4″. Approximate shipping weight 2700 lbs.

We also manufacture a complete line of Surface Planers, Planers and matchers, Combined Planers, Matchers and Moulders, Moulders, Buzz Planers or Jointers, Mortisers, Tenon Machines, Sash and Door Clamps, Shapers, Band Resaws, Self-Feed Rip Saws, Saw Tables, Band Saws, Borers, Sanders, etc.

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada



KELLEY ROUTER

"The Kelley Router"

Electrically-driven and operated on the bench by hand

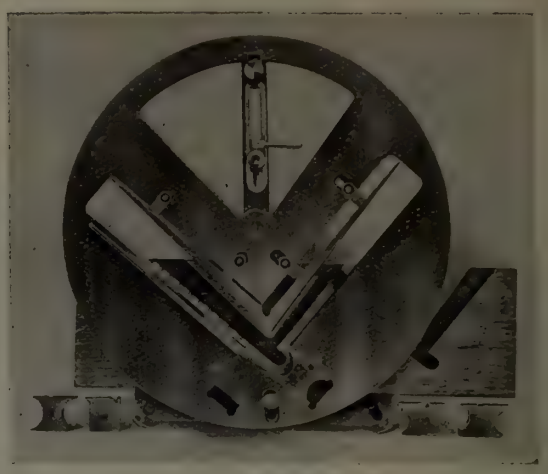
Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving qualities will surprise you

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Kelley Electric Machine Co.

36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE



RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and, Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

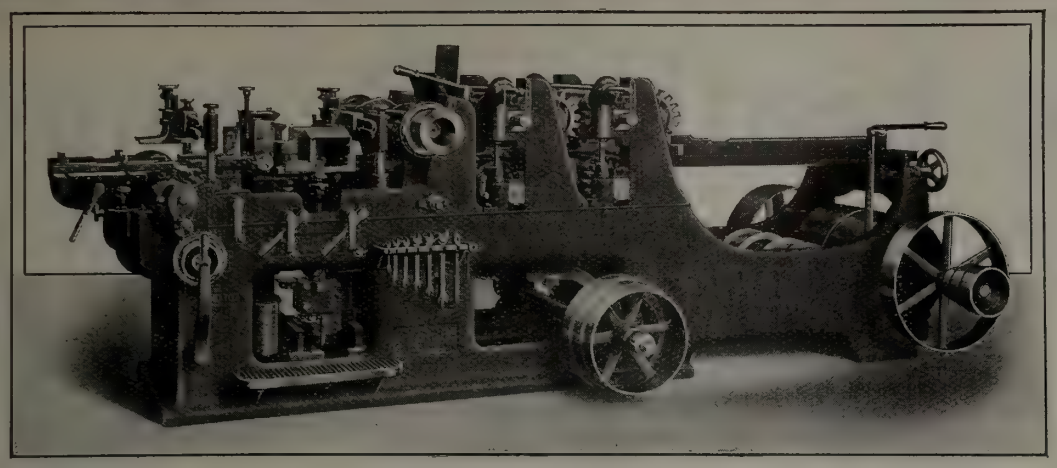
Logging Locomotives



Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low upkeep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

Montreal Locomotive Works
Limited
Bank of Ottawa Building, MONTREAL, CANADA



OPERATING SIDE No. 107.

Woods No. 107

A High Speed Inside Moulder

Combining the Advantages of Several Machines

Built to Work 12" or 15" Wide by 6" Thick

A Producer **A Labor Saver**

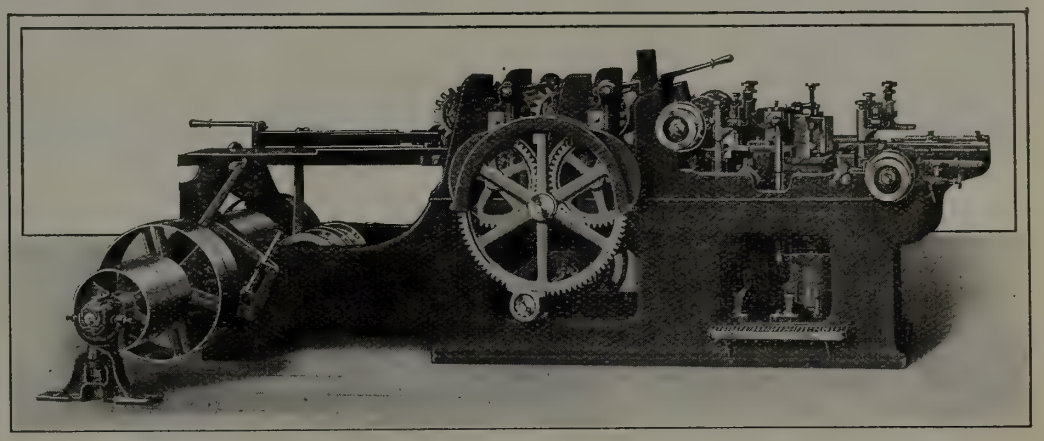
S. A. Woods Machine Co.

Boston, U. S. A.

The Planer Specialists

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, SEATTLE

Our Patent **Truing Devices** applied to these machines, true to the knives so that each does its full share of the work.



REAR VIEW No. 107.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

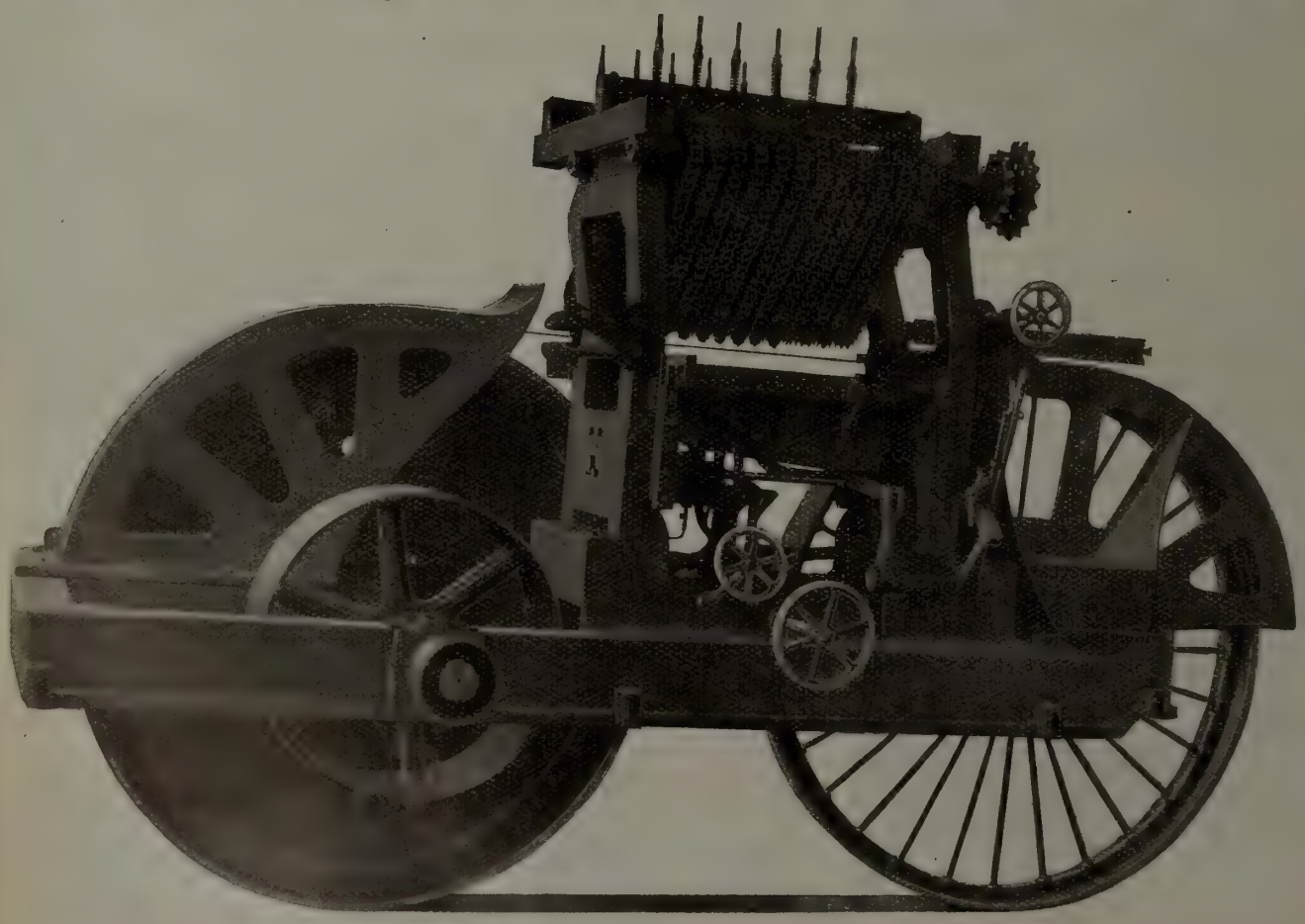
Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

219-221 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

McDonough Horizontal Band Resaw Machine



The above cut herewith shows the McDonough Horizontal Band Resaw Machine. This is the most practical and efficient horizontal resaw manufactured. Equipped with saw wheels seven feet in diameter, weight 24,000 pounds; also built with sixty-inch wheels, weight 16,000 pounds.

We also handle smaller Resaws for factory use from 44 up to 60 inches. The Resaw is one of the best paying machines in the saw mill. It is a lumber saver. We are the sole Canadian Agents for this machine and we solicit your enquiries as to price and the work that it will do. At the same time, remember that we are builders of up-to-date Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery. We build Saw Carriages from $200.00 up as high as you like. Edgers from $125 to $1,250.00.

We also make Log Loaders, Kickers, Niggers and all the machinery for a first-class mill. Let us quote prices on anything that you want. Large or small orders will be attended to promptly.

MOWRY & SONS - - Gravenhurst, Ontario

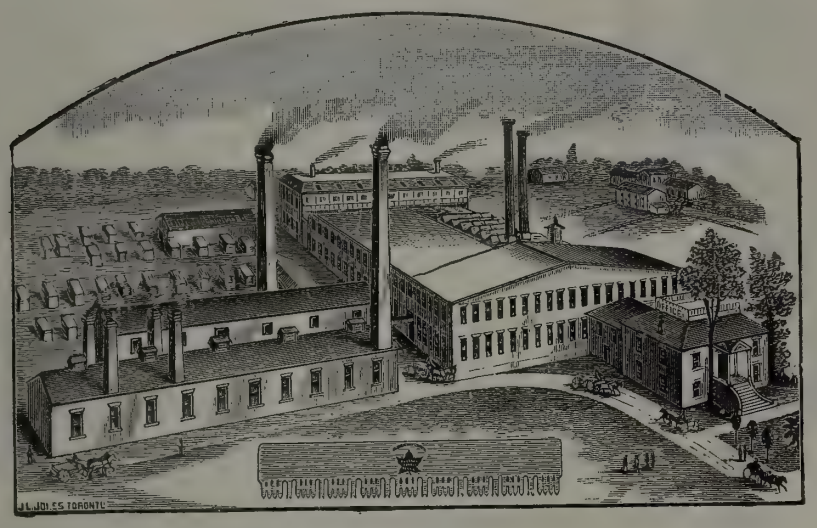
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly & Dietrich

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

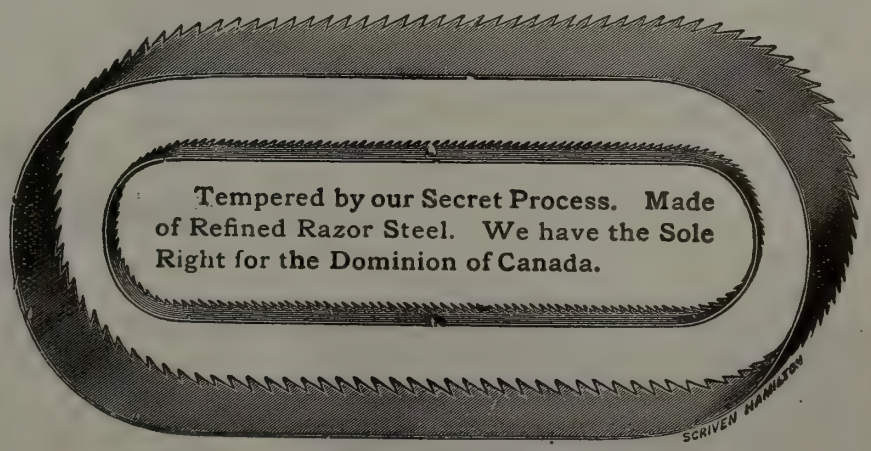
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

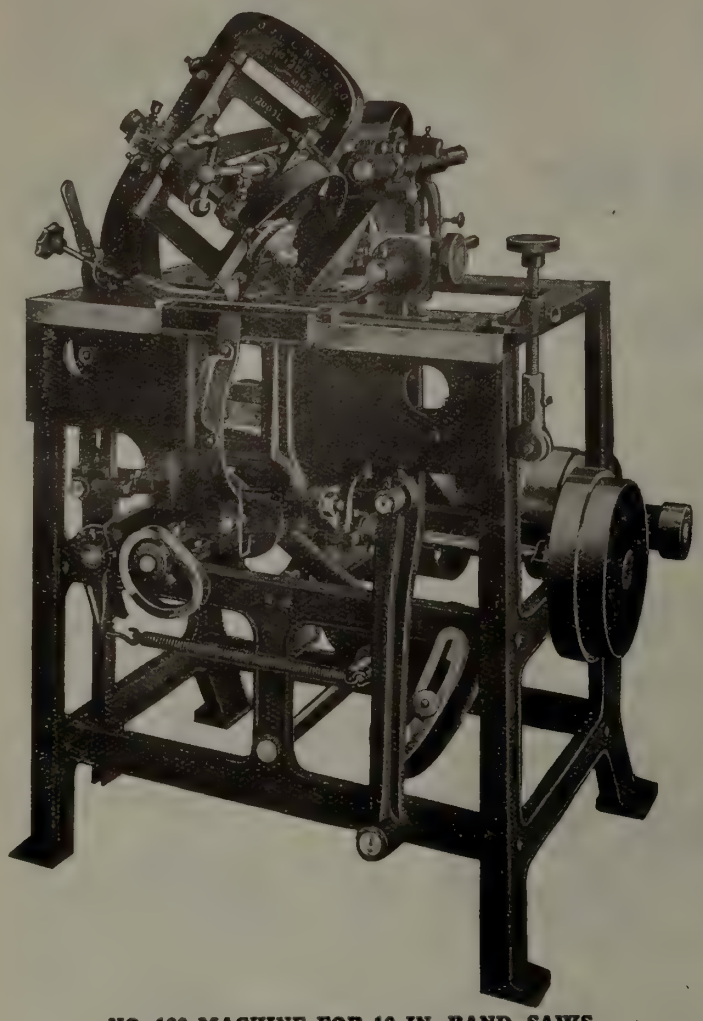


We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

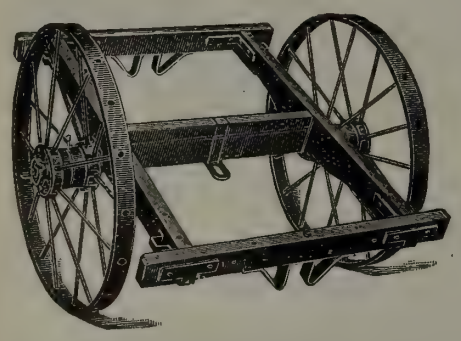
COVEL MFG. CO.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Agents for Canada — **Brantford, Ont.**



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

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KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills — **Trimmers**
Lath Mills — **Saws**
Head Blocks — **Edgers**
Picket Header — **Gang Bolters**

Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

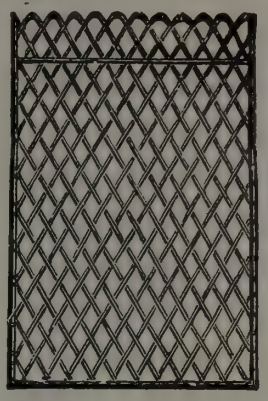
That Old Machinery in the Shed

that is not being used might as well be sold



There is sure to be somebody who wants just the machine that you have for sale. The way to find that "somebody" is to advertise in the **"Wanted and For Sale Department"** of this paper.

Canada Lumberman and Woodwooker
Toronto - - - Canada



Protect Your Windows

from all danger of accidental breakage by using

Greening's Wire Guards

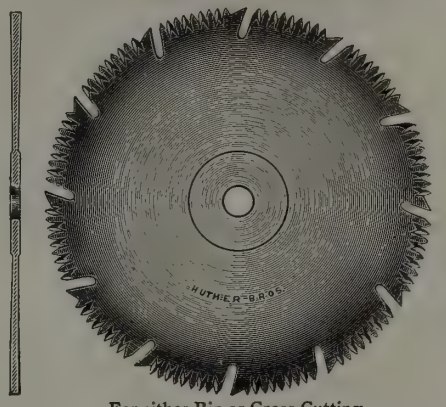
We can supply you promptly with any size or shape in any quantity you may desire Our prices are very close. Get our quotations. These guards will soon pay for themselves in lessened window-repair bills.

Catalog No. 4. Sent Free on Request

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que.

HUTHER BROS.

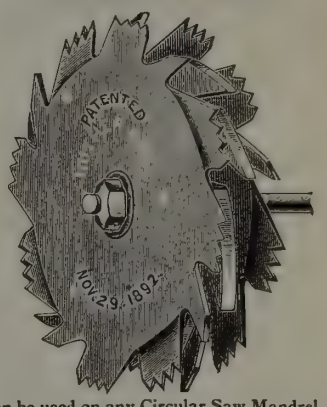
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head

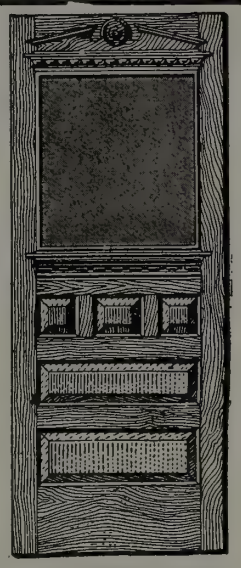


Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., - ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

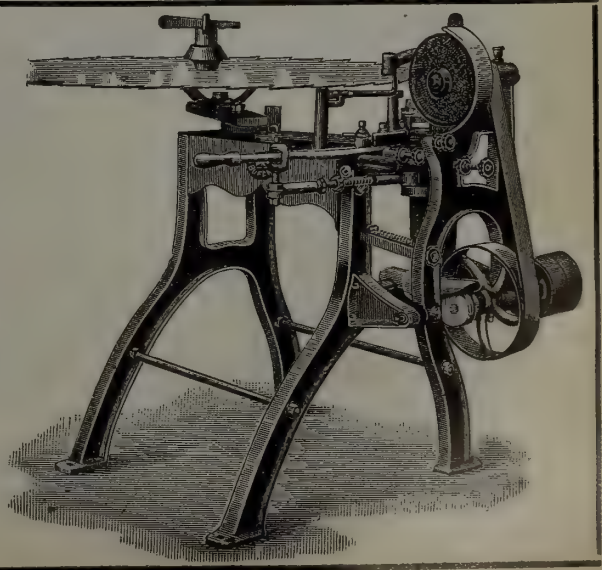
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Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market.
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ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart
Knife Grinders
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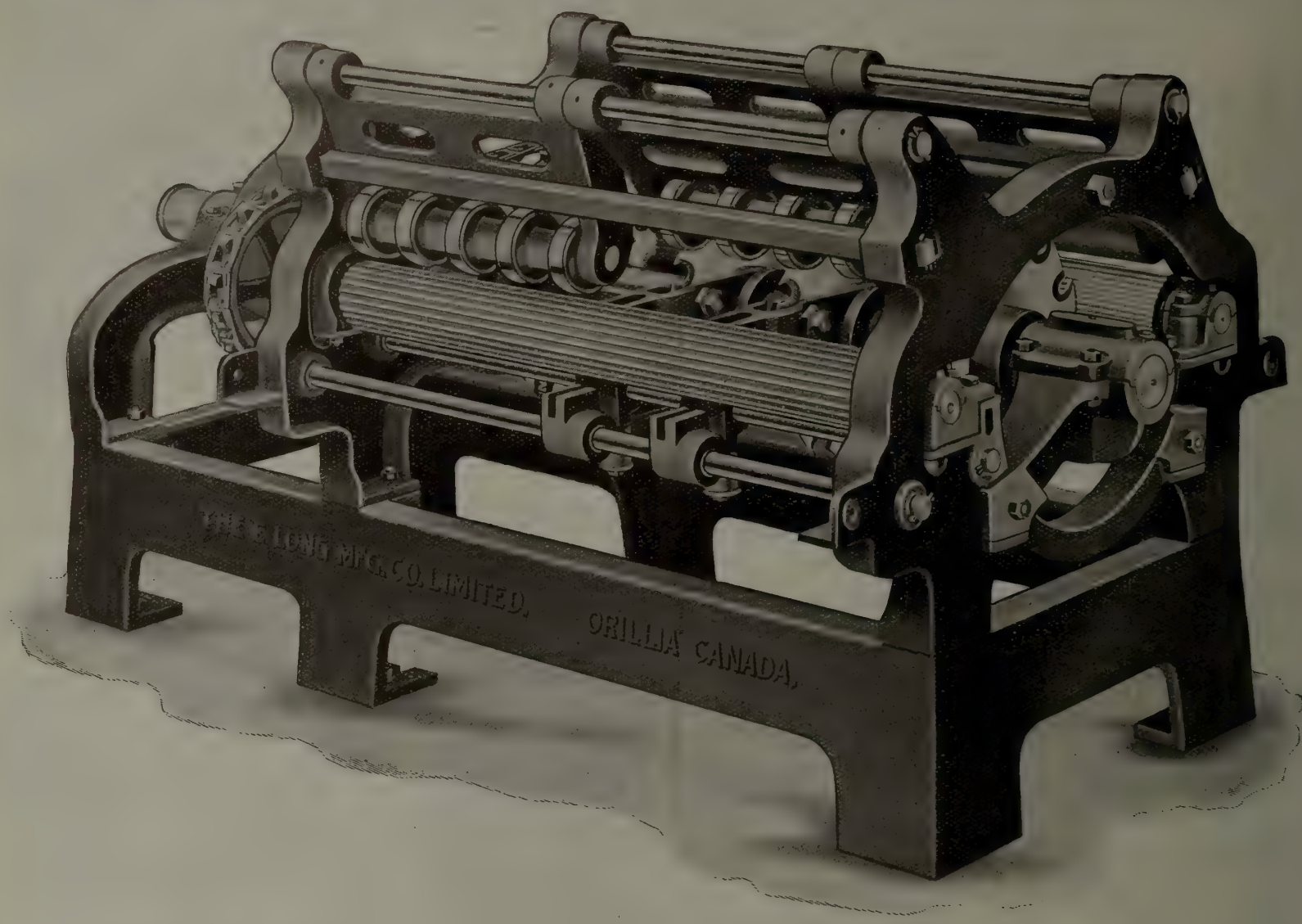
Canadian Hart Wheels
Limited
Barton Street East
HAMILTON



The Highest Development of the present day.

LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



48" EDGER WITHOUT FRONT TABLE



48" EDGER WITH FRONT TABLE

We build a full line of

EDGERS

and will be pleased to submit specifications and prices on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

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Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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Twelve Good Reasons Why—



Our 1910 Model Band Mill is the most up-to-date, most compact, easiest operated, and fastest cutting mill as yet designed

Because—

The base extends completely around the mill.
The upper wheel is supported above and below mandrel.
Top Wheel has extra wide range of adjustment.
The tensioning device is double knife-edged.
The upper wheel is mechanically tilted from front or rear.
Both guides are saw-centre swing, single or double cutting.
Upper guide is absolutely rigid, non-breakable, water cooled.
Operating mechanism is direct, rapid and power driven.
No belts to gum or slip.
All mechanism is enclosed within column.
Lower Guide is extra high and opens instantaneously.
Every part is accessible.

This Mill is completely described in Bulletin No. 102. Send a post card for it.

The

Waterous Engine Works Co.,

Limited.

Brantford, Canada

Branch: Winnipeg, Man. Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

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BY LUMBERMEN

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we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates.

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FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES

It's Your First Order We're After

You'll be after us with future orders because **OUR** builders' supplies are the kind that your patrons always want.

Staved Columns
Sash, Pine Doors
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Don't Forget that First Order

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General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINX'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, May 15, 1910 No. 10

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
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NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
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Lumber and Woodworking Insurance

Policy holders constitute the company and participate in its profits.

Present dividend 40 per cent.

For full particulars apply to
The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
Try it
Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
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"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Including—
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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES
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J. J. TURNER & SONS
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DICK'S BALATA

BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD



TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED
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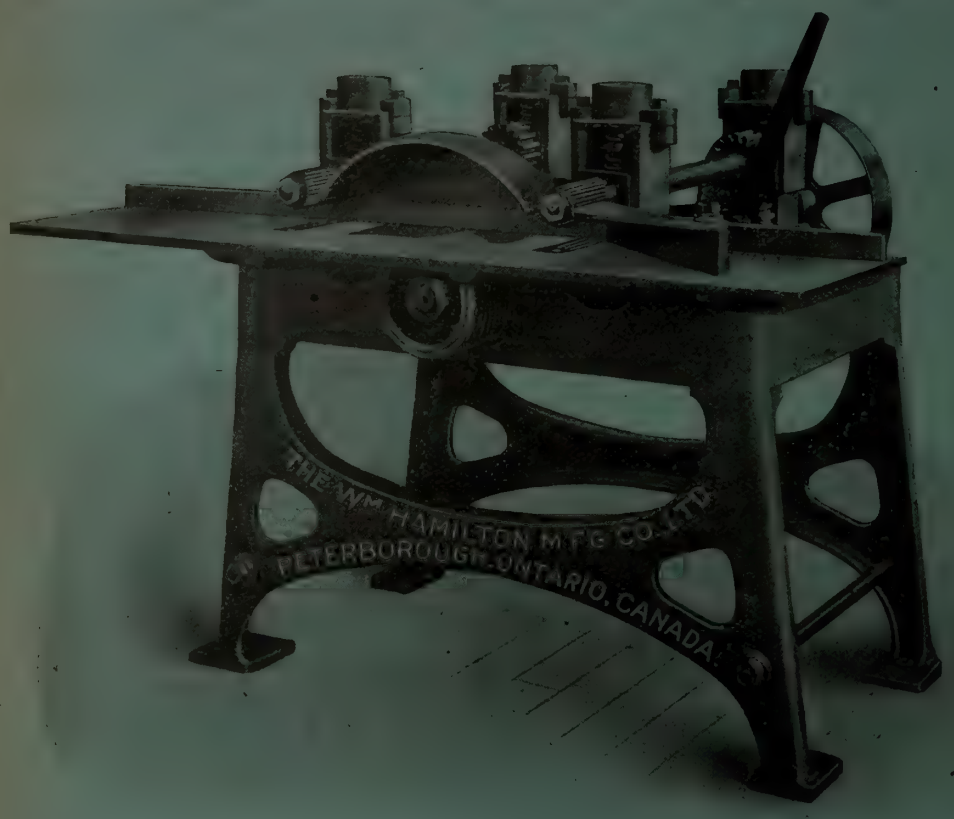


WILL YOU send us a specification of your
BELTING requirements.
HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

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TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
OAK LEATHER BELTING
BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN N.B. WINNIPEG
FACTORIES MONTREAL TORONTO
BRANCHES AT CALGARY VANCOUVER

WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO



Improved

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

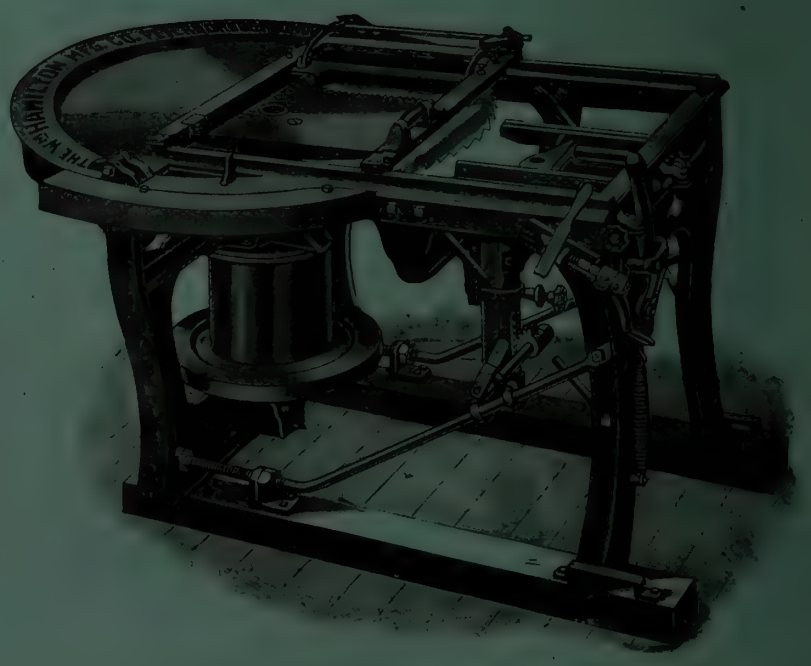
Built for service.

Will cut 70,000 lath in ten hours.

Write for our bulletin illustrating a complete line of lath machinery for mills of any capacity.

Our Grand Triumph

Shingle Machine



is famous wherever shingles are sawn.

Will cut 30,000 shingles in ten hours.

No spalt is left at the end of the bolt —the whole thing is sawn into shingles.

It is worth your while to investigate.

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Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

We're Ready to Fill Your Orders for 1910 Cut

We have the TIMBER and the EQUIPMENT that enables us to turm out RED and WHITE PINE that will please your trade. Our stock is carefully manufactured, strictly up to grade, and is just the kind of lumber you require to bring you repeat orders.

Prices yours for the asking. Better let us quote you on your needs now

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

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Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths

You Can't Make a Mistake

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Shingles, Sash, Doors and Frames, Mouldings, Turned Goods, Box Shooking, Cratings, Casing, etc.

We can also quote you some close prices on rough or dressed lumber in Maple, Ash, Birch, Elm, Hemlock, Basswood, Pine and Cedar.

If you are interested in Hardwood Flooring we have some good news for you.

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F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

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Red and White Pine

Lath Boxes Shooks Pails Tubs

We do planing mill work promptly and properly.
Phone, write or wire for prices. Phone night and day.

SHIPMENT BY RAIL OR WATER

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Parry Sound Lumber Co.

Limited

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks
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Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

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LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
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Car and Cargo lots only. When in need of stock write or call up Long Distance Phone.

Specialty: 16 and 18 in. Ontario White Cedar, Shingles

Office and Yards : South of Elevator, **Sarnia, Ont.**

Pine Lumber Co.

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Only One Million Feet Left.

Try our nice Red Pine. It will please you.

NEXT SEASON'S CUT FOR SALE

Mostly Choice White Pine.

Cedar Fence Posts

We have on hand 35,000 peeled or unpeeled 8 and 9ft. x 4, 5 and 6 in. diameter, cedar fence posts.

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Savoie & Co.

Rough and Dressed Lumber

MANSEAU, QUE.
on I.C.Ry. 110 miles east of Montreal

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Rail or Lake Shipment in car lots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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We have dry for immediate shipment

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160 M ft. 4/4 in.
140 " 5/4 in.
115 " 6/4 in.
40 " 8/4 in.

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4/4 in. x 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 9 in. 11 in. 8 in., 10 in., 12 in., 8/4 in. x 6 in., 7 in., 9 in., 11 in , 8 in., 10 in.

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We Handle
Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

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British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

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Kiln-Dried Spruce Flooring, Sheathing, Etc.

Good Stocks Prompt Shipments

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Wholesale Dealers in

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ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

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To Sellers

Send me your list, there is probably something I can use.

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Manufacturers of
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A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

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Door Making is our Specialty
We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**
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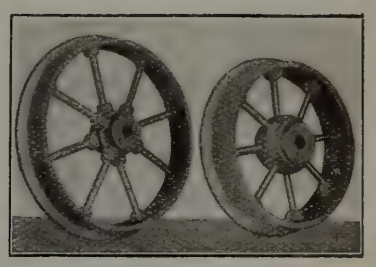
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We have in stock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. No. 1 Hemlock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. Norway Pine X and O. White Pine Cull. Can now quote on bill orders in Hemlock.

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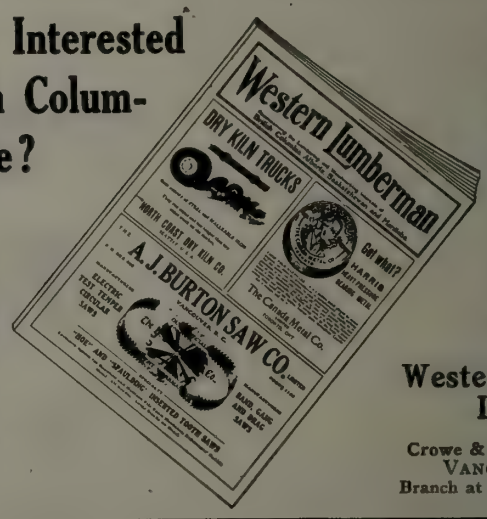
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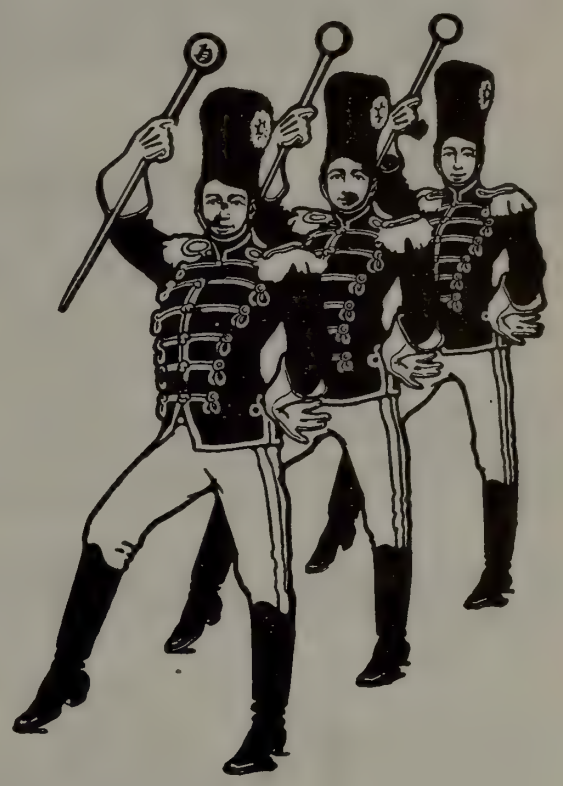
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We can ship from a choice stock of 15,000,000 feet White Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods.



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Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

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Rough Steam dried and Smoke dried finish.

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Did You Say 2 x 6 Pine?

Well we have it.

524,000 feet at one point that we are going to scatter at any old price.

If you order 10 cars we will make you a present of an English-bull Puppy worth $150.00. The "Lumberman" will see that we do this.

Say, write for prices anyway.

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P. S.—We will throw in a muzzle

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Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
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We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

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Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

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Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

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Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

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Oak Ash Poplar
Plain or quartered
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We have the above ready for PROMPT shipment. When we say prompt we mean it. Every shipment is carefully inspected.

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30,000 feet 1 x 18″ to 23″ Panel & No. 1
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30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
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45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
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Special Oak Bills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

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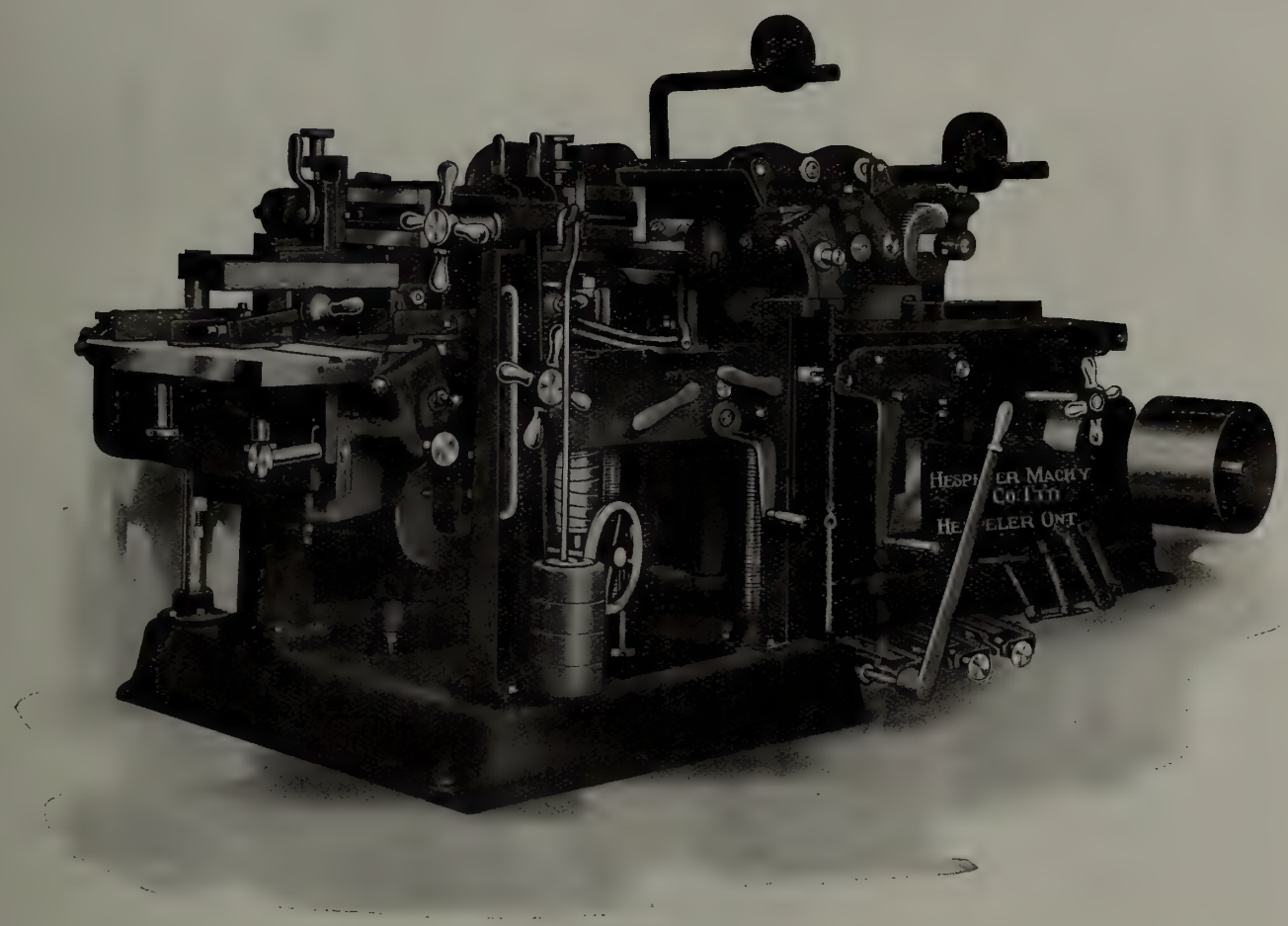
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The above cut represents our No. 83 Four Sided Heavy Duty Moulder which includes everything that is necessary for strength and hard continuous work, eliminating all useless trappings

ALL GEARS are cut from the solid, which insures smooth operation and a feed free from vibration

THE FRAMES are of very heavy design planed and bolted for cross girts and where jointed to the base

THE BEARINGS on the upper and lower cylinders (three in each case) are what is known as White's patent type, familiar to all users of modern machinery

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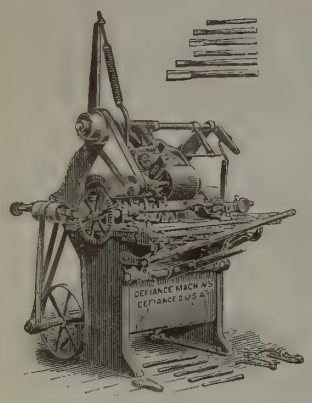
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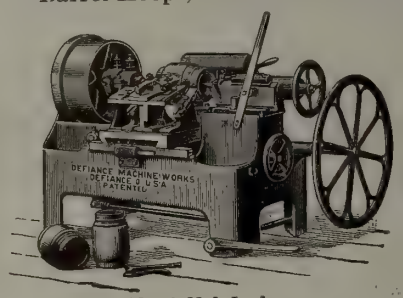
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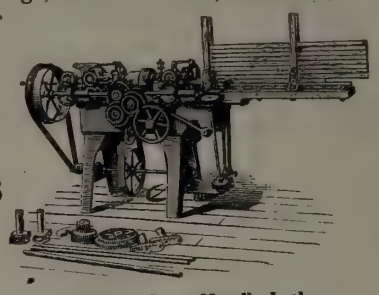
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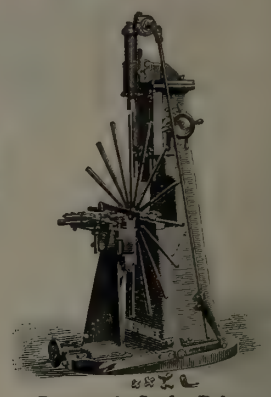
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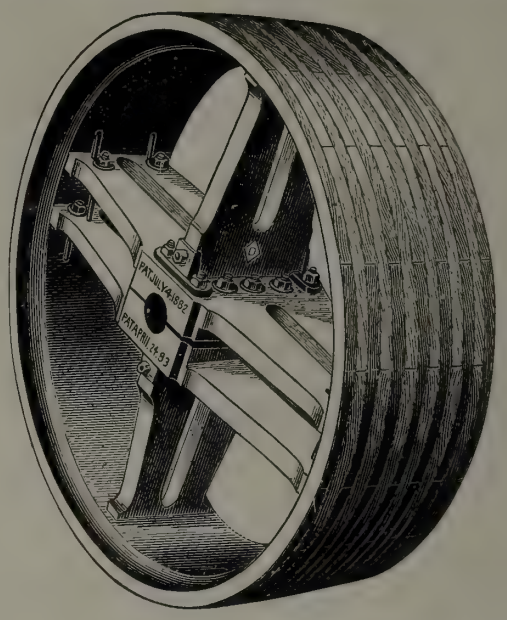
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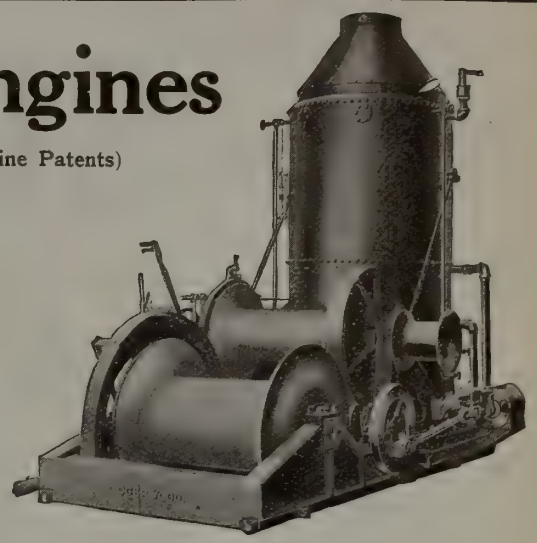
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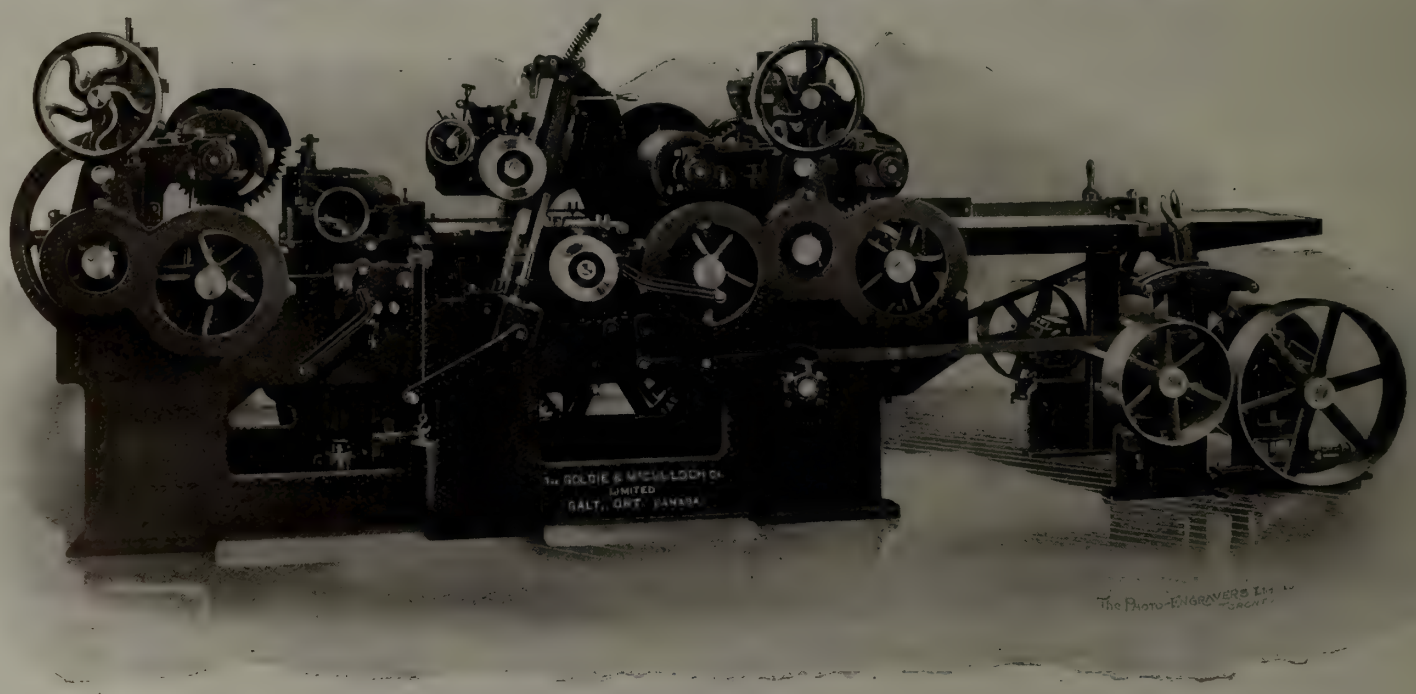
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, May 15, 1910 No. 10

The pasing of King Edward, the peacemaker, has brought sorrow to countless millions in all parts of the world. Among the people of Canada that sorrow is keenly felt, with a personal grief as though we had each lost a dear member of our own family. But our sorrow at the passing of the great monarch is softened by his last peaceful moments and by the great example which he left for the guidance of our new King and for our own inspiration

B. C. Loggers' Request Refused

The British Columbia Government have taken the only natural course in deciding not to remove the prohibition of the export of rough cedar for manufacture into shingles. From time to time this class of request has been made of recent years and on special occasions, when there was a danger of logs going to waste in the water, the Government has acceded. Such a course was commendable enough, as the logs could not be manufactured in Canada in time to save them from the ravages of the marine borers. The present instance, however, is a very different affair. The British Columbia Loggers' Association, whose members had been foolish enough to cut more logs that the market required, desired to export them to the United States, giving as their reason the excuse that they had lost the advantage of the American shingle markets because of the recent increase in the duty upon shingles entering the United States. It would be a very doubtful advantage, however, for the loggers of British Columbia if they were permitted to sell their product across the border. The price of shingles in the United States recently declined 20 cents on account of a difference of opinion between the manufacturers and the wholesalers as to who should absorb most of the profit which the increase in the duty had enabled the industry to secure. The shingle mills of the State of Washington have all suspended operations, throwing some 9,000 men out of employment. When such conditions prevail across the line, it would be absurd to send Canadian cedar logs into that country. In fact, it is almost probable that the loggers will not be disappointed at the refusal of the Government, because this latest development in the industry across the line may result in a protracted depression in the price of shingles, rendering that market for logs even less attractive than the British Columbia market. It would be the part of folly, moreover, to make such a move when the increase in the tariff on shingles entering the United States has only been in effect about nine months. The shingle industry in the United States and Canada has been in such a state of flux during that period that there has been no opportunity for adapting it to the new conditions.

The shingle manufacturers of British Columbia, like the loggers, have frequently suffered from a disposition to produce more than their markets feel inclined to take. They should both be given a longer time to appreciate the fact that they have only their own efforts to look to for any improvement in the conditions of their markets. If the prohibition of export is to be removed whenever the loggers find that they have a surplus on hand it might just as well not be on the statute books at all. It is designed for a purpose, and that purpose is to encourage Canadian manufacturing. This should be kept in view permanently, and the Government should make it clear that only in case of an actual crisis of a nature which is unavoidable and not created by the loggers themselves, will a proposition to remove the prohibition be even considered.

The only reasonable solution of this problem is that the loggers should find some practical manner of learning how to estimate more accurately the requirements of the markets which they have to depend upon, so that they may not be so continually and regularly overstocked. Shingle manufacturers should take the lesson to heart. It would be far less injurious at this stage if they and the loggers were to stop operations altogether for some time to come, rather than that the logs should be exported to the United States mills to employ United States laborers in their manufacture. This was one of the objects had in view on the part of the people of the United States when they increased their duty, and Canadians would only be playing into their hands and giving them control of the shingle business completely if they made a practice of exporting their logs whenever they were troubled with a surplus.

Lumber Trade Marking Time

The lumber situation throughout Canada at present is rather peculiar so far as it concerns actual market conditions. One could find reason for arguing either that there is a fair prospect for a period of business activity, or that we have somewhat discounted such a period already by the activity of the last few months and have to look forward to a period of rather a listless trade. Fortunately those who take the former view are generally believed to be nearer the truth. The situation, however, is one which will bear careful study. For about a year past manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers have been continually doing their best to make one another believe that the trade depression which commenced at the close of 1907 and continued through 1908 and part of 1909 is completely a thing of the past. In short, they have been indulging in the process of raising themselves by their own boot straps. They claimed, and not without apparent good reason, that conditions were certain to improve steadily until they had reached a generally satisfactory state. Unfortunately, however, the steady improvement became a little too rapid and for a short time past the trade throughout eastern Canada in particular has been practically marking time.

This is rather a fortunate feature of the present situation and will serve in a large measure as a necessary check upon any inclination to force the lumber consumer to take more material than he really has any need for. After all, good trade conditions depend, not upon the volume of sales, but upon the rate at which the material produced goes into actual consumption. In other words, the most satisfactory state of affairs for the lumber trade is a nice balance between the quantity produced and the quantity consumed. From this point of view it is clear that the lumber trade in Canada has no great reason to complain to-day. It is equally clear, however, that those who are engaged in it are not realizing quite so satisfactory a return to normal trade conditions as they were expecting.

Probably the most fruitful source of the present dulness is the poli-

tical uncertainty prevailing in the two countries which afford the largest markets for Canadian lumber: Great Britain and the United States. Until this has been cleared away, it will be unreasonable to expect a return of the conditions which prevailed in 1907. That everything has not been plain sailing during the last few months for the lumbermen of eastern Canada is plainly shown by the regrettable assignment of the old established firm of Andre Cushing & Company, of St. John, N.B. The story of their trouble is a brief one. It does not indicate incompetence or reckless operation of any kind, but simply that the strain of many months of low prices and dull markets has at last depleted the ability of the firm to make ends meet and the banks have been obliged to step in to protect themselves. People who are in the habit of imagining that all lumbermen are making splendid profits would do well to consider this case, in which one of the largest, most conservative and most energetically managed lumber concerns of the country has come to grief. Fortunately this is an isolated example which it is to be hoped will not involve any others in disaster. It is, however, a strong proof of the fact that the lumber industry, in spite of all the glamor which pertains to it in the eyes of those who are not engaged in it, is not always a bed of roses.

In marked contrast with the quietness of the lumber trade is the activity which prevails in Canada in general. The Department of Trade and Commerce announces that the figures for the fiscal year which has just ended will show that Canada's trade during that period has been the greatest in its history. The figures for the year ending January 31st have already been published, and they show that the total trade of Canada was $655,546,884, an increase of $102,072,692 over the same period in 1909, and an increase of $10,118,640 over the record year of 1908. The imports for this period decreased by $10,464,625 as compared with 1908, and the exports increased $20,653,265. The lumber trade has enjoyed a certain amount of expansion and its figures show that for the twelve months ending with February the trade in forest products amounted to nearly two millions more than during the similar period in 1907. The exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the eleven months ending February were nearly eight millions in excess of those for the same period in the previous year. Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, that the lumber industry is somewhat lifeless compared with the activity of trade in general, there is every reason to expect that with careful and conservative business methods a period of expanding and successful trade is at hand. Everything depends, however, upon a most careful consideration of the condition of the consumer. After the disorders from which he has only recently recovered, it will take some time for his appetite to become normal, and any attempt to force it might be attended by serious results.

Lumbermen and Settlers—The Government's Plain Duty

The increase in the stumpage dues and ground rents in connection with the timber limits in Ontario, has been made apparently for the object of increasing the revenue of the Government. It does not look as though the Government saw anything but the revenue-producing features of the changes they have made. The dollar is being held so closely to their eyes that their own duty to the lumbermen is completely lost to view. Possibly this is the wrong interpretation of the situation. It may be that the Government intend to recognize that unless they give something to the lumbermen in return for the additional taxation, the public will look upon their increased taxes as something which may be politely termed confiscation. If the Government take this view of their duty they will not resent having the duty explained to them

Briefly put, the duty of the Government of Ontario is to protect the owners of timber licenses in the possession of the property purchased from them. The management of the settlers' land grant business of Ontario has long been conducted in a manner which can be defended only from a political point of view. The sin of the Government, however, is not one peculiar to any one party. It seems to be a recognized principal of Government in Ontario that the lumbermen of the country, in return for permission to cut timber (for which they pay handsomely), should be obliged to allow their licenses to be deteriorated by grants to settlers. Bona fide settlers would be bad enough, unless the license owner were relieved of the tax upon the land thus withdrawn from his license. But when he is not so relieved, and when, in addition, the settlers frequently are merely timber pirates, the lumbermen have reason to express their opinion of the Government. Th duty of the Government is to see that in return for the money received from the lumbermen they are protected from timber pirate settlers.

Those who are not acquainted with the facts would be slow to believe in them. But the Government know all about them and calmly ask the lumberman what he is going to do about it. And, to be frank, the lumberman is helpless and can only hope that some day the Government's conscience may relent. Take, for instance, a concrete case and consider how it would be dealt with if one of the parties were not a government, and therefore able to do very much as it wills. In the limits of a large manufacturer on the north shore of Georgian Bay, a certain township is about one-half settled by bona fide settlers. The land upon which they live once grew a fine crop of timber, for which the owner of the license paid the regular Government charges. Then came the settlers, and the Government gave them the right to cut the timber and sell it to the license owner This was not a great evil, as the lumberman understood that bona fide settlers could be given these privileges. But the lumberman still pays ground rent for the land occupied by the settlers. The moment settlers are permitted to enter upon land in a timber limit, that portion of the land should be excluded from the amount upon which the license owner is taxed. But the Government does not see it in this light and continues to take money for which it gives no return.

Quebec's Pulpwood Action—Its Probable Effects

The decision of the Government of Quebec to prohibit the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands has, as was to be expected, created a great deal of interest and not a little criticism, both in Canada and in the United States. From the Canadian point of view tsere is only one criticism which can reasonably be directed against the measure, namely, that the smaller owners of pulpwood in the province will be cut off from the United States market and will suffer heavy loss until mills can be built in Quebec to use their pulpwood. It is feared by those who criticize the measure on this ground that the building of the mills will take a number of years and that in the meantime pulpwood owners will be injured, whereas the seigneurs and others who hold large quantities of private timber land will benefit by the demand from the United States and delay the erection of mills in Quebec by selling their wood across the line. It is scarcely to be feared that such results will come about. From the indications at present, the rapidly advancing price of paper in the United States will result in money being directed towards the building of paper mills in Quebec without delay. The most remarkable feature about the whole affair, in fact, has been the immediate effect of the measure upon the paper market of the United States and upon the manufacturers and consumers of paper. With one voice, newspaper publishers in the United States are urging upon their Government the necessity for going to almost any extreme in order to secure Quebec pulpwood for the mills from which they draw their supplies of paper. They argue that they are face to face with a loss of millions of dollars unless they can obtain an uninterrupted supply of pulpwood from Quebec.

The trouble in the United States has been so clouded by political issues that it has been impossible to obtain a clear view of the situation until now. The Government at Washington have been accused of bringing about what is called a "tariff tangle" with Canada. Canadians, however, cannot see the matter in this light. The difficulty so far as the United States are concerned is not a "tangle" at all, but a direct development out of natural conditions. The determination to prohibit the export of pulpwood may have been hastened by the action of the United States Government in placing a heavy duty upon print paper

and wood pulp, but if so, this was only a minor influence. The prohibition had to come in the end, irrespective of any duty imposed by the United States, and so far as present appearances indicate the prohibition will have to remain in force indefinitely, irrespective of any removal of duty by the United States, either from paper or wood pulp. Premier Gouin has as good as promised that this prohibition has now become an integral part of the Government's policy.

In considering the situation from a purely economical point of view, it is plainly clear that the Government have taken the only course that was open to them. The loss to the United States newspapers will be regrettable enough, if it really becomes extensive, but the loss which the people of Quebec are concerned in most closely is one which they have already submitted to for many years, i.e., the loss of their own natural resources, and the permanent injury resulting from the placing of those resources under the control of a foreign people. Too much stress has been placed upon the importance of Quebec's action from an international point of view. The Dominion Government is in no way responsible for the action taken by Quebec. At the same time Quebec's course was not directed against the interests of any other country. The decision was merely the result of a national desire to make the most of the country's own property. With the example of Ontario to go by, it is a foregone conclusion that the people of Quebec will be greatly benefited by this step and that this benefit will not be slow in making itself felt, even by those who have most fear, the smaller owners of timber.

It is encouraging to note that, according to recent despatches from Washington, a more reasonable view of the situation is being taken than that which we were at first given to believe was general. The plain logic of the situation is too strong to overcome. The people of the United States will, of course, seek to make the most they can of Quebec's course whenever the reciprocal tariff arrangements are being discussed, but they already appreciate Canada's situation thoroughly and will have no reason for offence if Canada follows the very course which has been the most important factor in making the United States, themselves, so prosperous.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

There seems to be just as strong an objection on the other side of the line as in Canada to the recent ruling that lumber imports must be accompanied by a tally showing the actual lading of each car. The importers modestly point out that, taking them all round, they are as much entitled to be trusted as any other class. If the Government believes it is not getting as much duty as it is entitled to, they point out that a more sensible remedy would be to employ a few secret service officials to look into the matter. At a much smaller cost and without imposing any unfair tax on those who are conducting their affairs honestly, a more effective remedy could thus be secured. Canadian exporters have also made representations upon the subject to United States Consul-General Foster at Ottawa, who has taken the matter up with the Government at Ottawa.

The people of the United States, in their anxiety about the pulpwood situation, have been quick to scent danger from afar. The United States consul at St. John reported that that province was about to make it law that no pulpwood cut from Crown lands should be exported. This was an error of judgment. Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, states that there is no foundation for the report. "The Legislature of New Brunswick passed a resolution stating that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands of the province would be desirable," he said, "and a committee, of which I was a member ex-officio, was appointed to look into the expediency of enacting legislation to this effect. We haven't collected a great deal of information, but, judging from the little we have already collected, you may say most emphatically that there's nothing, absolutely nothing, in that Washington despatch."

A question of considerable interest to Canadian exporters of spruce plank has recently come before the Treasury Department at Washington. A contention has been made on the part of the Treasury that 1¾-inch spruce plank should be dutiable at the full 2-inch measure by reason of the fact that, while purchased at the mills as 1¾-inch, it is the custom of the trade to sell it in United States markets as 2 inches thick. A large number of lumbermen were present at a recent hearing on the subject and a strong case was presented in opposition to the Government's proposal. One would expect the Treasury Department to go about the matter in a different manner if they really thought they were not obtaining as much duty as they were entitled to. If they are allowed to charge duty on 1¾-inch as though it were 2-inch, the precedent would permit them to do the same thing to 1½-inch, and would be a serious matter for lumbermen. It cannot be contended that 1¾-inch is just as valuable as 2-inch, or there would never be any 2-inch manufactured.

It is instructive to note that scarcely any objection to the proposed reciprocal trade negotiations between Canada and the United States comes from the States or Provinces which are close to the boundary line. In the United States, what little objection is found to the proposal emanates from the southern States, which are less concerned in the question and naturally not so well informed. The "Southern Lumberman" seems to make the question an almost personal one, which, considering the free entry of yellow pine into Canada, is rather ungenerous. It considers that Canada has been unkind to the people of the United States by permitting the Province of Quebec to prohibit the export of pulpwood from Crown lands, and advises that the reciprocal trade negotiations be called off. The wonder is that Quebec has been indifferent to her own interests for so long a period and has permitted the people of the United States to come and pick her plums free of charge.

The matter of ethics is closely connected with and scarcely second to the subject of inspection. I allude to that phase of business ethics which has to do with the wilful substitution of one grade for another by a dealer or manufacturer who takes an order for a high grade and knowingly fills it with a lower grade, or conversely "sweetens" or "juggles" grades so as to make a sale or win a customer from someone else, or "kicks" without just cause to avoid a merited loss or get unearned profit.

This class of trouble is more deeply seated, more vicious and more difficult to deal with than even inspection irregularities. It partakes of moral depravity and no suggestion will thoroughly reach the trouble except one that will reform the individual.

Here association work is peculiarly appropriate, as personal work along lines of reformation is nearly always resented. Much can be accomplished, however, by personal work along parallel lines and particularly by convincing delinquents that they can not possibly derive lasting benefit from such practices.—W B. Stillwell, in an address to the N.L.M.A.

"There are many details between the manufacturers of lumber and shingles and the retailers, which ought to be attended to," says a reader of the "Canada Lumberman" in a letter. "Take, for instance, the classification of shingles. How often the outside rows are merchantable, and marked 2X, 3X, or 4X, while the inside bunches remind one of the apples in the centre of the barrel. This applies to shingles from all parts of the country, including British Columbia and New Brunswick. The present system of marking is no insurance against dishonest packing. The retailer has the loss to bear when he deals out the shingles to his customer. A 3X B. C. shingle should be above reproach, but in many cases it is not. There should be a law to prevent this deception, and the manufacturers should be obliged to guarantee their shingles." There is much to be said in favor of insisting upon honest methods in shingle packing Many of the large manufacturers do live up to their duty in this respect, but the writer of the above complaint is probably not an isolated victim of unfair packing. Some of the difficulty in marketing shingles at a fair price would be overcome if uniformly honest shipments were made. Men who place thin or faulty shingles in the centre of a bundle, are stealing money when they sell the shingles as a uniform grade. Apparently much of the trouble among the shingle men in British Columbia is that some of them do not hesitate to take this kind of an advantage of their customers or to play a similar trick on their fellow-manufacturers.

Lumber News from Maritime Provinces

Regretable Failure of the Old Established Firm of Andre Cushing and Company—Nova Scotia Makes Important Changes in Crown Lands Act

The old established firm of Andre Cushing & Company, of St. John, N.B., have made an assignment to the Eastern Trust Company. The crisis is stated to have been precipitated by the Union Bank of Halifax, which is believed to be the largest creditor. It is said that the bank is fairly well secured and will not suffer a very heavy loss. It is authentically stated that there are no other secured creditors. The total amount of the indebtedness has not yet been made public.

The firm of Andre Cushing & Company are probably the largest operators in the maritime provinces. They were established 58 years years ago and have always been looked upon as one of the most solid firms in New Brunswick. Mr. George Cushing, who is the sole member of the company, has for a long time been one of the most important factors in the industrial life of St. John and in the province as a whole. He is a man of known integrity, progressiveness and great business energy and his courtesy and generosity have endeared him both to the public and to his employees. It is hoped by all who have known him that he will come out of his present difficulties and re-engage in the lumber business. For the present, the manufacturing will be proceeded with as usual. The company operate three mills in the vicinity of St. John and employ a very large number of men. For some years they have been struggling against heavy indebtedness, hoping by vigorous attention to business to liquidate their liabilities. They were accomplishing this end with a fair measure of success until the financial crisis of 1907, which entailed heavy losses owing to the decline in the price of lumber. Their market is chiefly in the United States, and for that reason they suffered severely as the financial crisis was felt more extensively in the United States than in the English market. The company had to reduce their cut and curtail their business, and as a result their profits dwindled until they were unable to pay interest on their fixed charges and leave a sufficient margin of profit to enable them to pay off the indebtedness.

Recent Lumber Exports from St. John

Vessel and destination	Cargo.
April 20—Nellie Eaton, Quincy, Mass..	61,017 ft. spruce plank.
	70,369 feet scantling.
April 20—Orozimbo, Salem, f.o.....	110,374 feet spruce plank.
	36,619 feet scantling.
April 20—Almeda Willey, New York	162,092 feet spruce plank.
	137,399 feet scantling.
April 20—Minnie Slanson, New York ...	413,503 feet spruce deals.
April 20—Monarch, South African ports.	90,675 feet spruce deals.
	70,400 feet pine boards.
April 22—Arthur H. Wight, Antigua....	100,655 feet pine boards.
	100,000 cedar shingles.
April 22—Lake Michi'n, London&Antw'p.	85,140 feet spruce deals.
	402,570 feet spruce deals.
April 22—Virginian, Liverpool	502,797 feet spruce deals.
April 22—Lake Manitoba, Liverpool	856,423 feet spruce deals.
	317,596 feet spruce deals.
April 22—Flyaway, Boston	114,010 feet spruce plank.
	29,056 feet scantling.
	120,000 cedar shingles.
April 25—Pomeranian, London & Havre..	201,326 feet spruce deals.
April 25—Lake Erie, London	194,108 feet spruce deals.
April 26—Waverly, Brow Head, f.o.....	594,829 feet spruce deals.
April 26—Monmouth, Avonmouth	585,066 feet spruce deals.
April 27—Tunisian, Liverpool	1,264,067 feet spruce deals.
April 28—P. C. Schultz, Greenwich,Conn.	154,909 feet spruce plank.
	17,567 feet spruce scantling.
	37,592 feet spruce deals.
	10,670 feet pine boards.
April 29—Rewa, Salem, f.o.....	189,164 feet spruce plank.
April 29—Aldine, New York	336,336 feet spruce deals.
April 30—Mt. Temple, London & Antwe'p	186,718 feet spruce deals.
April 30—Roger Drury, Philadelphia ...	1,884,200 spruce lath.

Important Changes in N. S. Crown Lands Act

The Nova Scotia Government has brought in legislation making several important changes in the Crown Lands Act. They lead to the appointment of a provincial land surveyor and the reorganization of the survey system, while another provision enables the Government to establish forest reserves. Crown lands will not be granted hereafter except to bona fide settlers, it having been found in the past that a good deal of such land had been taken up under such a plea when, in fact, the only object was to obtain possession of the timber growing on it. One clause of the old Act is re-enacted, to the effect that lands upon which the trees are of scrubby growth and upon which hardwood is the principal growth, may be leased, under terms and conditions to be prescribed, provided the person proposing to lease the same undertakes to expend money in the erection of mills and machinery for the manufacture of pulp or other wood products. Section 84 of the new bill reads: "The governor in council may at such time as is deemed expedient prohibit the export to foreign countries of pulpwood or timber or wood cut or removed from lands belonging to or held under lease or license from the Crown, to be used in the manufacture of pulp or pulp products." In giving notice of the above legislation, Attorney-General Maclean explained that the power will not be exercised except for good reason, but, he added, he thought there were many good reasons why the Government should take the power.

The new plant of the Canada Woodenware Company at South Bay, N.B., will have a very advantageous situation. The logs will be brought in by river on one side of the plant, and the railway for shipping the finished product runs along the other side. Special attention will be given to the construction so that the insurance will be moderate, and the general layout is so planned to give the most efficient and economic handling of the raw material. The machinery is of the latest and most modern type. About 60 men will be employed at first, but the number is expected to be increased rapidly. The company plan to do about $90,000 of business, or one-tenth of the present volume of this business in Canada.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, has announced that a committee of the executive council, composed of the Provincial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and himself, would commence the work of gathering evidence on the pulpwood question at an early date. It is expected that the committee will make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council no later than next fall, and the question of whether New Brunswick will or will not prohibit the exportation of pulpwood cut on the Crown lands of the province will then be decided.

An Important Labrador Enterprise

Plans of Anglo-American Development Company Which Will Cut Timber in the Far North East

Details of the Anglo-American Development Company's recent deal in Labrador timber lands have been made public by Chas. D. Stanford and R. H. Wing, of Bangor, Me., who are members of the syndicate which has acquired the rights obtained by the Anglo-American Company from the Newfoundland Government. The tract comprises 13,853 square miles, or 8,865,000 acres, densely covered with spruce, the present stand being estimated conservatively at thirty billion feet, equal to 50,000,000 cords of pulpwood. For the right to cut over this territory for the period of 50 years, with the privilege of 49 years' renewal, the Anglo-American Company, organized last August at St. John's, Nfld., contracted to pay to the Newfoundland Government a rental amounting to $4 per square mile for the first year and $2 per square mile for each subsequent year, and the syndicate which has taken over the lease has just paid the first year's rental, amounting to $55,412. The syndicate, composed of 24 New York capitalists and Messrs. Stanford & Wing, of Bangor, will develop the tract as soon as surveys can be made and water powers improved, the purpose being to manufacture the timber into pulp, as the export of pulpwood is prohibited. The tract acquired is about equal in extent to the State of Massachusetts, or to the entire area of Maine's timber land on Labrador, extending from Byron bay, on the north side haustible.

The property was secured from Mr. R. W. Strong, of St. John's, Nfld., who had two other men associated with him in its ownership. They will receive from the purchasers $250,000 and 49 per cent. of the proceeds of the industry in future. The sale includes 13,580 square miles of eimber land on Labrador, extending from Byron bay, on the north side of Hamilton Inlet, to Port Manners.

The new company will be capitalized at $25,000,000. Development work will be commenced about the end of the present month. The intention is to erect there pulp mills at the most convenient points on the coast where the timber limits are situated. They will manufacture pulp and export to England and America. It is contemplated that exporting can be carried on at least six months of the year, and the manufacturing all the year round. Mr. R. W. Strong will leave St. John's about the 20th of May if conditions permit, taking a party of about 40 men, including four surveyors, axemen and chainmen. The survey party will work there all summer. This undertaking when properly started will mean permanent employment for thousands of men.

The log production for the initial quarter of the year in British Columbia is said to be 250 per cent. higher than in the first quarter of last year.

Lumber News from Sunset Province

Coast Loggers Forming an Association—Emerson Lumber Company's Plans—Offshore Trade of Vancouver

An association of British Columbia coast logging interests, to be known as the British Columbia Log Brokerage Company, is now in process of formation in Vancouver. In a few days the company will complete incorporation and the work of active organization will be immediately proceeded with. In some respects the work of the organization will be along the lines followed by the Puget Sound Log Brokerage Company, the membership of which includes all the logging interests of the Puget Sound country, large and small. It is reported that practically all the loggers on the coast are associating themselves with the British Columbia Log Brokerage Company. One of the principal objects of the company is the securing of information respecting logging and lumbering market conditions not only in British Columbia but elsewhere, wherever such may have a bearing upon the local logging industry. The general aim of the association will be to place the logging industry of the coast of British Columbia on a more stable basis than it has occupied for a number of years. A plan of the organization is that it shall act as selling agent for the log output of its members. It is also the object of the company to provide that in future there shall always be a plentiful supply of logs for the trade. The formation of the association is looked on by business men and lumber manufacturers as being a step in the right direction—as one of the most important moves made by logging interests in a long time. The membership of the company will include both large and small loggers, the big companies operating with railways and dozens of logging engines, and the individual working on a comparatively small scale. The members will rank on an equal basis no matter how large or small their operating interests may be.

Washington Mills all Closed Down

The shingle situation on the Pacific coast of the United States has reached something of a crisis. Practically every mill in the State of Washington has suspended operations indefinitely as a result of a cut of 20 cents in the price, announced by wholesalers. Virtually the only mills running are the combination plants which turn out lumber as well as shingles, and the owners of these mills have agreed to store all shingles manufactured, with the exception of those called for in mixed orders. Full cars of shingles will not be shipped until the market recovers. At a conservative estimate, more than 9,000 men have been thrown out of employment temporarily as a result of the shutdown. The wages of these men amounted to at least $30,000 daily, and the shutdown is causing a loss of about $10,000 a day to the mill owners. The loss to the associated industries is also considerable.

It is said that the action of the mills is prompted by a proposal on the part of jobbers to take advantage of the low prices and lay in large stocks as to cause a shortage and then sell to the retailers at a high figure. The loss thus occasioned would fall on the manufacturer and consumer. Eastern retailers have declared themselves in favor of the movement and may refuse to handle Washington shingles until the market becomes steady. If the manufacturers are unsuccessful in the shutdown movement there is still another avenue open to them. A movement is on foot among them to organize an association which will supplant the jobbers, by establishing selling agencies to deal with the retailers. This would eliminate the middlemen and steady the market.

The growth of the Vancouver, B.C., lumber trade to offshore points is shown in a statement issued by the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, operators of Hastings mill, from where all Vancouver's offshore lumber is shipped. During 1909 the lumber shipped from these mills was 34,677,385 feet, valued at $472,200. This analyzes as follows: United Kingdom and Europe, 4,947,503 feet, value $79,428; Australia, 9,368,405 feet, value $119,159; New Zealand, 636,065 feet, value $10,095; Pacific Islands, 2,738,141 feet, value $49,815; Africa, 4,268,758 feet, value $56,762; Japan, 1,355,140 feet, value, $20,145; China, 4,268,710 feet, value $46,401; Chile, 7,094,693 feet, value $90,-395. The largest customer for lumber was Australia, which took nearly twice as much as the United Kingdom and Europe. Africa and China imported practically the same amount, the former taking only 48 feet more than the Celestial Empire, and next to Australia the biggest importer was Chile.

Sale of the Emerson Properties

The properties of the Emerson Lumber Company and Messrs. Perry D. Roe and Robert Abernethy, of Port Moody, B.C., have been recently acquired by the National Finance Company, of Vancouver, for a consideration of $600,000. The realty comprises over half a mile of waterfrontage, and, including tide flats, about 80 acres of land. The Emerson Lumber Company announce their intention of retaining the use of the mill site property for the next three years, a clause in the agreement of sale to that effect having been inserted, during which period ample time will be afforded to secure another location and build a new mill which, Mr. J. S. Emerson says, will be much larger than the one being operated at present.

The lumber industry is in full swing at Queen Charlotte City, B.C., where the Moresby Island Lumber Company is making foreign shipments of clear spruce and hemlock and is scarcely able to supply the local demand. J. E. Corlett, general superintendent, is in Queen Charlotte making his regular tour of inspection, and renewed energy will be devoted to the logging camps. If the present two camps will not supply the demand, a third crew will be put in the woods. The new wharf is out over 500 feet, and will be rushed to completion within the next ten days in order to accommodate the deep sea vessels now chartered for taking cargoes from this point to Australia.

The Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League has received memoranda of two more resolutions passed by the Alberni branch of the League, advocating the reservation of a game and timber reserve around Cameron lake. These are in accord with the resolutions and sentiments of the members of the local branch of the League, members of which stated recently that despite the fact that it might, as pointed out by the Government, cost two millions or more to make the reservation, it would be worth the expenditure to coming generations to have this reservation as a magnificent monument to the resources of the island.

John Arbuthnot, J. M. Savage, J. C. McGovin and H. G. S. Heisterman, of Victoria, have sold out their interests in the Red Fir Lumber Company, Limited, at Nanaimo, B.C., to a New York syndicate. Geo. W. Hartzell, of Dayton, Ohio, is in Nanaimo looking after the interests of the company, and will eventually take over the management. T. A. Smith for the present will have charge of the details of operation as heretofore.

Cooperage Outlook is Improving

T. W. Mitchell, Forest, Ont., manufacturer of hoops, staves, headings and lumber, reports as follows: "There is, as far as I can learn, a large stock left over from last year, especially staves and headings, which makes it very dull at present. I think that the market will be all right in the near future, as the stocks of logs taken out last winter are very small and I understand quite a lot of cooperage manufacturers are cutting some lumber, which will make the present cut very small. With a fair apple crop and the good outlook for a crop of wheat, the slack cooperage market will be good next fall."

The Trenton Cooperage Mills, Limited, Trenton, Ont., report under date of May 9th as follows: The market for Canadian cooperage in Ontario is necessarily largely governed by the prospects of the apple crop. There is always a demand for No. 1 stock, for the cereal and sugar trade. Mill run and No. 2, however, are used principally for apple barrels, and a shortage in the crop soon makes itself felt. The promise this year all over is for a very general crop. Many things may happen, however, as the season advances, that will destroy the crop. In many districts, the crop was light last year. In the apple belts in southwestern Ontario and east of Toronto the crop was also light. If the promised crop this year materializes, there will be by no means too much cooperage in stock, and we may expect a decided advance in prices.

The past winter in many districts was not a good one for lumbering elm, the winter being open until quite late, and no hard frost occurring until after a heavy snowfall, making it impossible to get into the swamps. Last year the lower grades of cooperage sold cheap towards the end, and for that reason many coopers are holding back in ordering. When the business comes, it will come in a rush, making an advance in prices.

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., report as follows:

Business has opened up this spring very briskly, and there seems to be a general revival of trade throughout the world.

Dry stock of all kinds, excepting some low grade, is pretty well cleaned out from the mills, and new stock that can be got ready for the market is moving as fast as it is fit to ship.

The high price being obtained for elm lumber has curtailed the manufacture of elm staves and hoops greatly, and the weather in the south has been unfavorable to get stock on the market.

There are rumors of damage to the fruit crop in Michigan and Illinois; these rumors as yet are not authenticated, but New York State and Ontario have certainly not been affected, as never did apple and pear trees promise better.

Prices remain stationary on staves. Hoops and heading are very much firmer with better prices obtaining. Keg hoops still continue scarce and are worth $2 to $3 per 1,000 more than a year ago.

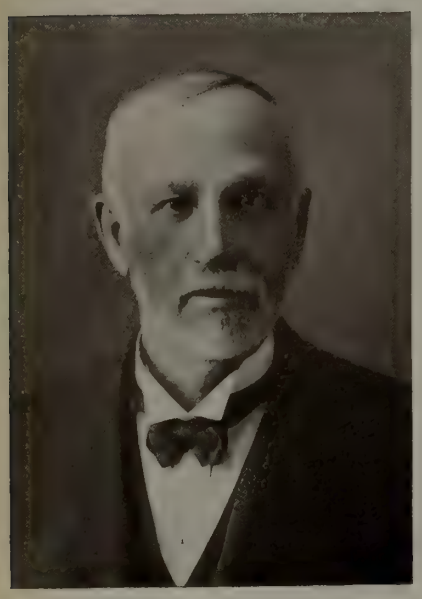
There has been quite a demand for potato and truck barrel stock, which has cleaned out a lot of low-grade material.

White and red oak staves of all kinds are in good demand. Some lines are much higher than a year ago; in fact, all lines will average from 5 to 20 per cent. better.

Cooperage men generally, are looking forward to a banner year, provided there is no setback to the crops from the cold weather during the last few days.

A Pioneer Ontario Lumberman

Brought up from Boyhood in the Lumber Business - Mr. Jacob Kaufman of Berlin, Ont.



Jacob Kaufman, Berlin, Ont.

Mr. Jacob Kaufman, of Berlin, Ont., whose portrait we reproduce herewith, is one of the best known lumbermen of Waterloo county, Ontario. Mr. Kaufman was born in the county of Perth in 1848, and spent his early days on the farm. On leaving school he started work in a carpenter shop, working there in summer and spending every winter in the lumber camps, so that from his earliest days he has been connected with the lumber industry.

In 1877 he moved to Berlin and started the present planing mill. Success seems to have attended his efforts from the very first, as progress has been made each year, and from a small mill his plant has grown to be the largest in the county. In order to cope yith his rapidly increasing business, Mr. Kaufman has found it necessary to build an addition to the present building. This addition will be of reinforced concrete, 100 x 40 feet, four storeys high, and will be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery.

Not only in the lumber business has Mr. Kaufman been successful. In 1900 he became interested in the Berlin Rubber Company, and in 1903 was the founder of the Merchants' Rubber Company of that town. After operating for several years, they were finally sold out to a syndicate, and in 1908 was started the Kaufman Rubber Company, one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Of this company Mr. Kaufman is now president.

At different times Mr. Kaufman has been honored by his fellow citizens with a seat on the town council, and for several years was a member of the Board of Light Commissioners. Mr. Kaufman is a self-made man in every respect. He started life as a poor boy and with no material assistance has gradually risen in the financial world, until to-day he ranks as one of Berlin's most wealthy and respected citizens.

Lumber Matters in the Law Court

Judgment given in Deadman's Island Case —An Agent's Position when buying Timber

Purchase of Timber by an Agent—In the case of Marsh v. Lloyd, which recently came before the Court of Appeal of Ontario, judgment has been given in favor of the plaintiff. The case involved the purchase of timber on two farms in King township for $4,500. The defendant acted as agent for the plaintiff before the sale, but claimed that on the date of the sale the plaintiff backed out and that he (the defendant) made the purchase on his own account, borrowing the money therefor from the bank. In the trial court, the defendant's case was upheld, but in the Divisional Court this judgment was reversed. The Court of Appeal has now upheld the Divisional Court judgment.

An Engineer's Qualifications—J. H. McRae, of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, at Vancouver, B.C., had recently to answer a charge of infringing the Steam Boilers Inspection Act. The charge was that he failed to notify the boiler inspector when running the mill without a duly qualified engineer. Mr. McRae testified that he had endeavored to secure an engineer, but had not be able to, and argued that the Act allowed him 30 days to report to the inspector. The prosecution testified that the wages offered, $75 per month for a third-class engineer to take charge every night for 13 hours, was inadequate. After hearing the evidence the magistrate decided that Mr. McRae was allowed 30 days by the Act to make his report. He therefore dismissed the charge.

Lumber Accounts in Dispute—Chief Justice Falconbridge has reserved judgment in the suit of Allan McPherson, a lumber dealer and manufacturer, of Longford Mills, Ont., against A. McGuire & Company, Annie McGuire and Andrew Devine, of North Bay, to recover something over $4,312 in a dispute over accounts. The defendants set up a counterclaim of $6,450 for wages, commission on the sale of timber limits and rental for mill.

Workman Seeking Compensation—For injuries received by being struck by a piece of timber while working on the Massey river, Joseph Bloom, of Ottawa, is suing the Massey Lumber Company, Massey, Ont., for $1,500 damages. Bloom was working on a "keep over" or log house when the accident occurred. He had three ribs broken on the right side of the breastbone. Damages are sought under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Deadman's Island Lease—Judgment has been given by Judge Morrison in a trial court of British Columbia in the well known Deadman's Island case. The Vancouver Lumber Company's lease on Deadman's Island is held to have been a breach of the trust imposed upon the Dominion Government when the property was transferred to it by the Imperial Government. The court holds that the Vancouver Lumber Company knew of the subsisting equities to which the property was subject. The Crown must be held to have been deceived, misled or mistaken and the lease to the company is declared void.

Liability for Workmen's Injuries—The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed an Act making employers of ten or more men, liable for the partial or total disability or death of their employees by accident.

Payment for Lumber Delivered—In the case of M. Giberson v. the Toronto Construction Company, which was heard recently by Judge Barry at Andover, N.B., judgment was given for the plaintiff in the amount of $1,098.75. Mr. Giberson was suing for $2,000, which he claimed was due him for lumber delivered by the defendants on the National Transcontinental Railway. The defendants claimed that in their dealings with the plaintiff that they were represented by a sub-contractor named Ferguson, who should be responsible for any payments due to the plaintiff. It is expected that the case will be appealed.

Ownership of Timber Berth—A timber berth six miles square, valued at $50,000, on the north shore of Lake Huron, is the basis of an action which has been commenced before Hon. Justice Teetzel in the Non-Jury Court of Toronto. The plaintiff is Patrick McDermitt, of South River, and the defendant Rheinard Cook, of Berlin, formerly a partner of the plaintiff's. Prior to September, 1907, the right to cut the timber was held by Ira S. K. Weber and Rheinard Cook, of Berlin, but on that date Cook assigned his half interest to Weber as security for an advance of $30,000. In February, 1909, Patrick McDermitt, of Parry Sound, a former partner of Cook, secured a judgment against him for $12,673. As it is still unsatisfied, he brought a second action asking for an accounting between Weber and Cook on the timber limit transaction, or a declaration of his own right to redeem Weber and sell the property to satisfy the judgment. The case was enlarged in order to obtain further evidence.

Statistics of Interest to Lumbermen

Imports of timber into Barbados during 1909 from Canada were valued at £3,719. From the United States timber valued at £3,414 was imported.

The export of Canadian timber to China in 1908 amounted, according to official Chinese figures, to 1,710,873 square feet. In 1907 the total was 3,392,162 square feet. No figures are given for 1906, but in 1905 the total was only 51,747 square feet. Canada should get credit for a large amount of the timber coming from Hong Kong, as this is only a distributing centre. But, unfortunately for statistical purposes, all goods landed or transmitted there, are classed in the customs returns as from Hong Kong, and the identity of the country of origin is lost.

The production of logs on the British Columbia coast during March was slightly less than in February, but higher than in January. For the first three months of the present year the number of feet scaled exceeded the number scaled during the same period of last year by about 45,000,000 feet. The figures by months are as follows: 1909, January, 16,179,114 feet; February, 19,793,851 feet; March, 35,073,973 feet. 1910, January, 37,349,092 feet; February, 39,938,638 feet; March, 38,334,973 feet. The total for first three months of 1909 was 71,046,658 feet. For the same period of 1910 it was 115,622,703 feet.

During the last nine months of the calendar year of 1909 Canada sold the United States $5,000,000 worth of pulpwood as compared with a shade over $3,500,000 worth for the corresponding months of 1908. There was no other customer for Canadian pulpwood. In wood pulp the United States bought in the last nine months of the year just closed $3,000,000 worth, or just four times as much as Great Britain bought. The total sales of wood pulp in the last nine months of 1909 were $3,800,000, as comparel with $3,200,000 in the corresponding period of the year before. The United States and Great Britain each bought $750,000 in the last three quarters of 1909. Canada's importations of paper in the last nine months of 1909 amounted to nearly $3,500,000. The United States sold her $2,225,000, and Great Britain $750,000. The total buying exceeded the nine months of the year before by $750,000.

The death is reported of Captain Thos. Thompson at Port Bruce, Ont. Mr. Thompson was at one time a sailor on the Great Lakes and afterwards a successful merchant, shipbuilder and mill owner at Port Bruce. He was ninety years of age.

Montreal Exports in Full Swing

Season Now Under Way Expected to be Satisfactory to Shippers—Improvements to the Harbor Facilities

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
May 11th, 1910.

The export lumber season is now practically in full swing. In the short space of a week, operations have been resumed and every movement is being carried forward as smoothly as though there had been no interruptions occasioned by the winter season.

The harbor front once again presents an animated scene, with the familiar barges tied fast to the big ocean liners, and the longshoremen busily engaged in transferring their cargoes for shipment to the old land. Water, too, has been turned into the Lachine canal, and water shipments to American points will soon be commenced in earnest.

The export men are naturally looking forward hopefully to having a good shipping season. The English market is expected to prove a large purchaser of our lumber, although at the present time English orders show a tendency towards conservatism. Perhaps the recent elections and the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. will not be without their depressing effect upon the English market.

Since the close of navigation last year the harbor commissioners have not been idle and numerous improvements have been made along the docks that are greatly appreciated by the lumbermen. A noticeable feature has been the installation of elevator lifts to raise wagons and teams of horses to the second floor of the harbor sheds. This is filling a long-felt want and proving of vast service in the expeditious handling of the different freights.

The local lumber trade is still rather quiet, but shows evidences of improvement. Hardwoods are, if anything, in slightly better demand. Furniture manufacturers are asking particularly for 1¼-inch and 1½-inch birch and maple. These sizes are not, however, in frequent demand and are said to be quite scarce.

Lath are still quoted firmly, while locally the demand for cull lath is excellent at the present time.

Spruce lumber is reported to be selling well and 2x10-inch merchantable stock is especially sought after and is quite scarce.

The building figures for the month of April are just to hand and compared with the same period during the previous year show the splendid gain of $710,191. They are as follows: 1909, new buillings, $1,016,856; alterations, $95,035; 1910, new buildings, $1,647,295; alterations, $174,787. Totals, 1909, $1,111,891; 1910, $1,822,082.

Montrealers Organizing a B. C. Company

The Pacific Pulp & Power Company is just being organized in Montreal. The new company have extensive limits in the neighborhood of Prince Rupert, B.C., owning twelve sections on the Skeena and ten sections on the Naas rivers, two streams to the north of Prince Rupert which approach quite close to that town. Reliable cruisers who have thoroughly investigated this district have made an excellent report regarding the extent of the lumber available. It is principally pulpwood and fine clear cottonwood, chiefly located on numerous small islands in the rivers, and quite easy of access. Mr. A. S. Goodeves, a British Columbia timber commissioner, who has investigated this land, estimates that 45,000 feet to the acre can be cut. Based on a more conservative estimate of 40,000 feet to the acre, the Pacific Pulp & Paper Company have 600,000,000 feet of timber on their property. Mr. James Robinson, ex-M.P., of Miramichi, N.B., is at present the largest shareholder in the new syndicate, but it is stated that Montreal capital is being largely interested.

As well as carrying on a general lumber business, the company intend to generate a large amount of horse power (the first development to be about 15,000 horse power) at Union creek, 16 miles from Port Simpson and 30 miles from Prince Rupert. The head of this development is obtained from four lakes, the Union, the Deep, the Second, and the Fourth. The power developed will not only be utilized in operating their sawmills, but they intend also to supply electric light to Prince Rupert and Port Simpson, as well as operating an electrical road between these two places. In fact, their operations will extend for a radius of 75 miles around Prince Rupert. Mr. A. Scott Ives, of Montreal, is organizing the company, whose total holding comprises approximately 15,000 acres of timber land.

Champoux Interests Sold to Brompton Company

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company have just completed arrangements for taking over the Champoux Lumber Company's interests along the St. Francis river, consisting of sawmills and 20,000 acres of timber lands. Mr. J. A. Bothwell, the general manager, also states that the Brompton Company have commenced the construction of a new ground wood mill and electric power station at a point known as the Upper Power, about half a mile above their present plant, where there is a 40-foot head available for development purposes. The company are proceeding with the installation of special pulp conveyors in their East Angus mill and, with other changes completed which the company have under way, the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company will have one of the most up-to-date pulp mill properties on the continent. Their holdings, at the present time, are about 275,000 acres, half stumpage and the balance freehold.

Countervailing Duty Removed from Pulpwood

To meet the new conditions imposed on May 1st by the Province of Quebec on exports of pulpwood, the United States Treasury Department has made a decision removing the countervailing duties of 35 cents a ton on print paper made from pulpwood cut from the Crown lands in that province.

Quebec was the one Canadian province which imposed an export tax of 25 cents a cord on pulpwood cut from Crown lands. The recent action of the province in prohibiting exports of pulpwood naturally annulled the tax on such exports. The Treasury Department's decision simply meets the new situation, removes the countervailing duties of 35 cents a ton on print paper and leaves pulpwood, wood pulp and print paper in the same situation in Quebec as has been prevailing in the Province of Ontario, which also prohibits the exports of pulpwood.

This decision means in effect that from both provinces print paper from pulpwood cut from Crown lands pays a tax of $3.75 per ton, the regular duty, plus the additional duty provided by the tariff bill, bringing the total duty on a ton of print paper from Canada to $5.75.

The same restrictions exist on the importations of wood pulp into the United States, as have existed before from both provinces. Wood pulp and pulpwood cut from private lands can be imported into the United States entirely free of duty, but the tariff on print paper made from pulpwood cut from private lands in Canada remains at the Payne law provision of $3.75 a ton.

Dominion Box and Package Company, Limited

The box manufacturing businesses of Messrs. Wm. Rutherford & Sons' Company, Limited, and the Montreal Wire Bound Box Company, have just recently been amalgamated under the name of the Dominion Box & Package Company, Limited. The offices of the new company will be located in the Canadian Express Building, and the officers are as follows: President, Wm. Rutherford; Vice-president, Shirley Ogilvie; 2nd Vice-president, Geo. H. Anson; Managing Director, S. F. Rutherford; Secretary, F. Sketon, Managing Directors, D. Lorne McGibbon, F. H. Anson, S. A. McMurty, Montreal; James Playfair, Midland, and C. A. Anderson and Cushing Adams, New York. The Wm. Rutherford & Sons' Company, Limited, will still continue to operate their sash and door factory and lumber business.

Personal and Trade Notes from Quebec Province

Messrs. Watson & Todd, Limited, have commenced the export of lumber from this port. This year their shipments will be extended to a number of Continental ports and they are also anticipating an excellent season's trading with South Africa.

The Riordan Paper Mills, Limited, have removed to their new uptown offices at 1 Beaver Hall Square.

Mr. E. H. Lemay was in Ottawa during the week.

The Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, will shortly move into new premises.

Mr. C. A. Spencer has returned from a trip through western Ontario.

The sash and door factory of Mr. Poudrier, at Black Lake, Que., was recently destroyed by fire, and with the lumber also destroyed caused a loss of approximately $15,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Reports from the West state that British Columbia lumbermen will take 2,000 men from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, with their families. Lack of men is said to be seriously handicapping western mill men, and this move was recently decided upon at an important conference at Fernie, B.C. It is expected that at least 5,000 men will be taken out within the next few years.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of April 23rd as follows: Lumberstuffs—White pine—The only arrival during the fortnight has been the schooner Moravia, from Liscombe, N.S., with 102 M. feet, for which consignees obtained $30 and $22.50 for merchantable and second quality respectively. Market is strong and we can recommend shipments on a moderate scale. Spruce—No receipts, and as market is only lightly supplied, a couple of cargoes would sell well. Pitch pine—The trn, schooner A. H. Barteaux arrived on the 21st inst. from Scranton with 367 M. feet which had been contracted for some time ago. Shingles—Receipts consist of 93,000 Long Gaspe, which were sold at $4.82. No receipts of cedar laying, but a cargo consisting of 1,500,000 has been sold to arrive at $1.95. Shooks—The S.S. Coppename brought 318 bundles and the S.S. Korona 50 bundles, both of which were imported by dealers for their own requirements. Wood hoops—Receipts consist of 1,050 bundles by the Serrana, imported by a dealer .

A large quantity of very choice logs are being driven to the mill of Mr. J. Carew, at Lindsay, Ont. These logs were secured on the Kennedy farm in Ops and are said to be the finest that ever came into Lindsay. The logs are being driven in the old fashioned loose manner, as they have to be passed singly through the sluiceway at the locks.



LE ROI EST MORT—VIVE LE ROI

"The King is dead—with knell of passing day
He crossed into that bourne from which
No traveller, howso exalted, may return,
Leaving a nation—nay he left them all
Sorrowing that the world had lost a King indeed.

We who remain—
Following the ancient rule, may shout in time
"Vive le Roi!"—but for a cloud of years
There will remain a pungent sorrow in the words:
'The King is Dead.' "

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. H. T. Trotter, sales manager of the McNeil Lumber Company, Buffalo, N.Y., made a business trip through the Georgian Bay district during the past fortnight and also called upon the trade in Toronto. He reports much activity among the mills, and states that dry mill culls are growing scarce. At Buffalo, he says, trade is going along well, and hemlock is moving well. They are handling much more western hemlock this year than ever before.

Mr. C. A. Spencer, 55 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, made a business trip through Ontario during the first week of May, and included the "Canada Lumberman" in the list of those whom he favored with a call. He reports that he found spruce moving very well at fairly firm prices, and he expects to see an advance before long. One-inch dry spruce random lengths, he said, was going for about $19.50 under favorable conditions, and could be sold at $19 without difficulty. Two months ago it could be had for $17. Lath, he reports, to be very strong, No. 2 white pine selling at $3.60 for 1-inch and 1½-inch. No. 1 was selling at $4.35 for 1½-inch.

The Lumber Underwriters, of 66 Broadway, New York, have been fortunate in securing the services of Louis H. Parker, of Chicago, as deputy attorney and associate manager in their New York office. He at present is general agent at Chicago of the Svea Fire & Life Insurance Company, Limited, but has resigned that position to go to New York with the Lumber Underwriters. His experience as an underwriter and



Louis H. Parker, New Associate Manager, Lumber Underwriters, New York

general manager fully equips him to assume his new duties, and at the same time gives the Lumber Underwriters a man of unusual force and executive ability qualified to keep pace with the organization's growing business in their field of lumber fire insurance underwriting.

Lumber Golfers to Hold Tournament

The Lumber Trade Golf Association will hold its two days' annual golf tournament either on June 14th and 15th or June 21st and 22nd, at the Country Club of Springfield, Mass These annual events have been looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by all lumbermen who play or who "play at" the game. There will be the usual number of prizes to be played for this year and special entertainment will be provided for the visiting lumbermen golfers, and especially for the lumbermen's wives who may accompany them. Notices will be sent to the members and also will appear in the lumber papers later, giving the full programme, etc. Mr. L. P. Rider, of 1 Madison avenue, New York City, is president, and W H. Smedley, of Frankford, Philadelphia, is treasurer.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce Department's weekly report gives the following list of importers of lumber in Newfoundland: E. H. & G. Davey, Job's Cove, off Water street east, St. John's Nfld.; Empire Woodworking Company, Limited, Water street, St. John's, Nfld.; Horwood Lumber Company, Water street St. John's. Nfld.; W. & G. Rendell, 75 Water street east, St. John's, Nfld.; Henry J. Stabb & Company, Water street, St. John's, Nfld.

Lumbermen Lose Freight Rate Case

Railway Commission Decides against Claim that New Tariff is Excessive on Domestic Rates—Export Charges to be Lowered

Ottawa, May 12.—An order of the Railway Commission was issued to-day dismissing the appeal of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association against the tariff schedule of the railways made effective May 1st, 1908, which increased rates from 25 per cent. upwards, in so far as the appeal affected lumber for domestic use. The railway companies are called upon to file a schedule, not later than June 15th, 1910, providing a lower general rate for lumber shipped to Montreal for export.

The order is a surprise to lumbermen who remember Chief Commissioner Mabee's statement that there was a substantial increase ($49,000) shown in the rates collected by the railways under the new schedule. This increase was shown to the satisfaction of the Commission last September. At a previous hearing the chairman had stated that if it were shown that higher rates were charged it would not take long to dispose of the case. The lumber interests inferred that their views prevailed to some extent with the Chief Commissioner. The reasons for the order are not yet known. It is signed by Assistant Commissioner D'Arcy Scott. The formal judgment, with reasons, will be delivered in a week or so.

Since the new schedule took effect, there has been no more favorable rate for export than domestic lumber. Formerly the export rates were much reduced, as they are in the United States. If the old rates are restored there will be a substantial gain, but this remains to be settled. The C.P.R., G.T.R. and C.N.R. are the railways concerned.

Death of Quebec's Chief Ranger

J. C. Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Protection Service, Suddenly Called while on Tour of Inspection

Mr. J. Chrysostome Langelier, Superintendent of Forest Rangers of the Province of Quebec, died on May 7th. While on a tour of inspection at New Carlisle, Mr. Langelier suddenly became ill, and though his condition was critical for a while, he seemed to be recovering. Death came suddenly as a result of syncope. The deceased, who was 65 years old, was the son of the late Captain Louis S. Langelier, and brother to Sir Francois Langelier, Chief Justice, and Hon. Chas. Langelier. He leaves one son, Mr. Gus Langelier, and a daughter, Mr. D. J. Perry. Mr. Langelier had a well-earned reputation as being an expert authority on forestry and had written several valuable works on this subject.

Mr. Langelier was one of the ablest and most versatile of the representatives of a most distinguished family. He was born at St. Rosalie, county of Bagot, Que., in 1845, and was therefore 65 years of age. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, where he took a complete classical course. He studied law at Laval and Victoria Universities, and was admitted to the provincial bar in 1870, but never practiced his profession, as his tastes ran rather in the literary groove. Mr. Langelier took up journalism and edited "Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe," "La Nation," "Le Canadien," etc., besides acting as a frequent contributor to the columns of "L'Election," "Le Soleil" and other well known and influential French newspapers published in the province. In fact, he soon became a power in the press, as well by his readiness and force as a writer, as by his wonderful knowledge of all the facts and information that bore upon the questions of the day, and by his untiring energy and industry. He published a great many valuable pamphlets on agriculture, colonization, railways and the resources generally of the Province of Quebec and of the Dominion. He knew practically every nook and cranny of his native province. No one was better acquainted with its forests, water powers and lumber trade, and he amply deserved the nickname of the "walking encyclopædia" which was applied to him by his friends. One of his most important publications was a paper on the "pulp industry in relation to our forests," which was read before the Canadian Forestry Association.

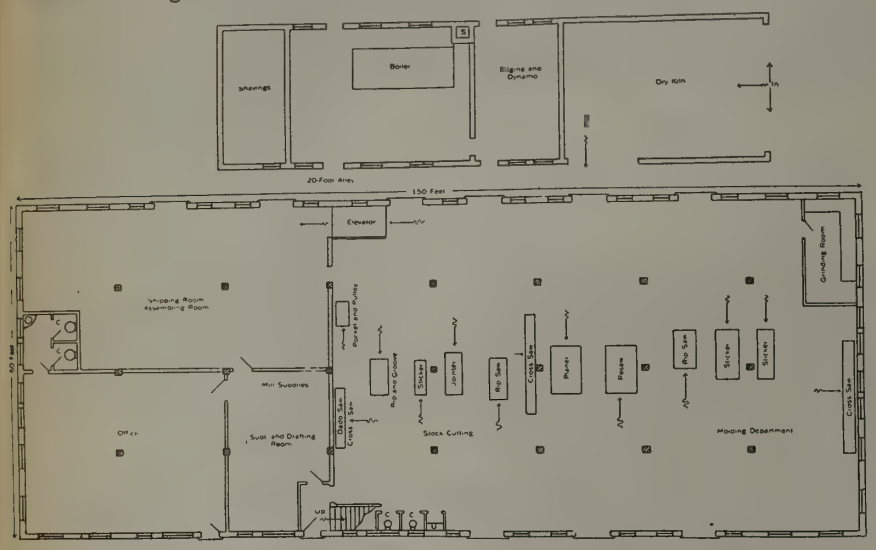
Mr. Langelier was of a most unassuming and retiring disposition. He might easily have entered the Legislature or Parliament, but repeatedly refused to become a candidate for public office. From 1887 to 1892 he occupied the important office of Deputy Provincial Registrar, during which time he compiled and published a "Description of the Surveyed Townships of the Province of Quebec," one of the most useful of the official blue books of the province.

In 1897 Mr. Langelier was appointed Superintendent of the Forest Rangers of the province, and in that capacity displayed great ability, vigor and activity, besides carrying out a number of important reforms which contributed largely to the successful administration of the department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries. Mr. Langelier was an expert in all matters relating to the pulp industry. By his reports to the department and his writings in the press he did much to promote the interests of this industry. Both as a servant and as an important factor in the forestry movement of the day, Mr. Langelier will be greatly missed.

THE WOODWORKER

Plans for a Sash and Door Factory

A correspondent of the "Woodworker" recently asked for suggestions concerning a factory to employ 75 to 100 men. In the absence of more definite information for such a plant, as size of lot or ground, directions of streets, etc., and the kind of work to be done, the writer has taken it for granted that it is to be one to manufacture wooden articles



Buiding Material Factory.—First Floor Plan.

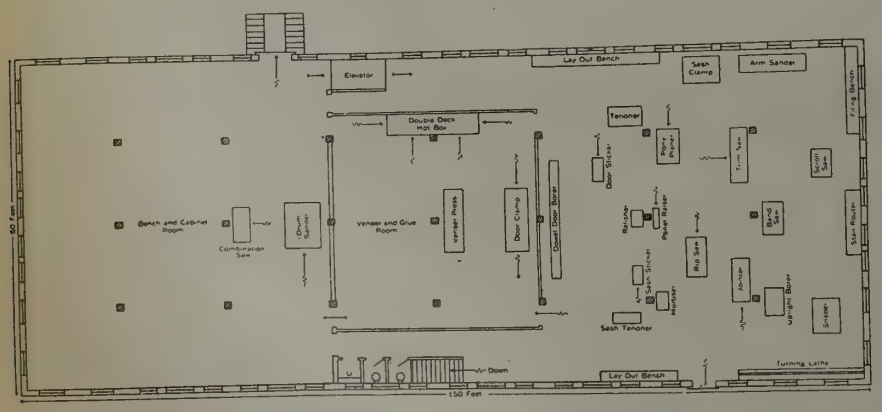
such as sash, doors, mouldings, frames, etc., such a line calling for a great variety in machinery and kinds of work to be done, the work ranging from common boards to high-grade interior finish.

To begin with, I have used the same dimensions as suggested. 60x150 feet, and the dry kiln in line with the planer. Note the arrangement of building supports and machinery, also the arrangement and size of doors. The writer has in mind that no material is to be carried, but for all long stock lumber trucks are to be used, and for shorter stock, after being cut, factory trucks are to be used.

The factory is to be two storeys high, with lower floor about 1 foot 6 inches above the surrounding ground. A small incline makes it possible to push a loaded truck into the factory and up to the machine, and work therefrom, without unloading and in turn reloading another lumber or factory truck. Note the arrangement of machinery and direct course from kiln or otherwise to planer, direct discharge for resaw, moulding or stock-cutting department. The arrows indicate the direction in which these machines receive and discharge the stock, ready for the next machine to receive it, without extra handling. Note also the central location of the elevator, making the route as short as possible for receiving and delivering materials. The location of stairs and superintendent's office is central and gives control to this official and saves steps in directing work.

At the second floor we unload stock from the elevator in either direction, also reload in the same manner, if desired, for unloading wagons, but as this is a two-storey factory, most of the finished stock will be loaded on wagons from chute, with side steps to wagon, and no elevator used. The writer has found this to be a very handy arrangement, and saves time.

The various departments explain themselves. Those using the larg-



Building Material Factory.—Second Floor Plan.

est volume of material are closest to the elevator. A new departure and a good one, is the veneer and glue room, centrally located for the convenience of the bench men It is also convenient to the sash and door departments. This feature is a money-saver, for as time goes on, more and more glue work will be the rule. Then, too, the temperature must be different for this room from that for other parts of the factory. The drawings will explain more readily than words.

Woodworking Machinery—Its Proper Care

By N. J. Millett

Give proper care to your machines and you will have less complaints to adjust. Spend more time keeping your machines at the highest degree of efficiency, and the surplus output of your plant will more than pay the expense.

How many hours will your machine run in a day of ten hours? Figure the maximum capacity of your machine, when running well, and compare this figure with your weekly production. If the percentage of time lost is greater than the percentage of money you care to lose on that part of the capital invested, find the reason why the production is not equal to the maximum capacity.

There are several reasons by which we lose efficiency on high speed machinery, and it would possibly be interesting to consider a few of these as briefly as possible. If the machine loses speed under heavy duty, the drive is not powerful enough.

If the stock is not jambed by the setting, and yet the feed travel decreases, the machine is not strong enough to do such work economically.

If you lose too much time setting the machine and taking care of the cutters, it would possibly pay to invest in shaped cutters and proper grinding tools.

The operating shafts should be ground occasionally, box linings well scraped to have full value of bearing available.

Watch the oil supply. This is the "bug bear" of all machines. Good facilities for oiling are essential and the method by which the oil is distributed to every part of the machine is of great importance. This point is very often overlooked or neglected on cheap grades of machines, built to meet competition more than to establish a standard.

Give the belts special attention, as the drive is the most important factor on high speed machinery. A belt laced too tight will require unnecessary energy, wear the boxes and shaft faster, and ruin the machine in a very short time. If tight belts are required on a weak machine to operate, the proof is quite clear that the work is done at a disadvantage. On the other hand, if the belts are allowed to run too loose, they will slip or run off the pulley, and become damaged and defective in a very short time. It is advisable to keep records on belts in use, with details of their running. If in some particular place too much wear is noticed, investigation should be made to find the cause of the damage. It may be a shaft out of alignment, driving pulley too flat, or a rough casting too close to the belt to allow free travel.

If by accident a part of the machine breaks, make a close investigation of the damage to find the cause. If it is a miscalculation of the operator, take the necessary steps to overcome a second accident. If it is a weak part or a defective casting, repair it so that the machine will not lose strength or value. Make it stronger if possible.

In every case, a machine should be maintained in perfect running order and not allowed to "grow old." It can become out-of-date or superseded by a machine of better design, possessing greater facilities for operating, but the machine will always be able to do what it was intended for, providing it receives proper care.

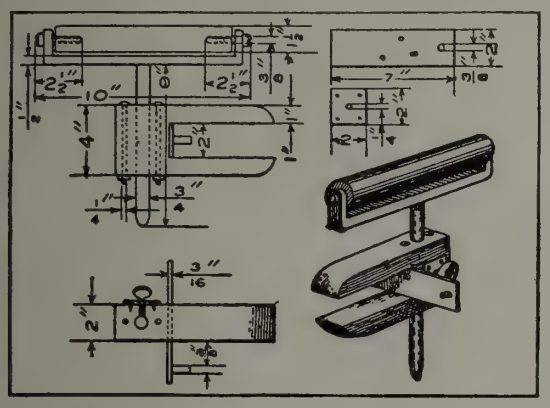
Some Advantages of Electric Drive

One is impressed, in making a study of the various examples of electric drive in connection with woodworking machinery, that electric transmission is doing much to lighten and simplify the mechanics of such an institution. One can practically see the end of the old long lines of shafting, heavy belts and pulleys, and all the complicated tasks of placing machines and shafts so as to equalize strains and ensure steady running without hot journals and strained shafting, or other trouble here and there. Each machine and its driving apparatus is practically self-contained, and the belts are almost the same as the old machine belt proper, with the main driving belts eliminated. Of course, there come certain new requirements on the part of the millwright or designer of the plant. Sometimes he needs a certain kind of electric machinery, and also from time to time there are improvements in planers and other machines which call for special knowledge, and sometimes these improvements are more intricate than the older machines. Yet, with all that, with all the new ideas and complications involved in electrical machinery and improved designs in old machines, the task of preparing a setting for and setting up of a woodworking plant is much

simpler now than it was ten years ago. The machines themselves are not lighter, and there are always some heavy weights to handle, but the machinery equipment is lightened considerably by eliminating heavy pulleys and shafting and the belts that go with them. In fact, it looks almost like play to the old-time millwright when it comes to the modern equipment. There are very few belts over 6-inch in width, no shafting over 1 15/16-inch, and very little as heavy as that. Those who read history in the future will look back to views of manufacturing plants ten years ago, the modern ones of to-day and those of a few years hence, and wonder about the striking changes that have taken place, especially about changes which are due directly to the use of electric transmission for turning belts. They will see more light and greater simplicity of arrangement, each machine set where it is wanted, and not distributed so as to help balance up a line of shafting, or something of that kind.

Bench Roller for Handling Lumber

The handling of lumber on a bench can easily be accomplished with the aid of a small roller or bench support. The dimensions given in the accompanying sketch will make up a very good sized support. The roller is turned from hardwood and fitted with metal pins for axles, which turn in metal bearings made in a U-shaped piece of stake iron. A round pin is securely fastened to the centre of the U-shaped iron and the projecting end passes through a hole in the bench clamp and is adjusted with a set screw. The bench clamp resembles a carpenter's clamp and has a piece of 3/16-inch metal fastened with screws at the base of



the opening, which has a metal pin riveted in one end. This pin is used to hold the support at any length on the bench. Holes are bored at various places in the edge of the bench to receive this pin, and, when the support is set and the pin pushed in a hole, the stock may be run over the roller instead of sliding on top of the bench.

Suggestions from Our Readers

Care of Double Cutting Band Saws—How Much Lumber can be Cut from 16 Inch Logs?

Editor "Canada Lumberman"—I noticed a few remarks in the "Canada Lumberman" recently which I would like to continue. The writer states his experience in double cutting band saws, saying that he had to make his lumber thicker to save mis-cutting or making some boards thin. I have looked after both, and I find that if the double cutting saw is properly put up for cutting, with a good carriage, so that there is no lost motion and well aligned, it will need no favors from a single cut. In my time I have seen single cut saws that would not make two boards alike. When a saw is working this way, either single or double cut, there is something wrong and before going too far, take a look around. Some filers, noticing that the lumber is bad, put more tension in the plate, whereas probably the saw is right, and by doing so they spoil it and abuse it so that it cracks. Then they say the saw is no good, when it may be the best.

I find it is better to look over everything carefully about the saw and carriage before trouble comes. You will seldom have trouble then, and will be able to make as good lumber with a double cut as a single, and a third more of it in every day of 10 hours that your mill runs. This I will guarantee to be right by experience.

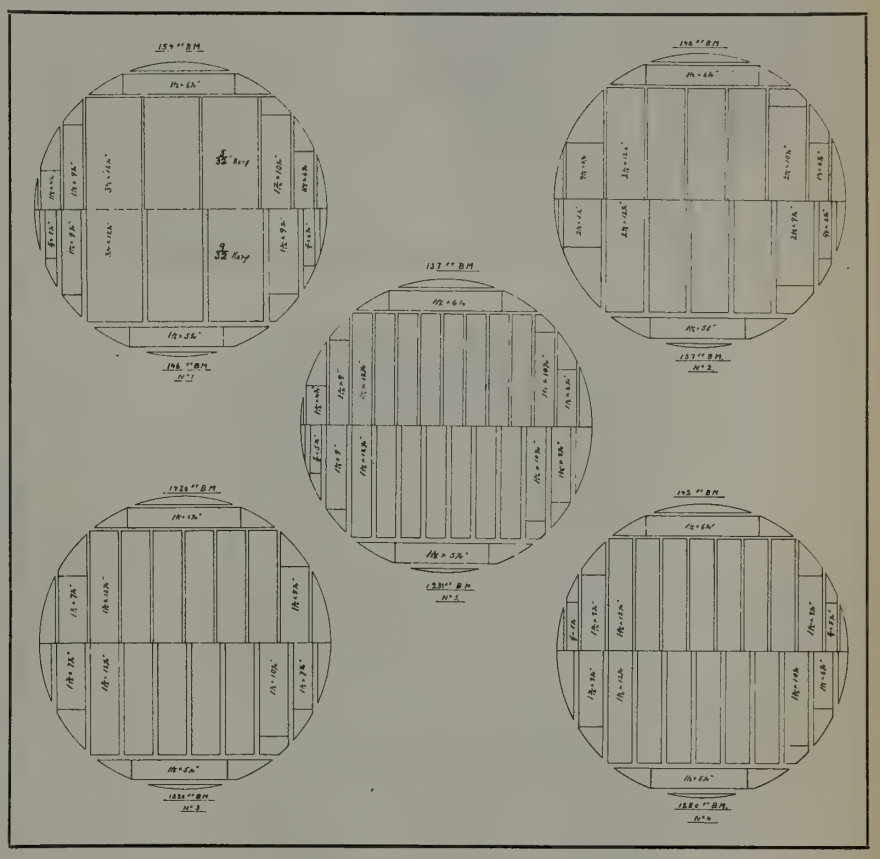
A. E. Cartmill, Coldwater, Ont.

Editor "Canada Lumberman"—Quite recently a lumberman called me up, and said he had a quantity of choice white pine logs, which would average about 16 inches diameter. He asked me to tell him how much more lumber could be made from them if they were cut into 3-inch deal, than if they were made into 1-inch, 1¼, 1½ or 2-inch lumber. The saw he used was a 60-inch Hoe circular No. 8 gauge with No. 2½ bitts, which would take a kerf of 9/32 of an inch, in order to be correct as near as possible. I made five diagrams, the full diameter of the log, viz., 16-inch, allowing 1/12-inch over in the thickness, and ¼-inch over in the width of each piece, except the ⅝-inch, which I made ⅝ and reckoned them as ½-inch in thickness, but allowed ¼ in the width, the same as the other dimensions. Another query he wished answered was: How much more lumber would he have, were the logs cut with a 14 gauge saw. In order to answer both questions, I made the diagrams as shown, the upper half for the 14 gauge saw, and the lower half for the 8 gauge saw.

In the figures submitted below, I give the whole contents of each log, ⅝, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 3-inch, in board measure. If any of your many readers have a better method of finding the contents of the above log, as here set forth, I shall be pleased to hear from them through the columns of your paper.

Contents of diagrams Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1,000 logs, with 8 gauge saw: 3x12, 146,000; 2x12, 137,000; 1½x12, 132,000; 1¼x12, 128,500; 1x12, 123,500.

Contents of diagrams Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1,000 logs, with 14



gauge saw: 3x12, 154,000; 2x12, 146,000; 1½x12, 142,500; 1¼x12, 142,000; 1x12, 137,000. Length of logs, 12 feet.

I. N. Kendall.

Canada's Trade in Forest Products

Canada's trade in forest products for the 12 months ending with February, 1910, amounted in value to $47,088,822. In previous years the values were as follows: 1909, $39,018,687; 1908, $44,126,797; 1907, 45,483,364. Exports for 11 months ending with February were as follows:

Articles Exported.	1909	1970 Total.	1970 To United Kingdom.	1970 To United States.
Logs	$ 863,657	$ 878,602	$ 36,262	$ 840,952
Lumber—				
Deals, pine	1,676,082	1,632,568	1,536,228	82,437
Deals, spruce & other	4,920,479	6,097,159	5,511,847	526,987
Laths, pilings, pickets	1,682,276	1,951,624	16,204	1,899,184
Planks and boards ...	18,040,313	21,674,554	1,357,221	16,538,450
Shingles	2,388,164	2,183,639	1,259	2,152,878
Timber, square	996,026	830,478	806,801	20,538
Wood blocks for pulp	3,930,930	5,635,879	.....	5,635,879
Wood pulp	3,877,814	4,581,378	821,962	3,667,279

Total exports of wood and manufacturers of wood for the 11 months were valued at $49,605,277, against $41,389,902 in the same period of the previous year. Of this total the exports to the United States were valued at $33,127,650 and to Great Britain at $11,697,336

The imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the 11 months were valued at $10,000,776, against $7,681,365 during the same period in the previous year. Of this total $9,514,530 was from the United States and $221,234 from Great Britain.

The Canadian West Lumber Company, Limited, which is the name of the new company taking over the Fraser River Lumber Company, have just placed on the London market a loan amounting to about $7,000,000. The issue is £1,500,000 five per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at 88, repayable in 35 years.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

A Pioneer Belleville Company—Well Laid Out Yard



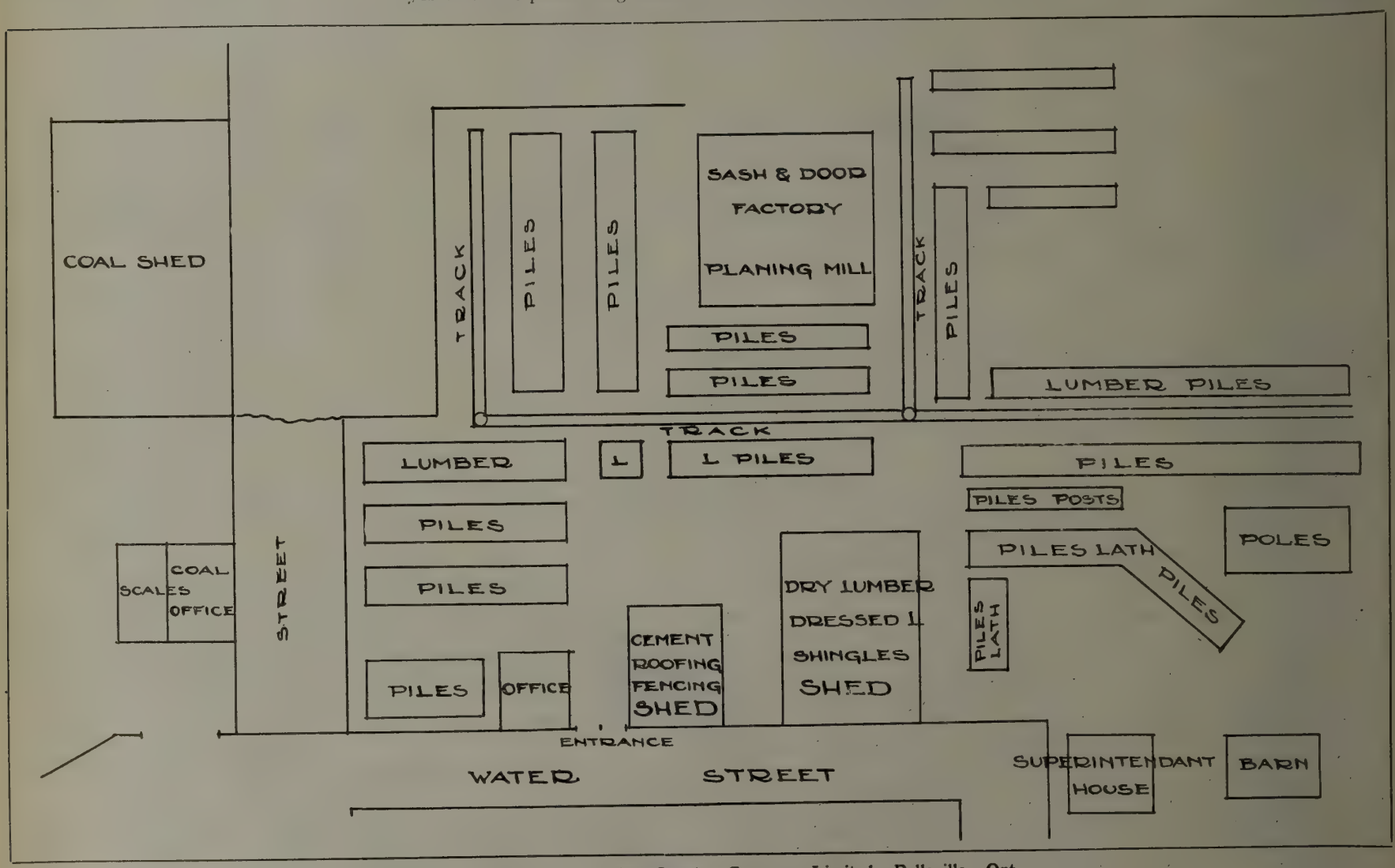
G. H. Holton, Belleville, Ont.

In giving the history of the Holton Lumber Company, Limited, Belleville, Ont., one might as well tell the history of the city of Belleville, as since its formation under the name of Flint's mill in the dawn of the 19th century, many of the firm have risen to noteworthy public positions. Hon. Billa Flint, the organizer, was one of the original members of the Dominion Senate after Confederation. His son, J. J. B. Flint, who succeeded him in partnership with C. P. Holton, under the firm name of Flint & Holton, is a prominent lawyer who was police magistrate of Belleville for a quarter of a century, who sat in the council chamber as alderman for several years and who wore, as a climax to his municipal public career, the gold chain as the mayor of the city of Belleville. Mr. C. P. Holton, in 1885, bought out the other member of the firm and conducted the business for 23 years himself.

In 1908 Mr. Holton died and the business was formed into a joint stock company, known as the Holton Lumber Company, Limited, with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Senator and ex-Premier of Canada, as president, and G. H. Holton, son of the late C. P. Holton, as secretary-treasurer and manager. The head office of the company is in Belleville, where they have extensive yards and docks splendidly situated on the shores of the Bay of Quinte. They can thus ship by water as well as by rail, as Belleville is a divisional point on the main line of the G.T.R. This firm conduct not only an extensive retail and wholesale lumber business, but have recently added an up-to-date planing mill and a sash and door factory, propelled by electricity. In addition to retailing lumber, lath, shingles, fence posts, slabwood, etc., they have a large trade in Portland cement, sash, doors, stair work, grill, verandah and cabinet work, building papers, fencings, felt and metallic roofings, etc. There is no outside capital in the company and it is solely through straightforward business methods that they have obtained their success.

The plant employs a competent staff of expert workmen and the output, which, it is said, is the largest of any lumbering concern in the midland section of Ontario, has a high reputation for excellence both of workmanship and material, among the trade, as well as among builders and contractors. In addition to the plant in Belleville, there are interests belonging to the firm elsewhere. It will be seen from the plan of the company's plant and yards which accompany this article, that their equipment is an excellent one and that they have secured an excellent arrangement of their yards, for carrying on their business effectively.

G. H. Holton, the capable manager and secretary-treasurer, whose portrait is published herewith, is a man eminently well suited to fill the responsible position. He is a native of Belleville. It might be said that he grew up amongst the lumber piles and, though not an old business man, he is one of Canada's young business men who has given evidence of sound judgment in his business affairs, and is considered by other business men of the city as an influential factor in Belleville's commercial circles.



Plan of the Yards of the Holton Lumber Company Limited, Belleville, Ont.

Mr. J. T. LePage, of Wabigoon, Ont., who recently took over the business of A. LeMay at St. Boniface, is running the yard as the LePage Lumber Company, so as to keep the yard separate from the manufacturing and wholesale business, which still continues as J. T. LePage. Mr. F. D. Poole, who is in charge of Mr. LePage's wholesale business at Winnipeg, and has general oversight over the retail yard, has had a long experience in the lumber business in Canada and the United States, and is recognized as a leading authority on all classes of lumber. Mr. LePage will shortly move to Winnipeg and make his headquarters there because of the increasing importance of that end of his business. He reports that he has on hand a good stock of dry red and white pine at Wabigoon.

Pointers on the Piling of Lumber

Modern Methods of Protecting Lumber from Damage by Weather—Economies that Count

Some day we will probably reach the point where practically all lumber purchased and carried in stock for manufacturing purposes will be carefully housed or piled under shelter so as to protect it from damage by weather, soot, and dirt. Some manufacturing institutions that use high grade stock are already housing quite a lot of their raw material, but the box factory, using as it does quite generally low grade lumber in large quantities, is not now in shape to even contemplate the idea of storing this stock under shelter. It is a matter of piling out in the open, and as the stock is rather low in grade anyway, too frequently the piling is carelessly done and much unnecessary damage to the stock results. It may not be so important to carefully pile low grade lumber as it is the higher grades and more valuable stock, but to-day it is worth while to pile even the low grades so that there will not be loss from exposure to the weather and improper piling that will amount to more than it would cost to pile it properly

There are two common sources of damage and loss to lumber after it is received in the box factory yard in connection with the piling. One is piling on board foundations down close to the ground so that the bottom of the pile damages from the moisture coming up out of the ground. The other is lumber damaged through lying around loose on the yard either because it is not properly piled up or stock from piles that have been partly torn down to get at certain lumber, and then left scattered about.

Begin with Foundations

The place to begin the campaign or system of proper piling and caring for lumber is with the foundations. In some box factory yards there is enough lumber damaged and goes to waste at the bottoms of piles from moisture to well pay the cost of putting in some good pile foundations. And speaking of good pile foundations, this is an expression that probably needs qualifying, too. Any pile foundations to be good should be up clear of the ground, and the ideal foundation should be built of something else than lumber or timber. Instead of throwing down a lot of cull boards or pieces of half rotten timber, the ideal in a pile foundation would be to make pillars underneath of some hard durable material, stone, brick or concrete. The concrete may be used either in the monolithic form or one may use concrete blocks. It is even better to use wood piles or posts and let the ends extend above the ground than to lay timbers flat on the ground. Then the ideal support for the lumber would be railway irons. Some old T rails. These may be put either on concrete, stone or brick piling foundations and they will furnish a permanent substantial support for lumber piles that are worth while and will keep the lumber up and dry. A good plan to follow is to start some idea of this kind in an empty corner of the yard. Where a pile or two has been cleaned out, put in a foundation of the ideal kind, put it there permanently and then keep on until in the course of time you will have practically the entire yard provided with excellent foundations. Then you will be in shape to start into saving all your lumber and keeping it in the best shape to work it. With straight, permanent foundations and a supply of piling strips, you should be able to pile low grade lumber so that instead of losing in quality much of it would improve or gain. Some that has already been exposed and become warped and crooked may by careful piling in this way be straightened out considerably and in the course of time be really better for the factory than when first received.

Sorting before Piling

In the matter of system and sorting and keeping up a lumber yard the plans differ in various box factories. Some sort lumber carefully as it is unloaded from the car. And this is an excellent plan, too, because the more thoroughly the lumber is sorted before piling the less likely you are to have piles torn down and scattered about the yard from time to time. The thorough sorting makes it so that you can find at any time any particular kind of lumber that may be wanted, and as it is in a separate pile of its own there is no need to tear down some pile to get a part of it. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of carefully sorting lumber. It saves it from being torn down and scattered around to find some given thickness or width to fit a certain job. Also, it saves the time necessary to tear down piles and put them up again, so that really, sorting, even though it is made very elaborate and seemingly is very expensive, is much cheaper at the beginning when stock comes from the car than any other time.

There are a whole lot of things about the details of piling that might be gone into, but if one will start with the right kind of foundation and with the intention of piling the lumber so that it will get better instead of worse as it stays on the yard, these other details will suggest themselves right along and will need no emphasis laid on them. They will naturally follow in order. So, really, foundations carefully laid out are both the starting point and the inspiration to careful piling. Make a study of the subject, starting from the idea suggested herein. Study it in relation to your yard and the materials most convenient out of which to make foundations, then do some experimenting with it. Take some corner of your yard that has been emptied and start to work. It will not cost much to make a good foundation or two, and after you once make a start you will probably get so interested in the subject that you will continue without any further urging. And if you do, you will probably find that it pays just as well to have modern up-to-date pile foundations just as it does to have a modern mill and up-to-date machinery. —Packages.

Sudden Death of Mr. M. S. M. Long

Prominent Young Hamilton Lumberman Succumbs After Brief Illness—Close of a Promising Career

News of the death of Mr. M. S. M. Long, of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., will be received with regret by his many friends in the lumber trade. Mr. Long, who was one of the best known of the younger lumbermen of Canada, and who had already been most successful as a business man, died on Friday, May 13th, after an illness of only about two weeks' duration. Deceased was only 31 years of age. He was the head of the Long Lumber Company, wholesalers, and of the Consumers' Lumber Company, retailers, in which businesses he was associated with his younger brother, Mr. Guy H. Long. Mr. Long was



The Late M. S. M. Long

the son of the late George Long, who for many years conducted a successful wood and coal business in Hamilton. He was educated at the Hamilton public schools, the Hamilton collegiate, and the Hamilton Business College. At the age of 16 he found a position in a lumber yard. He was marked for promotion at once, and at the age of 19 was foreman of the yard. In 1901 the Nipissing Lumber Company was formed, and he was appointed secretary. He was engaged both at the mills and camps for three years, and in 1904 commenced business for himself as a wholesale dealer in pine and hemlock. His business expanded rapidly and he soon took his brother into partnership.

Mr. Long was prominently connected with the Masonic Order, being an officer of Acacia Lodge A.F. & A.M., and a member of Murton Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix Chapter, and the Moore Consistory. He was secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Driving Association and vice-president of the Hamilton Tigers Football Club. He also took an active interest in rowing and bowling and a number of other sports. His death occurred at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Ald. W. J. Macdonald, and was due to a complication of diseases. He is survived by his widow and one brother.

The Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard, in his official report draws attention to the heavy loss by forest fires and states that the whole question of protection from fire losses will be taken up by the Government at an early date. It is their intention also to adopt the most modern methods of dealing with forest reserves.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

703. Pine shelving—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pine shelving. This firm will be prepared to give a trial order of a car load to any firm guaranteeing the quality of their stuff; and large orders will follow if satisfactory. Payments cash against documents Montreal or New York.

708. Handles—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of pick, hammer and axe handles. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

710. Furniture timber—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of furniture timber, such as poplar, satin walnut, black walnut, oak. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal, and ocean freight rates to Delagoa Bay must be given.

711. Panelling and cornices—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of panellings and cornices. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal, and ocean freight rates must be given to Delagoa Bay.

713. Handles—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pick, hammer and axe handles. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal, and the ocean shipping rates should be given to Durban and Delagoa Bay.

716. Handles—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pick, axe and hammer handles. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London and Durban.

726. Furniture timber—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of furniture timber, such as walnut, figured oak, black walnut, poplar. Cash against documents London. Quotations c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

727. Veneers—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of 3-ply veneers. Cash against documents London. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

728. Table tops—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of 5-ply table tops. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay. Cash against documents in London.

735. Pine doors, white pine, etc.—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pine doors, yellow pine boards (rough squared 12-inch, and from about 12 feet to 20 feet long), white pine, oak, walnut, black and satin walnut boards, maple flooring. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John, and ocean freight rates should be quoted to Delagoa Bay.

743. Birch planks—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of birch planks from Canadian exporters of same.

746 Pine ends—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of best pine ends, 3-foot up to 5-foot, from Canadian shippers of same.

747. Spruce lumber—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of spruce lumber.

755. Roller blocks—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of maple mangle roller blocks, and will contract to take 50,000 or 60,000 in the following sizes: 22-inch x 5¾-inch, 22-inch x 6½-inch, 23-inch x 5¾-inch, 24-inch x 6½-inch, 25-inch x 6½-inch, 26-inch x 5¾-inch, 26-inch x 6½-inch.

756. Maple logs—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of rock maple logs, and will contract in carload lots, dimensions 8-foot long and up, 80 per cent. to be 24-inch at small end and up, remainder not less than 22-inch diameter, and asks for price per ton c.i.f. Liverpool and Belfast. Also one carload of second growth rock maple logs, 7-inch to 9-inch at small end and nothing larger than 11-inch at bottom. Price per ton c.i.f. Liverpool and Belfast.

787. Pick handles, hammer handles and axe handles—A South African firm of hardware merchants desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pick handles 36 inches long, hammer handles 12 inches to 20 inches long, and axe handles. The firm would like to see a sample each of the two former. Ocean freight rates to Durban and Delagoa Bay.

788. Pick handles, hammer handles and axe handles—A South African firm who are agents for a large New York commission house, desire that Canadian exporters of pick, hammer and axe handles should communicate with their principals, quoting f.o.b. prices for these goods delivered to South African ports. Samples of the first two, both in hickory and ash, should be sent.

789. Canadian or red oak.—A South African Government Railway Department desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of red oak for carriage building, etc. Quotations must be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John and ocean freight rates to Durban and Delagoa Bay must be given.

799. Birch and other square timber—A north of England firm manufacturing chairs and tables, make inquiry for the names of Canadian firms able to supply birch and other square timber.

817. Hammer handles—A South African firm of mining material importers desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of hammer handles to fit English hammer heads. Ocean freight rates to East London and Durban.

818. Pick and axe handles—A South African firm of mining material importers desire to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of pick and axe handles. These should be made of hickory, if possible, but otherwise ash will be taken. Ocean freight rates to East London and Durban.

Directory of Manchester Timber Importers

The principal importers of timber, etc., at Manchester are given by the Dominion Trade and Commerce weekly report as follows:

Timber—J. W. Southern & Sons, 38 Store street, London Road; Southern & Nephew, Collier street, Liverpool road; Wheeldon & Sons, Rennie street, Salford; J. & W. Bellhouse, Hulme Hall Lane, Miles Platting; Grant & Aldcroft, Lissadel street, Pendleton; Maddock & Tunaley, Blank street, Ancoats; H. Newsum Sons & Company, Trafford Park; Illingsworth, Ingham & Company, Whitworth street west; Peace & Norquay, New Islington; Imperial Lumber Company, Hanging Ditch; G. Evans & Sons, Limited, 761 Oldham road; Mallinson & Eckersley, Worsley street, Salford; Cooke, Laidham & Company, Royal Exchange; L. Lighthill & Company, Fawcett street, Ancoats; F. Parker & Company, Little Newton street, Ancoats; Felber, Jucker & Company, 29 Peter street, Manchester; R. A. Naylor, Limited, Warrington; R. & J. R. Creighton & Company, Limited, Alexandra Sawmills, Carlisle; W. Evans & Company, 132 Eccles New Road, Weaste; T. H. Helsby & Company, Ducie street, Piccadilly, Manchester, R. G. Tickle & Company, Limited, Blackstock Sawmills, Liverpool; James Lancaster, 40 St. Vilas Road, Blackburn; John Kelly & Sons, Limited, Little Newton street, Manchester; Wilson Bros., Bobbin Company, Limited, Garston, R. Bury & Company, Limited, Spencer street, Bootle, H. Hughes & Company, 12 Paradise street, Liverpool; F. W. Wilson & Company, 23 John Dalton street, Manchester.

Box Boards—Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, 1 Balloon street, Manchester; Crossfields, Warrington; Summers & Company, Stalybridge, Nr.; J. W. Southern & Sons, Limited, 38 Store street; H. Stephenson & Sons, Limited, Pollard street, Ancoats; Felber, Jucker & Company, 29 Peter street; G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ivy Soap Works, Ordsall Lane, Salford, Manchester; Maypole Dairy Company, Godlee; H. Nestle, Limited, Tulbury; Robinson & Sons, Limited, Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield; James Kelly & Sons, Limited, Little Newton street; J. Wheeldon & Sons, Regent Road Sawmills, Manchester; Ayrton Saunders & Kemp, 34 Hanover street, Liverpool; R. F. Sanderson & Company, Limited, 8 Peter street, Manchester.

Wood Doors—Illingsworth Ingham & Company, Whitworth street west; J. & W. Bellhouse, Hulme Hall Lane; Grant & Aldcroft, Lissadel street, Pendleton, Nr.; J. W. Southern & Company, 38 Store street; Felber, Jucker & Company, 29 Peter street, Manchester; R. A. Naylor, Limited, Warrington; J. Lancaster, 40 St. Vilas road, Blackburn; Collier & Proctor, 18 Kempston street, Liverpool; J. Wheeldon & Sons, Regent Road Sawmills, Salford; F. Parker & Company, Limited, Little Newton street, Manchester; H. Hughes & Company, 12 Paradise St., Liverpool.

Match Splints—J. Sankey & Sons. Bilston; W. J. Morgan & Company, Limited, Crumpsall Vale, Blackley, Nr.; T. Wilson & Company, 33 John Dalton street, Manchester.

Wood pulp—H. Newall & Son, Market Place; H. B. Wood & Company, Limited, Cathedral street; Werthein & Company, 3 Cross street; Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company, 9 Newmarket lane; Blydt Paus & Pace, 137 Portland street; Olive Bros., 19 Cannon street; Andrews & Company, Cross street; Henderson Craig & Sons, 52 Corporation street; S. W. Royse & Company, Limited, 20 Albert Square; A. Rabey & Mather, Corn Exchange Buildings; J. E. Salvesey & Company, Limited, Corn Exchange Buildings; A. B. Wood & Company, 57 Hilton street; J. Kelly & Sons, Limited, Little Newton street, Ancoats, Manchester; Ayrton Saunders & Kemp, Limited, Hanover street, Liverpool; Robinson & Sons, Limited, Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield; A. Burgon & Company, Limited, 75 Sackville street; Premier Box Company, Worsley street, Hulme, Manchester; Blake & MacKenzie, Limited, Hanover street, Liverpool; H. Stevenson & Company, Limited, Pollard street, Ancoats, Manchester.

Paper Pulp Boards—W. Ibbotson, 21 Cannon street; H. & L. Slater & Company, 12 Dantzic street; Spicer Bros., 11 Lower Mosley street; W. Evans & Company, 3 Cross street; E. Hulton & Company, Withy Grove; A. B. Wood & Company, 57 Hilton street; J. Kelly & Sons, Limited, Little Newton street; A. Burgon & Company, Limited, 75 Sackville street; T. G. Nuttall, Commercial street, Manchester; Robinson & Sons, Limited, Wheatbridge Sawmills, Chesterfield; Premier Box Company, Limited, Worsley street, Hulme; Hugh Stevenson & Company, Limited, Pollard street, Ancoats, Manchester; Blake & MacKenzie, Limited, Hanover street, Liverpool.

Ash Boards, Squares, etc.—Harrison, MacGregor & Company, Albion Iron Works, Liverpool; F. Parker & Company, Limited, Little Newton street; Fitzgerald Bros., Ashton Old Road, Manchester.

Barrel Heads and Staves—P. Hickey & Company, 43 Oswald street, Manchester.

Picture and other Mouldings—S. Hildesheimer & Company, 63 Miller street; C. Rowley & Company, 5 Barton Square, St. Ann's Square; Horatio Davies, Ordsall Lane, Salford; John Heywood, Deansgate, Manchester; Boots, Limited, Nottinghom; Baxendale & Company, Miller street; R. Ashworth, 48 City Road, Manchester; J. Roberts, Limited, Bolton; J. Davie & Company, 31 Rochdale Road; J. R. Cohen & Company, 12 Dantzic street, Manchester; J. Lancaster, 40 St. Vilas Road, Blackburn; H. Hughes & Company, 12 Paradise street, Liverpool.

Timber Importers in the West Indies

The Dominion Trade and Commerce weekly report gives the following list of importers of lumber in the West Indies:

Barbados—Barnes & Company, Bridgetown; Collymore & Wright, Bridgetown; Herbert & Howell, Bridgetown; Manning & Company, Limited, Bridgetown; H. E. Thorne & Son, Limited, Bridgetown; Wilkinson & Company, Bridgetown.

Grenada—Martin, Dean & Company, St. George's; Thomson, Hankey & Company, St. George's; A. Hubbard & Company, St. George's; William Steele & Company, St. George's.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

King George as a River Driver

The succession of Prince George of Wales to the throne of Great Britain will recall to the lumbermen of Canada one of the most interesting and picturesque features of his visit to Canada. When the Prince visited Ottawa he was given a thrilling experience in the form of a ride upon a timber raft, down the boiling waters of a timber shoot. Every possible precaution was taken to ensure strength and careful guides for the raft on which the Prince was to rush down the shoot.

Only the immediate members of the suite and a few gentlemen, in all about 20, were allowed to make the trip. When these were fairly settled down, the Prince sitting on a raised plank, between the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor-General, the rope which held the mass of timber was cut, and instantly the raft began to move.

At first it went with a slow stately motion, but gradually as it entered the narrower parts of the shoot, where the incline began, the speed quickened, and everyone held fast as the first jump and steep descent drew nearer.

The following description of the event is reprinted from the version given by N. A. Woods, special correspondent of the "London Times":

"Before you could well say it was coming, the mass tipped up, and slid over the edge with an uneasy kind of gliding leap, like a huge porpoise, faster and faster till there was another jump, and then a straight run which plunged the beams under water, wetting some of the royal party to the knees.

"Quicker and quicker the banks flew by, all thronged with people cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and faster and faster the raft plunged down, groaning and creaking, now half hidden by the boiling water, into which it dashed at the end of each sheet, gliding rapidly along the logs of the straight runs with jerks and thumps, as if it was being forced over rocks, till it came to another steep incline, taking each one faster than the others in one grand long sort of flying whirl which gave it a motion of irresistible force, and made each passenger seem, as it were, a component part of raft, and rapids both.

"To go down the rapids of the St. Lawrence is nothing, but to go down the rapids of a timber shoot, to keep pace with the flying waters and see them hissing and rushing up over the raft beneath your feet, is the most exhilarating adventure in all the repertoire of American travel.

"It is something which partakes of flying and swimming; the immense speed of the whole mass—the rush of the waters, the succession of shoots stretching out far down beneath you, like sloping steps of stairs, the delight of flying over these with the easy skim of a board—the rough, long straights in which the raft seems to dive and founder and letting the water up and over it behind, until it is again urged forward, and their comes another incline of water which you whirl madly down as if you were in a swing.

"To steady yourself on the narrow plank amidships and hold on with might and main when the timber snaps and works like a bundle of weeds, getting a momentary rest with each quick incline, and again thumping over the straights with sharp, uneasy struggles, is to experience such a heap of new sensations as neither the Prince nor the Duke had known before; such a whirl as only three-quarters of a mile down the great timber shoots of the Ottawa can ever give.

"All on the raft with the Prince, to whom the sensation was as novel as it seemed beautiful and terrible, were delighted, and the only regret which His Royal Highness expressed when the raft did condescend to stop in the centre of the river below the falls, was that the shoot was not at least a mile longer."

A Strange Vehicle in the Lumber Camps

During the first months of this year a very peculiar yellow vehicle, something like a Noah's ark on runners, was seen at various points in the woods in the Parry Sound district, and later, in the woods north of Georgian Bay. When the cadge teamsters saw it in the distance they usually looked for the best turnout, and cleared the road, watching in silent amazement at is drove past. When, upon nearing a camp it turned on to a draw road, the "sandpipers" stopped work to gaze at it, and the same astonishment was visible when camp was reached, and a curious group would gather while the spokesman of the party would, in the polite phraseology of the woods, enquire: "What in hell do you call that rig?" or they would suggest among themselves that it was probably "a moving picture show," "a booze wagon," "a new fangled patent water tank," etc. After a hard passage through the water and slush on top of the ice in Lake Nipissing, when it arrived with the horses tails loaded with ice and the rig with a liberal coating of the same, the boys were sure is was a special fishing outfit.

When camp was reached and after a tent had been hooked to the sides, two bunks folded outwards and a fire started, amazement changed to admiration, expressed in some such happy expressions as "Well, I'll be d——— if that isn't the —— — —— completest outfit I ever seen in the woods," "Say, Jack, wouldn't that be a great rig for the drive?" Then possibly it would occur to one to seriously ask what it was anyway, and the reply that it was a Gospel van, and that the men in charge were missionaries, would cause some of the most profane to quietly retire from the immediate vicinity.

If the rig excited curiosity, the composition of the party aroused still more. The three men who assisted the leader had all been lumberjacks themselves, and a few years ago had been no better or less profane than the average lumberjack. The singer of the party was a blind man with an exceptionally good voice, "Jack Nicolson," of Bruce Mines, who lost his eyesight while prospecting a few years ago.

"There is no use your coming here to-day," was the first greeting at one camp when the party arrived. "Why not?" was asked. "Oh, you can't do any business because the clerk is away and there is no one to take up a collection." This opened the way to explain the greatest curiosity of all, viz., "That no collections were asked for anywhere," and by this policy the suspicious greeting was in this case, and in the others, changed into a hearty welcome, and Roman Catholics and all crowded into the meetings, and issued earnest requests to return again.

In conclusion, this movement to carry the Gospel to the camps is not supported by any church, though the members of the party are all church members. Neither, as some supposed, is it backed to any extent by wealth lumbermen. It is simply the result of the efforts of a few missionary enthusiasts who think the lumberjacks need the Gospel just as much as any other people. It would certainly pay the employers to encourage work of this kind. Anyone wishing more information should write to William Henderson, Burks Falls, Ont.

May Fine Railways for Forest Fires

An important meeting of the Forestry Committee of the Commission of Conservation, to consider the question of fires set by railways, was held in Ottawa on May 2. The following members of the commission were in attendance: Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation; Senator W. C. Edwards, chairman of the Forestry Committee; Hon. F. L. Hassard, Premier of Prince Edward Island; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; Mr Frank Davison and Dr. B. E. Fernow.

The committee recommended that the following sections be added to clause 297 of the Railway Act (Consolidated Statutes, 1906, chap. 37):

"In addition to the foregoing provisions, and any other provisions applicable thereto, and without affecting or impairing the same, or any of them, it is hereby declared:

"(1) For each and every case in which a fire is started by sparks from a railway locomotive, and either begins outside the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to the adjoining land, the company which is operating the railway at the time when the fire is started, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, to be recovered by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace.

"Provided, that it shall be a sufficient defence against any such prosecution if it be shown by the railway company: (1st) That the company has used upon the locomotive the best available modern appliance for the purpose of preventing sparks spreading therefrom; (2nd) that no negligence has been shown by the engineer or fireman of the locomotive, or any other servant of the company, conducing to the starting or spreading of the fire, and (3rd) that the company has maintained a sufficient staff of fire rangers, properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fire and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway, and that the said staff has been prompt and diligent in taking all possible means to prevent the fire from spreading."

The committee further recommended that the Act Respecting Government Railways be amended to provide: "(1) That the Government railways maintain an efficient staff of fire rangers, properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and proper and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway; and (2) that the Government railways shall provide free transportation for all provincial fire guardians, properly certified as such, while travelling in the discharge of their official duties."

It was also recommended that the committee again press upon the attention of the Government the desirability of taking immediate action to form a reserve of the forest land on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and afford efficient fire protection for the same.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer stated after the meeting, that legislation embodying these recommendations would be introduced at the next session of Parliament by the Commission's representatives in the House of Commons.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

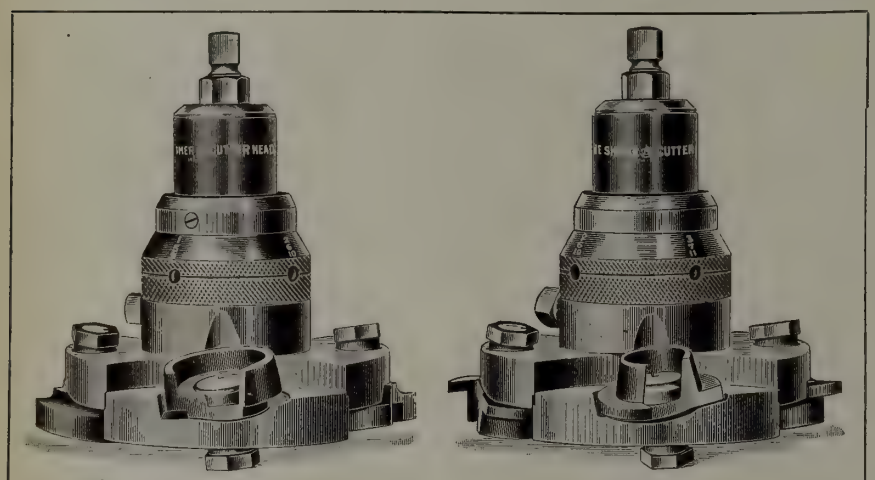
The Universal Use of Cutter Heads

The Shimer cutter head, which is a tool well known wherever wood is worked by machinery, has been on the market for about 40 years. Although the first heads were crude in design as compared with those of to-day, some of them are still in service and doing good work. The changes and improvements were only made gradually as a result of experiment and to meet the necessities suggested by practical use. The first heads were made principally for matching, and their use was gradually extended until almost every phase of machine woodworking is now attended to by Shimer cutter heads so as to save the time of the men and to make a more perfect product.

Experiment with different metals resulted in the adoption of the steel forging for the head proper. Steel with 60,000 pounds tensile strength is forged and shaped under a powerful steam hammer until the grain is further solidified and refined, making a tool which has no equal for strength. The adoption of this metal necessitated a change of methods in manufacturing and the establishment at heavy expense of a special department for their manufacture.

The Shimer cutter heads are made upon the interchangeable plan for quick changing from one class of work to another without altering machine guides or disturbing alignments. They are also made with a complete expansion feature whereby the cut of the bits can be expanded or contracted to suit different classes of work or material without taking the heads off the spindles.

All cutting bits are of high grade tool steel, tempered to file. They hold an edge exceptionally well in working wood of every class and their circular outlines maintain uniform shapes and patterns of the finished



Figs. 202 and 203 with Four Bits each and the Expansion Feature.

product. No filing or fitting of the parts other than that required to sharpen the bits, which requires about the same skill as that of filing a saw. These tools are manufactured only by Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pa., to whom those interested in having further information should write.

Simonds to Build a New Steel Mill

The Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Chicago and Montreal, have completed plans for the erection of a new steel mill at Lockport, N.Y., which will enable them to double the capacity of their shingle mill at once and before long to increase the first Lockport output. The building is to be completed and machinery installed ready for operation on November 1st. The initial investment will be fully a quarter of a million dollars. This announcement will be of much interest to lumbermen, saw and planing mill operators, etc.

The new plant, by its central location, will serve as an economical distributing plant to the company's factories. In addition to the three plants and the new steel mill, the Simonds Manufacturing Company have branch houses at New York, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C.; St. John, N.B., and London, Eng. The Lockport location for the new steel mill was decided upon after considering all the factors of labor, power, land and water. On the item of power, the electric service direct from Niagara Falls assures the company a supply of flexible power such as it requires. The land secured by the company provides an opportunity for further enlargement. As to transportation, the plant will lie between the New York Central and Erie Railroads, having direct track connection with both, and a private siding for the company's special use. In addition to this, the Erie canal runs directly along the Simonds' property. The company will build at once 50 houses for their employees on the best lines that can be found for dwellings of that type

The first Simonds plant was established 78 years ago in Fitchburg, Mass. In less than a decade its business had extended to such an extent that a new plant had to be erected and the old one discarded. The new plant has been enlarged and is now feeling the strain of the excessive demand upon it. The Chicago plant, the steel mill, was erected in order that proper business advantage might be taken of labor, coal markets, etc. The Montreal plant was added to serve the demands for Simonds' products in the Canadian markets. Extensive as all this equipment has been, it is now found to be inadequate, and the Lockport plant has been built on lines to meet the immediate demands and provide for long future growth.

Miscellaneous Machinery News

"Berlin Quality" for May contains the usual amount of interesting illustration and description relating to Berlin woodworking machinery. The front page is devoted to a bright article upon Halley's comet, which is said to resemble Berlin machinery closely in that there is only one Halley's comet and only one Berlin line of woodworking machinery.

The Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Company, Orillia, Ont., have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their catalogue of detachable lumber trucks, lumber buggies, log and lumber wagons, etc., with wide-tire steel wheels. The products of this company are celebrated for their superior quality, strength and lightness of draft. The catalogue, with its illustrations and descriptions, will be of much interest to the trade.

The United States Graphite Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have issued an attractive booklet and an illustrated catalogue dealing with their products and properties, which will be of interest to everyone who uses lubricants. The catalogue explains clearly the importance of using amorphous or non-structural graphite, if perfect lubrication is desired. The booklet upon "Graphite Mining in Mexico" is extremely interesting and well illustrated.

Henry Disston & Sons, Limited, Toronto, have secured the contract for supplying the outfit of saws for the new plant of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B. The order, which amounts to about $3,500 worth of saws, includes the following: 6 60-inch circular cut off saws; 8 12-inch bandsaws: 8 8-inch band resaws; 6 38-inch solid tooth circular resaws; 36 20-inch chisel tooth edgers; 8 50-inch solid tooth twin circular saws; 36 24-inch trimmer saws; 10 36-inch lath trimmer saws; 28 12-inch lath saws; 10 20-inch lath bolters; 14 46-inch slasher saws; 230 8-inch gang saws.

Dayfoot Company Reports Good Demand for Boots

The firm of Dayfoot & Company, of Georgetown, Ont., manufacturers of river drivers', cruisers' and surveyors' boots, report business this year to be the best it has ever been in their history. The name of Dayfoot is well known all over Canada in connection with the boot and shoe industry, the business having been started in 1845 by the late J. B. Dayfoot, father of the present proprietor. In 1892 the firm name was changed to C. B. Dayfoot & Company, and with the introduction of new and up-to-date machinery they have been extending their business, until now the products of this firm are to be found from coast to coast. The secret of their successful business career, Mr. Dayfoot believes, is in the quality of the goods turned out. The best of material is used in their manufacture, together with the finest workmanship, and in no instance is quality sacrificed in order to meet competition in price. The firm anticipate putting out in the course of a few weeks a fully illustrated catalogue of their different lines of manufacture, which will prove a great convenience to their many patrons.

The blacksmith and woodworking shops of Messrs. Shields & Hatfield at Summerland, B.C., were destroyed by fire recently, with a loss of upwards of $4.000.

The following is a list of Canadian patents granted on March 15, 1910, of interest to lumbermen, and furnished by Fetherstonhaugh & Company, 5 Elgin street, Ottawa: Russel S. Smart, Resident:

124,420—S. Ashdown, Vancouver, B.C.; means for removing attaching logs or the like to a hauling tackle.

124,421—S. Ashdown, Vancouver, B.C.; automatic log releasers.

124,466—A. E. Hogue, Toronto, Ont.: sawing machines for sawmills.

125,162—Ben Roberts, West Bank, B.C.; combined saw sets and gauges.

125,180—Harry Wilson, Vancouver, B.C.; logging sheave blocks.

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from yon.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbadoes Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO

Tubular Boilers



Horizontal Tubular Boilers in all sizes from 10 to 250 H.P. for medium or high pressure.

High Pressure Tubular Boilers from 80 to 250 H.P. our specialty.



Vertical Boilers in all sizes from 4 to 60 H.P.
Locomotive Type Boilers from 25 to 100 H.P.
Larger sizes built to order.
Write for our new Boiler Catalogue.



The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET Prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto tf

Cargoes of Hardwoods Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE CARGOES of Elm, Maple, Birch, Basswood, etc, straight or mixed, cut to order to be brought to dock here. McDonald-Rowland Lumber Co., Owen Sound. 12

Wanted

2 x 3—9 Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4—9 Hemlock or Spruce
4' Plastering lathes, Hemlock or Spruce

Chas. F Felin & Co.. 325 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 10

Birch Wanted

WE WANT TO CONTRACT WITH A number of mill men for their 1910 cut of Birch no stocks too large and none too small to consider. Write with full particulars, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 11

Lumber and Lath Wanted

WILL PAY CASH FOR LUMBER AND lath of all kinds, send us lists of anything you have to sell. Leak and Co., 18 Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto. 10

Wanted

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 1" SOFT ELM lumber, 6½ to 14 feet in length, for which special cash price will be paid anywhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited, J. S. Findlay, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address Robert Bury & Co. Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

Wanted

1½ INCH GOOD SOFT ELM 6" AND UP wide. Either dry or to be manufactured. Apply Box 976, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Cedar Ties for Sale

FOR SALE 1300 PIECES SOUND SMALL Cedar ties. Write Box 569, Lindsay, Ont. 10

Hemlock For Sale

FOR HEMLOCK BILL STUFF UP TO 30 FT. try Arthur Sherk, Whitehall, Ont. 12

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'; and all sizes of Long Leaf Pine. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13

For Sale

RED PINE PILES CUT TO ORDER AND loaded on Cars at once. Lenghts 20 to 60 feet, Diameter: any size. Apply to Papineauville Lumber Co., Limited, Papineauville, P. Q. 12

Wanted Lumber, Lath, Shingles Etc.

WANTED—FIVE MILLION FEET OF DRY Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, also Lath, Shingles and Posts. Address Box 964 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

White Pine For Sale

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF LUMBER MAY be quickly disposed of by placing a small advertisement about it in this column. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 10

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c Geo. C. Goodfellow, Montreal

For Sale

10,500 SAW-LOGS, MIXED (HEMLOCK, Spruce, Cedar, Pine and Elm). Also one carload of Telegraph Poles, 25 to 60 feet. Wm. Potter & Son, Tottenham, Ont 11

Tamarack and Spruce for Sale

CARLOAD 2" x 4" 10/16 SPRUCE: ALSO large carload 2" x 4" and up Tamarack, $15.00 M, good stock, McDonald-Rowland Lumber Co. Owen Sound. 10

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Coy., Huntsville, Ont. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery For Sale

1 42 in. Smith Sander
10 Bench Clamps
1 Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bit
1 Patent Iron Vice
8 Work Benches
1 Hand Saw Filing Vice
13 Bench Trussels
1 Arm Sander
1 Woodon Rip Saw Table
10 Chain Clamps
1 Cut Off Saw
1 Swing Cut Off Saw
1 Transmission Rope Drive Equipment complete
1 48 in. Iron Pulley for Wire Cable
1 48 in. Wood Pulley, 2 grooves for cable

Practically all good as new. Apply Gold Medal Furniture Mf'g Co. Limited, Toronto. Ont. 10

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

Canada Paper Co Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 10

Machinery For Sale

1 Buzz planer 16 in. (Builder, H. B. Smith & Co., Smithville, N. J.)
1 Mortising Machine
1 Tenoning Machine
1 Large Glue Vat
1 Adjustable Arm Sander
1 Door and Sash Clamp, (McCregor Gourlay)
1 Sash sticker, (McGregor Gourlay)
1 Eight Screw Veneer Press
1 Combination Rip and Cross-cut Saw
1 Butting Saw
1 30 in. Double Surface Planer (made by Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis.)
1 Railroad Butting Saw

The above machinery has only been in use about three months

GEORGE GORDON & CO., Limited
Cache Bay, Ont. 10

Machinery for Sale

SMITH SANDER 42", SASH CLAMP, POST boring machine, ten bench clamps 1½" screw, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, 8 work benches, hand saw filing vice, 13 bench trussels, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, sash sticker, 8 chain clamps. Gold Medal Furniture Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

42 Smith Sander, sash clamp, bench clamps, swing saw, wood benches, bench trussels, Grand Rapids box frame pulley boring bitt, patent iron vice, arm sander, wooden rip saw table, chain clamps, cut off saw. All the above are in good condition and practically new. Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Toronto. 10

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12	49 3"	tubes Dome.
1 48 x 11' 6"	52 3"	tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12	48 3"	tubes Dome.
1 48 x 13' 6"	39 3½"	tubes Dome
1 48 x 12	52 3"	tubes Dome.
1 54 x 12	52 3½"	tubes Dome.
1 54 x 14	52 3½"	tubes Dome.
2 58 x 12	78 3"	tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY
Brantford, Canada tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion

PRACTICAL MILLFOREMAN DESIRES position; thoroughly experienced in millwrighting and the handling of men, Good references. Box 968 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. tf

WANTED—POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or foreman, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. Hector Latour, Midland, Ont. 10

POSITIONS WANTED IN CONNECTION with the lumber trade can be easily found by printing your want under this heading. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 10

WHOLESALERS—YOUNG MAN OF TWENty, education, ability and business experience seeks position with a reliable firm offering advancement in sales department. At present, head shipper and yard foreman of a thriving Toronto retail firm. Write Box 972 Canada Lumberman, Toronto 10

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF company cutting about a million feet per season, by a well educated young man who can do his own bookeeping, blacksmithing, millwrighting and lumber selling. Can supply best of references from present employer. Address Box 973, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

MAN WITH GENERAL KNOWLEDGE IN sash and door factory and planing mill, 12 years experience in lumber business from stump to office, can take off a bill of quantities from plans, figured the mill work speaks French and English, lives in Montreal, P. Q., desires a position Address Box 975, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED CAPABLE AGENTS FOR RETAIL Lumber yards in Alberta and Saskatewan. State experience, age, whether married or single, references and salary expected. Box 1, Big Eddy, B. C. 11

BAND SAW FILER WANTS POSITION. Good reference. 159 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont.

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. Anstie, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

WANTED PRACTICAL MAN TO TAKE charge of lumbering operations of pulp and paper mill in Quebec Province. English speaking man conversant with French preferred. Permanent position for right man. Apply stating experience, age, wages required also send references. Box 951 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Capital Wanted

WANTED A LUMBERMAN TO INVEST $8000,00 in well established business. Apply Box 971 Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 12

Planing Mill for Sale

$5200 PLANING MILL FOR SALE IN A live Western Ontario town. A going concern at a sacrafice if sold at once. Good trade with local demand for side line. Address Box 967 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

Agents Wanted

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDing wheels for sharpening wood saws are anxious to get into touch with parties in Canada who would be open to undertake the sale of these articles. Box 960, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Steam Saw Mill to Lease

ON CHATS LAKE, NEAR ARNPRIOR, capacity 30M feet a day, 10 hours, fully equipped with excellent piling grounds. For full information apply Box 963, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

A GOING CONCERN DOING GOOD BUSIness, good reasons. B. J. McCormick, Welland, Ont. 13

For Sale

1400 ACRES OF TIMBER CONSISTING of Hemlock, Elm, Birch, Ash, Spruce, Basswood, Cedar, Etc. 60 per cent. good Hemlock. A new saw mill at the railroad. For particulars apply Box 531, Orillia, Ont. 13

For Sale White Pine

TWO TRACTS OF FOUR MILLION EACH. One on open river close to Mills and to Georgian Bay. The other on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Price $15,000 each. Splendid bargains for small operators. Address J. A. Simpson, 99 Canfield Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11

Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale

WE OFFER OUR TIMBER LIMIT AND saw mill for sale together with machinery tools camps and camp equipment, about five thousand logs located 35 miles from Ottawa, This is a good opportunity for lumbering. Low Lumber Co., Low, P.Q. 10

For Sale

Saw and Planing Mill, premises and plant situate in the Town of Preston, which is one of the most progressive Towns in Western Ontario.

The following machines (comparatively new) with belting, pulleys and hangers complete comprise the plant.

1 Surface planer, 1 Dimension Saw, 1 Planer and Matcher, 1 Power-feed Rip Saw, 1 Swing Saw, 1 10" four side Moulder, 1 20" Jointer, Grinders, etc. Engine, Boiler and Saw Rig (inserted tooth saw) Capacity of Mill 10,000 feet.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway connections.

For terms apply to H. C. Edgar, Drawer A. Preston, Ont 10

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits Wanted

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A timber limit, either large or small, an advertisement under this heading will get it for you. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Canada. 10

Timber Limit For Sale

50,000,000 FEET MOSTLY WHITE AND Norway Pine, near Geogian Bay. Quick drive and under old license. Principals only considered. Box 922, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Timber Berth for Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES WITH AN ESTIMATE of eight million feet of white pine. Two complete sett of camps and plant. River drive of twenty five miles to Georgian Bay. Apply Box 40. Pembroke, Ont. 10

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T.R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine. Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses, Sleighs, Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 943, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Asphalt as Lumber

The term "lumber" formerly was applied only to wood, but it has now been combined with the word asphalt to form a term so new as to be capable of copyright. It means a board-like product which, while composed of layers of a special long nbre felt saturated with a composition of asphalt, can be cut, worked, joined and nailed like wood.

This material, originally designed for roofing, and absolutely water and weather proof, is manufactured in a stock size, 36 inches wide and 6, 8, 10 or 12 feet long. The boards are made with a one inch rabbet, running full length on either side, enabling the material to be matched up readily and quickly, while a special asphaltic cement applied along the rabbeted joint makes the joints practically a part of the solid board. Such a material naturally has many wider applications than those merely of roofing construction, and it is available in all building operations demanding waterproof structure, capable of resisting heat or cold, and unaffected by the action of acids, gases, fumes, etc.

The material is compressed in the course of manufacture to such a solid consistency that it may be classed as a fire retardent, while it may be surfaced with sand, gravel, or mastic, as may be ordered. In the manufacture of asphalt board there are used four layers of saturated felt, three of parchmentized cellulose and six of cementing composition to which are added two weather coats applied to the outside.

Wood Preservation

A new method of treating wood has been invented and tried with much success in Australia. The essential part of the process consists in boiling the wood and allowing it to cool and absorb a saccharine solution, after which it is dried, rendering the wood thoroughly seasoned within a few days after cutting, increasing its strength, and stopping all warping and shrinking. The sap in the wood is driven out and replaced by an antiseptic, owing to the saccharine solution boiling at a higher temperature than water, thus making the wood impervious to dry rot and to the attacks of white ants and other parasites which prey on ordinary lumber.

During the past four years a number of pieces of lumber were tested by the Government of Western Australia in localities where white ants are very numerous. The treated pieces remained sound while the untreated ones were destroyed.

Supply of Hickory Decreasing

According to a report sent out recently by the United States Forest Service, the users of hickory have, during the past few years, become very much alarmed over the decreasing supply. So far it has been impossible to get accurate statistics either of the quantity of hickory remaining in the woods or of the amount produced and used each year. This is partly because a great deal of hickory is cut by small portable or stationary mills, which, after consuming the timber available in their immediate vicinity, are either sold or moved to new locations. Much hickory is also split into billets for spokes, handles, etc., instead of being sawed into lumber. Altogether, therefore, it is difficult to make even a fair estimate of the total hickory consumption. The National Hickory Association and the Forest Service have, however, secured some statistics which are significant. They indicate a consumption of about 132 million feet annually for special purposes, and the manufacture of about 200 million feet of hickory lumber, making a total of about 332 million feet.

American Sawmill Methods

Writing on the subject of North American Forestry, Prof. W. Somerville, Oxford, says: "At Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria and elsewhere I had the opportunity of seeing large sawmills, and the rapidity and ease with which the largest logs are brought to the saw bench and handled there was a revelation. In most cases the logs are floated, in many instances for hundreds of miles, to the foot of an inclined plane, up which they are transported by endless chains to the saw bench. Even where floating is not the means of conveyance, it is found desirable to construct a pond, into which the logs are thrown from the trucks. The pond serves many purposes. In the first place it is the means of clearing the logs from adhering grit, it offers the most convenient opportunity of sorting the timber, and it is a suitable place of storage for logs that it is desirable to hold over for some months. From any lot of timber felled in a virgin forest a considerable proportion is 'pumped,' 'wormy,' 'foxy,' or otherwise defective, and to get the largest proportion of sound, or fairly sound, boards, the logs have to be frequently turned over on the saw bench. This is done by means of a steam 'nigger,' which takes various forms, but is often a great notched bar of iron that comes up from below the bench at the will of the operator, and turns over and otherwise manipulates logs weighing a ton or more, as easily and quickly as a man could move corks."

West Indian Timber Conditions

It is said that the islands composing the West Indies at the time of their discovery were covered with dense forests of mahogany, cedar and other valuable hardwoods. Parts of these forests, in the smaller islands, are still standing, according to a recent report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner. Two-thirds of Dominica, the largest of the leeward group, is still under virgin forest. Tropical forests are generally too damp to be subjected to fires. Certain concessions have been granted a large syndicate to operate the timber industry in the centre of the island. The undertaking includes the operation of light railways to bring the timber from the interior to the coast. Only a limited portion of the original forest exists in Antiqua at the present time, and no important belts of second growth are noticeable. Grenada, the spice island of the West Indies, according to the report, abounds in every description of tropical fruit trees, and has in addition an important area of virginal forest, consisting of mahogany, logwood and galba. The trees of the West Indian forests are for the most part ungregarious. A forestry department, acting with the Department of Lands and Mines, prepares regulations under which licenses are issued for obtaining timber and the valuable byproducts, rubber and balata. Greenheart, which is one of the most valuable timbers of this island group, is especially protected, and no tree can be felled without special license. Fire protection appears to be unnecessary on account of the absence of grass and undergrowth.

Woods and Forests of Jamaica

The physical features of Jamaica resemble those of Trinidad and of the other volcanic islands of the West Indies. Mountain ranges of great height, extending throughout the island along its greatest length, form its watershed. The areas of cultivation lie below the valleys and on the lowlands along the coast and on the rivers. The forest portions still remaining are in the interior and on the crests and slopes of the mountains.

In character the flora and forest trees are the same as in Trinidad, and occur in nearly similar varieties. Encroachments on the forest lands and clearing have gone on as in the other Antilles, due to the requirements of unsystematic cultivation and the pressure of population. The removal of the trees has been followed by the same irregular water supply and variability of climate. Forest laws have been slow of introduction, but at the present time a system has been developed which is accomplishing something in the direction of preserving what is left of the woodlands. The recovery of estates that have been leased and abandoned or in any way alienated from the Crown is one of the features of the present laws. The forests that remain on these estates are being conserved, and reforestation is progressing on the denuded portions. Already the good effect of the present law is being observed in the improved output from these lands and the increasing area now growing up into forest.

Logwood Largely Exported

Logwood was introduced into Jamaica at the begining of the 18th century, and has so taken root in the lower lands as to exclude all naturally indigenous species and to yield a large amount for export. Of late years the export has been largely met by the extraction of root wood, which is now found very valuable. The present export will probably be kept up as long as the demand outside continues. It generally acquires in from 10 to 20 years a diameter of nearly one foot, so that it is of easy and rapid growth. As a dye-wood it is inferior to that of British Honduras and Campeachy. The fustic is another tree of special importance in the island. Unlike logwood, it does not propagate itself to the exclusion of other species, and requires a longer time to arrive at maturity. The export of the wood is quite large. The trees are found of about 3 feet in diameter and of a height of about 60 feet. It yields a yellow-brown timber, which is close-grained and used locally in carriage building. Its export is chiefly as a dye-wood.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a uccess. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario is at something of a standstill. Travellers who have been about the province during the last week report that retailers are very indifferent. In the months of February and March, business was exceptionally active and travellers were so optimistic in their talk that retailers, fearing an advance, laid in large stocks. The result was that for a short time the movement of lumber was even greater than it was three or four years ago during the good times. The pace was too fast to last and something of a reaction has set in. There is little likelihood of an increase in prices being made now. Manufacturers, being in close touch with the situation, will scarcely attempt to raise prices at present, as the market would not stand it.

The markets in the United States which take Ontario lumber are also dull. A Tonawanda traveller who spent some time around the Georgian Bay mills last week, stated that he was simply looking about to get an idea of the state of affairs. He was not doing any buying at all. The falling off in the demand will probably mean that prices generally will remain quiet until the fall, though, of course, an active building season may bring about a stiffening up. The indications at present, however, are that the building season will not increase the demand greatly. In some of the cities of Ontario, London for instance, there are a great many empty houses, which, of course, have their effect in keeping down the building activity. Lath, which were strong until a few weeks ago, are a shade easier now. Shingles are selling at $3.20 for 3X, but the trade is quiet. In western Ontario there is a little better demand for mill culls, the price for 1-inch to 2-inch being now $16. Mill run also are about $1 higher, at $32 for 1-inch x 12-inch and 1-inch x 13-inch. At Ottawa, pine good shorts, 1-inch x 7 inch and up, have eased off a little, from $40 and $42 to $38 and $40. Pine box boards are also easier. 1-inch x 4-inch and up, 6-feet—11-feet, are 50 cents lower, at $12.50 to $14. 1-inch x 3-inch to 6-inch, 12-feet—16-feet, are bringing $16 instead of about $16.50. 1-foot x 7-inch and up, 12-feet—16-feet, are about a dollar lower for good lots, selling at $15.50 to $17, instead of $15.50 to $18.

Travellers report a strong demand for lath. White pine No. 1, 1½-inch, is selling at $4.35, and No. 2, 1-inch and 1½-inch, at $3.60. An increase has taken place in the price of flooring. Manufacturers are asking $2 per thousand more for all grades of birch and maple flooring. There is a good demand for Quebec spruce in Ontario. Prices are about $2 a thousand higher than they were in March.

There is a great scarcity of high grade white pine in the Ottawa valley and prices are very strong. It is probable that advances will be attempted in the near future. Export busines is extremely brisk on account of the opening of navigation. The trade in 2X pine and cedar shingles is much improved. Prices range from $1.50 to $2, and permit of exports being made to the United States in spite of the increased duty. There is not much export in clear butts and 4X are also quiet. Low grade shingles are finding their way into the United States markets extensively. Birch and basswood are improving and the trade in ash and elm is moderate. There is a scarcity of hard maple, but the trade is quiet. Birch for flooring is in active demand at firm prices. Pine mill culls and dead culls are too numerous

The hardwood situation in Ontario is rather quiet owing to the scarcity of dry stocks. New stocks are not yet in shipping shape. Enquiries, however, are very good.

Eastern Canada

The log driving situation is the most interesting feature in connection with the lumber business at New Brunswick at present. The recent rains have swelled the rivers so that there is no longer any fear of a shortage of water for the drives. In some places, in fact, the opposite has been the case. Taking things generally throughout the province, the drive situation is favorable. A good demand for bank logs has developed at Fredericton, $15 per thousand feet being paid for deal logs. This is only of a temporary nature, however, and indicates the desire of manufacturers who are short of logs at this time of year to obtain a small quantity in order to keep their mills going until their own logs arrive from farther up the river. At Campbellton, N.B., a deal charter was recently made to the West Coast at 30s. 6d. per standard, a remarkably low figure.

Log driving throughout Quebec has been very slow and in many places there will be little water unless plenty of rain falls. The indications are that logs will be stuck for the season in many of the creeks.

New York reports a fair demand for eastern spruce and prices at mill points are said to be firm on account of available supplies being low. Yards are not buying much more than they actually need, preferring to wait until the season is a little older. The building outlook is somewhat uncertain. Spruce, hemlock, yellow pine and general building lumber are selling fairly well. Oak, ash, birch, chestnut and poplar are among the leading hardwoods. The balance of the list are also doing fairly well. At Boston there is a more active demand for spruce frames. 9-inch and under are reported as selling at $24. For quick delivery, $24.50 and even $25 has been obtained. Random is also stronger and in good demand. Sales of 2 x 4 have been made at $21 and $21.50. Spruce boards are improving. Shingles are only about steady. Some holders are looking for higher prices, but the buyers are holding off. Cedar extras are quoted at $3.40 to $3.50, but the outside figure is very seldom secured. Laths are in moderate demand. Dealers are asking $3.85 to $3.90 for 1⅝-inch, and sometimes $4. For 1½-inch there is a moderate demand at $3.50 to $3.60.

Western Canada

There is considerable concern among the lumbermen of British Columbia regarding the possible shortage in the supply of lumber for the prairie provinces. During the past six months the demand has been so extensive that many mills have been compelled to refuse orders for early shipment. On account of the early opening of the season, logging was interfered with to a considerable extent in Saskatchewan, reducing the probable cut by 25 per cent., which will throw an additional demand upon British Columbia mills. During the last two or three months, prices have been stiffening and the wholesale market is now from $3 to $5 higher than a year ago. While higher prices are expected, it is believed that the total output of western Canadian mills will be the largest in the history of the lumber industry. Reports from the Fernie district indicate that the mills are being worked to their fullest capacity to supply the demand for mining timbers and building. The export business from Victoria is increasing. Coast mills are running full time and large quantities of lumber are being shipped to the north, both on steamers and scows. Nelson reports an unprecedented activity in the lumber business of the interior. Many of the Canadian mills are working night and day. Laborers are reported to be very scarce. In the mountain district alone there are said to be at present vacancies for 1,500 sawmill laborers.

Great Britain

There is a good deal more business being done on the London lumber markets and business conditions are much more promising than a fortnight ago. The contract building trade is making more inquiries and the packing case requirements are fairly brisk, so that, taking things all round, there is an encouraging move in the right direction. Prices are maintained very steadily. Importers are not doing much in the way of forward buying, being satisfied to take chances on the market later on. The market is considered to be very sensitive on account of the high prices, which make everybody cautious in their buying. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3 x 7 unsorted Quebec spruce sold at £8 10s. Unsorted Oregon pine, 3 x 12 and 3 x 9, sold only at 1s. and 3d., and 3/16 x 1-inch sawn laths at 8d. Plain boards also sold well. Some good stocks of floorings were offered and prices were quite up to recent sales. At Southampton, the timber trade is reported to be progressing on fairly steady lines with a further slight improvement noticeable in the building trade. Quite a variety of woods have arrived by liner parcel during the past fortnight at Bristol. Much interest is being taken in the inauguration of the new turbine steamship service of the Canadian Northern between Bristol and Canada. Sailings commenced on May 12th and will continue fortnightly.

A satisfactory trade is being done at Liverpool, though there is no indication of a boom. Some anxiety, however, is felt in regard to the effect of the disasters which have happened in the cotton market, as, upon the soundness of the cotton industry depends in a large measure the prosperity of the timber trade in Lancashire. It is too early at present to estimate the influence of this factor but it is assumed that it will have an important bearing upon many industries. Spruce deals continue steady. Stocks generally are of broken specifications which is usual at this time of year. Stocks of 11-inch and 9-inch deals are practically all of 14 feet and under. Supplies of 10 x 3-inch are plentiful and there is a fair quantity of 3 x 7 and 8-inch. The market is practically bare of anything longer than 18 feet. There is also a scarcity of 3 x 2-inch and wider, which are in good demand. The supply of 2½ x 7-inch has increased, but prices are still good. 3-inch scantlings in all widths are scarce and readily bought. Stocks of scantlings are mostly 2 x 4 and 6-inch and 2½ x 5 and 6-inch. Even these sizes are, however, not any too plentiful. The higher grades of Canadian pine deals are moving off better than formerly, and 3rds and 4ths are attracting some attention at current prices. The pitch pine market for arrival is practically stagnant. Birch c.i.f. values are firm and inclined to advance. Fresh logs are selling readily at slightly better prices. Stocks of plank are much reduced being composed entirely of 3-inch.

The imports at Glasgow are very small. The market has quieted somewhat during the past fortnight. Arrivals are quickly taken into consumption from the ship's side and stocks are steadily decreasing. Prices are maintained easily at the highest price. Pine deals and sidings

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are scarce but the sales are not extensive. Spruce also is scarce and sales are only moderate, buyers being inclined to hold off on account of high prices.

United States

The spring rush is about over in the lumber markets of the United States but it is believed that the vast amount of building in progress will maintain a fair volume of trade throughout the season. Retail trade in northern pine at Chicago is quiet, the demand from the country being dull. Better business is expected towards the end of May. The city trade in Chicago is fairly active. Prices are well maintained and stocks are pretty well broken, but this will be altered on account of the opening of navigation and the arrival of fresh stock. At Buffalo, white pine is moving fairly well, the higher grades being most in demand. Uppers and selects are reported as saleable at whatever prices are asked, but the demand becomes decidedly weaker as the grade declines. The low grades are not expected to show any improvement until the box trade is doing better. At New York, the trade in white pine is irregular with prices unsatisfactory.

Hardwoods at Chicago have eased off a little in demand during the last fortnight, but business is still very brisk. Prices, however, are well maintained. The values for uppers throughout the list are steady. Plain oak is a little firmer and may possibly go still higher. The bad weather of late has interfered somewhat with logging operations and a curtailment of the output of oak, ash, cottonwood and gum is expected. Northern stocks are firmer. Birch and maple are better than the rest of the northern woods. Soft elm and rock elm are steady, but basswood is a little dull. At Buffalo the hardwood demand is still quite active and prices are strong. The greatest demand is for oak. On account of the scarcity of oak, chestnut and birch are being more freely bought. Elm, basswood and maple are quite strong and none too plentiful. The demand for hickory is rather light, though stocks are scarce. White ash is fairly active. Black ash is scarce. At New York, the hardwoods are stronger than the rest of the list, but the actual consumption is light. Beech is firm and scarce. Plain and quartered oak are a little firmer.

The hemlock situation at Chicago is steadily improving. Stocks at northern mills are reported to be broken, and also those in the yards. The demand for hemlock is improving by the firmer position of yellow pine and white pine. At Buffalo, the trade in hemlock is easy on account of plentiful supplies. The demand, however, is good and is increasing. West Coast spruce and cedar lumber at Chicago are in excellent demand and stocks are badly broken. There is a complaint on account of delayed shipments. At Buffalo, the demand for Pacific coast lumber is increasing. Trade is rather uncertain.

Shingles and lath at Chicago are dull and the curtailed supply from the coast has not had much effect. Dealers are asking $2.78 for Stars, but the price is about $2.73. Clears are selling around $3.24. At Buffalo, shingles have declined since the opening of navigation. The demand is still fair for the red cedar clears, though the cheaper grades and longer lengths are not much wanted.

Market Correspondence

Scarcity of Good White Pine at Ottawa

Ottawa, May 11.—Many of the highest grades of white pine are scarcely purchasable in the Ottawa valley at any price. The manufacturers have had their own way in the making of prices for this class of stock for several months. Quotations are strong, of course, but considering the dearth of the lumber sought they are moderate. Manufacturers and dealers very often refuse orders in preference to trying to get the stock looked for. This is a healthy sign for the price list, and some advances may soon be recorded in the quotations of nearly all the upper grades of pine. The orders that were held in the city for navigation are being attended to. This makes export exceedingly brisk. Some orders are waiting for American boats. It was announced by a private member in Parliament, two months ago, that New York canals were open to Canadian bottoms, but shippers are still of the opinion that the American barges had better take their loads. No authoritative statement on the matter has been received by the local transportation companies. They want a test shipment received on the other side before they can regord the American canals as open to them.

There has been a big improvement in the trade of XX pine and cedar shingles. Ranging from $1.50 to $2 per thousand, they can be imported into the eastern United States, freight and increased duty paid, and still be comparatively cheap. The export trade in clear butts and XXXX is quiet. The exporters of low grade shingles find that they do not have to meet the competition of similar stock from the lumber region of the western United States. The cheap shingles would not stand the long haul, and consequently the market is left pretty much to the Ottawa valley.

The demand for birch and basswood is improving. Ash and elm trade is moderate. Hard maple is scarce, but so little is used that the price is not affected. The sale of birch for flooring is on the increase and present quotations are very firm. Pine mill culls and dead culls are on the increase and dealers find sales hard to make. Mill owners assert that current prices are so low that middlemen will have to bear the losses if they cannot obtain a margin. The increased dues to be collected by the provincial Governments furnish reasons for maintaining the present prices to the wholesalers.

Mr. J. Fred Booth states that the water supply is abundant at the Chaudiere and reports splendid results from the dam built two years ago. The flow of water is increasing five or six inches a day from heavy rains of early May. The volume of north waters which last year flooded the mills and shipping yards will not be so large this season, and no serious result is looked for. The E. B. Eddy Company had reports from the Rouge and Upper Ottawa last week indicating the most favorable driving conditions. Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer, have 350,000 logs on the Petawawa river in two sections. The first lot is expected down in a couple of weeks. The season's logs are just reaching the mill of the Colonial Lumber Company at Pembroke, and that company will then run at full capacity.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association made representations to Consul-General Foster of the United States regarding a ruling of the U. S. Treasury Department, effective May 1st, calling for a more detailed statement than heretofore attached to the consular invoices, accompanying lumber shipped from Canada to the United States. The new regulation permits of the same invoice being used for several cars as before, but calls for tally sheets showing the actual lading of each car. The proceeding necessary in the absence of these sheets would be to unload the cars and measure the lumber before it was released from bond. It would have to be unloaded and loaded again, entailing a lot of expense. The Ottawa valley lumber is sold f.o.b. Ottawa, so that at the outset, at least, the importer would be the loser. In time, no doubt, the exporter would have to make allowances for this extra outlay, so that it would be in the interest of all parties to have the extra handling of lumber obviated. The Consul-General told the "Canada Lumberman" that he had forwarded the views of the Canadian lumbermen to Washington, and up to May 7th had received no reply. In the meantime the Ottawa exporters have supplied forms of specifications which have passed muster with the American Customs officers, and it is possible nothing further will develop from the ruling.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, who was in Ottawa this week, expressed the view that the inquiry so far made into the question of prohibiting the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands of his province did not warrant the reports current to the effect that New Brunswick was likely to follow the example of Quebec in this respect.

Owing to the funeral of Mrs. Albert MacLaren, wife of the president of the James MacLaren Lumber Company, of Buckingham, the business places of the town closed on April 30th. A special train from Ottawa brought a number of friends to the funeral. Among the lumbermen were Senator W. C. Edwards, Peter Whelen, E. S. Leetham, R. G. Cameron and W. H. McAuliffe.

Ample Water for New Brunswick Drives

Chatham, N.B., May 4.—Since last writing the most important feature of the lumber industry, the log driving, has changed materially. Instead of a scarcity of water, as was reported a fortnight ago, there has been ample water in the brooks and rivers for driving purposes. A week of almost continual rains was responsible for the change. During that time, the water rose rapidly and the progress with the drives thus made possible saved the lumbermen of the St. John river, the Miramichi and the Restigouche from having a general hang-up of their logs. The water in the St. John reached its highest point on the 29th of April, and then began to fall rapidly. During the ensuing six days, it continued to fall, and at present writing it looks as if more rain would be needed to ensure the getting out of all the drives. However, conditions are not such as to cause great anxiety. Good progress has been made with the drives on the St. John and its tributaries and, at this stage, even a moderate rain helps a great deal. A number of drives have already reached safe water. The Scott Lumber Company, of Fredericton, received word some days ago that their drive, consisting of 2,000,000 feet, was out on Cranberry brook, which flows into Magaguadavic lake. J. A. Morrison, of Fredericton, has received word that the rear of his drive has reached Sweeney's, and is now practically in safe water. On the Nashwaak river, the Nappadoggan drive, consisting of 5,000,000 feet, is out into the main river.

William C. Noble notified A. Cushing & Company, of St. John, the owners of the logs in his drives on Baker brook, some days ago, that he expected to get out into the main St. John river without difficulty. J. R. McLaughlin is out of Three Brooks into the Tobique with his drives.

Charles Miller's drive on the Tobique is out of the brooks and it is expected will be gotten out into the main St. John without difficulty. John Kilburn, who takes charge of the drives of several St. John mill owners on the Quebec branches of the St. John river, has notified the

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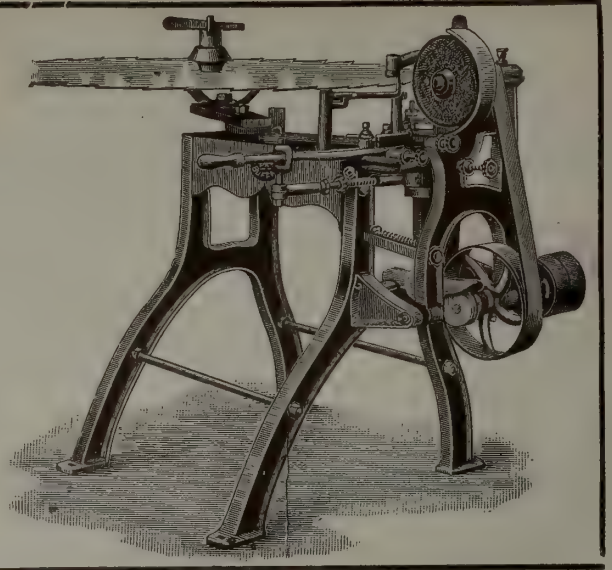
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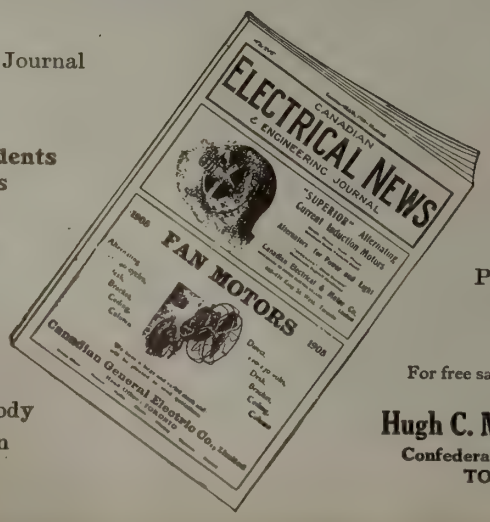
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owners of the logs that he had, up to the end of April, experienced good driving conditions and that his logs were all out of the brooks.

Conditions for driving on the Miramichi, following the week's rain, were very favorable, but during the last week in April cold weather set in and the water along the river fell four feet. These conditions retarded somewhat the progress of the drives. While conditions are not yet critical, more rain would greatly expedite the work. The drives on the Tabusintac and Bartibogue and all the other important down-river branches of the Miramichi, are out into the main river. Of the up-river branches, the drives are all out of Sabbies river and Cain's river into the southwest boom. Lynch's drive on Salmon brook is also out. The Miramichi Lumber Company have their drives out of the Sister's and Trout brooks ,and their Taxis river drives are also well under way, while a number of the other more distant drives are considered practically in safe water, there is no such volume of water but that a hang-up of a great volume of logs is quite within the possibilities, as the water in the Miramichi and its branches, during the past few days, has been just high enough to make driving possible by hard work.

On the Restigouche there is a good volume of water for driving, and many of the drives have already reached safe water. For several days following the heavy rains of a fortnight ago, the rush of water was so great that the logs were held in the booms with great difficulty. It is estimated that 30,000 pieces worked through the booms. Some of these were picked up about Campbellton, but a large quantity went to sea and were lost.

The strike of the workmen at Stetson, Cutler & Company's mill at St. John came to an end a week ago after the men had been out about ten days. The strikers demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, but resumed work at the old rate.

A record price for bank-logs has been paid at Fredericton, the figure being $15 per thousand feet for deal logs. Although this would indicate a great demand for logs, it is not so important as might be judged. The eagerness to obtain these logs is due to the fact that there are always manufacturers who are short of logs at this time of year, who require only enough to keep their mills going for a few days days until their logs arrive from farther up river, and who will pay even such an extravagant price rather than shut down their plants and have their crews scattered.

Your correspondent was informed a few days ago that a deal charter had been made from Campbellton, N.B.. to the West Coast at 30s. 6d. per standard. This is probably a record figure, at any rate a remarkably low one.

The steamer Whitefields arrived at Newcastle on the Miramichi on May 1st to load lumber. The Whitefields is the first steamer to load on the Miramichi this year.

U. S. Paper Men Anxious About Pulpwood

At the recent meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association its president was instructed to send the following statement to Congress:

"As a result of a strike in the mills of the International Paper Company the price of news print paper for transient needs has advanced approximately $9 per ton within the last five weeks, a condition approaching a paper famine is imminent. What is aggravating the situation is the official announcement of the Province of Quebec that pulpwood cut from Crown lands after May 1, 1910, cannot be exported. The American supply of pulpwood is almost exhausted. Many of the American mills are dependent upon Canada for their supply of raw material, so that the action of the provincial authorities of Quebec brings to the print-paper industry of the United States a menace which the special committee of the House of Representatives, after a ten months' consultation, seeks to avert by its unanimous recommendation for legislation.

"If the final action in adjusting this print-paper matter with Canada is deferred for ratification and approval by Congress until next winter, it is probable that the newspapers' loss due to this will represent millions of dollars. We ask that you promptly act on the bill proposed by the chairman of that committee, James R. Mann, authorizing the free entrance of wood pulp and printing paper from Canada, providing all restrictions on the exportation of pulpwood and wood pulp are removed. The good faith of Congress was pledged to adopt the recommendations of that special committee."

Charles Bates, Goderich, Ont.. reports as follows: "Trade with me just at present is quiet, with prevailing prices fair. I make fruit barrels but until the season opens up I am pressing hay. A heavy frost here recently formed ice on the river from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick and as the fruit buds were well advanced the frost may have injured the coming crop."

The Dominion Cooperage Company, Brigden, Ont., say: "Business with us at present is just moderate though somewhat better than at the same time last year. No. 1 stock prices are fair, but No. 2 prices are very low. We are, however, looking for better trade later on and think the demand will be very good this year."

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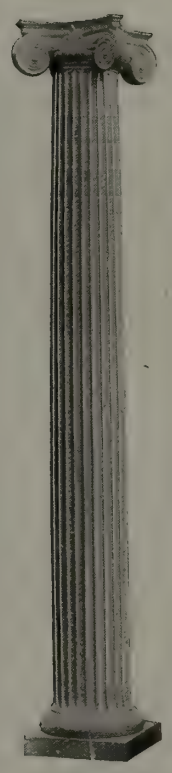
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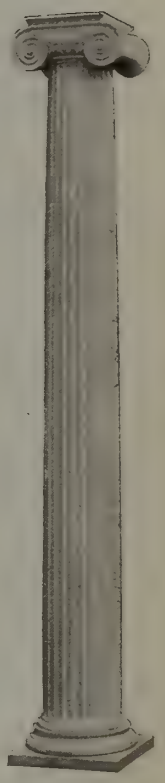
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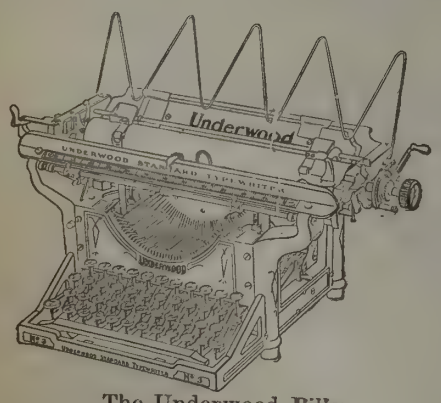
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Culliton Brothers' sawmill at Loon Lake, Ont., is now complete.

P. A. Mackle & Son, woodworkers, Toronto, Ont., have assigned to N. L. Martin.

H. A. Clemens Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont., lumber merchants, are stated to have assigned.

The Hope Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont., are building a large boarding house for the accommodation of their employees.

Fire which broke out on May 4th in Robert Balcom's lumber and planing mills at Vienna, Ont., destroyed the entire plant. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, of Chicago, have secured an extra provincial license to carry on business in Ontario, with capital limited at $250,000.

T. Harrison, of Kenora, states that the mill will give employment to a large force of men this year and will be in full operation all summer as a good supply of logs is on hand.

The Rodney Woodenware Company, Limited, Rodney, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $15,000. The incorporators are J. J. Mistele and G. R. Whitton, merchants, and L. Miller, wood merchant, all of Rodney, Ont.

Mohr & Company, of Killaloe Station, Ont., whose mill is located at Barry's Bay, Ont., have installed a new band mill which carries a saw 6 inches wides, 18-inch—19-inch gauge, with a saw kerf of 3/32 of an inch. This mill is to replace a circular saw and the company expect by means of it to effect a saving of 15 to 20 per cent.

The Foley-Rieger Pulp & Paper Company, which has recently been established at Thorold, Ont., will shortly re-open the factory which was formerly used by the Artistic Wood Turning Company. Mr. E. P. Foley, of the new company, has been for several years manager of the Davey pulp mill at Thorold and has been unusually successful in his work.

Fire recently destroyed the planing mill, store and heading factory of John Pierson, of Stevensville, Ont., together with all the contents, including a quantity of valuable machinery and a large stock of lumber, some of which was partly manufactured and the balance stored in piles. Mr. Pierson carried no insurance and the loss will be heavy, being between eight and nine thousand dollars. The property destroyed included a new saw costing $180 and a quantity of oak lumber worth $300.

The Dominion Salt Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont., a new incorporation with a paid-up capital of $100,000, will operate the plant purchased a month ago from the Empire Salt Company at Sarnia. The purchase was made by the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmill Company, and the new incorporation is affiliated with the latter company. Mr. J. M. Diver, of Sarnia, is president, and the management will be in the hands of Mr. C. H. Rogers, formerly treasurer of the Dominion Salt Agency of London and secretary of the Empire Salt Company.

The Owen Sound Lumber Company, Limited, which was recently incorporeted with an authorized capital of $50,000, will take over the business formerly conducted by Mr. H. E. Rowland under the name of the Owen Sound Lumber Company. They will engage entirely in the wholesale lumber business, selling principally to furniture and implement manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Mr. Rowland's business had assumed large proportions and he was unable to take care of all the business offered. The new company will be in a position to handle the increased business and also develop new lines of trade. The provisional directors are Mr. H E. Rowland, Mr. W. Sherriff, formerly of Taylor & Pringle Company, who will be secretary-treasurer of the new company, and Mr. J. Rowland, who has been identified with his brother in the business since its inception two years ago The offices will continue to be in the new Kilbourn Block.

Eastern Provinces

G. A. Grier & Son, lumber manufacturers, of Montreal, Que., have dissolved.

The Austin Lumber Company, Cap St. Ignace, Que., have sold part of their assets.

It is reported that Mr. Menier is about to build a large pulp mill on the Island of Anticosti.

F. M. Pope & Son, lumber merchants, Bury, Que., have registered, F. M. Pope and Osborne L. Pope.

The William Rutherford & Sons Company, Quebec, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $60,000, to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in lumber, wood, timber, etc.

The Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, have secured permission from the Dominion Government to increase their capital from $20,000 to $90,000. The increase consists of 1,400 shares of $50 each.

The option which outside parties had on the lumber business and properties of William Richards & Company, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., was not exercised. After it expired on April 1, they were given until April 15th to buy, but on that date the parties could not come to terms and the deal fell through.

The Laurentian Chemical Company, Montreal, has been incorporated with capital of $590,000, to produce and dispose of products and by-products obtained by the distillation of wood, etc., and to carry on the lumber industry. The incorporators are A. D. Gall, Westmount, Que.; R. Prefontaine and F. E. Lovell, all of Montreal.

The Manitoba Land & Timber Company, which was recently organized with headquarters at Montreal, owns 30,000 acres on the line of the C.P.R. about 45 miles east of Winnipeg. They intend to cut the timber and haul it to Winnipeg and also to operate a portable sawmill. Senator MacKay, Randall Davidson and others of Montreal are interested.

One of the largest timber limit sales recorded in Quebec in recent years was completed at Sherbrooke recently, when the Champoux Company sold to the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company all their river limits in the St. Francis

river and Quebec central districts. The limits comprise about 18,000 acres of land and a fine mill at D'Israeli. The price will be fixed by two arbitrators.

Application is being made to the Lieutenant-Governor in council of New Brunswick for the incorporation of the A. E. Hamilton Company, Limited, to take over the woodworking business of A. E. Hamilton, St. John. The stock will be $50,000 ordinary, in $100 shares, and $25,000 preference in $100 shares. The provisional directors are. A. E. Hamilton, St. John, contractor and woodworker; Thomas Nagle, St. John, managing director of Thomas Nagle Lumber Company, Limited; Stephen B. Bustin, St. John, barrister; J. Willard Smith, St. John, ship broker and commission merchant; Stanley E. Elkin, St. John, manager of the Maritime Nail Works.

The Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company have purchased from Curran Bros. their large mill at Rexton, N.B., formerly owned by J. P. Jardine, as well as their timber limits, chiefly on the Kouchibougac, and last winter's cut of lumber. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of $70,000. The Swedish-Canadian Company some time ago purchased the O'Neill and Vaughan timber lands on the Richibucto river, which they have been operating during the last winter, and their cut will be sawn at the Rexton mill, this making a large and busy season. In all, they will handle about 6,000,000 feet. Frank Curran, of Curran Brothers, will be manager of the company at Rexton.

Western Canada

M. McIntyre, lumber merchant, Phoenix, B.C., has sold out to C. A. Ross, Rossland, B.C.

Robinson & Lequime, of Grand Forks, B.C., who operate a mill on Smelter lake, have this season cut nearly 80,000,000 feet of logs up the North Fork.

Arrangements have been made by the West Lumber & Supply Company to open a fully stocked lumber yard at Shell Brook, Sask., at once under the management of Mr. W. B. Crombie.

Mr. E. H. Heaps, the well known lumberman of Vancouver, B.C., is president of a new company called the A. B. C. Elevator Company, which has taken over the Canadian-Mexican Steamship line.

The mill of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company at Cascade, B.C., will be worked time and a quarter during the present season so far as is known, but may over-run this as the season progresses.

Fire broke out in the Rogers sawmill at Creston, B.C., recently, and resulted in damage estimated at about $10,000, partly covered by insurance. The company will at once start to build a new mill.

Preparations are being made at Stamp River, B.C., for the erection of a large sawmill in that district which will employ a large force of men and open up another portion of the country tributary to Alberni.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, Fraser Mills, B.C., made a new shipping record recently, when in one day they loaded off 32 cars and received 40 empties, making 72 cars handled by the shipping department.

The McClelland Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in Manitoba with capital of $40,000. The head office is to be in Winnipeg. The directors include R. Burritt, G. S. Alexander, H. A. Dangerfield and J. Doolittle.

It is reported that another sawmill, with a capacity of 50,000 feet a day, is to be built at Nakusp, B.C. Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists are said to be interested. The company have already secured extensive limits on the Kuskoonaux creek.

There will be an increased demand for British Columbia Timber limits this summer, according to Mr. H. R. Earle, a Detroit, Mich., broker, who visited Vancouver recently for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of various tracts of timber.

The Cranbrook Sash & Door Factory, Cranbrook, B.C., are about to build a new mill alongside their old one and erect a new dry kiln. The new mill will be fitted up with the latest and best machinery, including a re-saw, rip saw, new moulder, double surfacer, two planers and matchers.

The Edmonton Lumber Company's mill at Strathcona, Alta., was totally destroyed by fire recently. Mr. W. H. Clarke, manager and part owner, places the loss in buildings, machinery and lumber at $20,000, with only about $5,000 insurance. The loss on machinery alone amounted to about $10,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Seaboard Timber & Trading Company, Limited, capital $25,000; the Shortreed Shingle Company, Limited, capital, $10,000; the M. P. Cotton Company, Limited, capital $100,000, to carry on all or any of the following businesses: contractors, builders, dealers in brick, timber and other building requisites.

The Michigan Prairie Lumber Company and other large business concerns of Victoria, B.C., are endeavoring to arrange for the introduceion of a system which will give them direct rail connection with the E. & N. This, they claim, should be possible without inconveniencing anyone, and would enable them to handle orders from outside points much more expeditiously. The necessity of this, it is pointed out, is evinced by the fact that the lumber companies are so rushed now that it has been necessary for most to keep their plants in operation night and day.

Fire destroyed the Deschamps sawmill, planing mill and yards at China creek, near Rossland, B.C., recently The sawmill and planer were under one roof, and the fire started on the roof of the planer, the entire plant being destroyed, together with 1,000,000 feet of dry lumber in the yards, ready for shipment. The loss is $35,000, the insurance carried amounting to $8,000. J. S. Deschamps, sole proprietor of the business, will build a temporary mill at once in a new location near the site of the plant that was burned. Mr. Deschamps bought out his partner, Mr. Bleu, about two months ago, the firm formerly being Bleu & Deschamps. The business was established seven years ago.

The second detachment of French-Canadians to be taken to the Pacific coast to handle lumber for the Fraser River Mills is being recruited in Quebec by Rev. Father W. P. O'Boyle, who will secure 30 married men and induce them to go to British Columbia. Father O'Boyle is on his second trip of a like nature, and with the experience gained from his previous visit will be in a position to make even more satisfactory arrangements than the previous time. When the first party of Quebec workers went out last year, it was found there was a number of single men among them, and while they were as good workers as their married brethren, they are not considered as likely to become a fixture in any one place. The French-Canadians who go west under Father O'Boyle's guardianship will find ready-made homes awaiting them on arrival, and will have everything made easy and pleasant for them.

McILVAIN SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better

Send in your order promptly for
White Ash
3 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8-4, Common and Better

10-4 to 16-4. 10 cars
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Mill. Ask us for prices.

Ask us for prices on
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
4-4 to 4 inches

Get our prices on
White Oak
3 cars 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up
1 car 5-4, 12 inches and up
Dry, good lengths, well figured and nicely manufactured

How are you fixed on
Red Gum and Cottonwood
We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We have several cars of 4-4
Red Cedar
at interesting figures. Write us

We have a large block of plain
Red and White Quartered Oak
all thicknesses, bone dry; and can make immediate shipment from our yard to parties in a hurry for dry stock.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 8-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders Red Pine Dimension up to 35 feet:

For Sale to Close an Account

Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs.

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

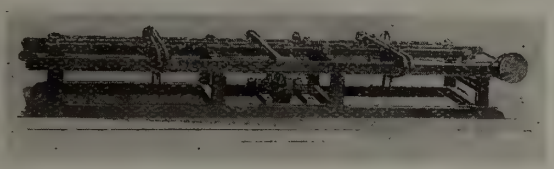
The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,

YMIR, B. C.

KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills
Lath Mills
Head Blocks
Picket Header

Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters

Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

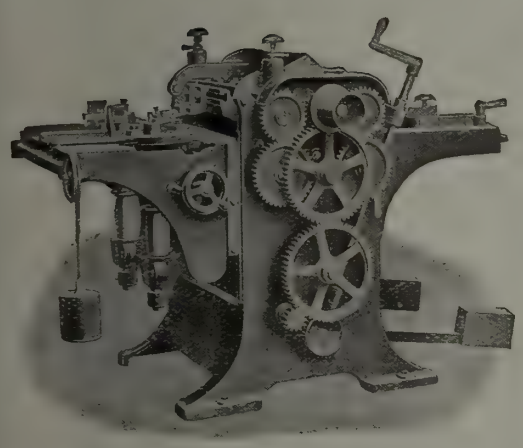
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

KEBO BALATA BELTING

KEBO is the only Balata Belt in which each individual ply of canvas is treated with adhesive solution, and is compressed singly.
Hence there are no "weak spots" in **KEBO**, the plys do not come apart, the belt is absolutely waterproof, and will outlast any leather belting.
Every foot of **KEBO** belting we sell is backed up by the strongest guarantee we can give.
Is the belt you use as good? Let us tell you more about **KEBO**

J. R. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL



Planing Matching Ceiling Flooring Novelty Siding Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jeffrey Conveyers

for Sawmills and Woodworking Plants



Partial view of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyer, 1830 feet centers, recently completed for the Anglo-Newfoundland Developement Co. The wood is delivered to storage by cable on the upper run and reclaimed by the return cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile as shown.

Send for our illustrated supplement 57B. It contains descriptions of modern methods for handling Lumber, Refuse, Pulpwood, Logs and all other materials used in the Lumber industry.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company

Columbus, Ohio

Chicago	Montreal	Boston
St. Louis	Pittsburg	New York
Denver	Charleston, W. Va.	Birmingham

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2'' No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill culls stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 l'ox & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	15 00	17 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	17 00	18 50
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32'' pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1
XXPine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 20
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"		4 05

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	32 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds. 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	32 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better. 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	35 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	86 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	88 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood 4/4 1st & 2nds	57 00
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2 nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	1500	17 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 2
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles: XXXX, 18"	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 75	1 90
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	76

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	
15 "	22	
16 "	26	
18 "	32	

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	32 00
1" x 13" and up	32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	35 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL GULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w'dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 8/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 8/4	67 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 5/4	57 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 6/4	59 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
" " 8/4	61 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 5/4	45 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 6/4	47 00	" " 1 x 10	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" " 1 x 12	26 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" " 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 6/4	37 00		
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 0

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls. 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft. 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls. 12 00 13 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1in. x 7in and up	47 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips: 1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1 ½" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	20 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 50	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 50	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	23 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	11 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
No. 2 White Pine		3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
No 2 white Pine lath	3 25	

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4			23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$32 00
" " " 2	30 00
" " " 3	23 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	19 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	32 00
" No. 2	30 00
" No. 3	23 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$92 00	$96 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 50	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched		21 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 65
Clears	2 90	3 15
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 90	3 85
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 85
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

A Logical Combination

in the conduct of a successful retail lumber business is

Fenderson's "Quality Lumber and Shingle Products" and Good Trade



One begets the other and your customers take to YOU as the darky does to the watermelon.

It's natural—because our products are manufactured under our own personal supervision and with an eye to pleasing the most critical trade.

And, best of all—

We Are Doing It

So when ordering your next supplies just

REMEMBER

If it's Fenderson's—It's Right

———Some of Our "Quality Products"———

Quebec Spruce, White Pine, N. B. Cedar Shingles, Spruce and Pine Lath.

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Sayabec, P. Q.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

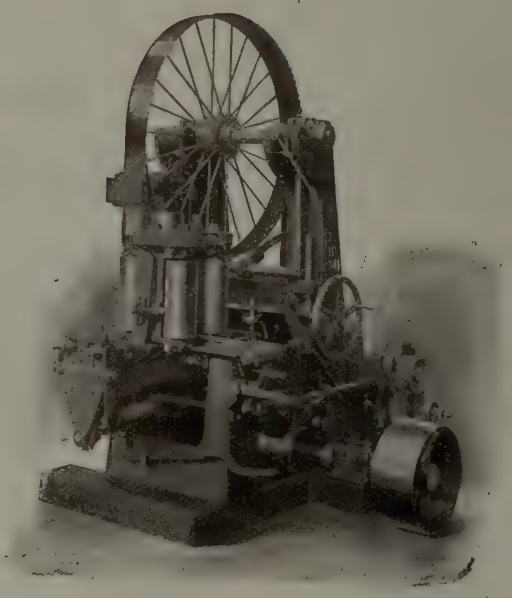
OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Berlin Quality Counts

What We Offer in a "Utility" Resaw



Several years ago we became interested in the future of the Band Saw business and, after having studied the field closely, established a Band Saw Department, and then proceeded to hire the best mechanical talent in the country.

A careful study of conditions and competitive machines brought us to this fact; that the machines offered were not built as good as possible and then sold at a reasonable price—they were built to sell at a certain price.

We know that a policy of that nature could not make good to the fullest extent. So instead of putting on wheels that are cast (rim, hub and spokes) together, we made a radical departure—actually had Steel Rims made elsewhere at a greater cost for the rim alone than we could have cast an entire wheel.

We found that staggered steel spokes in combination with the steel rim, would give a perfectly balanced, very stiff, light running wheel. That was a point scored for us.

Then the straining devices in use at that time were cumbersome, weighted, etc.,—everything but simple. We remedied this by perfecting the simplest straining device on the market. Every part is balanced over knife edges and the force is exerted in straight lines—direct from weight to fulcrum and from fulcrum to upper bearings.

Other points—the superiority of which can be seen by even a novice, are the Variable Speed Device, Safety Saw Guide, Frame Without Overhang, Double Wheel Bearings, Roll Construction—in fact there is no reason why we shouldn't be busy in our Band Saw Department.

The "341", cut of which is shown, carries a 6-inch blade and because of its having the lightest wheels and carrying a short saw, it has the greatest capacity of any machine in its class and in many classes of work, we will put it up against any 8-inch blade.

It has all the good features of our heavy saws combined in a medium priced, medium sized machine. It will do twice the work of a circular resaw and make better lumber. It is the busiest machine in any planing mill or box factory.

But the "341" is just one of our big line. Just write us for details of any kind of a Band Resaw you require.

Ask us to send your operator a copy of our booklet "Fitting and Operating Band Saws." It is a booklet well worth his careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizes, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

THE TRIBUTE OF A GREAT NEWSPAPER

Magazine Section
THIRD PART

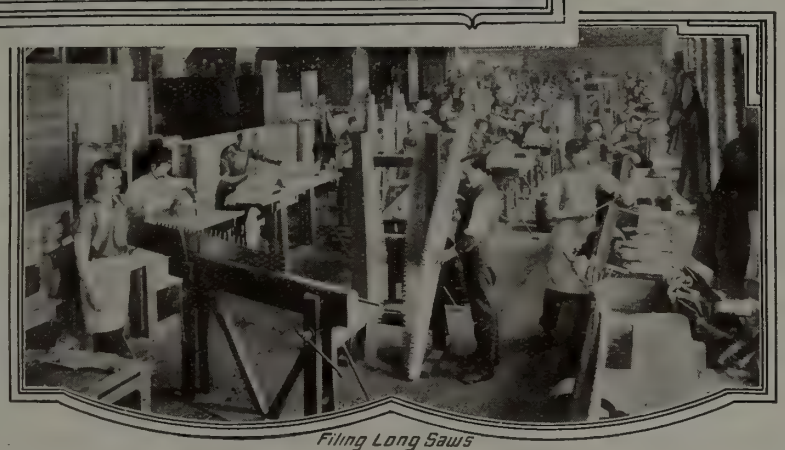
THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

What an Insurgent Is
SEE PAGE 3

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1910

WORLD'S BEST SAWS ARE MADE HERE




Filing Long Saws

In the rapid whirl of events which have world wide interest and significance, it is seldom that the management of a great metropolitan newspaper is profoundly impressed by the methods and achievements of an individual enterprise.

But on February 6th last, the Philadelphia Record—one of the foremost journals of the nation—employed an entire page to illustrate and describe the Disston saw works; to tell the deeply interesting story of its founder and his successors; of their purposes, their ideals and their accomplishments. Here are some of the editorial statements that were made:

"There are various reasons for the growth of this Philadelphia industry from nothing to the greatest of its kind in the world. One is that it has kept ahead of all others in the processes and inventions for sawmaking.

In the beginning, Henry Disston made saws to live, later, when wealth came, he lived to make saws. He studied his art—for it is an art—as a painter studies colors. And he produced a masterpiece. He was the great improver and developer who placed Philadelphia made saws in their present position at the head of the markets of the world for quality, finish and correctness of pattern—a position which his successors so ably maintain."

Disston saws, files and tools give longer and more efficient service than any other implements of similar character manufactured.

Business association with an organization which occupies so high a place in the commercial and manufacturing world; an organization that expends so much time and effort to serve the interests of its patrons, is an asset for every merchant and mill owner who handles or uses saws, files and tools.

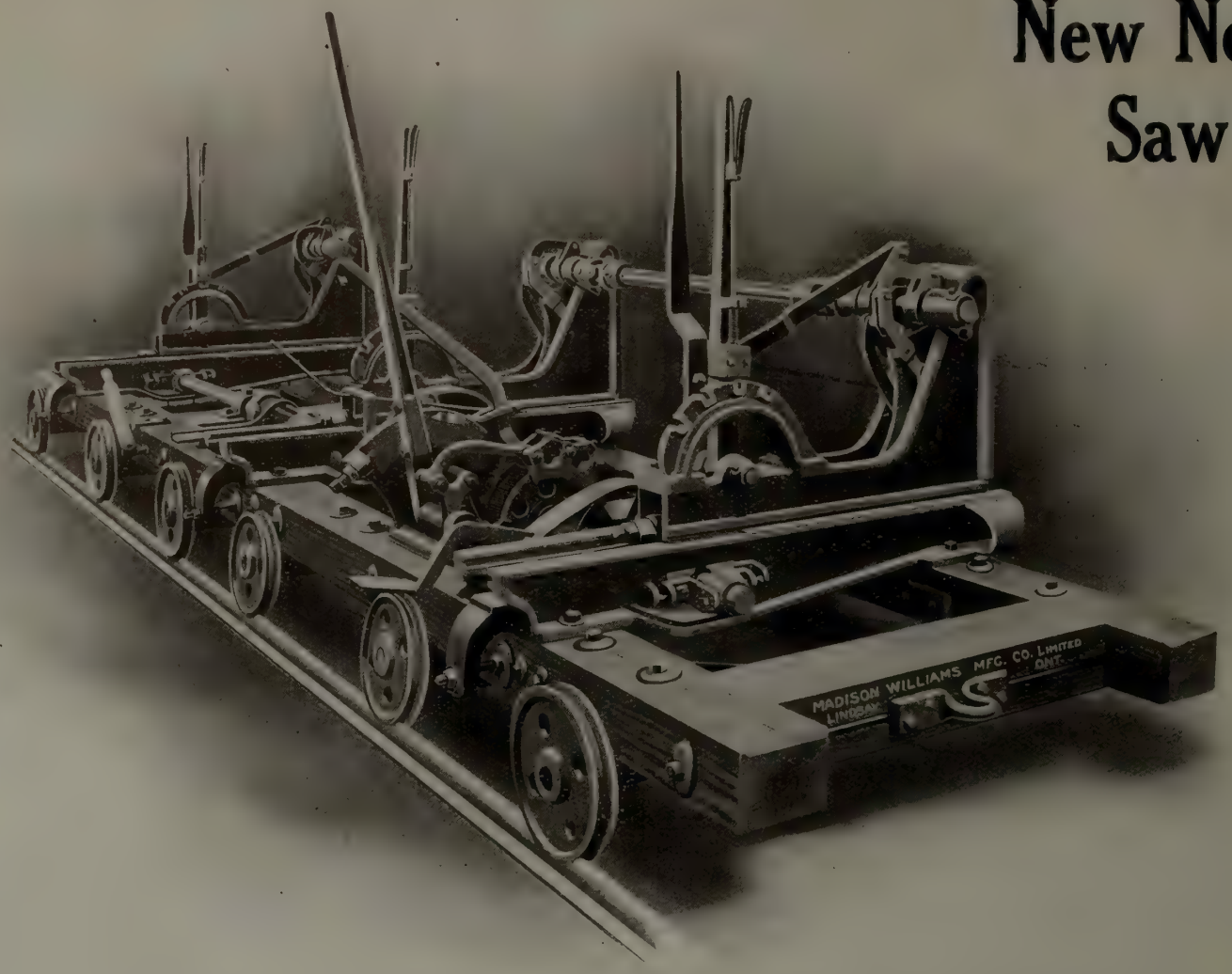
HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Canadian Works: Frazer Avenue, Toronto, Canada



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The

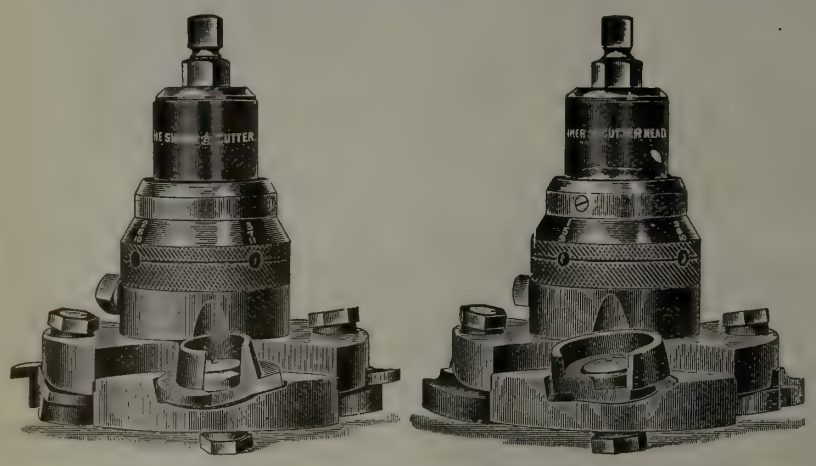
Madison Williams Mfg. Co.

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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

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Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.



For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap, Double Ceiling, Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc. the Up-to-Date Lumbermen use

The Shimer Cutter Head

Because of the **complete mechanical features** and very **low prices** at which it is placed before the manufacturing trade.

It is kept in first-class working order with less labor and expense than others and offers one of the very best investments, for a little thing, that can be found to-day.

Any size or style, made to fit machine, will be sent on trial 30 days to any responsible lumberman in this or any other country.

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "**The Shimer Cutter Head**" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you —Send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

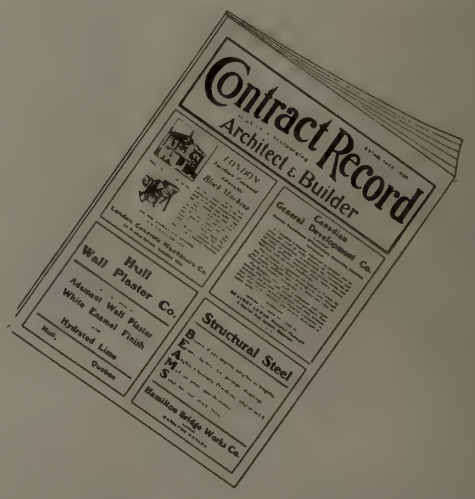
Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

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A few dollars spent in advertising your proposals in the CONTRACT RECORD would result in additional competition, which might save your city or town or your client many hundreds of dollars.

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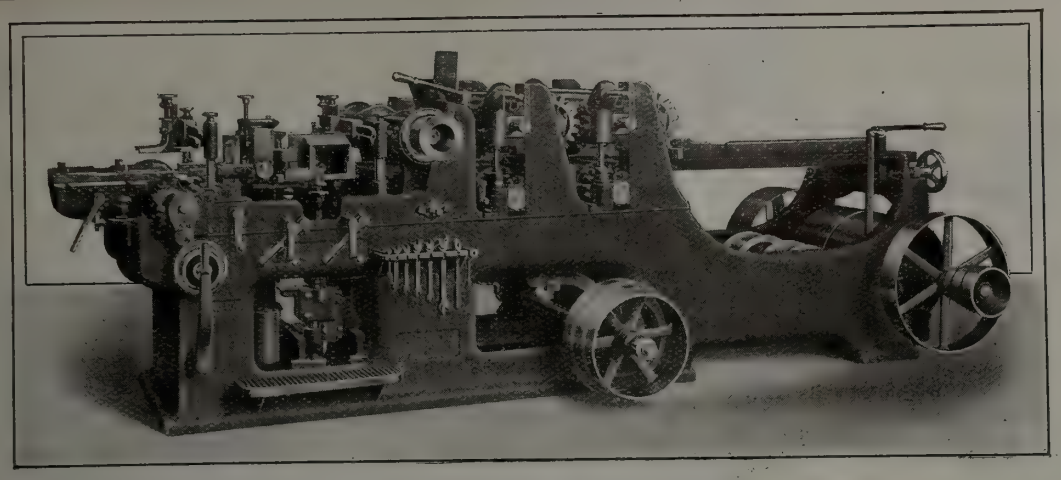
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The Contract Record

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OPERATING SIDE No. 107.

Woods No. 107

A High Speed Inside Moulder

Combining the Advantages of Several Machines

Built to Work 12" or 15" Wide by 6" Thick

A Producer **A Labor Saver**

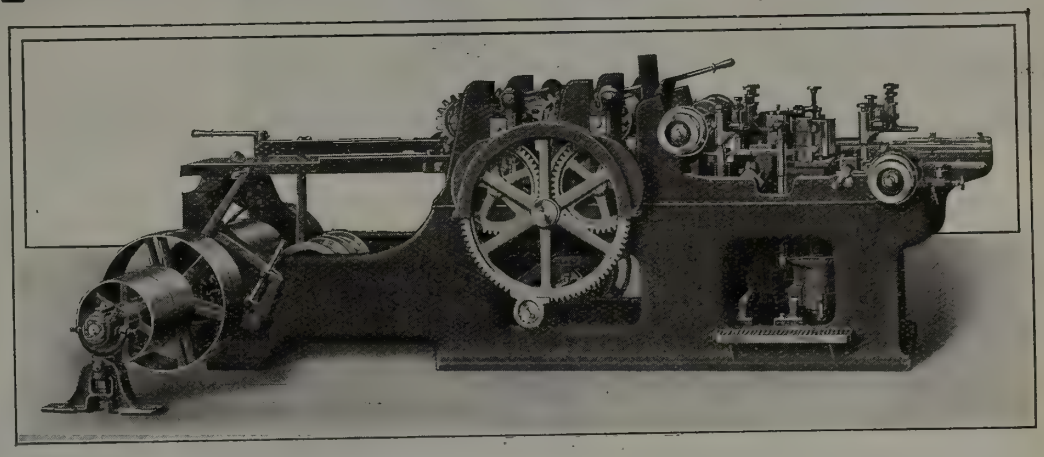
S. A. Woods Machine Co.

Boston, U. S. A.

The Planer Specialists

CHICAGO, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, SEATTLE

Our Patent **Truing Devices** applied to these machines, true to the knives so that each does its full share of the work.



REAR VIEW No. 107.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All

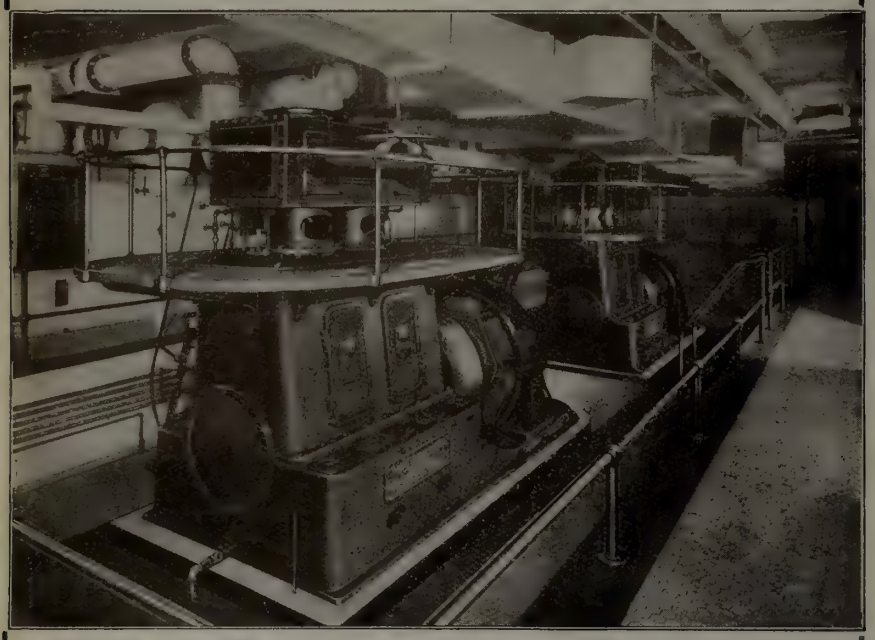




skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Cost Nothing For Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

AMHERST, N. S.

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The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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WEST & PEACHEY

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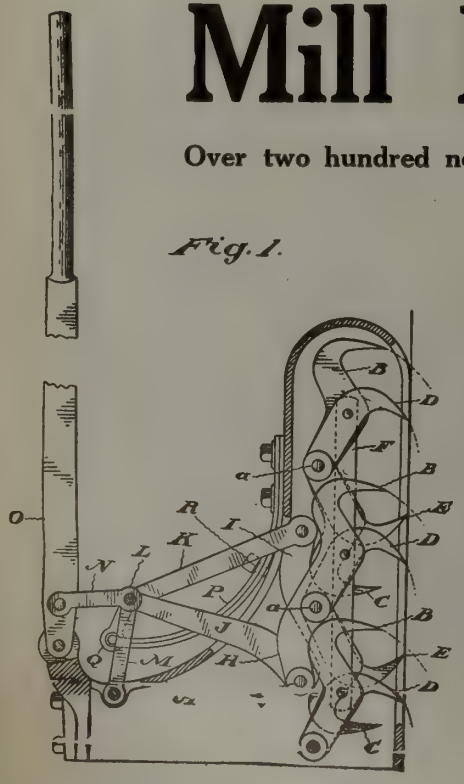
Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

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Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company

Penetanguishene, Ont.

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants get the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

If You Need a Heavy Band Rip Saw, Look into the Merits of Our No. 109.

In our large descriptive Circular—Sheet No. 1-N

particular attention is called to the massive and substantial construction of our

No. 109 Patent Aut. Band Rip Saw

It is made for **heavy** ripping in bridge, ship and car shops or wherever a heavy rip saw is required.
The general construction of this machine, its

Massive Square Column
Solid Lower Wheel
Patent Sensitive Straining Devise
Strong Feed

make it a superior tool for all lines of heavy work

Two noteworthy features on this machine are our Patent sensitive Straining Device and Solid Lower Wheel, a combination which permits the use of an extremely thin blade at a terrifically high speed without any danger of breaking it.



Feed is the strongest imaginable and consists of two heavy, fluted upper rolls and three lower ones of large diameter, all power driven.

Write for Sheet No. 1-N which illustrates and describes Our No. 109 in full.

No. 109 Patent Aut. Band Rip Saw—Capacity for material 28" wide and 14" thick.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

465-485 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.,
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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

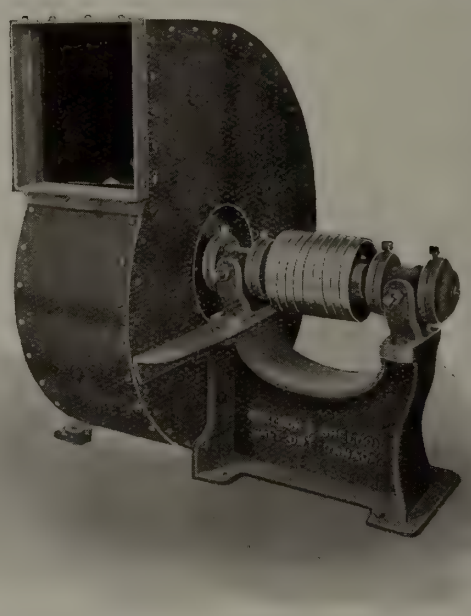
PINK'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario



Improved Dust Collector Systems

with Low Power, Slow Speed Fans

for handling Shavings Sawdust, etc.

Our systems are noted for their power-saving features. They will separate finer dust with less back pressure on the fan, and are less liable to clog than any other collector on the market. They are noted for

Efficiency, Durabiliiy and Economy

Complete systems designed, manufactured and installed. Old systems remodelled. Supplementary systems added where present systems are outg-own. Defective systems corrected and put in proper working order.

Let us estimate on your next work

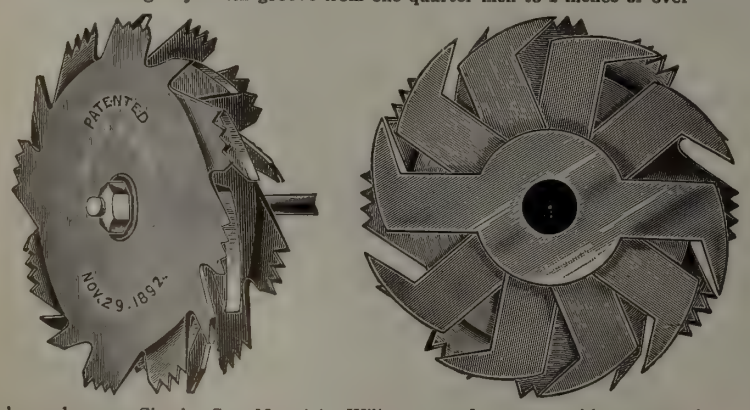
W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

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HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

SPECIALTIES

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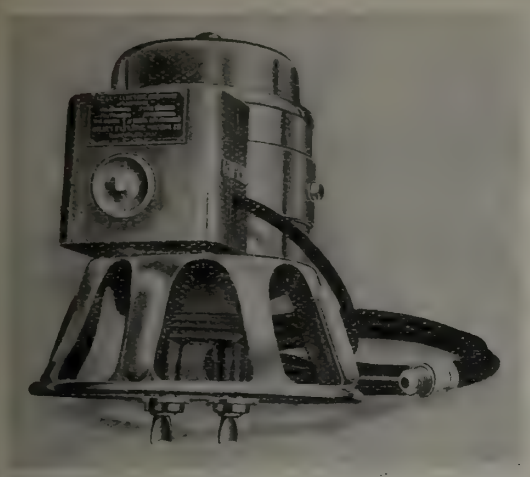
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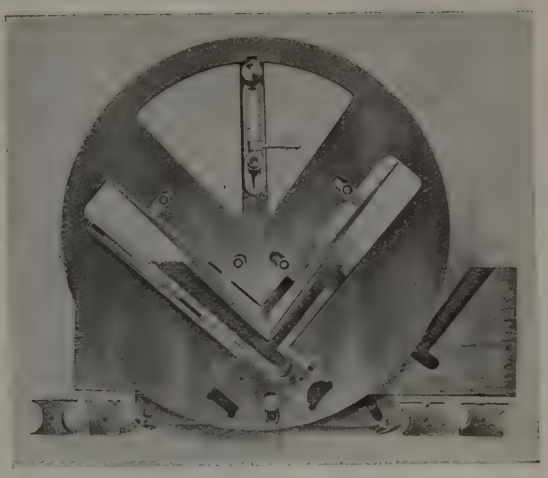
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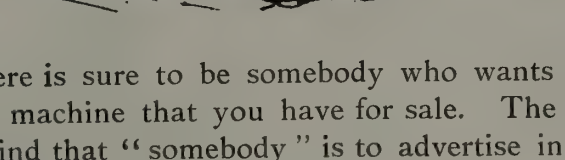


STAIR FRAMING PLATE



That Old Machinery in the Shed

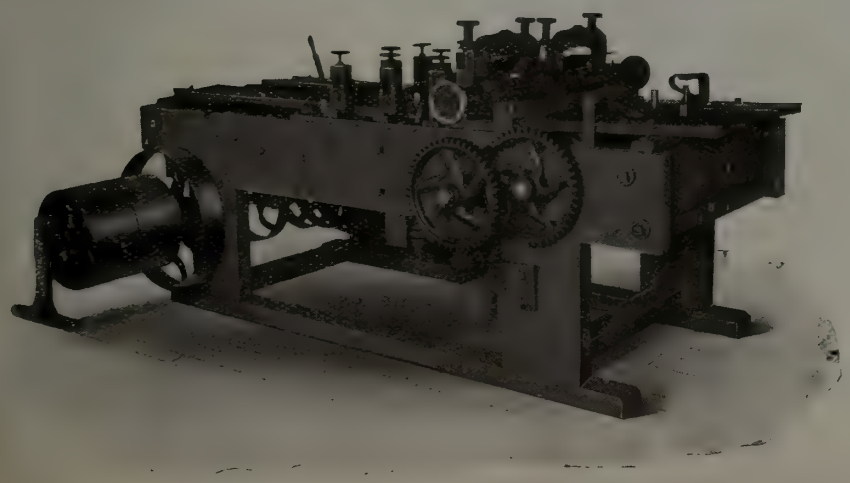
that is not being used might as well be sold



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If you are a stranger to them and they to you, get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

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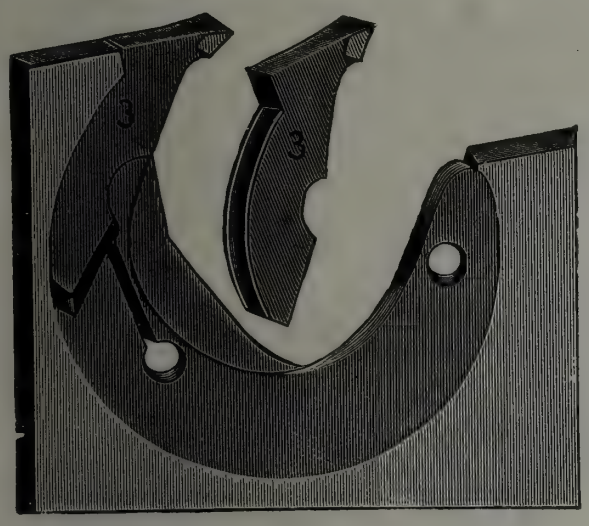
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We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

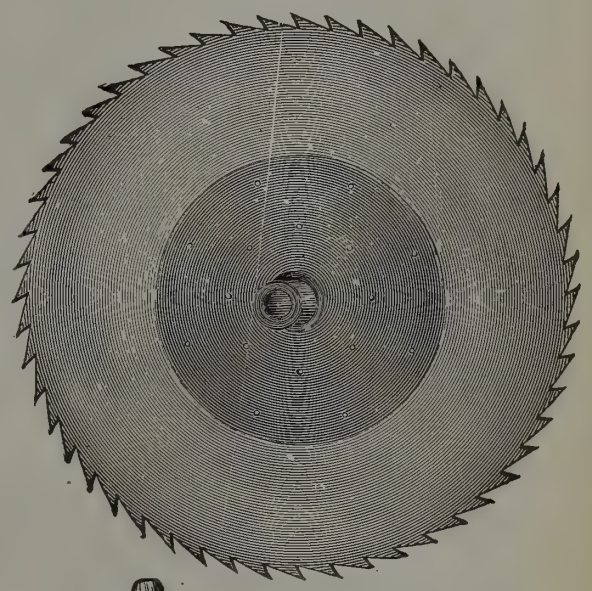
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The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

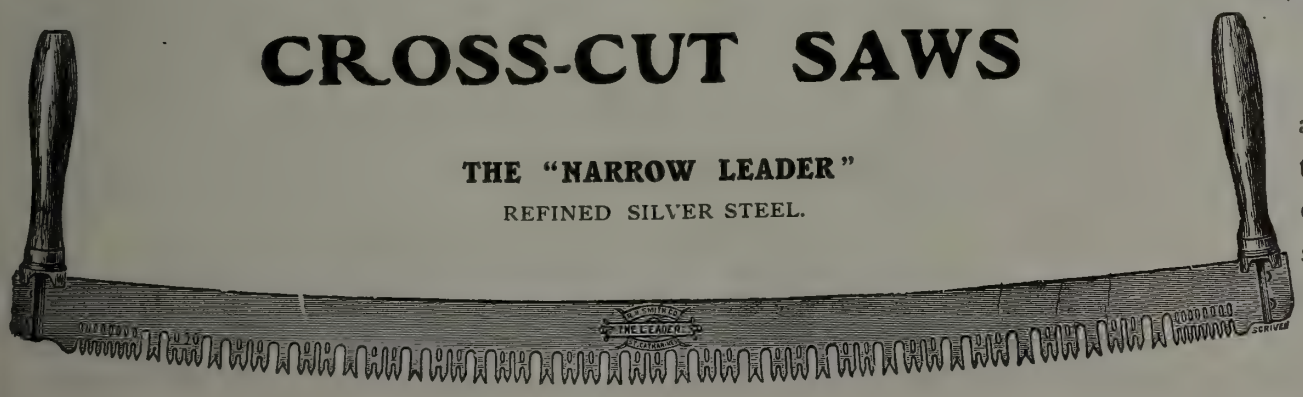
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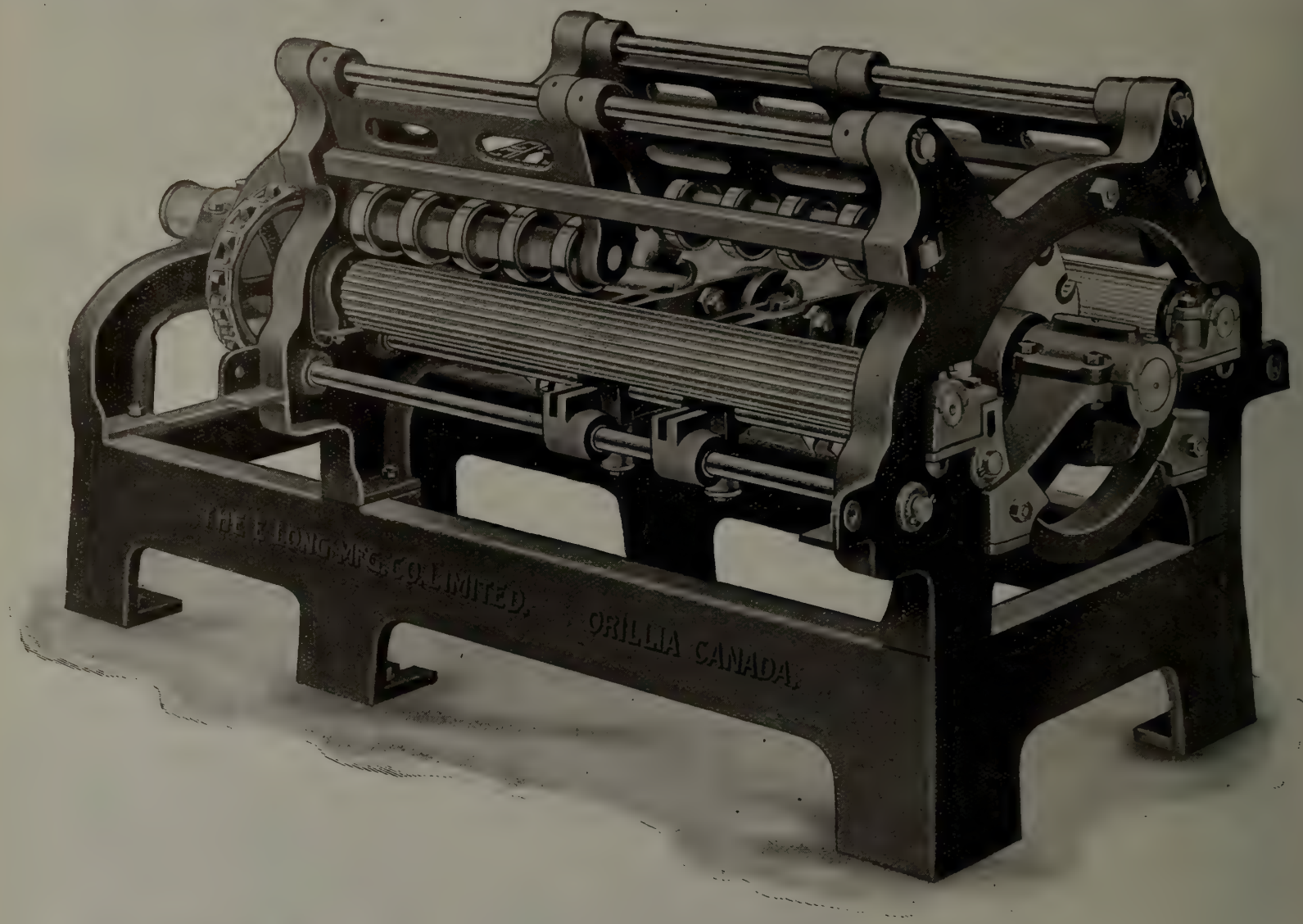
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Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



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Because—

The base extends completely around the mill.
The upper wheel is supported above and below mandrel.
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Operating mechanism is direct, rapid and power driven.
No belts to gum or slip.
All mechanism is enclosed within column.
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Vol. 30 Toronto, June 1, 1910 No. 11

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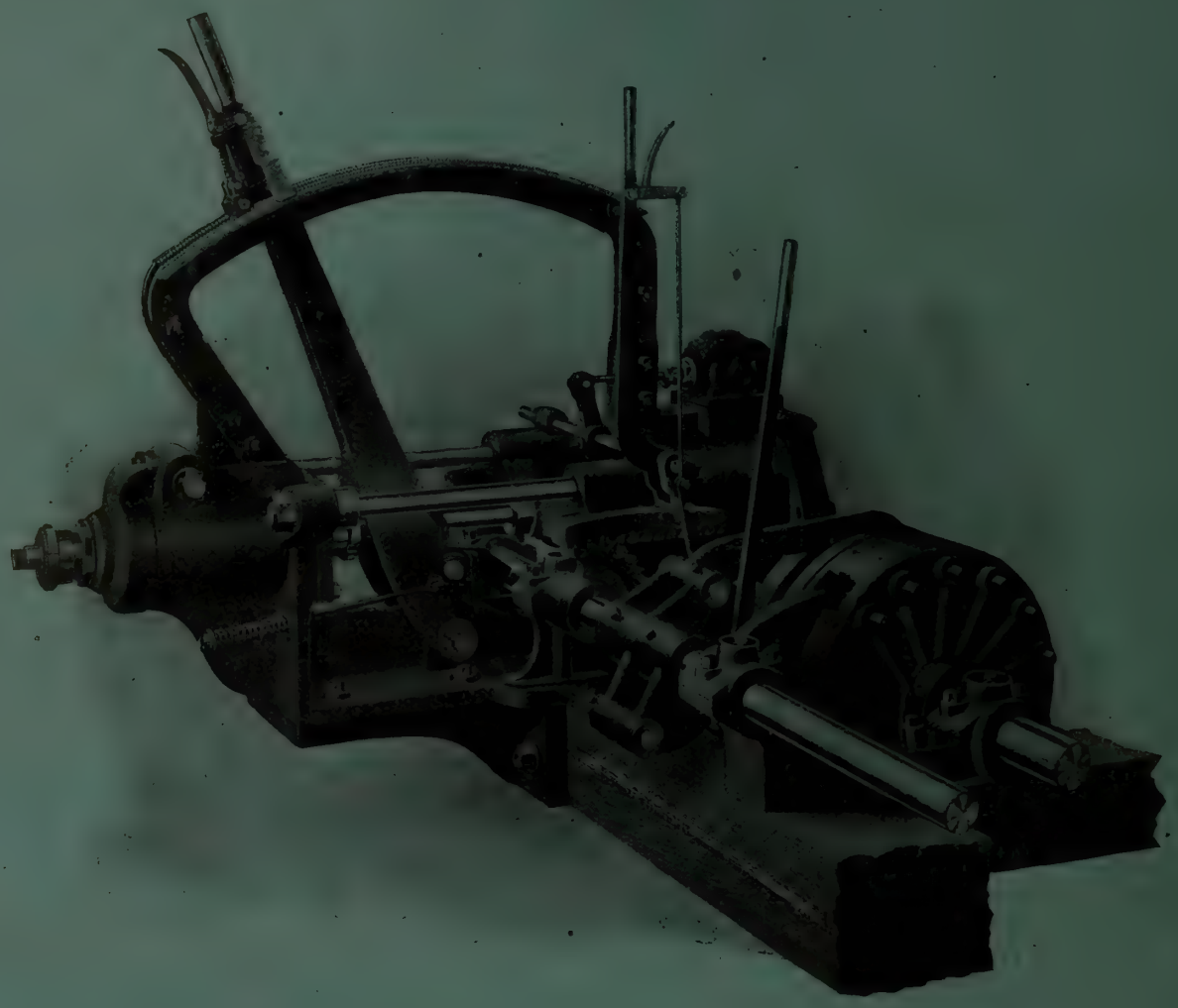
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Write us for specifications
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Dimension Timbers and Plank, also Lath. Circular and Gang.

Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can supply any grade Dressed Stock.

On Temiskaming Railway, 103 miles north of North Bay

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L. K. Loveland, Vice.-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER AND SALT

Mills at Thessalon, Ont.

SAGINAW - - MICH.

"Well bought is half sold"

To discriminating buyers we offer a choice line of

White Pine Boards and Strips

the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

We try to call on all the trade

If our salesmen do not reach you please write, phone or wire your inquiries.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

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Limited

Bruce Mines, Ontario

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Ltd.
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

Manufacturers of
LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLES

A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc.

Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
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John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

The . . .
QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF
REFINED OILS
LUBRICATING OILS
AND ALL
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

We have in stock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. No. 1 Hemlock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. Norway Pine X and O. White Pine Cull. Can now quote on bill orders in Hemlock.

Your inquiries solicited

Mills at GOLDEN LAKE and BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

Wholesale Long Leaf

Yellow Pine, Timber and Joists

Bills for yard stock and factory construction our specialty.
Can supply anything in yellow pine finish, rough or dressed

Ask for prices on

Oak
Chestnut
Poplar
Maple Flooring
Lousiana Red Cypress
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

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J. R. EATON & SONS

Milling in Transit a Specialty

Matching **Re-sawing** **Planing** **Moulding**

We have every facility for this work and will execute your orders promptly. Sidings from the railways run to our factory

J. R. Eaton & Sons, ORILLIA, ONTARIO
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ESTABLISHED 1889
Biscotasing, Ont.

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Norway and White Pine

Lumber, Lath and Timber

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Mills on Main Line of C.P.R. at Bisco Station, 90 miles west Sudbury

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Birch

also

B. C. Douglas Fir and Cedar Timbers

SPECIAL

We are in a position to accept car orders for Clap Boards, Flooring, V-Joint and Dressed Lumber from White Pine, 1. 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches

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Bible House, Astor Place

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OTTAWA, ONT.
Citizen Building

"SNAP"

Do You want a Genuine BARGAIN

Here are the Facts—

To make piling room on two of our sidings, we have to move a few hundred thousand feet of
Dry, Bright, Well Manufactured WHITE PINE Lumber.

Any person sending us a block order, within the next **10 Days** for

1 car	1 x 4/5 in.	10/16 ft.	White Pine	1909 Cut
1 "	1 x 6 in.	"	"	"
1 "	1 x 7-9-11 in.	"	"	"
1 "	1 x 8 in.	"	"	"
1 "	1 x 10 in.	"	"	"

will receive lumber at a price **Lower** than can be bought from any other **Manufacturer.**

Be CONVINCED by Telephoning—Wiring or Writing

DeLaplante Lumber Company, Limited

Phone Main 5937

Continental Life Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Write or Wire

Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd.

Otter Lake Station, - Ontario
(Phone Parry Sound 89)

for

HEMLOCK

any lengths 10 to 30 feet

Timber a Specialty

GOOD QUALITY **PROMPT SHIPMENTS**



Did You Say 2 x 6 Pine?

Well we have it.
524,000 feet at one point that we are going to scatter at any old price.
If you order 10 cars we will make you a present of an English-bull Puppy worth $150.00. The "Lumberman" will see that we do this.
Say, write for prices anyway.

The Long Lumber Co.

Hamilton, Ontario

P. S.—We will throw in a muzzle

E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
B. C. OR DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

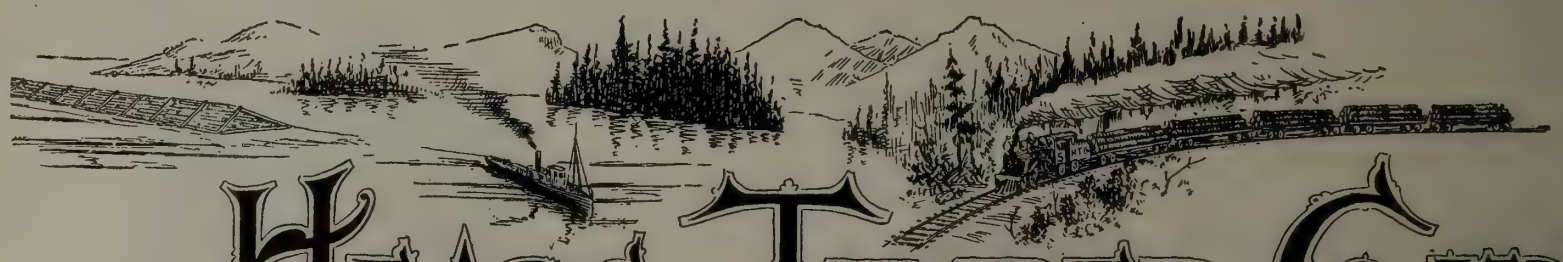
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Wholesale

Lumber and Shingles

We are the oldest established strictly wholesale dealers in British Columbia

712-713 Dominion Trust Building - VANCOUVER, B.C.



HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Limited

(WITH MILLS AT WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, HARRISON RIVER, KENORA, RAINY RIVER AND BANNING.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

Our Vancouver Mill cuts High-Grade Cedar, Fir and Spruce Lumber and Red Cedar Shingles. Winnipeg Mills Cut Pine, Tamarac and Spruce Lumber.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.

D. C. CAMERON, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

The B.C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency, Limited

Wholesale Lumber, Timber and Shingles

RAIL OR CARGO

IVAN D. SMITH, Manager. - BANKERS—EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

OUR SPECIALTIES—Extra Long or Big Timbers for Scow Building, Dredge Spuds, Derrick Arms, and Lockgate Construction. Railroad and Structural Timbers. Car Material. Clear Fir or Cedar B. C. Cedar Shingles.

With our numerous mill connections we have unequalled facilities for giving you prompt shipment of satisfactory stock at prices consistent with the market. A trial order will make you a permanent customer. We understand the requirements of the Eastern Trade.

"Everything in B.C. Coast Forest Products"

Head Office:—Suite 215 Winch Building - - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

Chas. R Lumber Co. Ball

Shreveport Louisiana

TRADE MARK

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

also

Rough Steam dried and Smoke dried finish.

Send us your inquiries and our prices will get the business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

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Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg., Cor. Hastings and Abbot Sts., **Vancouver, B.C.**

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Shingles

Prompt Shipments

Lumber and Lath

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The

East Kootenay Lumber Co.

Limited

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Pine, Larch, and Fir

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.

Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

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Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

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We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)

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52 St. Enoch Square
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Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
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Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

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British & Foreign Import & Export Co.

Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England

is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms



We Want to Move

50,000 ft.—2 x 6 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

150,000 ft.—2 x 5 ft. and up x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

250.000 ft. — 2 x 8 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

also

Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

Write for Prices

The Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

Oak Ash Poplar
Plain or quartered
Cypress
Louisiana Red

We have the above ready for PROMPT shipment. When we say prompt we mean it. Every shipment is carefully inspected.

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W. J. Anderson Canadian Rep. - 288 South St. London

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Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses
Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
Herbert Smith, Manager



TORONTO WHOLESALERS

John Donogh Lumber Company, Limited

WHOLESALE DEALERS

White Pine

Good Strips, Good Sidings, Good Shorts for Factory Trade

John Donogh, President — James P. Cunningham, Vice-President — A. H Macabe, Secretary

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J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

Campbell & Johnson

Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

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Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in our Toronto yards for immediate Shipment—

40,000	feet	1″	1sts. and 2nds. Quarter Cut White Oak.
8,000	"	1¼″	" " " " " "
10,000	"	1″	" " " " " " Strips
18,000	"	1″	No 1 Common " " " "
9,000	"	1¼″ to 2″	No. 1 Common " " " "
30,000	"	1″	1sts. and 2nds. Plain Red Oak.
15 000	"	1¼″	" " " "
14,000	"	1½″	" " " "
12,000	"	3″	" " " "
65,0 0	"	1″ to 3″	No. 1 Common " "
22 000	"	1″ to 3″	Log Run Mahogany.

Also have at our Mill in the South two million feet dry lumber for direct shipment. -- Let us have your inquiries.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street, - TORONTO

Get our Prices and See how you can Save Money

as we want to move the following stock quickly: 500m, 1 x 10 and 12″-10/10 feet White Pine Mill Culls, 80% 12″ and an extra good grade. 300m, 2 x 4, 6, 8 and 10″-10/16 feet, Common and Dressing White Pine. Widths piled separate. 75m, 3 x 8 and 10-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine also 2 x 10 and 12-10/18 feet Norway, dry 2 x 4, 6 and 8-10/18 feet Norway, dry. Widths piled separate.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers Toronto, Ont.

It is necessary for us to move the following **White Pine Lumber** at once

Let us give you our special quotations :

1 x 4 Choice Mill Run
1 x 5 Choice Mill Run
1 x 4/up (wide) No. 1 Culls
1 x 8 Dry Mill Run

JOHN H. EYER - - Toronto, Canada

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President

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Vice-President

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Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.
Limited

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway



BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

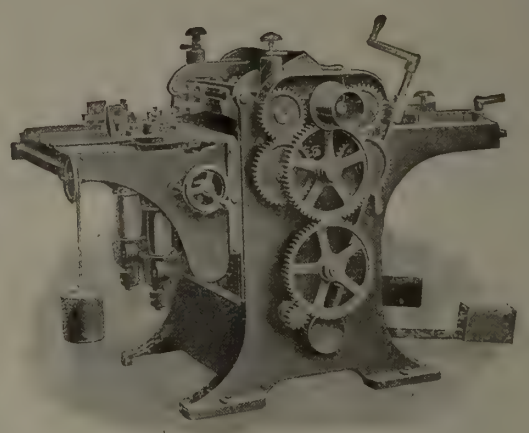
They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son
St. George, Ontario



Planing
Matching
Ceiling
Flooring
Novelty
Siding
Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

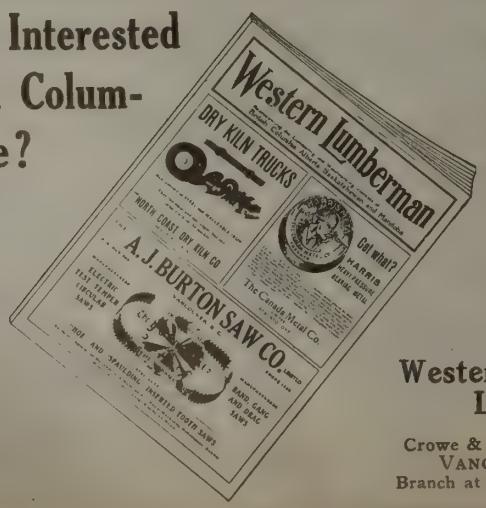
4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman
Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18" to 23" Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24" to 27" Panel & No 1.
15,000 feet 1 x 28" and up Panel & No 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80 000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
60,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
45,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain Red.
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140 000 feet 6/4 No 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90 000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Bills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry

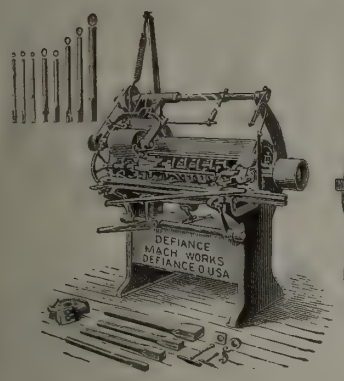
4/4 o 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

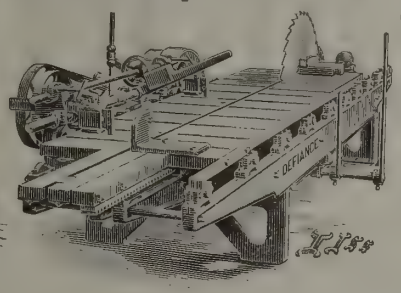
"DEFIANCE" MODERN WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING

AUTOMOBILE SPOKES, RIMS, WHEELS and BODIES, Carriage and Wagon Hubs, Spokes, Rims and Wheels, Wagons. Carriages, Shafts, Poles, Neck-yokes, Single Trees, Barrel Hoops, Handles of all kinds, Bobbins, Spools, Table Legs, Insulator Pins, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes and for General Woodwork.



32 in. Spoke Lathe



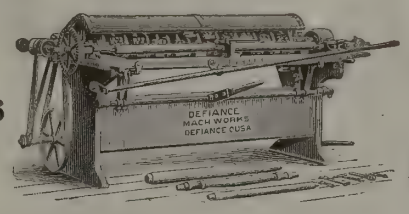
No. 6 Bolting Saw

Invented and Built by

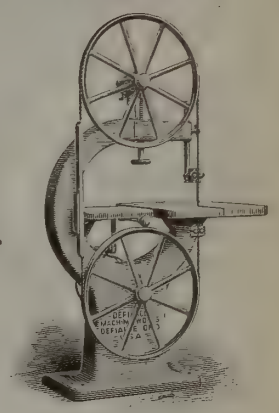
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio

Send for Catalogue



Automatic Turning Lathe


28 in. Band Saw

Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

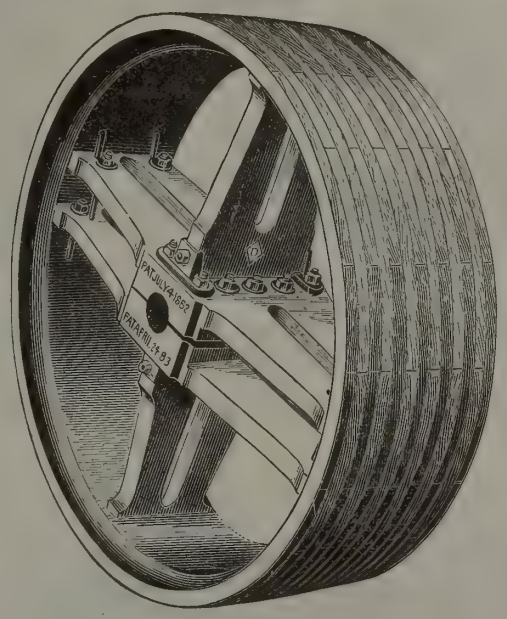
Every pulley is guaranteed for heaviest Double Belts.

Our Arms and Hubs are made of Hard Maple. Rims Soft Maple.

If for very damp place we bolt the Rims.

Strongest pulley on the market—no Slip.

Send for Catalogue.



We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together.

We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end !

We also manufacture
Shaftings, Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, etc., etc.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

Why Call "All Hands"

to shunt your car when one man can do it

with

Dillon's Samson Car Mover

Shipped on ten Days Trial



R. DILLON & SON, South Oshawa, Ont.

Simonds Saws

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY LTD
VANCOUVER B.C. — TRADE MARK Simond Steel REG'D — ST. JOHN. N.B.
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY
MONTREAL, QUE.

By the building of our new steel mill in Lockport, N. Y., the expression—

Made of Simonds Steel

will have a wider range of influence. More of our Saws can be made with this increased supply of the fundamental material. Quicker deliveries may also result.

Year after year we have been alert to furnish millmen with Saws above the average in quality. Our policy has been conservative, yet every Saw improvement of real merit has been instantly taken up by us and brought before the trade.

We prove first to our own satisfaction that a Saw, Knife or File is right. Then—but not until then—we let the mill have it. Our experience and endorsement are accepted by buyers everywhere as a guarantee of quality.

Our pocket size catalog should be in every mill.

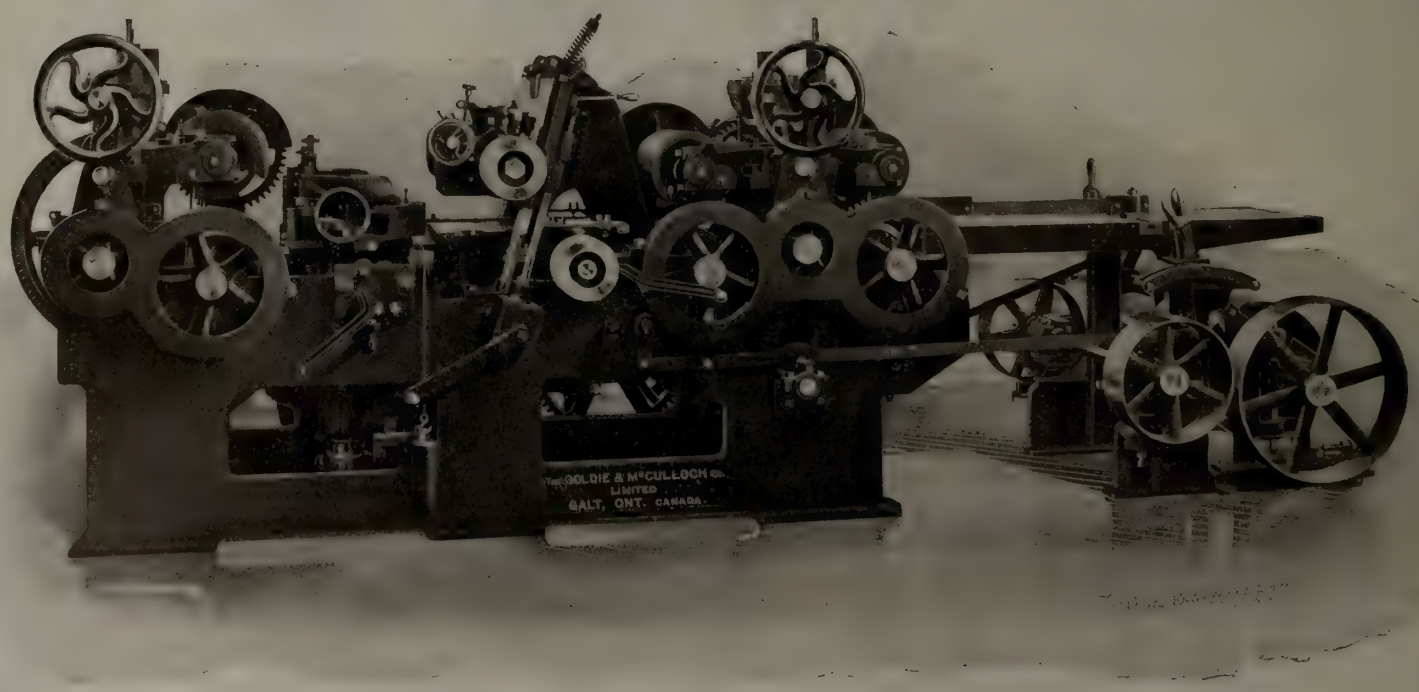
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B. C. **St. John, N. B.**

No. 11 Heavy Flooring Planer and Matcher

Designed for Fast High Grade Work in Hard or Soft Wood



There is no better Hardwood Flooring Planer than our No. 11 on the market.
Ask for Catalog giving complete Detail and large illustrations.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

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Robrt Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager.
JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, June 1, 1910 No. 11

Record Trade for Eleven Months

The statistics of the lumber trade of Canada for the month of February, 1910, and the eleven months ending with February, show that although a temporary lull in trade occurred during February, the trade for the eleven months had broken all previous records. There is good proof in these figures that the quietness prevailing of late, though somewhat in the nature of caution, is largely a between season matter. It is, in fact, something of the nature of a rest for the consuming public who have been using up great quantities of lumber of late and now have a great deal still on hand to get rid of before coming back for more.

Exports of forest products for the month of February, 1910, amounted in value to $1,509,084, a decrease of about $230,000 as compared with February, 1909, and an increase of $123,000 over February, 1908. The exports of forest products for the eleven months ending February, 1910, amounted in value to $44,490,538, as compared with $37,090,119 in the eleven months ending February, 1909, and $42,391,537 in the period ending February, 1908. The total for the eleven months ending February, 1910, was the greatest yet recorded, and was only approached in 1907, when the total was $43,948,066, and in 1909, when the total was $42,391,537. In all other years the total was lower than $40,000,000. Exports of forest products for the eleven months were exceeded only by two other classes of exports, viz.: agricultural products and animal products.

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood during February, 1910, amounted in value to $1,977,998, against $2,101,517 in February, 1909. For the eleven months ending February, 1910, the exports of wood and manufactures of wood amounted in value to $49,843,271, against $41,639,491 in the same eleven months of 1909, and $46,981,401 in 1908.

Exports of unmanufactured wood for the eleven months ending February, 1910, were valued at $44,412,843, against $37,014,913 in the eleven months ending February, 1909, and $42,315,026 in 1908. Exports of manufactured woods for the same periods were as follows: 1910, $5,430,478; 1909, $4,624,578; 1908, $4,666,375. The export of other unmanufactured and manufacturel wood was therefore increased over each of the two preceding years.

Exports of logs increased during the eleven months by $18,000 over 1909, and $271,000 over 1908. Pine deal exports showed a slight decrease from 1909, of about $45,000, and a decrease from 1908 of about $14,000. The decrease in pine deal exports was largely in the trade with the United Kingdom, the totals of which were as follows: 1910, $1,536,228; 1909, $1,600,737; 1908, $1,561,207. Pine deal exports to the United States during this period were valued as follows: 1910, $82,437; 1909, $59,941; 1908, $83,603. Exports of spruce and other deals show an increase of $1,176,680 compared with 1909, and a decrease of $360,000 as compared with 1908. To the United Kingdom the spruce and other deal exports were as follows: 1910, $5,511,847; 1909, $4,545,106; 1908, $5,865,662. To the United States they were as follows: 1910, $526,987; 1909, $279,463; 1908, $405,291. There has thus been, as compared with 1909, a fair increase in the exports of spruce deals to both the United Kingdom and the United States. As compared with 1908 the exports to the United Kingdom show a slight decrease, whereas to the United States they were considerably increased.

Exports of planks and boards for the eleven months ending February, 1910, amounted in value to $21,674,554, an increase of over $3,000,000 as compared with the same period in the previous year, and $1,300,000 as compared with 1908. Shingle exports to the United States amounted in value to $2,152,878, as compared with $2,328,820 in 1909, a very creditable showing considering the increase of 20 cents a thousand on shingles entering that country.

Wood pulp exports to the United States for the eleven months ending February, 1910, amounted in value to $3,667,279, against $2,690,324 in 1909, and $3,263,735 in 1908. Pulpwood exports to the United States were valued during the same period at $5,635,879 in 1910; $3,930,930 in 1909, and $4,037,076 in 1908. This is a very material increase, which, however, may be expected to be reversed when the figures for the present year are published, as a result of the prohibition of the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands in the Province of Quebec.

Imports of wood and manufactures of wood (furniture included) during the eleven months ending February, 1910, amounted in value to $10,000,776, against $7,681,365 in the same period of 1909, and $12,304,553 in 1908.

Still More Tariff Disturbances

Although the Tariff Act of the United States is still some two or three months short of a year old, the Republican party has been so alarmed by the opposition which it has developed, particularly in the States along the Canadian border, that it has decided apparently to open the whole question once again, and it seems probable that all the trade disturbances which resulted during the year previous to the passage of the Tariff Act of August 5th, 1909, will be repeated. Possibly this is a pessimistic view of the situation, and the move of the Republican party in having a tariff board appointed may be more of a political nature than of an economic one. It remains a fact, however, that the appointment of the board has been decided upon and a sum of $250,000 appropriated to meet its expenses in inquiring into the cost of production of all kinds of manufactures in the United States and abroad. Beyond question, the serious condition of the paper industry in the United States, depending so largely as it does upon Canadian pulpwood for its raw material, has been one of the most important factors in bringing about the dissatisfaction, so generally felt with the new tariff in the northern States. The imposition of a duty of $3.75 a ton on print paper entering the United States, while intended as a measure of protection in favor of United States mills, turns out to have been futile, because the United States forests cannot supply those mills with raw material. There was some sort of an idea among United States paper users that this duty and an extra duty of $2 per ton against countries which prohibited or taxed the export of pulpwood or paper, would bring Canada to her knees with an offer of free export. This idea has not worked out, but Canadians have taken advantage of their position to preserve their pulpwood re-

sources for Canadian paper mills and the paper manufacturers of the northern States are up in arms against the tariff. They have secured widespread support and the Government has, as a result, been defeated in some important elections which have recently occurred in districts closely affected by the paper situation.

That Canadian paper manufacturers have more than held their own in spite of the high duty is shown by statistics from Washington. There has been a large increase in imports of printing paper into the United States from Canada since the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. During March, 1910, the imports of Canadian printing paper amounted to 11,551,041 pounds, whereas in March, 1909, the total was only 3,431,583 pounds. For nine months ending March 31st, the totals were: 1910, 57,278,541 pounds; 1909, 26,272,038 pounds. At the same time the imports from Germany have shown a material decrease and those from other countries a slight increase. The figures go to show very clearly that Canada is in an ideal position to supply the United States with its printing paper, and it is a matter for congratulation that Canadian labor will be employed in future in the manufacture of Canadian pulpwood into the finished product.

This situation was surely foreseen by the framers of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, and points plainly to the conclusion that the Act was intended rather as a big stick to be wielded in international negotiations, than as a workable measure of protection. There are many other less serious, but considerably disconcerting, features of the tariff which have made it something of a boomerang, and one is not surprised that even at this early date the United States Government should attempt to save its face by appointing a tariff board to enquire whether its latest tariff is not something of a failure.

The Freight Rate Judgment—Lumbermen Will Fight

It is understood that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will not submit to the decision of the Railway Commission in the lumber freight case. The reasons for the judgment are being considered by lumbermen and counsel. So far, no official statement is obtainable as to what course may be taken. Lumber shippers and all others even indirectly interested in the sale of lumber give private views to the effect that the judgment is most unsatisfactory. Unless the appeal be based on some legal point, recourse to the Supreme Court appears to be cut off. There is, however, the means of seeking an order in council, which can be resorted to in extreme circumstances.

The judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which is signed by Commissioner Scott, commences with a recital of the events which occurred during the various hearings of the appeal of the lumbermen, paying attention particularly to the opportunity which was given to the railway companies to justify the reasonableness of their new rates.

Continuing, the judgment says in part:

"There was an admitted necessity for a revision of the tariffs as they existed prior to May 1st, 1908, the rates in many instances were much lower than the average rates for other commodities for similar distances, and the total increase of approximately $40,000 per annum on domestic and export shipments over the two roads amounts to but 3.14 per cent. of the gross revenue from lumber movements earned by the companies during the first year of the new tariffs.

"The companies, in justification of their new lumber tariffs: (a) compared them with the tariffs of lumber carriers in the United States; (b) compared their rates on lumber with the rates on other building material, and the percentage of freight rate to the value, of the one to that of the other; (c) established the very great increase in the value of lumber, and the comparatively small relative increase in the rates thereon during the ten years prior to the effective date of the new tariff; and (d) showed the increase in the cost of the maintenance and operation of railways during the same period of time, and especially that feature of it which is due to the increase in the price of ties and of the different kinds of lumber required in building cars.

"I shall not attempt a review of all the evidence submitted; but I may point out a few features which impressed me:

"(A) The railways showed over 20 rates on lumber in Kentucky and Tennessee, for distances varying from 28 to 273 miles, and compared them with Canadian lumber rates for similar distances. In no case, did a Canadian rate exceed the American rate; in many instances, the Canadian rates were lower. Of course, the cost of the maintenance and operation of railways and the volume of traffic moved in those States, as compared with similar items in Canada, would have to be gone into before any very reliable conclusion could be drawn from such a comparison; but I presume it is some evidence of the reasonableness of the Canadian rates.

"(B) In their statements showing a comparison of values and rates on lumber and other building material, we find the following: The value of a carload containing 20 tons of hemlock lumber at Owen Sound, at $14 per thousand, is $186.60; the cost of hauling it to Toronto is $32, which makes the freight charges 17 per cent. of the value of the commodity. The value of a car of 20 tons of coursing stone or of dimension stone at Owen Sound is $100, and the freight charges to Toronto on the coursing is $28 and on the dimension $40—showing the freight to be 28 per cent. of the value in the case of the coursing and 40 per cent. in the case of the dimension stone. Similar comparisons of the values of commodities from Penetang to Montreal show that the transportation charges bear the following percentages to the values of 20-ton carloads: coursing stone, 54 per cent.; dimension stone, 72 per cent.; hemlock, 26¾ per cent.; spruce, 25 per cent., and white pine, 14 per cent. Cement at Owen Sound is worth $148.60 for a 20-ton carload, hemlock $186.60, spruce $200, and white pine $355.60. In each case, the freight charges to Toronto are $32. The percentage of this charge to the value of the commodity is as follows: Cement, 21½ per cent.; hemlock, 17 per cent.; spruce, 16 per cent., and white pine 9 per cent. Similar comparisons of building brick and lime with lumber show practically similar results.

"(C) In my opinion, the strongest evidence submitted by the companies in justification of the increased rates on lumber was the very large increase in the value of lumber during the past ten years. The value of the commodity hauled is an element that may properly be considered in rate-making. In general, the greater the value of the article, the greater the rate may be. There are, of course, many other elements to be considered in deciding on the reasonableness of a rate, which may in some cases outweigh the element of increased value of the commodity.

"The companies put in very voluminous statements showing the increase in the cost of the maintenance and operation of their lines for the ten years following 1897. They were unable to give the increased carrying capacity of their trains during the same period, which the lumbermen's counsel asked for; and the Statistical Branch of the Railways and Canals Department is unable to supply me with the information. The carrying capacity of trains must undoubtedly have increased considerably in the past ten years; and the volume of traffic moved by the railway is, of course, enormously greater than ten years ago. Nevertheless, taking the case of the rates on lumber alone, where the increase has been so small, it is fair to attach some importance to the large increase in the cost of maintaining and operating railways.

"The lumbermen were not prepared to discuss the figures submitted by the companies, as they did not know beforehand what evidence would be submitted. I, however, believe the statements put in by the companies to be true in fact; and, therefore, even if the lumbermen had had previous notice of the character of the evidence to be submitted, I do not think it would have made any material difference.

"Very elaborate and carefully prepared statements were submitted by the lumbermen to show that the lumber rate per ton per mile on the total of freight movements in Canada. Taking the general average rate per ton per mile as a basis of comparison, we find there are a number of individual rates in the new tariffs which appear without explanation, to be excessive; but, as I understand it, this enquiry is into the reasonableness of the new tariffs as a whole, and not into the reasonableness or unreasonableness of each individual rate taken separately.

"Speaking generally, then, of the new tariffs as a whole, I am of the opinion that the railway companies have succeeded in justifying the increases they show in rates on lumber for domestic use; and that, in so

far as the domestic rates are concerned, the tariffs should remain effective and the application be dismissed.

"Unjust discriminations or undue or unreasonable preference may exist in these new tariffs; and the decision in this matter will not preclude anyone, who thinks himself aggrieved, from laying a complaint against any individual rate in the tariffs, which complaint will be carefully considered by the Board. The attack in this case was made on the tariffs as a whole; and, in my opinion, that attack, in so far as it relates to the domestic rates, has failed.

"The justification of the domestic rates carries with it, to some extent, the justification of an increase in the rates for export; but it does not justify a greater percentage of increase of the new export rates over the old than has been made in the domestic rates from the same points, nor does it justify the action of the companies in abolishing the difference which existed between the domestic rates to Montreal and the export rates to that point. One reason for doing away with the lower rate to Montreal for export given by the railway companies, is the fact that they must now pay the harbor commissioners a rate of $2.50 per car for switching, which they had not to pay when they performed that service themselves. This is quite true; but that service must have cost them something. I do not think they told us what it cost them; but it is not unfair to assume that it must have been somewhat near the amount charged for the service by the harbor commissioners. The statements put in in September show an average increase in the rates per car for export on the Grand Trunk of $3.98 and on the C.P.R. of $2.86. In my opinion this has not been justified. It is a much greater increase than in the case of the domestic rates. Furthermore, the fact that the companies maintained for many years export rates to Montreal which were considerably lower than the domestic rates to that port, creates a presumption that such a condition was reasonable, which has not been rebutted by the companies.

"Export rates lower than domestic rates are maintained to other Atlantic ports, and I see no reason why Montreal should not receive a similar advantage.

"In my opinion, the companies should re-establish export rates to Montreal which will, on the whole, be lower than the domestic rates; and I think they should be ordered to file tariffs for that purpose within a reasonable time."

Valuable Report Upon Quebec's Timber and Forestry

One of the most valuable and interesting governmental reports on subjects of forestry and lumbering operations which has ever been published in Canada is contributed by Mr. G. B. Piche, to the annual report of the Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec, which has just been issued. This is the first annual report of the Forestry Service of the Province of Quebec. Under the direction of Mr. Piche a number of agents and forestry students supervised the lumbering operations of a portion of four Quebec counties, viz.: Montcalm, Jolliette, Berthier and Maskinonge. The information which they gathered and the suggestions which Mr. Piche bases upon this information are of the utmost importance. These counties contain a forestry region at the gates of Montreal; that is to say, close to an excellent market, and they have been for the most part ruined by fire and useless deforestation. As Mr. Piche points out, it is high time to adopt energetic measures to put an end to so pitiful a state of affairs. What he says about these counties will apply with almost equal force to many other districts in various parts of Canada. The governments of to-day will have no available excuse to offer to the people of Canada if they fail to adopt measures which will be genuinely effective in preserving the forest wealth which remains. Publicity has gone far of late to assist in the preservation of the forests, but the people of Canada to-day, and those who are to come after us, have lost vast quantities of forest wealth which can never be replaced. In the face of the increasing scarcity of timber in all parts of the world, there is no more manifest duty for the governments to perform than to see that the resources which remain shall be saved.

The saving of the forest wealth of the country depends mainly upon two things; economic methods of lumbering and efficient fire protection. As to protection from fire, much has been done and greater efforts are being made each year. Not, however, until the fire loss has been reduced to a minimum will the people of Canada feel that the governments are doing their duty. Expenditure upon fire prevention in the past has been ridiculously inadequate. The matter is one which has not seemed to touch the public purse quite so closely as many others. As public sentiment was slow to appreciate the importance of the subject, a small appropriation has generally been considered sufficient. It is encouraging to note that after a long course of education, public opinion is awakening to the situation and governments in general are showing an inclination to devote larger sums of money to this purpose. Many times the present sums will have to be voted and wisely expended, however, before we can enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that we are doing everything that is possible.

Another subject which Mr. Piche devotes considerable attention to, is the necessity for having a proper working plan in connection with timber cutting operations. This matter has not been given nearly as much attention as it deserves. It is no exaggeration to say that in scarcely any section of the whole of Canada, has the timber which has been cut in the past been secured at a possible minimum of cost. The methods in use to-day in many parts of the country are those which prevailed when the lumber industry was in its infancy. This does not apply of course to the sawing of lumber, in which great advances have been made, but it does apply forcibly to the woods work. In eastern Canada if statistics were available, it could probably be easily proved that the lumber which has been cut in the past and sold at what afforded an actual profit for the operator, has involved a loss to the country in wasted timber not far short of the profits by the lumbermen. In fact, it is questionable whether the cost to the country of the disappearance of the white pine can ever be adequately estimated. With scientific methods of lumbering, the white pine which has disappeared in many sections of the country might now have been providing an additional supply for future generations, and the less valuable woods, by means of economic lumbering, would serve to meet the rapidly increasing demand which to-day is causing so much anxiety and fear of a lumber famine.

Mr. Piche is therefore deserving of sincere thanks from the people of Quebec for making this subject the foremost consideration in his first forestry report. By his investigations he has found that the companies which are cutting lumber in the four counties under discussion have been working entirely in the dark, knowing little or nothing of the resources upon which they may depend, and running a serious risk of depreciating these resources to such an extent as to ruin their business. He makes a strong argument in favor of having skilled foresters draw up a working plan for all lumbering operations. By such means only, will it be possible to avoid in the future, what has so often occurred in the past, the dismantling of many a fine mill for the simple reason that the timber in its region has been wastefully cut and can no longer supply material for operations. Foresters and lumbermen have to-day learned that if they had handled their cutting operations in a scientific manner in the past, limits which have now been abandoned would in many cases be providing a perpetual supply of good marketable timber. There is no room for doubt that lumbering operations to-day demand the services of skilled foresters who can advise as to what should be cut and what should be left to increase in value. Without such advice the timber owner will lose money and the country will be deprived of its resources. Through the employment of such men alone, can the country look forward to the solution of those problems which have been like nightmares to lumbermen in the past. Above everything else, so far as the personal interests of the lumbermen are concerned, it will be a natural outcome, that the vexed question of the clashing interests of lumbermen and settlers will be solved. With the definite advice of a trained forester as to which lands are best suited for lumbering and which for settlement, no government will be able to distribute timber berths indiscriminately to its friends under the guise of settlers' land grants. This and many others of the evils which have been connected with the lumber industry in the past are dealt with by Mr. Piche, and his report gives good promise of inaugurating a period of indispensable reform in Quebec. The example of such reforms will be pregnant with importance for all other parts of Canada.

Stratford as a Lumber Consuming Centre

Three Furniture Factories Alone Used Four Million Feet in 1909—Favorable Location Assists Companies to Secure Trade—Wholesale Dealers Prospering

It may prove somewhat of a surprise to readers of the "Canada Lumberman" to learn that as a lumber consuming centre the city of Stratford, Ont., stands in the front rank both as to the volume of business done and the amount of lumber actually consumed. In this city there are located several large furniture factories, which employ hundreds of men the year round, and which consume lumber totalling to millions of feet annually. In 1909, three of the most important factories there, the Geo. McLagan Furniture Company, the Globe-Wernicke Company and the Stratford Chair Company, consumed 4,000,000 feet, the great majority of which was hardwood, which was purchased in the United States. Over 1,400,000 feet of oak alone were used in the manufacture of different kinds of furniture, while of mahogany, maple, cherry and kindred hardwoods, about an equal proportion of each was consumed.

One of the chief reasons for the phenomenal growth of the lumber consuming business is found in the favorable local conditions. A furniture dealer ordering from Stratford enjoys the privilege of a lower freight rate on his goods proportionately than from many other centres. This has been accomplished by an understanding between the three large firms, which allow a mixed carload of furniture to be shipped from their different warehouses in combination. Furniture dealers have not been slow to take advantage of this unique system. Thus, if a dealer needs a carload of different classes of furniture, he is not obliged to go to different places and pay increased freight rates, but can have it all shipped from one point. The reduction in the freight rate is considerable and has led to a large and increasing amount of trade being directed towards Stratford which otherwise might have been diverted into other channels.

In Stratford also are located several large and flourishing planing mills which supply the local demand. In three of these mills in 1909 over 3,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed, of which 2,500,000 feet were pine, the remainder being hemlock. These mills report a very busy season and claim that 1910 will, according to present indications, almost double 1909 in volume of business.

In order to give the readers a first hand knowledge of the extent of the trade in this connection, carried on in Stratford, we publish herewith a brief description of the various firms interested in the lumber industry.

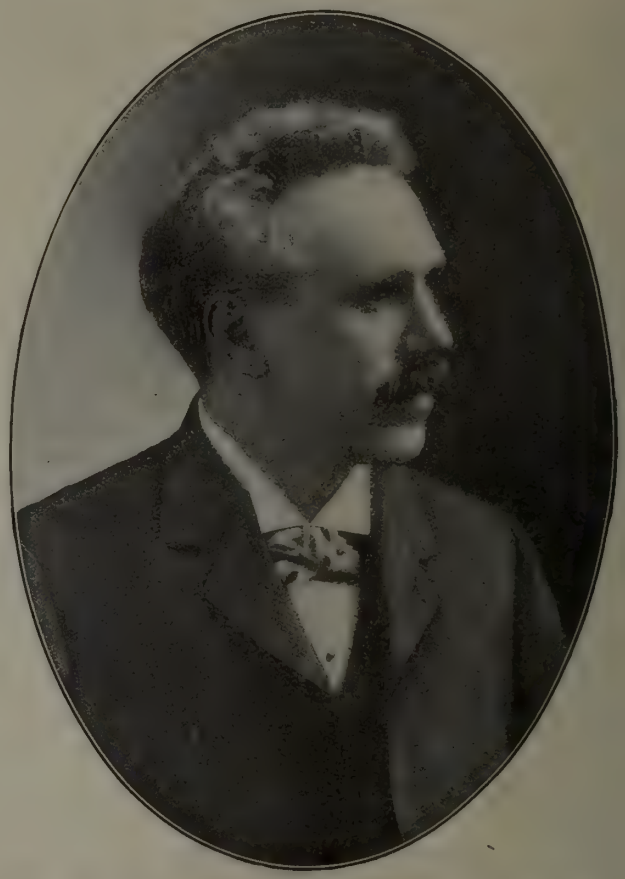
The Geo. McLagan Furniture Company

The story of the growth of the George McLagan Furniture Company in Stratford is a remarkable one. Mr. Geo. McLagan, the head of the concern, is an old Huron county boy, who went to Stratford from Clinton as a young man and made his first start as a manufacturer of furniture in 1886.

On March 1st, 1900, Mr. McLagan's first plant, a frame structure on the present site of Oman & Easson's mills, was consumed by fire. This was replaced by the new and now widely known Geo. McLagan Furniture Company, whose products are sold from ocean to ocean and have an enviable reputation. Over 200 men find employment with this firm.

Mr. McLagan himself is recognized as a business man of the highest calibre and though his business occupies a large amount of his time, no citizen in Stratford is more zealous in the city's welfare. He is chairman of the Park Commission, is an active supporter of Baptist Church work, and takes a keen interest in Y.M.C.A. work.

At the present time the company are building a large addition, 160



Geo. McLagan, Pres. and Man-Director. Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford



D. M. Wright Sec-Treas. Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford



James J. Mason, Pres. and Gen.-Man. Globe-Wernicke Co., Lt'd Stratford



H. L. Merritt of Merritt & Co. Stratford

x 60 feet, four storeys high, of solid brick, which will increase the floor space of the factory by two-fifths. They will also install at the same time a modern veneer plant.

The firm are among the largest consumers of lumber in Stratford. During the year 1909 over two and a half million feet of lumber were made up by them into furniture. Three-fourths of this was hardwood and was purchased in the United States market. This year the output promises to be much greater than that of the previous year.

The Globe-Wernicke Company

One of the big, solid and progressive industries of Stratford is at the Globe-Wernicke factory, where the well known branch of office furniture of the same name are manufactured. The present large factory building was begun in 1902, and now employs 120 hands. The output of this factory finds a market all over Canada, the company having agencies in all the principal cities and towns of the Dominion. At the opening of the Globe-Wernicke works in Stratford, Mr. J. J. Mason came from Montreal as manager and principal owner. He has become one of Stratford's foremost citizens and leaders in every movement for the advancement of the city's interests. He was born in England, but has spent the greater part of his life in Canada. The company is also a large lumber consuming one, over 700,000 feet annually being used in its factory.

Stratford Chair Company

Another large and growing industry located in Stratford is the Stratford Chair Company, of which Mr. Geo. McLagan, of the Geo. McLagan Furniture Company, is general manager, and W. J. Anderson secretary-treasurer. A few months ago the size and capacity of this factory was doubled by the amalgamation with the Central Furniture Company, and now employs 135 hands. As a lumber consuming plant it stands in the front rank. Last year over 1,000,000 feet was used, of which the majority was elm, maple and plain oak. As with the majority, they buy their hardwood in the United States. Quite recently this firm installed several new and up-to-date machines and are fully equipped to turn out the large orders that are pouring in from coast to coast.

Neilson Mills and Lumber Company

Occupying a creditable position in the industrial activities of Stratford is the Neilson Planing Mill. The proprietor, Mr. C. Neilson, is a native of Mornington township. From 1895 to 1902 Mr. Neilson was engaged in contracting work at the Soo, and later ran a sawmill at Listowel. Moving to Stratford in August, 1908, he bought the defunct Stratford Mill & Lumber Company's plant, which he has turned into a flourishing industry. The machinery of the plant has been overhauled and several new time-saving machines installed.

Although last year was practically the first full year Mr. Neilson had in Stratford, over 500,000 feet of pine and hemlock was handled. The outlook for the firm in 1910 is very bright, as already they have handled as much lumber as all last year's output, which they bid fair to double.

Ruston & Company

One of the most flourishing mills of Stratford is that of Ruston & Company, who enjoy a large local trade, as well as shipping some of their product to other points in the county. The manager, Mr. T. M. Ruston, is a native of Stratford, and has been in business there for over fourteen years. Last year 1,500,000 feet of soft pine were consumed by the mill alone, which goes to show the volume of business that passed through the hands of the company.

Pfeffer & Company

Although only located in Stratford for three years, the firm of Pfeffer & Company has succeeded in building up a large local trade, which is yearly increasing in volume. A planing mill is run in connection with the lumber yard, and last year over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, principally hemlock and pine, was handled. Mr. C. E. Pfeffer, the principal member of the firm, is a native of Wilmot township, County of Waterloo, and has spent over eighteen years in the lumber business.

Merritt & Company

The firm of Merritt & Company is pushing rapidly ahead to a foremost place in the city's industries. Although located in Stratford only four years, the business was formerly carried on in Blenheim, where it was established in 1897. This firm specialize in slack barrel cooperage stock, of which they turn out a large quantity, their output finding a market from coast to coast as well as many parts of England, to the markets of which they ship in large quantities. Over 2,000,000 feet of different kinds of timber was used by this firm during the past year, the greater part of which was soft elm. The prospects for this year are even brighter. Quite recently they bought out the Chatham Bent Goods Company, who have been in business there for some years, and will operate there under the firm name of Merritt & Company.

Wholesale Lumber Firms

Among those interested in the lumber industry in Stratford are two active wholesale firms, both of whom do a considerable business throughout western Ontario.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Company is a comparatively new organization, having been in existence about four or five years. The manager is Mr. J. E. McFadyen.

Mr. William Gordon is a wholesale operator who has been interested in lumber for many years. He is a very prominent citizen of Stratford and has several times been mayor of the city. During his first administration he was successful in negotiating for a very large addition to the G.T.R. workshops, which are an important feature of the industrial life of Stratford, employing a large number of men.

Busy Firms in Western Ontario

Active Developments in Trade of Wingham, Wiarton, Owen Sound, Palmerston, etc. — Extensive Additions to Plants



F. Buchanan, Wingham, Ont.

On May 20th the town of Wingham, Ont., passed a by-law granting a bonus of $1,800, a fixed assessment of $2,000, and a 21 years' lease of a large portion of land, to the firm of C. Lloyd & Son, wholesale door manufacturers, of that town. It had been the intention of the firm to remove their plant to another town where better inducements had been offered them, but Wingham has been able to retain this industry, which will immediately enlarge to five times its present capacity. This is an old established firm, having been first started in Wingham in 1888 by the late C. Lloyd. In 1903 it was reorganized, when Mr. A. E. Lloyd, son of the late proprietor, joined a partnership with Mr. F. Buchanan, for many years a well known resident of Toronto, and the business has been carried on successfully ever since. Mr. Buchanan has been business manager of the company for many years.

The new addition which the firm will erect, will be 150 x 50 feet, of reinforced concrete and brick and there will be installed the very latest machinery pertaining to this industry. The firm of C. Lloyd & Sons have in the past been in the lead in the door making industry, and with their enlarged and improved facilities will be in a position to cater to the trade very thoroughly.

Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., have purchased the steam tug "Winana," which they are having rebuilt. It will be put in commission on the Georgian Bay for log-towing. The steamer has been renamed the "Keenan," and will be operated by the Keenan Towing Company.

One of the progressive lumbermen of Wellington county is M. Wooldridge, of Palmerston, Ont., who conducts a planing and sawmill at this place. Mr. Wooldridge has been in business in this town for thirty years, and every year has seen an increase in the business and an extension to his plant. During the past year an up-to-date veneer plant and a cheese box plant were added to meet the requirements of the business. Mr. Wooldridge also has a wholesale lumber yard at this point and handles builders' supplies of all kinds.

Mr. Paul Leinberger, formerly manager of the Interior Wood Factory, of Elmira, Ont., has purchased the planing mill of Spiesz Bros., Hanover, and will conduct the business on a much larger scale than heretofore.

G. S. Sinclair, & Sons, of Wiarton, Ont., manufacturers of lumbermen's machinery, whose factory was, a short while ago, badly damaged by fire, has added a splendid new addition to the former building, and intend enlarging their present plant. It is their intention when this is done to go in for the manufacture of lathers, bolters, trimmers, and shingle packers, as well as their line of patent couplers, which are so well known throughout Ontario.

Geddes, Tyson Lumber Company is the name of a new lumber firm, which has started operations in Owen Sound, Ont. They have yards at this point, and will deal in lumber of all kinds. Messrs. Geddes & Tyson were formerly of Wiarton, Ont.

Serious bush fires in Saskatchewan, during the last week of May, destroyed over 150 square miles of timber south of Mistatim, Sask. The mills of the Cowan Construction Company had a narrow escape from destruction, being saved only by a change in the direction of the wind. A considerable quantity of ties and lumber were destroyed along the line of the C.N.R. The limits destroyed are Government property under lease to Mackenzie & Mann.

Hemlock Prices Have Advanced

Producers in Georgian Bay District Ask Higher Prices and Secure Them with Little Difficulty—The New Schedule

An informal meeting of about 20 of the larger manufacturers of hemlock in the Georgian Bay district was held recently to discuss market conditions. The low prices which have been received for the last year or more were considered and the general consensus of opinion was that, on account of increased cost of production, the old prices could not be continued much longer without forcing the manufacturers out of business. The manufacturers discussed the situation in detail and finally a basis of prices was drawn up, which will be followed for the present. No hard and fast agreement was made to adopt these prices, but those present realized that these prices were the lowest that could be accepted without losing money. The schedule as drawn up is as follows:

No. 1 Hemlock

1 x 4 and 5-inch x 9 to 16 feet	$13.00
1 x 6-inch, 9 to 16 feet	15.00
1 x 8-inch, 9 to 16 feet	15.50
1 x 10-inch, 9 to 16 feet	16.00
1 x 12-inch, 9 to 16 feet	16.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11-inch, 9 to 16 feet	15.00
1 x 4-inch to 9-inch, including 6 and 8-inch	14.50
2 x 4-inch to 12-inch x 9, 10 and 16 feet, exclusive of 6-inch x 9 and 10 feet	16.00
2 x 4-inch to 12-inch, x 12 and 14 feet	15.00
2 x 4-inch to 12-inch x 18 feet	18.00
2 x 4-inch to 12-inch x 20 feet	20.00
2 x 4-inch x 12-inch x 22 feet	22.00
2 x 6-inch x 9 and 10 feet	14.50

No. 2 Hemlock

4/4 x 6-inch, 16 feet	10.00
2 x 4 to 12-inch x 6 to 16 feet, assorted widths	11.00
2 x 6 to 12-inch x 6 to 16 feet, unassorted	10.00

Important Announcements Regarding Conservation

Several important announcements by public men in a position to speak with authority in respect to the conservation of natural resources were conveyed to the public meeting in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto, May 18th, held under the auspices of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association. The chairman, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, stated that it was the intention of the province to blaze the trail in provincial co-operation. "We have been taking stock," he said, "with a view to action. We are realizing that a strong and helpful policy may be evolved to grapple with our share of the conservation problem in conjunction with the promotion of public health. We propose, in the near future, to do something to dispel the erroneous theory that God only made great tracts of our wild, unopened country to hold the balance of it together."

Mr. Byron E. Walker urged upon the Minister a proposal that the Government should turn over to the University of Toronto a large area of land in order that its forestry department may try the practical experiment of turning it into a dividend-producing perennial forest, the results to lighten the cost of education.

"It will not be hard to persuade the Government to act upon that suggestion," commented Hon. Mr. Cochrane promptly. "The subject is before them, and a practical and successful demonstration has been made of its possibilities by the forestry students of the Ontario Agricultural College."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission, in the course of an interesting address said: "We have counselled the Canadian Government that the most prolific cause of the appalling destruction of forests is fire, and recommended an amendment to the Railway Act requiring every railway company to maintain an efficient fire-fighting force along every mile of its lines, and placing the companies under a very heavy penalty for fires started by their locomotives. It is a pretty radical measure, but I am pleased to be able to tell you it has met with favor from the Government, and we may expect the legislation at the next session of Parliament."

Hon. Mr. Sifton had another Ottawa announcement of importance. The Commission had urged upon the Dominion Government the establishment of an immense forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. "This," he declared, "is to be carried out almost immediately." The reserve would be 400 miles in length, and from 50 to 150 miles wide. "It will be the greatest forest and game preserve in the world," stated Mr. Sifton, "and will be national property for all time to come." He suggested that Ontario take some such action relative to the district between Sudbury and Port Arthur.

"We have now two such reserves," commented Hon. Mr. Cochrane, "and I am pleased to assure Mr. Sifton that before another year goes round the Provincial Government will probably adopt a policy under which each reserve as it is set apart will become likewise a fish and game preserve."

"We are standing on the threshold of a new national era," was Mr. Sifton's prompt declaration. "We are getting rid of the old shibboleths. Net methods must prevail. The great questions which divide political parties are either dead or solved. We are aiming at a comprehensive and systematic plan of laws and regulations to be so framed and carried out that the permanent assets of the people will be administered in such a way as to prevent monopolistic control, and inure to the public benefit for all time to come."

University Foresters' Summer Plans

Mr. A. H. D. Ross, of the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, has gone to British Columbia, where he will be engaged in forestry work during the summer. He will take four of the university students of forestry with him.

The Canadian Conservation Commission will be represented at the International Association of Forest Experiment Stations at Brussels, Belgium, by Dr. B. E. Fernow, head of the Department of Forestry of the University of Toronto. Dr. Fernow will also represent the commission at the International Congress of Geology to be held shortly at Stockholm, Sweden.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto; Mr. A. H. D. Ross and about 20 students who had been in camp at Nine Mile Lake, Muskoka, have returned to Toronto. The work was prosecuted vigorously and enthusiastically by the students and the course was completed a few days earlier than was anticipated. This was the more satisfactory as a number of the students have been engaged for the summer by the railways, the governments or private parties, and are anxious to get away to their work. Dr. Fernow, Mr. J. H. White, Dr. C. D. Howe, and Mr. T. W. Dwight, one of the graduates of the Department of Forestry, Mr. A. Joly de Lotbiniere, a senior student, and Mr. W. Kynoch have gone to Nova Scotia to complete the forestry survey which was commenced last summer. Dr. Fernow will return shortly and then leave for a trip to Europe.

United States Lumber Production in 1909

The annual statistics of lumber production and stocks in the United States for 1909, compilated by the "American Lumberman," include a report for 7,459 mills, as against 5,547 a year ago, an increase of 1,942. or 34.46 per cent. In addition, 677 mills were reported idle during the year, and 675 cut out, burned, dismantled, etc., so that 8,811 mills are represented.

The aggregate cut of soft woods was 23,170,482,000 feet, against 15,751,834,000 feet for 1908, a gain of 47 per cent.; the stocks at the end of the year were 6,794,050,000 feet, as against 5,389,475,000 feet, a gain of 26.05 per cent. The hardwood cut was 4,649,616,000 feet, against 3,619,870,000 feet, a gain of 28.48 per cent., while hardwood stocks were 1,590,431,000 feet, against 1,415,125,000 feet, a gain of 12.38 per cent.

Considering both hard and soft woods together, the aggregate gain in production was 43.62 per cent., and in stock 23.21 per cent. Relatively the gain in production is greater than the increase in number of mills, while the gain in stocks is less. The average mill, therefore, cut more lumber but had smaller stock on hand at the end of the year.

The average mill cut 3,729,804 feet during the year, against 3,492,100 feet for 1908, shows a gain of 6.77 per cent., and mill stocks at the end of the year averaged 1,124,070 feet, against 1,226,710 feet at the end of 1908, or 91.63 per cent. of the product.

Much Lumber is Wasted in Production of Sawdust

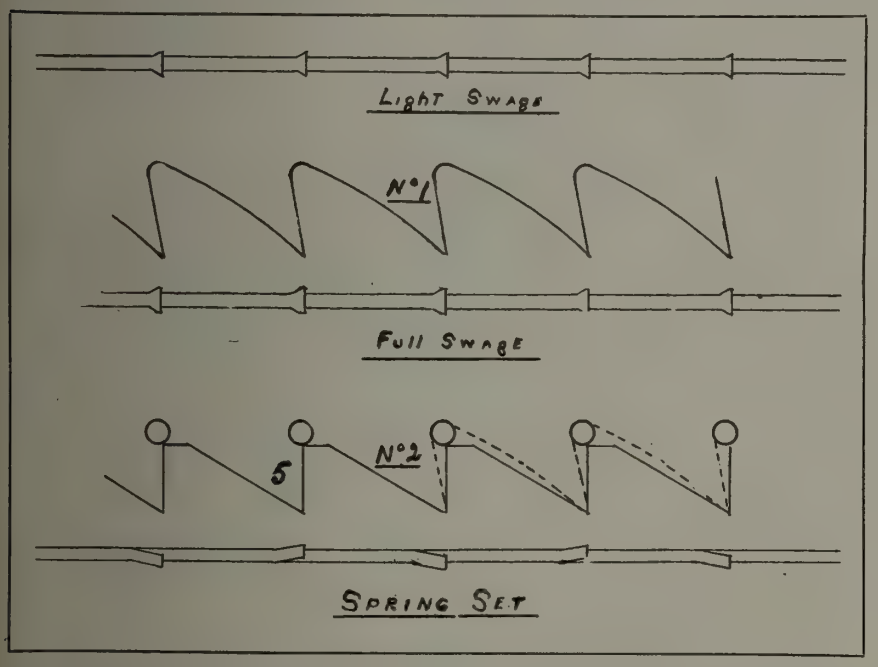
Editor "Canada Lumberman"—I visited a mill the other day in which they were using a circular saw, 54-inch diameter, which is not unusual in this country, for manufacturing hemlock and spruce lumber. In conversation with the setter on the carriage, who was at liberty for a few minutes while the saw was being sharpened, I made the remark to him that the saw appeared thick. He said it was 8 gauge, and that during the winter he was employed in a mill using a band saw 14 gauge, and band resaw 18 gauge. In the latter mill he could make nine good boards out of a log, which in this mill he could not get eight out of. He further remarked that in logs from 12 inches to 20 inches there was lumber enough turned into sawdust to pay one-half the men employed, when they were cutting one inch lumber. This man knew well what he was talking about, for if there is one man more than another about a mill who should know what can be made out of a log it is the setter. Being on the carriage for years he becomes so expert that he can tell exactly where to place the standards to receive a log coming on, and can tell exactly what can be made out of a log before it is placed on the carriage, under ordinary circumstances. This man remarked, "I would like to receive 10 per cent. of what could be saved with the other or thinner saws for my pay."

In these letters, Mr. Editor, I wish to state nothing but facts as they are brought to my notice at the mills.—I. N. Kendall.

Straight Line Saws—Methods of Care

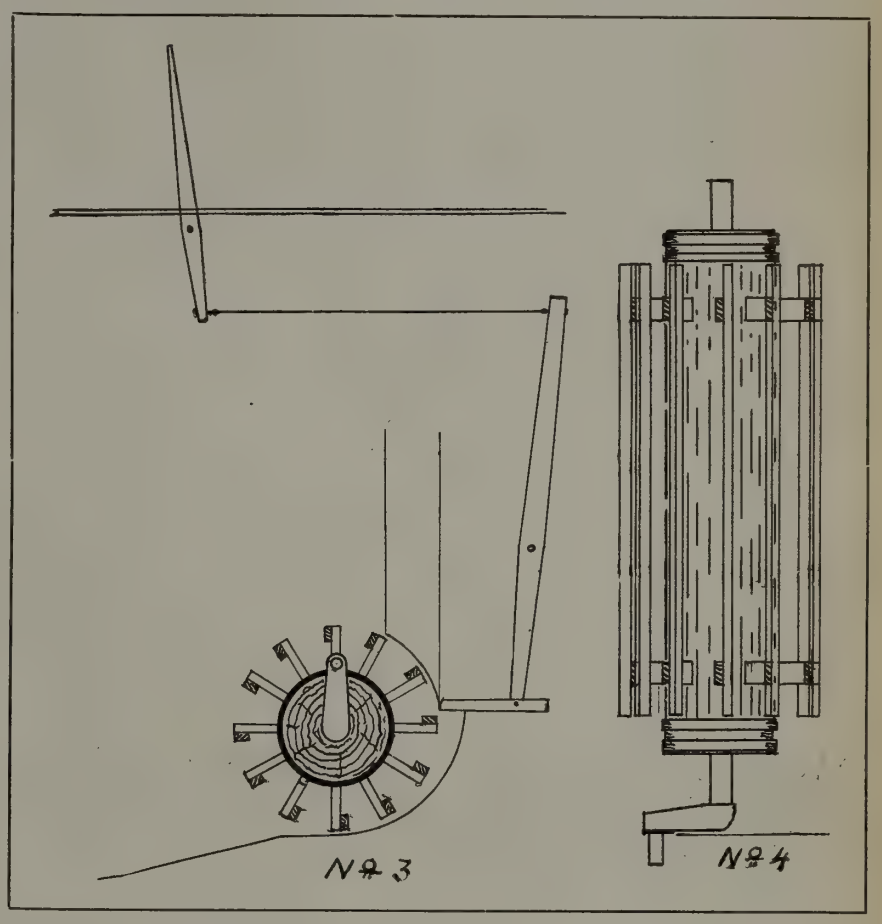
Principles of the Pit Saw Followed in Filing — Difficulties met with by Early French Engineers in Canada—By I. N. Kendall

In this article I shall endeavor to show how all the straight line saws followed out the principles of the pit saw, the only difference being that the latter ones were driven by other than man power. As the first pit saws were made narrow and parallel, and had to be strained in a frame of wood to give them the proper tension, so it was with the power driven saws, or the English gate, as illustrated in diagrams 5 and 6. The French engineers in Canada did not use the pit saws very long before finding that they could not supply the demand for lumber. As they were located near a river which, by improving, would give them a fall of water of about 20 feet, they decided to erect a mill. Being wholly unacquainted with the manufacture of lumber in this country, as they were the first to go in for it, they found a number of difficult problems to solve, not so much in the improvement of the water power, for they were expert in that, but in the mill. A vast amount of difficult work had to be done. They deserved great credit, for there were no machine shops in Canada at that early date, where necessary machinery could be ordered, and no concrete for foundations. Nearly everything in the line of iron work had to be brought from France. There were no steamers on the Atlantic, making a round trip in two weeks. The shortest period in which an order could be filled was two months, and often three, depending on the weather. By hewing most of their requirements out of the trees of the forest they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties. Only a few months ago I saw on the place where the mill stood, an old shaft of wood, the iron gudgeons in the ends, with remnants of wheels still on them, the whole bearing marks of being a part of that mill. To develop

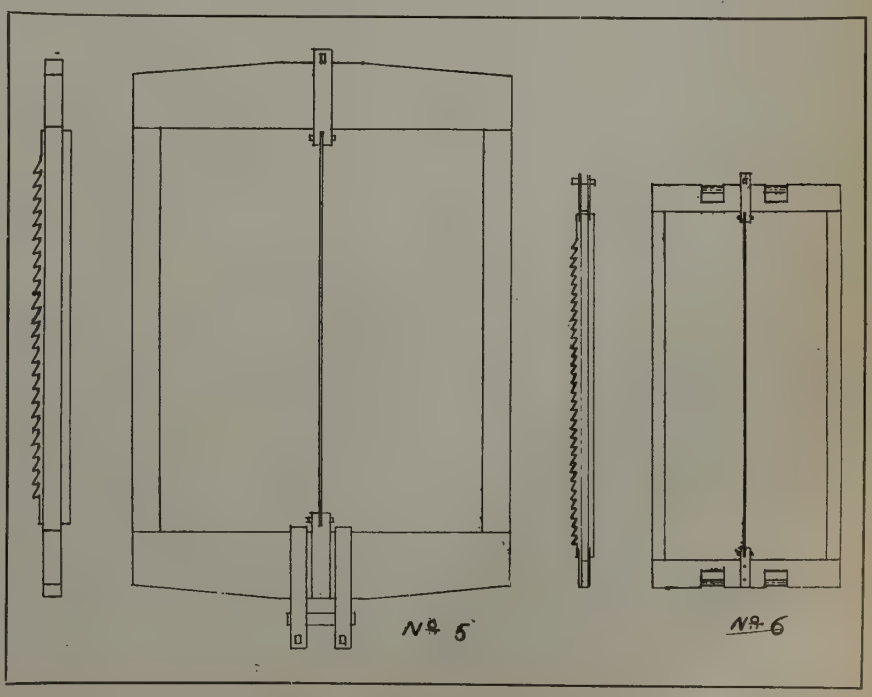


the water power, they constructed a dam across the river and dug a canal through an embankment of earth and gravel about 12 feet wide and about the same depth, by about 500 feet long. To-day trees 18 or 20 inches in diameter can be seen growing in the canal. At the lower end of the canal they erected a bulkhead and flume and placed a water wheel, as shown in diagrams 3 and 4, except that the crank, bands and tail gudgeon were of iron. I submit herewith a list of the ironwork: 1 wrought iron crank, 4 bands, 1 tail gudgeon, the pin and straps connecting the pitman and saw frame, the stirrup straining the saw in the frame, 3 dogs for holding the log on the head blocks, 1 ring of iron three inches by one-half inch, with notches cut in outer edge, and about four feet diameter, to answer for a ratchet wheel to feed the log forward; 2 saws and 2 iron bars about four feet long, constituted the whole list of ironwork except what an ordinary blacksmith could produce on the premises. But with this simple list of iron, work was started, and one of the industries which has made Canada great was inaugurated. To-day if the same work was to be repeated, no better men could be found than the descendants of the men who first braved the Atlantic in a small sailing vessel, and after landing in the forest, endured great hardships to build up under such adverse circumstances so great an industry.

We come now to the care of the saw, or the pit saw which I have shown by diagram in a former article, i.e., the best shape of teeth suitable to the conditions governing that saw. If the shape of the teeth on a pit saw determines the amount of output it is equally as necessary to keep the teeth of every saw in the best condition to suit the circumstances, regardless of the kind of power driving it. At the time we are writing about, there were no appliances for fitting up saws, like we have to-day. When the teeth became short, and shaped like tooth No. 5 in diagram No. 2, with square gullet, which in all cases is liable to start a crack, a small hole was drilled. The saw was placed on a bench, teeth



upward. Commencing at the point, the dotted line was followed down with a cold chisel. This was the primitive way of gumming saws, but it had advantages, for the process did not expand the saw on the edge, like the press gummer, or the emery wheel. Had it done so, much more trouble would have been in store for the mill man, for the art of hammer-



ing saws at the mill was not thought of, and the saws were hard and brittle. The points could not be spread or widened like those made to-day, to form a point or swage like the diagrams, showing light and full swage. They had, of necessity, to be fitted with spring set. The saws

were filed at the noon hour as they hung in the frame, and again at night after the day's sawing was done. In this way the teeth soon wore down to the shape of tooth No. 5, diagram No. 2, when they were again taken out and the gumming process repeated. For many years the mills in Canada were a copy of this one. I have in mind one in the Eastern Townships, which averaged 1,000 feet per day for 23 years, with only one man doing the filing, sawing and all the repairs necessary. That mill ran the year round, or both winter and summer. Some extra repairs were then done, mostly on the water wheel and flume, and the mill continued to run for some years longer. The cost of living was much less then than now. The man referred to above had only $1 per day to commence with, and board himself. But after a while his pay was raised to $1.25, where it remained while I knew him; that was at the end of 25 years' service. Lumbermen can draw their own conclusions from this, as to whether, to-day, lumber is being manufactured cheaper than it was 30 or 40 years ago with the old style of mill, and, I may add, the old style of man. At that time mill men commenced work at 5 o'clock in the morning, had one-half hour for breakfast at 7 o'clock, one hour for dinner, and worked until 7 o'clock in the evening, or 12½ hours work for $1.25, and board yourself. I did this myself for many years in the commencement of my sawmill career. I am not writing these articles to advocate short or long hours of work, or in the least to interfere with the labor question. I can only give my own experience, after being many years in the sawmill business, which is: if a man takes as much interest in any calling in life as he should, the hours of the day will pass unnoticed. But I have found that it all depends on the interest a man takes in what he is doing. If we find a man who is ever ready to find fault with his surroundings, be they what they may, we have a man who will do only what he is compelled to, by close watching of his employer. Such men are not profitable under any circumstances. They may be well qualified to fill positions requiring skill, but they cannot be depended upon to stay with it for any length of time. Therefore they have, of necessity, to take a place at common labor, at the lowest pay. Then they complain because they are not advanced. On the other hand, I have known men to commence in the mill, carrying slabs, and in a few years advance, by taking an interest in the work, to be superintendent. If they were wanted to do some work for an hour or two after the mill closed down at night, they did not confront you with the question, shall I receive double pay, the first thing. They are the very men who do receive double pay, in the end, for no honest man would wish to have their labor without recompense

Montreal Trade is Rather Quiet

Retail Yards Buying Conservatively—Building Outlook Favorable—Export Trade Satisfactory—Higher Prices for Lath

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
May 26th, 1910.

The past fortnight has been productive of very little change in local lumber circles. Retail yards, according to a majority of the wholesale dealers, continue to buy conservatively, and are not stocking and repleting their yards to any great extent.

The building outlook is exceptionally favorable and with the prospects already announced, coupled with those known to be pending, there should be an aggressive demand for lumber in all the required grades for building purposes.

Exporters are now shipping freely, and are in receipt of favorable reports from the different continental ports whither their lumber is being dispatched. The recent decision of the Railway Commission in announcing that the railway companies must submit a new tariff of rates by June 15th of this year, for lumber shipped into Montreal for export purposes, is heralded with delight. Undoubtedly, exporters have for years been martyrs to the railway companies in respect to the rates charged.

Market Conditions

Lath—Most of the mills in the Quebec district have now disposed of their 1910 cut of lath at prices considerably higher than obtained last season. Lath are now held at firm figures and the outlook at present points to high-priced lath for the coming fall. The demand is sure to be good on account of the large amount of building under way and in prospect. Dry lath, too, have practically all been shipped out from the mills, which leaves no old stock on hand to fall back on, as was the case last year.

Hemlock—This class of lumber shows no evidences of improvement and wholesalers still find themselves with heavy stocks on hand.

Pine—Mill and dead cull pine are still sluggish, but the demand for 3-inch mill culls is generally reported very good. 1-inch shipping culls are moving slowly at present, but there is an active demand for 5-4-inch, 6-4-inch and 8-4-inch sizes of shipping culls, and these stocks are being closely held. Upper grades of pine, in all thicknesses, are in good demand at high figures, with very little stock offering on the market.

Spruce—1-inch dry spruce continues to control good prices, particularly when in stocked widths Prices on 2-inch and 3-inch spruce are quoted quite firmly, and cull spruce is also selling freely.

Birch—1-inch dry birch is in fair demand and commands figures from $2 to $3 higher than those obtained last year.

Basswood—All grades of basswood are finding a good sale in the present market and the prices are much stiffer than those of the previous season.

New York Market—Recent reports from New York markets show a somewhat similar condition to that existing in Montreal. Retail yards have not been buying to any great extent and in consequence their stocks are comparatively low. In view of the fact that the building outlook is particularly good, dealers are looking forward to some good business from the big metropolis in the near future. The indications are that spruce timber will rule higher than the present figure, and it is hoped to see the prospect realized within the next month or so.

School of Forestry for Quebec

The Quebec Government has approved of a resolution to make a grant of $4,000 towards the support of a provincial school of forestry, to be established at Laval University. An arrangement has been completed with the university officials for a two years' course, and the province will contribute $8,000 annually to assist in its maintenance. In 1905 several students studied forestry at Yale University at the expense of the province, and one of these, Mr. Piche, will be placed in charge of the new Quebec school. Mr. Bedard will be associated with Mr. Piche. These two members of the staff also graduated from the school in Liege, Belgium in 1905. It is proposed to select the first ten members for the new course by competitive examinations and to give them their course free of tuition charges. Graduates will be known as forestry engineers and will find employment with the Government and with the various lumber companies throughout the province.

Contractor in Difficulty

Mr. Thos. Wand, a well known Montreal general contractor, recently assigned for the benefit of his creditors. An investigation of his assets reveals liabilities of approximately $85,000 and nominal assets of $54,000. Several local lumber merchants are interested, one of them being the largest creditor. The condition of Mr. Wand's finances comes as a great surprise, since he has been in business for a number of years and has always met his obligations promptly. The affair is being handled by the Dominion Mercantile Protective Association, Limited, and the following committee has been nominated by the creditors: Messrs. K. Stinson, N. Sarrisan and J. K. McNutt. It was at first deemed advisable by the creditors to effect a settlement and to give Mr. Wand a release if he could pay thirty cents on the dollar. Some of the creditors, however, considered that it would facilitate matters to have Mr. Wand assign in the regular way, and this was accordingly done. If, however, the estate pays thirty cents on the dollar Mr. Wand will be given a release.

Personal and News Notes

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, of the Montreal Lumber Company, was in Ottawa on a short business trip recently.

Mr. Will Duncan of Messrs. W. & J. Duncan, spent a few days at Sixteen Island Lake recently in search of the wily trout.

Mr. H. W. Gross, Montreal representative of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, has purchased a handsome four-seated "Buick" car to facilitate his business operations.

Mr. C. A. Spencer and office staff have located in enlarged premises at 55 St. Francois Xavier street. The offices are finished with oak flooring of very handsome appearance.

Fire destroyed the sash and door factory belonging to Mr. T. V. Reed, at North Hatley, Que., recently, and about 75,000 feet of lumber was destroyed, besides the building. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The $2,000,000 plant of the International Paper Company, at Corinth, Saratoga county, near Schenectady, N.Y., was destroyed by fire recently.

The Wanukesha Pulp Company has been incorporated with a Dominion charter. The headquarters will be located at Montreal and the company will manufacture and deal in forest products. The incorporators are: Messrs. W. Kearney, J. M. Collins, M. J. McCreary, P. Millin, T. D. Tansey and R. E Elliott, of Montreal

Owing to the extensive applications received by the Provincial Department of Lands and Forest to dam up certain rivers and to erect works which would effect the flow of the different streams and rivers, the Quebec Government will probably appoint a permanent commission shortly to bring in an extensive report upon the best methods of handling these problems. The commission is expected to consist of two hydraulic experts and one forestry expert.

What is claimed to be the largest leather belt made in Canada has been turned out by the J L. Goodhue Company at Danville. It is 60 inches wide, by 173 feet in length, 3-ply, and weighs nearly 3,000 pounds. Some 330 pieces of leather were used in its construction. It took four men three weeks to put it together after the pieces were cut and ready. This belt is being shipped to the North Pacific Lumber Company for their sawmills at Barnett, B.C.

Annual Report on Quebec Forests

Over One Million Dollars Contributed by Lands and Forests to Provincial Exchequer—Penalties Decreasing

The report of the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1909, has just been published. It shows that during that period the department collected, either directly or through its local agents, $906,360, made up as follows: Stumpage dues, $650,548; ground rents, $206,940; penalties for infringements, $34,110; transfer bonuses, $7,583; and interest, $7,268.

In regard to lumbering operations the report states that during the year these did not seem to show very bright prospects. Nevertheless from information recently received there was reason to believe that they were then about to enter upon a more profitable era. Compared with previous years, the collections of the department show a considerable decrease. In 1907-8 the collections were $978,077. In the previous period going back to the fiscal year of 1899-1900, the receipts were always over $1,000,000, and in the year 1904-5 they were $1,380,186. Not since the year 1898-9 have the figures been so low as during 1908-9. The expenditure during the year upon forest ranging amounted to $16,055 for salaries and disbursements, and the expenditure upon the protection of forests against fire amounted to $20,500. The area of land under license during the year was 67,428 square miles. The timber cut was made up as follows: Square timber, 183,748 cubic feet; spruce, hemlock, balsam, cypress, cedar, white birch and poplar, sawlogs and boom timber, 364,188,011 board feet; white pine and other varieties, sawlogs and boom timber, 122,271,373 board feet; red pine, sawlogs and boom timber, 18,304,030 board feet; white pine 11 inches and under, sawlogs, 49,573,812 board feet; poles of all kinds of timber, 39,940 lineal feet; pulpwood, 359,858 cords of 128 cubic feet each (142,200 cords were exported); firewood, 841 cords; railway ties, 978,443 pieces; pickets, 52,048 pieces; shingles, 4,299 thousands; spool wood, 8,358 cords; posts, 10,644 pieces. The report includes a number of interesting and valuable reports by Mr. G. B. Piche, Forestry Engineer; Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Superintendent of Forestry; Mr. C. S Lepage, Provincial Land Surveyor, and others.

Under the head of fees of various kinds, the sum of $3,178.40 was collected, and that of $24,622.48 was, during the same period, carried to the credit of "Suspense Account."

Thus the Department of Lands and Forests has, between the 1st of July, 1908, and the 30th June, 1909, contributed a total sum of $1,041,226.55 to the annual revenue of the province.

The result of the lumbering operations upon which the department relies for a considerable contribution to the provincial finances, dating as usual a year back, did not seem to show very bright prospects. Nevertheless, from information recently obtained from local agents, Mr. Piche had every reason to believe that they were about to enter upon a more prosperous era, if one might judge by the extent and value of the timber cut during the winter, and that they could count upon a perceptible increase of revenue from that source.

In closing this portion of his report, he called attention to the amounts collected as penalties on timber cut in contravention of the law. By comparing the figures with the corresponding ones for previous years, one was struck with the good results of better organized, more active and more enlightened supervision.

Canadian Pine Deals in England

The market situation for Canadian pine deals in England is discussed by the "Timber Trades Journal" as follows: "Three-inch white pine deals have not been found by the Canadian mills a very profitable stock to carry over this winter, and the demand for them here seems to be declining yearly, and is even now reduced to very limited quantities. Unless a considerable improvement in the United States takes place this year, the Ottawa prices for pine deals and sidings will be affected; but with any demand here for these goods there would no doubt be an increase in shipments. Fourth quality Ottawa 3-inch deals appear to have almost completely gone out of use, and second and third quality are being used sparingly owing to the high value put upon them. First quality deals are, of course, dear, but there is a sale here for the present small production. The increased rates levied by the new Canadian forest duties will send up the value of square and waney pine timber for future shipments and increase the value of landed stocks here."

While it is true that American timber and paper interests own in fee, large tracts of land in Quebec province, it is none the less certain that the action of the Premier (in prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands) will affect the course of Yankee industries. In other words, it will tend to increase the price of paper, force the location of branch paper mills on the Canadian side of the border, and it is indicative of a determined policy of commercial independence upon the part of a Dominion having ample lands for settlement rich in those timber, iron and coal resources which are the basis of industrial empire. The action of Quebec furnishes a precedent for the other provinces, even though the Laurier Government has consented to a commercial peace treaty within a few weeks.—"American Lumberman."

Recent Shipments from St. John, N. B.

	Vessel and Destination	Cargo
May 3	Manch't'r Engineer, Manchester	995,740 ft. spruce deals.
		231,796 ft. spruce deals.
May 3	Victorian, Liverpool	736,460 ft. spruce deals.
May 4	Bengore Head	16,302 ft. spruce deals.
May 7	Wanola, New York City	363,039 ft. spruce deals, etc.
May 7	Jessie Lena, Viney'd Haven, f.o.	1,950,000 spruce lath.
May 9	T. W. Cooper, Quincy, Mass..	124,307 ft. spruce plank.
May 9	Lucia, Vineyard Haven, f.o....	198,478 ft. spruce plank.
		850,000 lath.
May 9	H. Miller, Vineyard Haven, f.o.	339,296 ft. spruce plank.
May 10	J. Arthur Lord, Salem, f.o....	202,787 ft. spruce scant'g & plank
May 10	Priscilla, New Bedford, Mass..	143,590 ft. spruce scant'g & plank
May 11	Vera B. Robert, City Isl'nd, f.o.	161,173 ft. spruce scant'g & plank
May 13	Clifford I White, New York City	1,458,500 spruce lath.

National Slack Cooperage Convention

The annual meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association was held at Cincinnati on May 17, 18 and 19, and proved to be one of the most interesting and valuable conventions of lumbermen and allied interests of the year. The first day was devoted largely to preliminary arrangements. The second day's session commenced with an address by President C. M. Van Aken, replete with interesting data of great value to the slack cooperage trade of the country. Following President Van Aken, "Railroads and Freight Claims" formed the subject of an address by J. S. Tustin, freight claim agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

"The Necessity of Reducing the Waste of Wood," and suggested means of accomplishing this end, was the burden of a conservation address by Assistant Forester W. L. Hall, of the United States Forest Service. The speaker handled the question in masterful manner. The conservation committee's report was a valuable feature of the second day's session, and its presentation, following as it did, the address of Mr. Hall, served to impress the value of the conservation movement upon everyone present.

An address, generally humorous, though serious at times, by James Innes, of Chatham, Ont., resulted in not a little thought, for Mr. Innes told his fellow cooperage manufacturers that they might learn much sometimes by casual comment. Mr. Innes talked briefly on the prices and grades of staves, noting the difference in prices owing to the present condition of the market as compared with the prices during the period of depression. In concluding, he said: "In reading over the programme I notice this serious and startling charge made against one of our members, and the matter should be referred to the committee on grievances and given a thorough airing. It says, 'Who Cut the Price?' and answers, 'Walter C. Hartman, Detroit, Mich.' As the charge is made direct, it would be well to have that gentleman, who is present, explain."

This sally provoked much laughter, and the chairman called upon Mr. Hartman to defend himself, which he did in a few minutes, stating that somebody must have cut the price, as the present low prices of staves testified. By tacit consent it was agreed that a good many had been guilty of cutting the price, but that the outlook at present was so good that it would not be long before prices would be restored, as all indications pointed to a period of better times.

W. E. De Laney, of Cincinnati, spoke on "Grades and Inspections," at the second afternoon session, and struck out straight from the shoulder in every statement he made. His practical experience as a hardwood manufacturer caused his hearers to take an especial interest in his talk, and profit by the data presented.

At the final session a strong resolution was passed for conservation of national resources by the Federal Government. The city of Chicago was selected as the next meeting place, the time of the meeting to be the second Tuesday and Wednesday in November.

The following national officers were elected without opposition: George T. Pettibone, Louisiana, Mo., president, to succeed C. M. Van Aken; A. B. Struthers, Romeo, Mich., was elected vice-president; J. S. Palmer, Sebewasing, Mich., secretary and treasurer; and James Innes, Chatham, Ont.; W. K. Jackson, Buffalo; J. T. Wylie, Saginaw, Mich.; R. Mittlebuscher, Davenport, Iowa; C. E. Chittenden, Ashley, Mich,, and N. V. Turner, Malden, Mo., board of directors.

G. N. Hodge, senior member of the firm of Hodge & Walley, lumber merchants, Sherbrooke, Que., died very suddenly on May 23.

When Mr. James J. Jeffries takes his morning exercise at his training camp in California, he makes use of various mediums for physical development. Often he pulls a cross-cut saw for several cuts of a large log. He likes the sport and likes his saw. It's a Simonds Crescent ground cross-cut saw, and as the man who uses it is an "undefeated champion," so is it also in its particular field, the "undefeated champion" saw of the world.

THE WOODWORKER

Cost Keeping System for a Woodworking Factory

In this age of up-to-date business methods, almost every factory, shop and mill is at some time or other found devising some method of computing the actual cost of producing each item of its output. Possibly no two concerns have adopted the same method for obtaining this result, and very likely several different methods have been tried by various companies, more especially those concerned in the manufacture of lumber, cabinet work and building material, therefore I shall try to explain a cost-keeping system that is somewhat similar to one now in use in a large modern planing mill.

This planing mill's work consists almost entirely of large public buildings—"sky-scrapers"—and occasionally a lot of fixtures. Practically every piece of material handled in this mill must be worked to detail. The perfecting of an accurate cost-keeping system required the co-operation of the heads of departments for several months. Several different systems were given a trial, but none was satisfactory until the present one was inaugurated.

Upon being awarded the contract for the mill work for a building, the number of the contract, together with the contract price, is registered in what we may call the contract book. This contract number is Registered in the contract book opposite the contract number is also a sales number; this sales number is placed on each shop ticket made out for the original contract, but any extra mill work or any changes that may be ordered are given a new sales number. The original contract number is always used, whether the work is extra or otherwise. Each new sales number is registered in a sales book, together with the price agreed

Contract No. 128 — Date Nov 6/09
Sales No. 945 — Made by M. R. S.
Ship to Johnson Building Co. (Brown Res)
At 15th St. and Grand Ave. City
When Dec 2/09
Shop No. 3840

MILL ORDER			CUTTING BILL							COST MEMORANDUM		
	Pieces	Description	Pieces	Description	Thickness	Width	Length	Wood	Design	Ft. B. M.	Rate	Cost
	2	Plank, Wd Frs. 24×36×1¾-1st 13" Wall	4	Jambs	1¾	10½	3-7	Cyp		32	$45.00	1.44
		Clear Cypress—Detail *36	2	Heads	"	"	3-0	"	"	12	"	.54
			2	Sills	2¼	"	3-0	"		15	"	.68
			4	Hang Stiles	1¾	1¾	3-9	"		5⅓	"	.23
			2	" "	"	"	2-8	"	"	2	"	.09
	3	In Dr Frs 2-10×6-10×1¾-No 5. 5¾ J.	6	Jambs	1⅜	5¾	7-2	Y Pine		36	25.00	.90
		Y. Pine—Detail *22	3	Heads	"	"	2-10	"	"	6¾	"	.17
												$4.05

FIG. 1.—SHOP TICKET.

Shop No. 3840

Date	Workman's No.	Mach.	Bench	Help	Cost	Date	Workman's No.	Mach.	Bench	Help	Cost	Date	Workman's No.	Mach.	Bench	Help	Cost
11/7	12	2:15			.90												
11/7	8	1:30			.45												
11/7	24			1:00	.20												
11/8	18		2:45		1.10												
11/9	18		1:30		.45												
					$3.10												

Cost of Lumber, $4.05
Cost of Labor, 3.10
Cost of Merchandise,
Running Expenses, .80
Total Cost, 7.95
Selling Price, 9.25
Profit, 1.30

FIG. 2.—REVERSE SIDE OF OFFICE COPY OF SHOP TICKET.

DAILY TIME CARD.

Deliver to Foreman at end of each day's work.

Date 11/8/09
Workman's No. 18
Name J. Henry — Occupation Bench

Shop No.	From	To	Kind of Work
3644	7 00	7 30	Sash
2978	7 30	11 30	Doors
3840	11 30	12 00	Frames
3840	1 00	3 15	"
2980	3 15	5 00	Fixtures

FIG. 3.—TIME CARD.

upon, and each shop ticket is registered in the shop order book. The bookkeeper makes his charges direct from the shop tickets (after, of course, checking them against the dray ticket), and can easily tell an extra item from an original by the different sales numbers, and, by checking off the shop numbers in the shop order book, can readily tell when he has the job complete.

Having the contract, and having it properly registered, we are now ready to bill the work into the mill. For illustration, we will call this contract No. 128 and sales No. 945. Notice the arrangement of the shop ticket—fig. 1, arranged with the idea of getting at the actual cost of production; not only the cost of labor is to be considered, but lumber, glass, hardware, etc., must be accounted for.

The shop ticket is divided into three separate spaces: First, the mill order, then the cutting bill, and, third, the cost memorandum. By using carbon paper three copies of the shop ticket are made (usually on different colored paper), one for the shipping department, one for the office, and one for the mill. The back of the office copy is ruled for posting the time at the end of each day's work—see fig. 2. Each workman is supplied with a pad of time-cards, like fig. 3, which he fills out as he proceeds with the day's work. The mill order division of the shop ticket is made in the office; the cutting bill usually by the foreman of the department to which it belongs, but sometimes even the cutting bill is made out in the office. The cost memorandum is filled in after the work has been completed and the shop ticket has been returned to the office.

As soon as the shop ticket is received back at the office, the office copy, upon the back of which the time has been posted from day to day, is pinned to it. Then we have the entire cost, all itemized, where it is readily seen how much the lumber, bench work and machine work, etc., have cost. After the job is completed, the tickets are filed away in a suitable file, for future reference. Sometimes the cost of a certain lot of work may seem too great; in that case it is an easy matter to locate the unnecessary expense, if any. Running expenses are figured at a certain per cent. of the entire labor cost, as shown by the daily time cards, and very likely will vary at different times during the year.

This system, of course, will require an extra clerk in the office, but this extra expense is more than balanced by the extra saving of time in the mill. There are a few workmen in every shop, mill or factory who will invariably waste some of the employer's time when the foreman's back is turned. This is reduced to a minimum when such a man knows that the entire day's time must be accounted for on his time card. Of course, the better the workman does his work and the more he does of it, the more the boss thinks of him, consequently this system is a benefit not only to the employer, but to the employee as well.—The Wood-Worker.

Tempering Wood-Cutting Knives

In tempering woodworking tools there are several things which are absolutely fatal to steel; the chief one is overheating or burning. This can be easily seen when the tool is ground bright, as cracks of a vertical nature, with dark colored fissures, will show—and the steel should be put on the scrap heap; but cracks of a circular form, from edges or corners of a tool, show that the tool has been unevenly heated while being hardened. By being hardened I mean when the tool is first heated and quenched. Care must be taken when a piece of steel is put in the fire, to not get into contact with the blast, as this will cause it to become surface burnt, show soft places in hardening, and wear badly. The risk of a tool breaking through being unevenly hardened is much greater than through being burnt right through.

In my experience I find the best temper may be obtained by heating the tool evenly to a cherry-red, then quench quickly in oil; but there must be a sufficient quantity of oil for all the tools if more than one is being tempered, for if a small quantity of oil is used it will become heated by the first tool, and the second tool will not contract so rapidly as the first. In small tools this is not so liable to occur.

When the tool has been hardened, grind or polish the inside of it, then lay it on a piece of heated metal to draw the temper to the desired shade. For shapers, moulders, etc., the tool should be drawn to a yellowish-brown. Some men like their tools brown, merging into blue, but I consider this too soft.

When a piece of red-hot steel is being taken out of the fire, it must not be gripped by a pair of cold tongs, as this will cause surface cracks. The tongs should be heated to a dull red. It is a good plan to have a pair of tongs made for the purpose, which will cover as small a space as possible, for the part under the tongs has no chance to contract as quickly as the exposed part, and this is highly important in a shaper tool.

When steel is cut off a bar, to be made into machine knives, before it is hardened it should be ground clean, so that the hardening process won't have to penetrate a skin of rust and dirt. After the steel is tempered, it is frequently necessary to grind it to the exact size, and this is where much valuable work is destroyed. The work of grinding must never be rushed, or the steel will come out covered with surface cracks, for emery and other composition wheels have a tendency to attack the steel, causing the part pressed against them to heat suddenly to a high temperature, uneven expansion takes place, and surface cracks develop.

Moulding, tenoning and other knives of this sort may be drawn out softer at the back than on the working part, but for shaper tools it is best to make them an even temper all over.

There are many fads continually springing up regarding tempering. Some think cold water, rain water, water with a coat of oil on top, is best, but after all they are only fads, for if plain oil is used properly the best results are obtained. If some salammoniac is added to the oil, it prevents the oil sticking to the tool.

The four great points to be remembered are, first, the steel must not be overheated; second, the steel must not be too quickly heated; third, the steel must not be oversoaked; fourth, the steel must be heated well throughout, and not superficially.

The effect of the first is, of course, fatal, as the steel is quite ruined. The effect of the second is to cause excessive expansion and contraction, and steel treated in this way never gives regular satisfaction. The effect of the third is a general deterioration of the steel. The fourth causes breakages, through uneven contraction when the tool is plunged into the oil.

The Action of Saw Teeth and Revolving Cutters

Notwithstanding the present high-class efficiency and development of woodworking (which may be said to be unsurpassed for the production of fine and good work), there are many methods and conditions existing in the operating of tools which are directly adverse to correct theory, and in many circumstances current methods and practice have to be abandoned, for with some kinds of wood the impracticability of revolving irons and saw-teeth cutting against the grain is so evidently demonstrated, and the work produced being so unsatisfactory, that it is expedient, if not imperative, that other plans should be adopted in order that good work can be accomplished.

That woodworking is still more or less a mystic art is proved by the many questions asked, and the many discussions which one reads from time to time. But I must endeavor to confine myself to the chief points of importance.

Dealing with revolving cutters, the ability of the tool depends, 1st, the angle of contact; 2nd, the amount of "canale"; 3rd, temper; 4th, revolving speed; 5th, feed speed, and 6th, the edges contact with or against the grain. The angle of contact of all cutters, especially for soft wood, should be as acute as possible. Many devices are adopted to achieve this desirable position of edge-cutting, such as the bending of irons and the construction of special heads. With the four-sided head only one angle can possibly be given. With the three-sided head the cutting angle is not so acute, as with the four-sided. The highest degree of acuteness can be obtained from a hexagonal or octagonal block, but as there are some disadvantages in connection with the formation of the latter types of blocks, such a design is seldom used.—"Timber News."

The following addresses of lumber importers at Liverpool and Manchester are furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce in their weekly report:

Birch Squares—Felber, Jucker & Company, 29 Peter street, Manchester; Wilson Bros., Garston, Liverpool; F. Parker & Company, Little Newton street, Manchester; Sandham Bros., Sherbourne Mills, Chorley.

Dowels (birch, beech, maple)—F. Parker & Co., Little Newton street, Manchester; Henry Hughes & Company, 12 Paradise street, Liverpool.

Door Panels—James Wheeldon & Sons, Regent Road Saw Mills, Salford, Manchester; Henry Hughes & Company, 12 Paradise street, Liverpool.

Birch, Beech (Lumber)—Whiley & Company, 21 Deansgate; Southern & Nephew, Liverpool Road; F. Parker & Company, Little Newton street; F. M. Wilson, 23 John Dalton street, Manchester.

Deals (spruce and pine)—Southern & Nephew, Limited, Liverpool Road; J. & W. Bellhouse, Miles Platting; James Wheeldon & Sons, Regent Road, Salford; Warwick Saw Mills, Gt. Ancoats street; W. Evans & Company, 132 Eccles New Road, Weaste; F. Parker & Company, Little Newton street, Manchester.

Elm (sawn coffin)—Fitzgerald Bros., Ashton Old Road, Manchester; Robert Bury & Company, Spencer street, Bootle, Liverpool.

It is always dangerous to predict, but every man is entitled to his guess, and I think I am safe in saying that the maximum output of the following kinds of lumber has been passed: White pine, oak, eastern hemlock, eastern spruce, cypress, yellow poplar, cottonwood, ash, elm. In a second group I shall place the following woods, the cut of which probably will run about steady for a few years, or perhaps increase somewhat: Yellow pine, maple, red gum, chestnut, beech, redwood, birch, basswood, cedar, hickory, sugar pine, tupelo and walnut. This brings us to the last group the cut of which, with favorable market conditions, we may expect to increase heavily. Here there should be no doubt about placing Douglas fir, western hemlock, western spruce, western yellow pine, western white pine, lodgepole pine, larch and white fir.—R. S. Kellogg.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Credit and Cash Sales—The Architect and Odd Lengths

Credits of the Lumber Yard.—By W. F. McCue

My experience having been almost, if not entirely, with the smaller yards, whose trade comes largely from the farmer, the stockman and small merchant, I will not attempt to cover what might be called "city trade," but will treat with the subject as the country yard has to do with it.

This is a subject on which could well be written a book rather than a paper—one which is deserving of a year of solid thought instead of a day of hasty composition, and entitled to serious consideration from a committee selected from the oldest and wisest of our membership in place of entrusting the problem to one who is frank to admit he has been unable to handle the matter in anything like a satisfactory manner.

I am sure I will not meet with argument from those who operate a retail yard when I say it is the one part of the business which does most to make the business unprofitable on the investment instead of profitable, unpleasant instead of pleasant and causes envy toward the neighbor who is more fortunate in having embarked in a line of trade which by co-operation, later moulded into custom, has established for his terms of sale bordering more on a cash basis.

I do not think the extension of credit from the standpoint of direct losses, meaning accounts charged to profit and loss, to be the most serious phase of this matter, our lien laws affording protection against large losses and as a rule limiting the charge-offs to the accounts too small to justify liens or heavy expenses for collecting—the exception generally being where we have placed an unworthy confidence in a contractor and allowed the responsible party or purchaser, in fact, to be released and our time limit for lien to expire. The fact, however, that small losses are the general rule has undoubtedly played a very important influence in tearing down rather than building up clearly defined and well established terms of sale to govern the extension of credit; at any rate it must be admitted and seriously deplored that there are very few country yards to-day who have succeeded in convincing their customers that they have any regular terms of sale which must be complied with, and if we were asked the question as to what our terms are we would probably be compelled to say, "It all depends on circumstances."

A few days ago I asked a friend of mine, who operates a retail yard, what were his "terms of sale." He looked at me in a blank sort of manner, apparently not understanding my meaning. I again said, "your terms of sale." "Oh," he said, "I simply say 'drive in.' " I think this was a very frank statement and one which pretty well covers the terms of sale of most country yards.

I insist it is all wrong; I contend we should have clearly and well defined terms of sale and that these terms should be absolutely ironclad and any lumberman refusing or failing to co-operate with his neighbor in building up and maintaining these terms is ignoring the most necessary step of reform to make the retail lumber yard investment a profitable one.

To demonstrate the necessity of a reform movement in this direction I wish to give it as my best judgment that of the total business done by retailers 25 per cent. of the amount is loaned out to customers; that for every $1,000 invested in stock necessary to conduct business retailers have $4,000 invested in notes and accounts and that their total net gain for the year does not represent over 40 per cent. of the amount outstanding. In other words, the total profits for the last two and one-half years are loaned out to customers. This means that we have allowed ourselves to embark in the banking business, and are taking away from the banker the business to which he is entitled and at the same time decreasing our profits on our investments approximately 33⅓ per cent.

It is now an admitted fact among lumbermen that we can no longer hope for the profits of earlier days; that we must content ourselves with a reasonable rate of interest on our investment. If this condition is to be improved upon it must be done by reducing investments, and if investments are to be reduced it must be done by conducting our business with a less amount invested in outstanding accounts, and if this result is to be accomplished we must take the necessary step and co-operate with our neighbor, adopting rules of credit which will mean more than the terms we now have printed on our billheads and which will limit the length of time we are to have our money loaned out to our customers.

I would endeavor to correct this existing evil by having the lumbermen co-operate with each other by counties or districts. Associations of this kind would be absolutely within the requirements of the law and there could be adopted uniform terms of sale which in all cases would govern.

In the way of a suggestion as to what these terms should be, I would advise a discount for cash of 2 per cent.; would recommend that our regular terms of sale stipulate that all bills are positively due the 10th of the month following that in which goods are purchased, and I would consider as the most important feature of these terms the limiting of credit under any and all circumstances to 60 days from date of purchase, which is the time allowed us to pay for our goods from the date they are put in transit.

I think it is important to every retailer that he use in his business a duplicate or triplicate sales slip and that for each sale one of these slips or tickets be made out and signed by the buyer, or, if necessary to convenience, by the party receiving the goods, and on this ticket I would print conspicuously these terms in red ink, and would then insist on them to the letter. Your best customers can take no offence when you give them your limit of credit and there is no reason why the time extended should be longer than that in which you are absolutely compelled to settle or be discredited with those from whom you buy.

You may figure your money is only worth a certain rate of interest, but if you do, your line should be the banking business, not the lumber business, because in that line you would be loaning a part of your depositors' money, and will not be a menace to your neighbor in preventing him from making a percentage on his investment above the customary rate of interest, and he is certainly entitled to it because of it being a more hazardous business than securities placed in a safety deposit vault.

Terms of Sale for Retailers' Purchases

A practical address upon "Terms of Sale" was delivered by R. G. Keizer at the recent meeting of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Keizer's remarks outlined in concise form the practice of the companies he was acquainted with.

"The subject 'Terms of Sale' at first struck me," he said, "as not being of much importance, but when I began thinking it over, I found it contained some things of vital importance to us. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of a salesman, I presume a great many of us have never considered what it really amounts to. In the first place, 'Terms of Sale' should be as much a part of our contracts as the prices and time of delivery.

"Furthermore, the matter of discounts should be in all cases taken into consideration when making prices. As a matter of fact, a large majority of manufacturers would realize a much better selling average for their lumber, were it possible to eliminate the discount feature entirely. However, this seems to be a custom which cannot easily be abolished and has developed into an evil which we should at least endeavor to control. Several years ago the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association adopted a set of 'Terms of Sale' which included a discount feature for prompt payment of invoices; these terms were practically the same as were adopted by the Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association, and finally by the outgrowth of these two associations, the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. Generally speaking, the 'terms of sale' used by individuals and associations do not differ materially, except in the time allowed from date of invoice, in which discount may be taken by the trade. The usual discount allowed for so-called prompt payment of invoices has been and is now, 2 per cent. on net amount after deducting freight, and inasmuch as we seem to be obliged to give this discount. what we should aim to do is to cut the time limit to the minimum.

"In this district it has been customary to allow 2 per cent. discount for cash on arrival of car; this amounts usually to 30 days, which means giving 24 per cent. per annum for the use of the money which we could probably borrow from our banks for 6 per cent., 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. per annum. By making the time limit 15 days from date of invoice, we reduce the rate of interest to 16 per cent., and surely this is enough to pay for money.

"On top of all this, we should consider the discount when making prices. Should we be selling lumber at $10, the 2 per cent. discount reduces the price to $9.80; $15 to $14.70; $20 to $19.60, and $50 to $49, so that we should make the time for discounting as short as possible, if we must give a discount. Now that all the associations west of the Mississippi, including the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association; Cypress Association, Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, Oregon & Washington Association, California Association, Montana Association and British Association have adopted what is called 'Uniform Terms of Sale,' I believe we should not hesitate to do the same. These 'Terms of Sale' I will read:

All freight charges are payable in cash on delivery, title not to pass until freight is paid.

Payment of freight to duly authorized agent of the transportation company by which lumber is shipped, at point of destination, shall be payment on the bill. The original freight receipt shall be accepted as evidence of payment.

The bill for lumber, not including freight, is payable in 60 days, and

is subject to a discount of 2 per cent. if paid within 15 days from the date of invoice.

If paid after 15 days and within 30 days a discount of 1 per cent. will be allowed, but no discount shall be taken after 30 days from the date of the invoice.

Remittances must be made free of charges. Exchange will be charged to your account. Accounts are subject to sight draft with cost of collection if not paid at maturity.

If car is not received within 15 days from date of shipment and you desire to take 2 per cent. discount, remit the amount of the bill, less the item of freight, which can be estimated.

Prepayment of bill will not be taken as acceptance of the shipment, and the right to make corrections or complaint will not be forfeited thereby.

All bills subject to draft after 60 days.

Eight per cent. interest per annum will be charged on all accounts after 60 days.

The lumber shipped is sold on the standard grades of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, and in case of dispute over the quality or the tally of the lumber, the official inspection by the said association shall be taken as a basis for settlement. Stocks must be held intact until inspection and settlement is made, and complaint must be filed within five days after the receipt of the lumber

In case of transfer of business, insolvency or suit begun by any other creditor, bill becomes immediately due.

All orders are accepted subject to delays caused by unavoidable accidents, strikes, riots or other causes beyond our control. It may be revoked by us after acceptance on account of riots, strikes or stoppage of labor; also from other causes interfering with, obstructing or blocking the usual routes or transportation.

Orders from strangers must be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references."

Cash Transactions the Proper Ideal

Cash sales should be the ideal for the retail lumber dealer. So many and so varied are the excuses of the farmer for delaying payment that the retailer should be ever on the alert for an opportunity of educating his customer to appreciate the advantage of paying cash. That this business alertness is a distinct money saver is indicated by a story told recently by a retailer in addressing a convention of retailers: "An incident along this line which illustrates the fact that a little care on the part of the dealer can often result in a cash sale instead of a time sale occurred in our office recently," he said. "A farmer customer bought a small bill of lumber for a shed, saying, before I gave him the figures, that it would be a cash sale; but when we had arrived at a price he asked me if I had any objection to giving him six months' time. I knew he had money in the bank and asked him about it, and he admitted he had. but said it was drawing interest and he did not like to disturb it. Now I knew he had sold a load of hogs the day before, and I suspected he had done it in order to pay for the shed. I asked him when he had deposited the money, and he 'didn't just know.' I asked him if he hadn't the deposit slip in his pocket, and after some fumbling he produced it, and sure enough, it was dated that morning. 'Amos,' I said, 'you sold those hogs to build the shed, didn't you?' and he had to admit it. 'Then as I am letting you have the lumber for the shed, that money the hogs brought is morally mine, isn't it?' and he said 'I guess that's so,' 'and paid the bill.

Credit is for the assistance and accommodation of those who need help in their affairs. It should be for them and them only. There is no reason why you should carry a man who has money in the bank, but if you do not ask for it, he will not bring it to you. You must simply treat outstanding accounts as an expense item. You cannot realize enough in a year on these accounts to buy yourself a suit of clothes. Bankers are in the money lending business but we are not. Just insist and you will get the money."

An Architect who Favours Odd Lengths

Retail lumber dealers have with somewhat general accord opposed the campaign for the use of odd lengths of lumber, because upon them alone will fall the difficult duty of educating the architect and the consumer to use them The architect would no doubt be quick to take advantage of odd lengths after a little education. The consumer alone would be the difficult one to convert. That the architect is already disposed to look with favor upon the introduction of odd lengths is forcibly shown by a letter from a Milwaukee architect to the Editor of the "Improvement Bulletin."

Referring to a discussion on odd lengths, the letter said: "We know of nothing in the building trades where such an important saving to the country at large could be made as in this class of material. For an architect to design in units of two feet is practically impossible, though forced to do it occasionally. The result is that we are obliged to waste either the 4 inches 20 feet of lumber, or waste our clients' money building up to the even length, or bring about inconvenience by building down to an even length.

"I refer particularly to studding, joists and girders. Take, for instance, an ordinary frame or veneer residence. Suppose you consider only the outside studding, 2x6-inch 16-foot centres, building to be 40x60 feet. Total number of studs required, about 154. If studs are 20 feet long, total lumber bill would be 3,080 board feet. If we wish to use 21-foot studs, 154 feet would be wasted. At $40 per thousand this would amount to $6.16—the cheapest way for the client is simply to disregard it and pay for the waste. No intelligent architect would think of advising a client to save this $6, with the risk of spoiling a design, or having even a greater expense in another place, or material due to this very saving, and from your records you can easily estimate the tremendous loss that such methods amount to when the building operations of the whole country are considered.

"In factory or mill construction the loss is even greater. Here, the size of lots, or placing of machinery absolutely govern. Moreover, even if we space our material so that we have even lengths on the first floor, waste will occur on the upper floor, due to thinner walls.

"Moreover, the public is pretty well educated up to the even length idea, and we believe that nothing is more annoying to the architect than to try to live up to such requirements. He puts in more time and energy in such instances than the actual waste is worth.

"We can see no better way for the building trades and architects to help the conservation idea—and incidentally themselves—than by insisting, where possible, on the manufacture of odd length stuff."

Here is a new idea. Instead of being opposed unequivocally to the use of odd lengths, an architect says that not only should his craft insist on its manufacture and use, in the interests of economy and convenience, but he also says that the building trade would be well served by the same thing. Whether or not this feeling is common among architects is not known, but the arguments offered by the Milwaukee gentleman appear logical.

How to Arrive at a Customer's Financial Standing

By D. E. Swinehart

How shall we arrive at the standing, from a financial standpoint, of a new customer? Ask for a reference? Yes. If he refuses to give it very frankly, drop him and you will be right in most cases. I remember once refusing a corporation credit because they refused to give me any information as to their responsibility, except to state that they paid their obligations when they were due. They did, for a time, and their account, with our competitors, was a large one, but the crash came eventually and my friends did the business at a loss. Perhaps the proposed customer gives a bank reference which is considered in some quarters as gilt edged, but there is an old saying, "If you want to know anything about a bank's customer, do not ask the bank." Perhaps he refers to a merchant or two, and if they give him a good reputation it is a fair presumption that he is all right. Personally, added to what information I can gather from the customer himself, I depend very largely on my first impression in the case of an individual, and am convinced that if one absolutely followed the practice of taking his first judgment and acting upon it, he would be right many more times than he would be wrong. One should not be afraid either, to say, "No," if his investigation or judgment tells him that there is the least doubt of being able to collect after opening the account.

For the second proposition let us consider—the length of credit and the best method of collection when due. Of course this problem depends very largely, if not almost entirely, upon the local conditions, but short credits are always better than long, if one wishes to keep the nimble dollar at work. The time of settlement, however, should be thoroughly understood when the credit is made and when one has obtained a promise of a definite date for payment he should bear it in mind and insist that the promise be reasonably kept or a new arrangement made. for one never loses the good will of an honest man or even a fair-minded one, by insisting upon his just dues. If a man makes me a promise to pay on the 15th of February and does not do so, I see to it that the matter is brought to his attention and want at least to know "why."

Under a third caption let us consider for a moment, if you please, what to do with the man who gets all he can from you without paying and then takes his trade to the other fellow, without making any attempt whatever to pay you. This, my brother, is the kind of a proposition that we all have to contend with and a case where it pays to get together, talk it over with your competitor, tell him where and how you were stung, and it will not only help you both, but perhaps the customer himself may become a better man and change his tactics when he learns that his sins have found him out. Many a man buys all he can on credit and then when it comes to a cash deal goes elsewhere. We will all take his cash and he will, perhaps, if we do not know his record, establish a credit on the strength of his cash transactions. Again I say, "Get together, my brother; get together."

A number of the smaller cities in which I am somewhat acquainted have formed what they are pleased to term a "Merchants' Protective

Association," the plan on which it is conducted being that each member pledges himself to report on the standing of each and every one of his customers from his point of view, as to whether they are "prompt," "slow," or "very slow," and this information is compiled in book form, alphabetically arranged, making a commercial rating for practically every one in the city and surrounding country, so far as payments go. Payments of account on or before the 10th of each month are rated as "prompt," after the 10th and within 60 days are rated as "slow," and after 60 days as "very slow." The merchant also pledges himself to report at least every 60 days on any changes, that is, one may be "prompt" and through neglect or for some other reason comes under the "slow" rating; then the merchant must so report, and again when he redeems himself. A copy of the book is furnished each member, as well as the change sheets to be kept for his own exclusive use, the same as Dun or Bradstreet. Retailers who are members of such associations are loud in their praise of its effectiveness, as it gives an unbiased statement, not from one concern but from several. The book shows, for illustration: John Smith, 3P, 1S, 1V.S., which interpreted means that John Smith deals with five members of the association, with three of whom he is "prompt," one "slow," and one "very slow." No one but the secretary of the association knows the identity of the member making the report. There is no obligation to sell or not to sell, only the information from which one must draw his own conclusions, and it occurs to me that such associations should greatly reduce the percentage of bad accounts and amply repay the cost.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

855. Spruce and pine lumber—An American broker doing business in Havana desires to establish a connection with a large exporter of spruce and pine lumber.

879. Lumber—An English speaking commission firm in Havana wishes to represent large exporters of Canadian spruce and white pine in the Havana market. This firm claims to be in a position to make immediate sales to responsible houses.

880. Lumber—An American broker who has been selling Canadian lumber in the Havana market wishes to establish new connections with Canadian exporters who are prepared to cater to the market. Good references will be furnished.

904. Wood dowels—A Yorkshire firm would consider prices and particulars from Canadian manufacturers of wood dowels.

914. Pitch pine boards—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pitch pine boards from Canadian exporters.

916. Hickory hay fork handles—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hickory hay fork handles from Canadian manufacturers.

917. Pine shorts—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of pine shorts, 6 feet up to 9 feet, from Canadian exporters.

918. Pine lumber—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine lumber from Canadian exporters.

921. Oak spokes—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers.

924. Birch dowels—A Manchester firm asks for prices of birch dowels from Canadian manufacturers.

928. Wood split pulleys—A Manchester firm now buying in the United States asks for catalogues and prices of wood split pulleys from Canadian manufacturers.

931. Barrel heads and staves—A Liverpool firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of barrel heads and staves.

932. Spruce deal ends—A South African firm of manufacturers, importers and house furnishers, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of spruce deal ends, lengths about 6 feet; sizes 9 inches by 3 inches.

933. Miramichi or Quebec birch—A South African firm of manufacturers, importers and house furnishers, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of prime quality of Miramichi or Quebec birch of the following sizes: Length, 10 feet and up; width, 6 inches and up; thickness, 2½ inches, 3 inches and 4 inches.

934. Dry Canadian white oak—A South African firm of manufacturers, importers and house furnishers, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of prime quality of dry Canadian white oak: Length, 10 feet and up; width, 6 inches and up—average 10 inches; thickness, ¾-inch, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, 2 inches, 3 inches and 4 inches.

935. Common 3-ply veneers, etc.—A South African firm of manufacturers, importers and house furnishers, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of common 3-ply veneers, or drawer bottoms in sizes about 36 inches by 45 inches, thickness 3-20-inch. Also better quality for panel work, thickness 3-20-inch and ¼-inch. Sizes from 22 inches to 38 inches by 16 inches. Finished same wood both sides, free from knots, and sandpapered, in the following woods: Plain white oak, satin walnut, black walnut, mahogany and ash.

943. Machine tools and woodworking machinery—A Glasgow firm wish to get into touch with Canadian importers of machine tools for engineering works; also woodworking machinery.

954. Agents—A Yorkshire company manufacturing woodworking machinery of all kinds wish to get into touch with suitable agents in Canada to sell their manufactures.

975. Maple for bicycle rims, hardware, lumber, etc.—A prominent timber importer in Havre, France, is in the market to purchase 150,000 maple strips suitable for bicycle rims. Also interesetd in other hardwood lumber. American references.

Machinery and Equipment

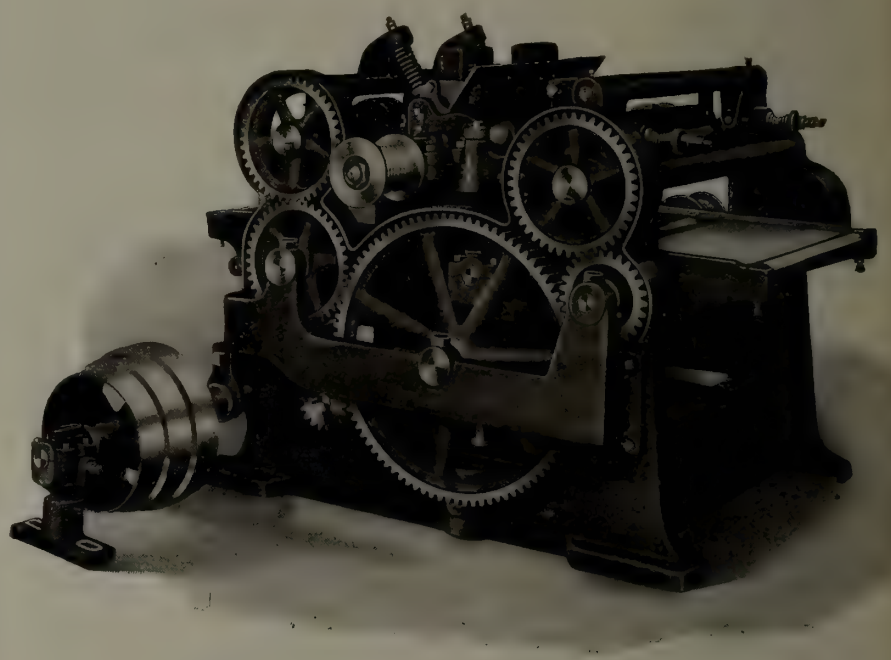
A New Double Cylinder Surfacer

The machine which is illustrated herewith is an entirely new one, manufactured by the firm of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 465-485 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is known as their No. 140 new patent double cylinder surfacer, and is built along the same lines as their old No. 140 machine, but in addition to the features of the older tool it has improvements specially designed to give it a maximum of efficiency. It is so well made that it is claimed that it will stand up serenely to the roughest kind of usage, and at the same time is so finely made that it will do light and delicate work perfectly.

The manufacturers have given special attention to the feed works, consisting of four powerfully driven rolls. The in-feeding rolls are driven down, which enables the manufacturers to attach their spring hold down, giving an even pressure on the material which is, they claim, in every way more powerful and satisfactory than the old system of weights and levers usually found on a surfacer.

The in-feeding roll is made in four sections, divided or solid, as may be desired. The sectional and divided rolls permit of the feeding of pieces of varying thickness through the machine at one time.

The manufacturers claim that stud gears make a weak feed because the bearing soon wears out and the gears become loose, wabbly and unstable. In order to eliminate them in their machinery, they have



New Patent No. 140 Double Cylinder Surfacer

keyed the gears to shafts running between two bearings, with outside bearing in a heavy outside bearing frame.

This machine has a capacity for material 24, 27 and 30 inches thick.

The manufacturers have issued a new circular describing this machine in detail, and also showing a half-tone photograph of the machine. They will be glad to send the circular to interested readers upon request.

Carborundum and Electrite

The Vincit Company, Limited, manufacturers of carborundum and electrite, 67 Aldersgate street, London, E.C., have issued an attractive illustrated catalogue of their products. The book is handsomely printed in two colors and contains much valuable information relating to the use and manufacture of carborundum and electrite. Sawmill owners and users of edge tools in general will be interested in this catalogue, as it presents to them the latest information upon the all-important subject of keeping tools sharp. Of particular interest to sawmill men is a new type of wheel manufactured by the Vincit Company for sharpening the teeth of saws more effectively, and without in the least degree drawing the temper.

A Useful Trade Souvenir

Messrs. Sadler & Haworth, the well known tanners and manufacturers of oak leather belting, mill supplies, etc., are issuing a neat telephone directory cover. which is sure to be appreciated by the recipients. On the inside back cover a useful table is found which gives the price list per running foot adopted by belt manufacturers of Canada in 1907, also for solid, twist and cut lacing.

Poles and Posts in Good Demand

Longer Lengths Selling at Advanced Prices in Ontario—Prices Firm at Ottawa—Activity in Quebec

There has been a considerable advance in the prices of the longer lengths of telegraph poles in the Parry Sound district during the past few weeks. The advance applies to all sizes of 35 feet and up. For 35-foot poles an increase of 25 cents has taken place. 40-foot poles are 50 cents higher, 45-foot poles 75 cents higher, and 50-foot poles $1 higher. 30-foot poles are not in such good demand, and the price has declined by about 35 cents. 25-foot poles are about 25 cents cheaper.

Wholesale prices of telegraph poles at Parry Sound are as follows:

Telegraph poles, 25 feet long, 6-inch top	65c. to $0.90
Telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch top	80c. to 1.00
Telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 7-inch top	2.00
Telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	3.00
Telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	3.75
Telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	4.50

In the Ottawa district poles and posts are selling well at prices which show little change. The 50-foot length, however, has advanced about $1, and is selling at $10 to $11. Wholesale prices of ties and poles at Ottawa are as follows:

No. 2 railway ties	0.25 to 0.30
Cedar telegraph poles, 25 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	1.25 to 1.75
Cedar telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	1.75 to 3.00
Cedar telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	2.50 to 4.00
Cedar telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	4.25 to 4.75
Cedar telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	5.25 to 6.25
Cedar telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	10.00 to 11.00
Cedar telegraph poles, 55 feet long, 7-inch top	11.00 to 13.40
Cedar telegraph poles, 60 feet long, 7-inch top	16.50

At Quebec shipping points, telegraph poles, in 30, 45 and 50-foot lengths are not in active demand and show no tendency to advance. 35 and 40-foot poles with 7-inch tops, on the other hand, are finding a ready sale and are now commanding much higher figures than heretofore. Prices for telegraph and telephone poles are quoted as follows, f.o.b. shipping points in Quebec:

Ties—Standard railway ties, 6-inch	$0.45 to $0.50
Mill run cedar ties	0.38 to 0.45
Telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch top	$2.25 to $2.50
Telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 7-inch top	2.75 to 3.00
Telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	4.50 to 4.75
Telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	3.50 to 3.75
Telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	5.75 to 6.00

Conservation Idea Spreading

Conservation has obtained a strong hold upon the people of Canada during the last year or two. The latest encouraging symptom was the public meeting held in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto on May 18th, when Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, made important announcements regarding the conservation of forest wealth. Mr. Sifton's announcement is of great national importance, involving no less than the preservation of a tract of forest land on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles in length and from 50 to 150 miles in width. This will be the greatest forest and game preserve in the world. Hon. Frank Cochrane intimated that Ontario intended to lead the van in the direction of provincial co-operation by establishing a large forest area for use of the students of the University of Toronto and by continuing its policy of setting aside extensive forest reserves.

Confusion in Names of Various Woods

The commercial names of some varieties of wood give rise to much confusion. Products of coniferous trees are designated indiscriminately as pines or firs, without regard to their botanical distinctions, and the trade names also vary in different countries, says the "Timber Trades Journal," of London, Eng. For instance, the yellow pine of the American trade is our pitch pine, and our yellow pine is known on the American continent as white pine. Again, what is called here British Columbian or Oregon pine, is called Oregon fir in the districts in which it grows. The many "whitewoods" on the market, coming from widely separated parts of the world, might with advantage be specialized and more definitely designated. In hardwoods, it is even more puzzling still to identify many imported varieties by their trade names, on account of their greater variety and the characteristics which many of them possess in common.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in New Orleans, La., recently, the official proceedings of that meeting are being published in book form. This book will contain about 300 pages, and will be indexed so that all matter may be readily referred to. It will be sent, while the edition lasts, for 50 cents a copy, to anyone who applies to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association or Leonard Bronson, manager, Fisher Building, Chicago.

Securing the Cooperation of Employees

Mr. A. E. Watts, president of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, Proctor, B.C., has formulated a plan by which each man in the employ of the company will have an opportunity to share in the earnings of the company, in addition to his wages. Mr. Watts proposes to set aside each year a percentage of the net earnings of the company, which persentage will be determined upon a sliding scale in ratio to the amount of such earnings, the ratios being as follows: Up to $10,000, 10 per cent.; over $10,000 and under $20,000, 15 per cent.; over $20,000 and under $30,000, 20 per cent.; over $30,000, 20 per cent.; over $50,000 and under $100,000, 25 per cent. The amount thus set aside will be divided among the men in proportion to the scale of wages earned by them. If any of the men desire to acquire a direct interest in the business, they will be given an opportunity to purchase the ordinary stock of the company and thus share in its total earnings. A further inducement is offered by the company to attract men and their families to make a permanent home at or near Proctor, which place is the centre of a fruit-growing district. Employees are offered land in small or large lots on the easiest terms of purchase, with lumber and all necessary supplies to build houses for themselves, the time for payment for which can be arranged to suit the purchaser or, if he chooses, he can hold the land under perpetual lease at a small rental.

Forestry Survey on Hudson's Bay Railway

In anticipation of the early construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has sent out this year four parties with instructions to make an inspection of the timber along the proposed route of the railway. The parties are composed of trained forest engineers, experienced timbermen and fire rangers. Of the four parties, two will proceed by way of the Pas, the present terminus of the C.N.R. line, toward Hudson's Bay. One of these will start its inspection at the Pas and proceed up the Nelson river. The other will make at once for Split lake. The other two parties will go in by way of Norway House, at the north end of Lake Winnipeg. One of these will make its headquarters at Oxford House, and will proceed to inspect the timber around Hayes river, God's lake, Fox river and other streams, reaching up as far as York Factory. The other will make its way from Oxford House to Split lake, inspecting the timber en route. All the parties will, in addition to inspecting the timber, keep a sharp lookout for forest fires and will have authority to appoint and employ fire-rangers where they think necessary. Two of these parties, and probably a third, will winter in the territory they traverse, and will be on the spot ready to continue operations next spring.

Woods Which Have Overcome Prejudice

"Under the spur of necessity, how readily we change our ideas of the value and desirability of using material which we formerly considered of little or no use." This rather sage observation was volunteered by the same gentleman, suggested doubtless by his previous remarks. Elaborating, he continued: "Even during my brief connection with the lumber business I can remember the time when hemlock was regarded as of no value whatever. Everybody agreed that it was too hard, brittle, and that its tendency to warp and twist made it of no use as a building material. A good share of the woods that grew in the northern forests were rejected for various supposed good reasons. There was even a pronounced prejudice against Norway, white pine being regarded as being the only real serviceable lumber. To-day hemlock, balsam, fir, jack pine, poplar and almost anything that can be used to produce a stick of lumber four inches square is utilized and goes into consumption without any protest. Even some of the cull birch, which a few years ago was disposed of as mill wood, now is used for sheathing purposes. Think of the carpenter who used to kick because he had to drive nails into hard hemlock now using bone dry birch that cannot be penetrated with any ordinary wire nail. Speaking of using birch, I remember the first time I had occasion to use this material for interior finish. Naturally for some time previous various kinds of hardwood had been utilized in the construction of fine residences in the city. In the country towns, however, white pine had been plenty good enough for us, although some little basswood for siding and interior finish had come into use. In using this birch, we took a good deal of pains to prevent it being marred by nail holes. With a small brush we used alcohol to moisten the wood at places where we were to drive the nails. Then with a sharp instrument we cut into the grain of the wood and lifted up a good sized sliver. In this aperture we drove our nails and glued the sliver back into its place. When finished you could not possibly detect that the wood had been disturbed."—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

The London, Eng., agency of the well known business of J. Burstall & Company, of Quebec, has been converted into a private company.

Neil Watson, cooperage manufacturer, Mull, Ont., reports as follows: "The condition of the market is looking brighter. Business with us is very good. For No. 1 stock the prospects are good, but No. 2 stock will be a little slow."

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Lumber Camp Labor Troubles—A Solution

Editor "Canada Lumberman,"—"I am sick and tired of being asked to do things for the shantymen. They are the most unsatisfactory men to deal with one could imagine. We pay them double the wages they used to get a few years ago, and give them better board than we have in our own homes, and yet they are not satisfied. The mere expenses of taking men into the camps to supply the place of 'jumpers' runs into thousands of dollars a year."

The above sentiments of an Ontario proprietor of lumber camps have been uttered time and again by many others, when their patience has been unduly taxed by the unreasonableness of the men in the camps, and that there is good cause for such complaints the writer very well knows.

After thirty years of business experience, during most of which time he had numbers of men working under him, the writer's attention was attracted to conditions in the woods. Being a business man first and preacher second, he preferred to earn his own support while doing mission work amongst the men, rather than ask them for collections. In the course of his work as accountant in various offices and camps, he was struck with amazement by what to him seemed preventable losses, in running camps. Drawing one proprietor's attention to these, the answer he got was, "How can you help them with the class of men we have to deal with?"

The Only Remedy for Camp Troubles

There is only one answer to this, namely, get a better class of men.

"Oh!" one replies, "that is easier said than done. The good men we would like to get are not attracted to the woods."

"Why are they not?" There is no place in Ontario where a man can make money quicker than working in the camps, while the board is far in excess of what men get in the cities. The hours of labor, taking the whole season through, are not unreasonably long, and the nature of the work appeals to every strong, healthy man. If good men are not attracted by the work, there must be a reason, and in the writer's opinion it is not hard to find.

The lumberman has been treated as if he was an animal rather than a man. That is to say, no provision has been made for the cultivation of his mental or moral nature, and the men to-day are just what their environment has made them. During the day his work has been in the best possible surroundings, but as soon as night comes there is no place for him to stay except in a dingy sleep camp, so poorly lighted generally that reading is only possible by the use of a stable lamp hung in the bunk. On a wet day or Sunday in mid-winter, the same thing is true. For intellectual food he has to sit and listen to the foul stories told by men who have been already degraded, so that some are even lower than the brute beasts in their habits. Everything good and holy is a subject for ridicule and contempt. For relaxation the only game is poker, which is a good training to turn the young man into a gambler.

Even in the rules that are for his good, he is treated like a child rather than like a responsible man. In case he gets sick, 50 cents a month is taken off his wages to pay the doctor, and he has no say in the matter. To make his cleanly, another 75 cents a month is taken off to pay for his washing, whether he has any done or not. To prevent him making a beast of himself, strict rules prohibit whiskey coming into camp. Thus at every turn the poor lumberjack is shown he is an irresponsible creature not to be treated as a free agent, and when a man is treated so, all history shows he will take delight in asserting his manhood by breaking such laws every chance he gets. If he can do so no other way, he will "jump" about once a month to prove to himself and others that at all events he is not quite a slave.

Evil Tendency of Camp Influences

Here are two young men from the farm. One goes into the city, is surrounded at once by good influences, by church and Y.M.C.A., and while his physical strength may deteriorate, he becomes a morally strong able man, and is one who supplies fibre to the city. His brother goes to the camp because there is more money in it. The influences he is surrounded with, every lumberman knows, and to counteract these, he possibly never sees a missionary from the time he goes in till he comes out. One of two things happen. He either goes with the tide, becomes a drinker and profane, or else he quits the work in disgust, and can't be coaxed to return. In either event this is a loss to the proprietor, who needs just such men as he is.

If he is not from the farm, he may be, as hundreds are, some hearty young immigrant, with a good education and robust health, quite competent to make an expert lumberman in two or three years. (I may say here that I am personally acquainted with one Scotch lad who never had an axe in his hand before coming to the woods, and who, after three seasons, could hold his own making timber with any Canadian.) These men have been used to plenty of reading and entertainment, and the monotony of camp conditions either ruins them or drives them elsewhere.

The consequence is that while in other lines of business the comparatively young man in the prime of life has come to the front to manage large enterprises, the proprietors of lumber camps have to fall back for foremen on men who are not in their prime, but whose experience has been gained by long years in the bush. This is probably also the only line of business in a civilized country where thousands of dollars are sometimes placed in control of men who cannot read or write, and in other cases cannot be trusted to leave camp for fear of their getting on a spree. No wonder that there are frequently heavy losses. We must confess that we are filled with admiration of the executive ability of many of these men, but when they drop off in the course of nature, we see no promising young men coming along to fill their places.

In my opinion, the remedy is to give some attention to the higher nature of the men. You will soon have a better class. The raw material as supplied from the farms and elsewhere is the very best possible, and if it was simply recognized that this side of a man needs attention the results would soon be evident.

Get the Men to Help Themselves

The underlying principle upon which the Shantymen's Christian Association has been organized is that "The only true way to help a man is to get him to help himself." In every other spasmodic effort to help the men in this line, this vital principle has been lost sight of, and consequently they have failed.

In conversing with no less an authority than the Governor-General, Earl Grey, on this subject, the writer was asked, "Will you not frighten the men by using the word Christian?" Our reply was, "No, we are certain we will not." Two years experience since then has confirmed us in the same belief. No matter how low a man has sunk in this land, he does not like to be regarded as a heathen, and therefore the word Christian will be approved by them. Besides, we may frankly state here our conviction that only as religion is the base of an organization will it prove itself a permanent success. Where we have sounded the men themselves we have invariably found their response enthusiastic.

That the Y.M.C.A. principle has not failed is evidenced by the way the business men of Toronto have recognized its usefulness. It is evidenced by the way the railroad companies have encouraged the formation of associations, and given large contributions to them. The police, soldiers, sailors and postmen all have their Christian Associations, and these have been approved and helped by their superiors in office. If you want a better class of shantymen, let them have one also. Any one desiring information can write William Henderson, Burk's Falls, Ont.

B.C. Improving its Forest Service

The Government of British Columbia are taking active steps to improve the forest service in that province. The force for fighting forest fires has been largely augmented as a result of the liberal vote of $75,000 for this purpose which was passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The entire forest defence force is now under the direction of one chief fire warden, Mr. Wynyard C. Gladwin, under whom the province is divided into four divisional districts. The coast and northern districts constitute the first division, which is under the direct control of the chief fire warden. Vancouver Island comprises the second division, and is under the charge of Mr Wm. F. Loveland, of Victoria. Yale-Cariboo and the Okanagan constitute the third district, which is under the charge of Mr. J. K. McLean, with headquarters at Revelstoke. The fourth district is comprised of east and west Kootenay, and Mr. R. J. Long, of Creston is in charge. These men have large and competent staffs of wardens in their employ, and they travel during the season from section to section, assisting in guiding the wardens in their patrol work. The close season for setting out fires for the purpose of clearing land commenced on May 1st, and continues until the end of September. In addition to these safeguards, an arrangement has been made with the Public Works Department whereby all road foremen are appointed as assistant fire wardens and are required whenever danger threntens, to join in the work of fighting fires. The equipment carried by road gangs will be of great utility in the work of fire fighting.

The more I study this subject of private forestry, the more I am convinced that what is needed is not immediate legislation, but an immediate beginning of the practical operation of forestry, and I am convinced that the results of such a beginning will be conclusive evidence that American lumbermen are fully capable of meeting the conservation problem both from the standpoint of the permanent requirements of the lumber trade and from that of the continued prosperity of the public at large.—H. S. Graves, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service.

Lumbermen

Who are critical in their demands always find in our method of selling direct to the regular trade, the close attention to the minutest details so absolutely impossible to secure when buying haphazardly.

To provide for filling all our orders promptly and satisfactorily, we have large and well assorted stocks on hand constantly—a feature that can hardly help pleasing you.

We want to prove to you that we are different from the others in many ways.

A Trial Will Convince You

Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited

Fraser Mills, B. C.

"DELIVERY SPECIALISTS"

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA - - - - C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building - - - - F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building - - - - - H. A. ROSE

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted at Once

ABOUT 100,000 FEET 2-INCH BIRCH OR maple lumber, must be dry; to measure 12 feet long and from 7 to 12 inches wide. The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN COMPANY, Limited, 400-432 St. Ambroise Street, Montreal. 14

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f

Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AT ONCE good Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash lumber, all sizes. Write us and tell us what you have. BARTRAM BROS, Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

Wanted Soft Elm, Birch and Spruce

Soft Elm, Good 1½ x 6" and up
Birch, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 1¼" 1½" 2" 3" and 4"
Spruce, Clear 2 x 4" and up

Box 983 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Cargoes of Hardwoods Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE CARGOES o Elm, Maple, Birch, Basswood, etc, straight or mixed, cut to order to be brought to dock here. McDONALD-ROWLAND LUMBER CO., Owen Sound. 12

Birch Wanted

WE WANT TO CONTRACT WITH A number of mill men for their 1910 cut of Birch no stocks too large and none too small to consider. Write with full particulars, THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 11

Wanted

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 1" SOFT ELM lumber, 13½ to 14 feet in length, for which special cash price will be paid anywhere in Canada. Correspondence solicited, J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 11

Wanted—C. and B. Winter Cut Basswood

WANTED 15 TO 20 CAR LOAD No. 1 COMmon and better white winter-cut Basswood to be plump, 1 inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 889 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted—Spruce and Pine

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT WITH A FEW mills for their whole output in Spruce and White Pine. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

Wanted White Pine

WANTED-1 CAR 4x4, 5x5 AND 8x8 QUARTER cut Dry Pine. Apply Box 984 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 11

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Pine Piling

CAN SUPPY LARGE QUANTITIES PINE Piling any length up to say 70 ft., on cars C.N.O. R. Apply to A. PRENTICE, 649 Bathurst St., Phone, Col. 5729 or A. McPHERSON & Co., Longford Mills tf

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale Cedar Shingles and W. P. Mill Culls

1,000,000 18" Good C. B. Cedar Shingles
500,000 1 x 7" and up 12/16' Mill Culls
500,000 1 X 12" and up 12/16' Mill Culls

Box 983, CANADA LUMBENMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Hemlock For Sale

FOR HEMLOCK BILL STUFF UP TO 30 FT. try ARTHUR SHERK, Whitehall, Ont 12

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'; and all sizes of Long Leaf Pine. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13

For Sale

RED PINE PILES CUT TO ORDER AND loaded on Cars at once. Lenghts 20 to 60 feet, Diame er: any size. Apply to PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO., Limited, Papineauville, P. Q. 12

Wanted Lumber, Lath, Shingles Etc

WANTED—FIVE MILLION FEET OF DRY Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, also Lath, Shingles and Posts. Address Box 964 CANADA LUMBRRMAN, Toronto. 12

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montre il

For Sale

10,500 SAW-LOGS, MIXED (HEMLOCK, Spruce, Cedar, Pine and Elm). Also one carload of Telegraph Poles, 25 to 60 feet. WM. POTTER & SON, Tottenham, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLILS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct currant dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self-feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks

And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address, RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Boiler for Sale

NEW McDOUGALL HORIZONTAL RE-turn Tubular Boiler 56" x 15 ft., shell 7/16," with 72—3½" tubes, 125 lbs. working prssure. complete with fittings.—The JOHN McDOUGALL CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO., LTD., Montreal, Que. 14

FOR SALE

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER and ten sets of big sleds complete, all in good condition. This log hauler and outfit has been operated successfully for the past three seasons in the Megantic district. Have finished my operations there and have no further use for it. Will sell at a bargain. Price less than 50% of what a new output of this description would cost. This is a rare chance for lumber operators who want an up-to-date hauling outfit. For further particulars apply to HOWARD & CRAIG, Sherbrooke, P.Q. 11

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12	49 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 11'6"	52 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 12	48 3" tubes	Dome.
1 48 x 13'6"	39 3½" tubes	Dome
1 48 x 12	52 3" tubes	Dome.
1 54 x 12	52 3½" tubes	Dome.
1 54 x 14	52 3½" tubes	Dome.
2 58 x 12	78 3" tubes	Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY Brantford, Canada tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion

A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, knowing book-keeping and mathematics, speaking and writing both languages, would like to get a position in some lumber office in the Eastern Canada, having seven years experience and can furnish first-class references. Address NIL ASSELIN, Box 14 Agnes Co., Beauce, Que. 12

BAND SAW FILER WANTS POSITION. Good reference. 159 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont. 11

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF company cutting about a million feet per season, by a well educated young man who can do his own bookeeping, blacksmithing, millwrighting and lumber selling. Can supply best of references from present employer. Address Box 973, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. ANSTIE, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

WANTED CAPABLE AGENTS FOR RETAIL Lumber yards in Alberta and Saskatewan. State experience, age, whether married or single, references and salary expected. Box 1, BIG EDDY, B. C. 11

WANTED AT ONCE COMPETENT SETTER who can act as substitute sawyer, also Trimmerman who can operate levers. Address Box 988, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 11

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER TO TAKE charge of depot for large lumber and pulp industry; sobriety essential; must have experience. Address Box 992 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED—AGENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF woods operations of large lumber and pulp industry; must have experience and references. Address Box 991, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A GOOD ENERgetic lumber salesman to handle Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Must be well acquainted with Montreal and Toronto markets. State age and experience. Application treated confidential. Apply Box 989, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED GOOD WHITE PINE SALESMAN well acquainted with Mills and Canadian trade, must be well up on grades. Give experience state salary wanted. Confidence fully respected. Address Box 993 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST CLASS circular sawyer, familiar with steam feed, nigger, etc. Good wages paid to right man. Apply to Box 985, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 11

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LUMBER AND flooring salesman for the West. Position permanent Must furnish best of recommendations state salary. Apply Box 980, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Capital Wanted

WANTED A LUMBERMAN TO INVEST $8000,00 in well established business. Apply Box 971 CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. 12

Planing Mill for Sale

$5200 PLANING MILL FOR SALE IN A live Western Ontario town. A going concern at a sacrafice if sold at once. Good trade with local demand for side line. Address Box 967 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Agents Wanted

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF GRINDing wheels for sharpening wood saws are anxious to get into touch with parties in Canada who would be open to undertake the sale of these articles. Box 960, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

A GOING CONCERN DOING GOOD BUSIness, good reasons. B. J. McCORMICK, Welland, Ont. 13

For Sale

1400 ACRES OF TIMBER CONSISTING of Hemlock, Elm, Birch, Ash, Spruce, Basswood, Cedar, Etc. 60 per cent. good Hemlock. A new saw mill at the railroad. For particulars apply Box 531, ORILLIA, ONT. 13

For Sale White Pine

TWO TRACTS OF FOUR MILLION EACH. One on open river close to Mills and to Georgian Bay. The other on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Price $15,000 each. Splendid bargains for small operators. Address J. A. SIMPSON, 99 Canfield Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11

Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale

WE OFFER OUR TIMBER LIMIT AND saw mill for sale together with machinery tools camps and camp equipment, about five thousand logs located 35 miles from Ottawa, This is a good opportunity for lumbering. LOW LUMBER Co., Low, P.Q. 13

For Sale—Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

HAS AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS, CONtracts on hand to be finished and requisite lumber in yard. Apply Box 1456, GUELPH. 14

For Sale
In the Province of Quebec

A 10,000 HORSE POWER WATER POWER undeveloped and 400 square miles Spruce Limits on the same river, capable of turning out 80 to 100 tons newspaper daily. Railway facilities on the spot. Apply to X. Y. Z care CANADA LUMBERMAN, B 34 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 12

Planing Mill For Sale

IN THE THRIVING TOWN OF ORILLIA, a convenient, modern planing mill, complete with drying kiln plant, and equipped with the best American machinery. G. T. R. sidings running through both ends of mill The C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railroads are now being built through the mill yard within 60 feet of the mill. Reasons for selling, owner giving all time to distant lumbering interests. Apply to P. O. Box 716, Orillia. 14

For Sale

PLANING, SAW AND CHOP MILL. FOR full particulars apply to JOHN McCORMICK, Lawrence, Ont. 12

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale—Timber Limit

BERTH 3, TOWNSHIP OF GUARD, PARRY Sound District, containing hemlock, birch (black) maple, red oak, basswood, spruce, and cedar. Apply Box 1456, Cuelph. 14

Timber Limits For Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES ON CHERRY Creek and North Fork of Spallumcheen river Osoyoos division, Yale district, British Columbia, about 50 miles East of Vernon and 20 miles west of Upper Arrow Lake.

These limits are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills and contain about 100 million feet of the finest of Cedar, with a fair proportion of Hemlock, White Pine and Fir and are very conveniently situated for logging, with easy slopes toward streams. This is one of the most desirable properties in the Yale district and is steadily increasing in value. For further information address, BEATY TIMBER COMPANY, 4 Wellington St., East, Toronto. 14

Sawmill and Timber Limit for Sale

FOR SALE TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW Mill property in Muskoka on G.T.R. Fifteen hundred acres of timber, Hemlock, Hardwood, Spruce, Balsam, Cedar and Pine Saw Mill, Siding, Houses, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Horses. Sleighs. Wagons, Boom Chains and all other working outfit About four hundred thousand ft. of logs at mill. A good going business. Will sell reasonable on easy terms to right party. None but those meaning business need apply. For further particulars apply Box 943, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 11

The Growth of a White Pine

The State Forester of Vermont recently received from Middlesex, in that State, a cross-section of a white pine 32 inches in diameter and 77 years old, as shown by its rings. From the tree were cut 495 feet.
seven 12-foot logs, measuring 1,-

An analysis of the growth of this pine throws light on the growth of trees in general. Its diameter inside the bark at various ages was as follows: Ten years, 3½ inches; 20 years, 9½ inches; 30 years, 14¼ inches; 40 years, 18¾ inches; 50 years, 22¾ inches; 60 years, 26¼ inches. This shows that the greatest diameter growth was made during the second decade. In fact, during the first 20 years of the tree's life, the rings averaged nearly ½-inch in width. As a matter of fact, however, the production of lumber in a tree is not proportional to the diameter growth, but the growth of the whole cross-section, or the square of the diameter. Now, the cross-section of the base of this tree at various ages was as follows: 10 years, 7-100 of a square foot; 20 years, one-half of a square foot; 30 years, 1 1-10 square feet; 40 years, 1 9-10 square feet; 50 years, 2 8-10 square feet; 60 years, 3¾ square feet; 70 years, 4 6-10 square feet; 77 years, 5¼ square feet. In other words, the growth of the cross-section in the second decade was 4-10 of a square foot; in the third decade, 6-10 of a square foot; in the fourth decade. 8-10; fifth, 9-10; sixth, 95-100; seventh, 85-100; and in the last seven years, 65-100. The rate of the growth of the tree culminated, therefore, between the ages of 50 and 60 years, while a superficial examination of the rings would lead one to think that it reached its maximum growth by the age of 20.

It must also be remembered that in addition to the growth there is a constantly increasing quality increment. Not only do the lower limbs drop off in the early life of a tree grown in the forest, thus making the older lumber clearer; but boards two feet wide are no longer common and are worth more per thousand feet that boards a foot wide. The growth of this particular tree is no doubt largely due to the fact that it happened to have the best amount of light and moisture during the first half-century of its growth. It is probable that had the forest been properly thinned at that time the same growth might have been maintained during the next quarter-century.

Increased Demand for Low Grade Oak

It is probable that the grades of oak below firsts and seconds and No. 1 common hereafter will receive more attention than during the last year. This will be true of the wider cuts, since consumers will be able to work the wider and lower grades more economically than the narrow first and second stuff, for which high prices must be paid. Medium grade furniture manufacturers are finding that they are having to pay too much for good oak for profitable manufacture and are turning to the cheaper grades of lumber as an escape from the dilemma.

From Nashville, Tenn., it is reported that the demand for the lower grades of oak is rising and such lumber is selling in increased volume. In former years cheap oak was a quick seller in all furniture manufacturing centres, both plain and quarter sawed. But for the last two years, or more, high grade stock has had the call, and the lower grades were inclined to accumulate. Now if the cheaper oak can be made to move off with facility it will be a boon to the hardwood mill operators.

French Walnut

The so-called French walnut, a tree which really grows in Persia and Asia Minor, is considered the finest and most costly of all woods. In appearance it is warped and much contorted, and the sole value lies in the large tough excrescences growing on the trunk in the form of burls. These burls, when cut, present a singularly complicated and twisting grain, the intricacy of which, together with the symmetry, is the determining element in fixing values. Color and soundness also enter into the question to a large extent, as trees of this sort are more than liable to be unsound at the heart. A figure of from $500 to $1,000 is not exceptional for a good burl, and one recently sold in Paris, weighing 2,-200 pounds, for $5,000. The producers of burls are apt to resort to dishonest methods in order to get a higher price. Often decay leaves large hollow spaces in the centre, which, if discovered, will, of course, reduce the value. In order to guard against discovery of these hollows as much as possible, they are often filled by fraudulent dealers with weighty substances which closely resemble wood. In this way the burl is brought up to a more normal weight, and the suspicions of the buyer are not aroused. Oftentimes stones and other hard substances are used as fillers, and the innocent purchaser is not aware of the fact until he starts to cut his log, when his valuable veneer knives or saws are completely ruined.

Wood Pulp Market of Norway

There has been a little livelier inquiry for chemical lately, though prices are so far practically unchanged. The delivery on contracts has been quite considerable. Three large mills have balanced their books for 1908; the result is not encouraging. In mechanical, the first half of March shows a good many sales for 1911 and 1912. But prices continue unsatisfactory, considering the cost of production, and the question of a reduced production has been under discussion in the organization for some time. There appears to be a strong disposition towards an agreement of this kind.

Lumber Market in Denmark

The lumber market in Denmark during 1909 was similar to that of 1908. The prices were rather higher during the fall and culminated during December, when considerable business was done. In January of this year, it was more quiet. The importers only covered their immediate wants on account of the high prices asked by the foreign exporters. The prospects for imports during 1910 are fair, so it is thought it will reach the normal.

Palmetto Wood for Furniture

Palmetto trees cover thousands of acres in South America, and hitherto have been considered worthless except for building piers. Experts have been working for years and much money has been spent in seeking to give the trees a commercial value, but their chief value seemed to lie in giving the scenery of which they are a part a picturesque feature. A plan has, however, been adopted for making a commercial hardwood from the fibred trunks of the trees. The wood has artistic grain resembling Mexican onyx, and is being used in the manufacture of furniture.

Mahogany Much Prized

In the past Jamaica mahogany was much prized in the English market, and commanded a higher price than that of Central America on account of its hardness and curly mottled grain. At present the export has dwindled to an amount which is hardly worth mentioning, but in former times a very large amount was exported. Isolated trees are still found of a circumference exceeding 20 feet, but rarely exceed 4 feet in diameter. As timber, the present stock is inferior to the Honduras variety, having neither grain nor toughness, but with age it becomes of a good color, however, and is a handsome wood. It is nowhere found in great quantity.

Bitter Wood Insect Proof

Bitter wood is found to grow to as great a height as 80 feet in Jamaica, with a diameter of 2 feet. The wood is largely exported and forms the "Quassia" of commerce. It is exported for use in beer manufacture and for making drinking cups, which render bitter water left in them. Locally the wood is used for ceilings and furniture, as it is objectionable to insects.

Timbers of Jamaica

The timbers of Jamaica may be summed up for the most part as hardwoods, with a comparatively small number of soft woods, of which only a few possess strength and durability sufficient to bring them into general use.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

I buy at HIGH and sell at LOW prices all kinds of

Hardwood Lumber

If you want to deal, I do.

Write and tell me all your troubles

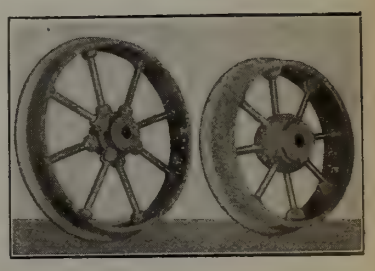
J. S. FINDLAY
Owen Sound, - Ontario

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The hemlock situation in Ontario is much more promising than it has been for some time. A general advance of about $1 a thousand has been made and manufacturers find that the trade are accepting it much better than was anticipated. There is a scarcity of dry hemlock and the cut of hemlock this year is expected to be small, as a result of the difficulty which many of the manufacturers experienced in getting out logs last winter. Other lines are moving steadily. All lines of good lumber are doing well and even the intermediate grades are in fair demand and selling at prices considerably in advance of a year ago. Mill and dead culls, however, are still trailing behind. Lath are very strong, but the shingle situation continues uncertain.

Box lumber has been in fairly good demand at Ottawa during the past fortnight, and an extensive sale of narrow width was made to an American purchaser at a price very nearly as good as the price of a year ago. This is expected to assist materially in reducing stocks of box lumber. All stocks above shipping culls are moving satisfactorily. Prices for the upper grades of white pine are firm, but the movement of lumber is not brisk. Mill cull strips and sidings, 1-inch by 4-inch and up, 12 feet and up, are selling steadily around $15 per M., and box lumber is varying from $12 to $16. The demand for pine deals for the English market is rather dull.

Eastern Canada

The log driving situation is rather less favorable on the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi rivers than it was a fortnight ago. The waters are rather low and there is much need for a heavy rain. As a result considerable quantities of logs are reported as being held up. The English market for New Brunswick spruce deals is unchanged and dull as a result largely of the succession of political events which have interfered with market conditions and of the interruption to trade which has resulted from the death of King Edward VII. Shipments by liners from St. John during the winter were very heavy and as a result stocks at the opening of the manufacturing season were somewhat light, amounting to about four and a half million feet. Stocks at the Miramichi are light on account of several heavy shipments during the past fortnight. The stocks amount to about three and a half million or four million feet. English spruce deals on the wharf at New Brunswick shipping points are valued at from $14.75 to $15.25 per M. for the usual specifications.

The Boston spruce market is not so firm as it was a fortnight ago. Prices have declined a little and frames are selling at $23.50 to $24, but very few purchasers are paying the top price. It is believed that $23.50 will be the general price for a few weeks. With easier prices, a better demand from the yards is expected. There has only been a slight demand for shingles at Boston, and sales have been at lower figures than formerly. Buyers look for a still further decline. The best cedar extras are ranging from $3.40 to $3.50. The demand for lath is light, 1½-inch selling at $3.50 to $3.60 and 1⅝-inch at $3.80 to $3.85. At New York, the stocks of northern pine are light. Prices are fair but competition is making business very difficult to secure. A large amount of building, however, is in progress and stocks in first hands are quite light, so that increased activity will probably bring higher prices. There is an improvement in the demand for spruce at New York. There is a moderate inquiry only for small sizes in random, and prices are rather easy, the general selling price is $20 but some dealers are asking 50 cents more. The supply of dry spruce boards is small and prices are well maintained.

A Boston correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" who is in close touch with the situation, writes as follows: "There is not very much change in the way of prices. The general market conditions here have been to a certain extent uncertain and there has been a general feeling that finances were not in the best state possible, as well as a feeling that government interference with large corporations and general government interference with business was likely to make rather dull trade. Still there seems to be a pretty fair volume of trade, and on the whole prices are well maintained with the exception of eastern spruce, dimension timber, etc., which we think is rather weak and shows a sign of further weakening. Also eastern shingles seem to be very weak. We think $3.50 is the maximum price for any ordinary first class shingle and it is pretty hard work to get over $3.40 and $2.90 for extras and clears, even on very nice shingles. To get a higher price takes a very fancy gilt-edge well known brand. There is a feeling here that when Congress adjourns conditions are likely to improve all round. We note a little better trade in the New York market lately for Canadian spruce. We are in receipt to-day of quite a number of orders at a pretty fair price."

Western Canada

Reports from the prairie provinces continue to indicate that the demand for lumber for building purposes will continue strong for some time. A shortage of lumber during the next few months is not unexpected, as the demand during the past six months has been much greater than was anticipated. Stocks generally are considerably broken. Some of the coast mills have been refusing orders for prompt delivery. The output in Saskatchewan will be reduced by 25 per cent. by the early spring, which destroyed the ice roads before the logs were all drawn. Prices at the British Columbia mills are accordingly stiffening and are now from $3 to $5 higher than a year ago. At Winnipeg, prices show an advance within the past few weeks of from 50 cents to $1 per thousand. Winnipeg dealers report that the spring trade has been very brisk, and the demand for lumber is increasing every day. From present prospects, one large manufacturing company state that they expect one of the best years they have ever had in the west, with correspondingly good prices and easy sale of stock. British Columbia manufacturers are seriously hampered by the scarcity of labor.

Great Britain

The death of King Edward had a depressing effect upon trade in general, as was to be expected. The lumber trade was no exception. It is noticeable, however, that there is a steady and encouraging trade in progress. At London, the result of the early opening of navigation in many lumber shipping countries is seen in the large overside deliveries at the docks, both in deals and floorings. Prices generally are sailing along on a very even keel with a tendency towards advance, as a result of the large proportion of the production which has already been placed.

At Liverpool, the timber market of late has not been particularly buoyant. Prices, however, have been pretty well maintained. Spruce deals are still selling at £8 5s. per standard c.i.f. Stocks are mainly short lengths, in 3 x 9 and 3 x 11-inch, and a rather larger proportion of 3 x 10-inch than usual. 3 x 7 and 8-inch are also more plentiful than a couple of months ago, ranging from 11 to 17 feet in length. 2½ x 7 are in good demand, especially in Manchester district. 3-inch scantlings are somewhat scarce, but 2 x 4 and 6-inch are plentiful. There is a good demand for birch planks c.i.f., and the tendency is towards a stiffening of prices. The spot market is rather slow. In fact, planks ex-stock are being sold at less than importers are asking for goods on the quay. The demand is only moderate and is confined to the favorite thicknesses. The demand for birch logs has fallen off somewhat but the import is not heavy. Stocks are light and prices firm. Quebec pine is much steadier, especially for the better qualities. Second quality goods in all sizes are also in better demand and stocks are somewhat short. There is a steady demand for thirds and prices are firm, but fourths are a little easier. Red pine continues firm with an improvement in the demand.

At Manchester there is a general tendency to believe that the cotton dispute is nearly settled. Prices are firm in the lumber market but there is no great haste about purchasing. Arrivals of spruce have been plentiful but business is somewhat dull. Floorings are firm at £10 2s. 6d., basis c.i.f. Arrivals of wood goods generally have not been heavy. It is felt that the season has been commenced strongly, as the quantity of timber moving from the quays is much greater than the average for this time of year. It looks also as if this state of affairs will continue for some time.

At Glasgow, the business during the past fortnight has only been moderate. Supplies of pine and spruce are small and prices are quite firm. Buyers, however, are somewhat diffident, as they hope to secure more favorable prices later on. It is not expected that pine prices will be any easier. Spruce, however, does not look quite so firm.

United States

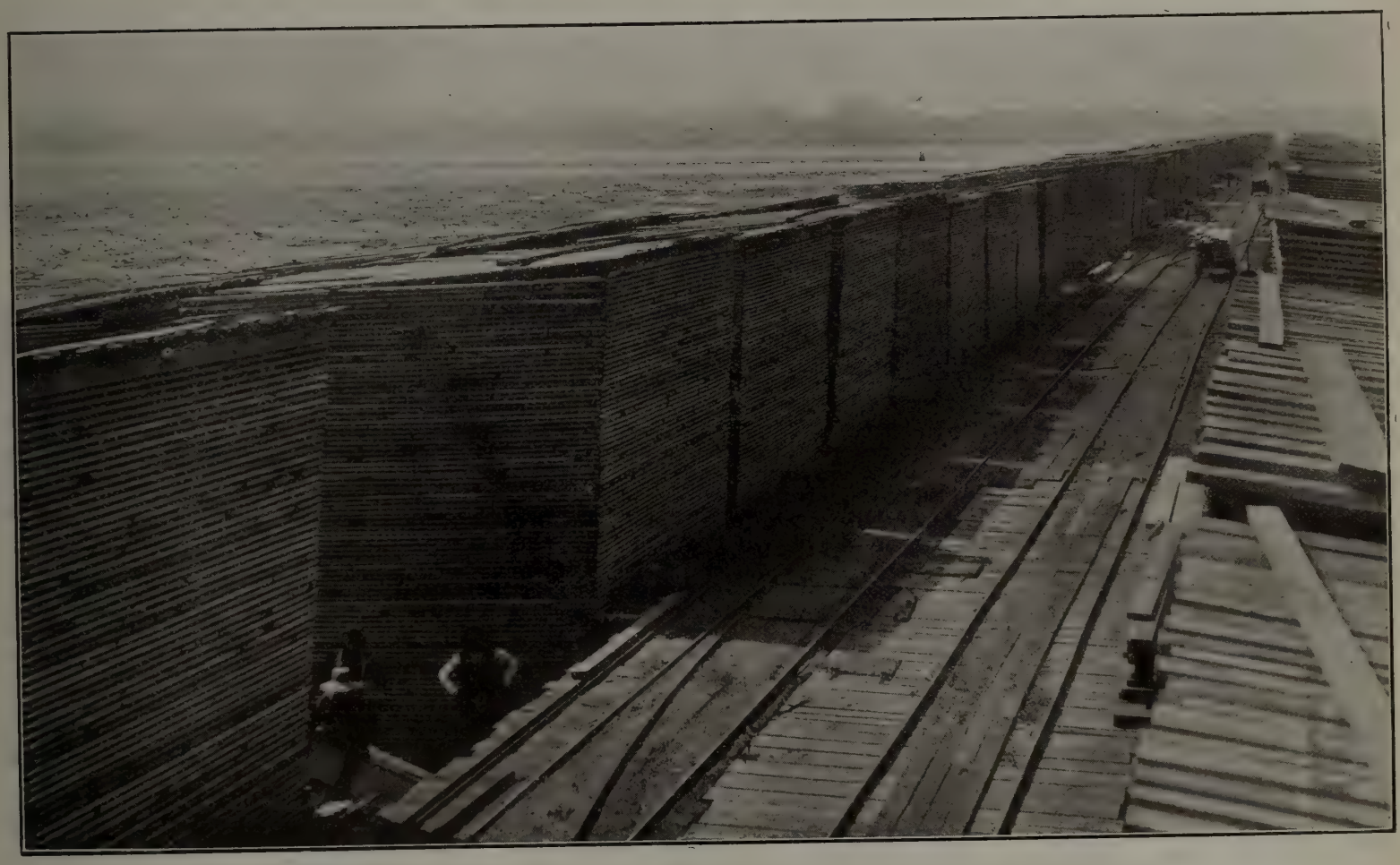
The customary decrease in the volume of the lumber trade throughout the United States at this time of year has been making itself felt during the past fortnight. On account of the early spring, dulness has come a little earlier than usual. The trade in northern pine at Chicago is somewhat quiet, largely on account of the fact that farmers are busy with their crops. There is no important change in the hardwood situation at Chicago, orders coming along quite regularly. Prices are well maintained, though the volume of trade is not so great as wholesalers would desire. A slight advance in hemlock has been put into effect at Chicago and looks as though it will be maintained. Fir, spruce and cedar are moving fairly well, with an upward tendency. Southern pine is still dull. Very few orders are being placed for Washington shingles or lath. Quite 65 per cent. of the Washington mills are still closed.

At Buffalo, there is a fair demand for northern pine and prices are firm. As usual the higher grades are much better sellers and the low grades are too plentiful. The hardwood trade is quiet. There is a firm demand for oak and also for birch and chestnut. There is no noticeable deterioration in the trade generally and an improvement is rather to be looked for. Black ash is active. There is a moderate demand for white ash and the supply is not large. Hemlock is moving quite actively and prices are well maintained. Shingles are more active and an effort is being made by some of the dealers to advance the price to $2.60 for red

A. F. Holden, Pres.
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres.

J. M. Diver, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. Barre, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Why Not Have the Best?

To hold the confidence of your trade you must be able to back up all your statements with the goods, and that's where we can help you out. When you want anything in White Pine, Norway or Fir—and want it right—let us have your order. We can furnish any length from ten to sixty feet.

If there is anything on earth we pride ourselves upon, its the prompt way in which we fill orders.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

cedar clears. The closing of the Pacific coast mills has not yet stiffened the price.

There is a moderate inquiry for staves and heading at Chicago and shipments are light. Flour mills are not buying many barrels and coopers are finding it difficult to keep their men employed. The tight barrel trade is also rather quiet, although the price for staves at present is very little higher than for common oak lumber.

Market Correspondence

Box Lumber Selling Well at Ottawa

Ottawa, May 25—An important sale of narrow width box lumber has been made by a leading Ottawa valley manufacturer to an American buyer at a very small reduction on last year's prices. By this transaction the local mill has got rid of a lot of old stock which to some extent had burdened the market, and the order is big enough to take all the narrow box lumber he will cut this season. Manufacturers have no anxiety about disposing of stocks above the shipping cull class. Consequently, this and other recent sales of box and mill culls have given more encouraging outlook to the trade in low grade lumber, compared with conditions during the early part of May. Prices are firm in the upper grades of pine, and mill owners have confidence in the season's prospects. Still the movement of lumber is not brisk. There has been a falling off in demand in both Montreal and the New York markets compared with the trade of April. A representative dealer explains that any falling off in buying would quickly come to an end if a final settlement was reached between Canada and the United States in tariff matters. With a modification of the existing duty on lumber proposed, American buyers seem inclined to wait till something definite is known. The duty of $1.25 per thousand is understood to be baffling orders for box and mill culls. Any marked increase in demand for these would soon clean up the stock in the Ottawa valley. While there is a large variety of the low grade stock no single line is large. Mill cull strips and sidings, 1-inch by 4 and up, 12 feet and up, are firm around $15 per M. Box lumber runs from $12 to $16 according to sorting.

A large number of American barges have been chartered by Ottawa valley exporters to deliver lumber at United States points. They are expected about the first of June. Complaints are numerous about car shortage. Orders have been delayed for some days. They are usually such that they cannot be delivered by water route or shippers would turn to barge transportation. If the car shortage were to continue for any considerable length of time some shipments would be diverted to the canals that would otherwise be carried by rail.

The loading of deal for the English market is going on at the same rate as last year. The demand is slack compared with four or five years ago when at this time of year green deal would be taken direct from the mill to the wharf instead of being piled in the yards. The first of this year's cut of higher grades of deal will not be removed until about the middle of July.

Transportation on the Rideau canal was obstructed by a washout at Hog's Back on May 16th, and boats had to make a circuitous route to reach Ottawa from the St. Lawrence. Lumber shipments to Kingston were delayed somewhat. The river overflowed its banks at Eastview and relief had to be sought by removing the stop logs at the W. C. Edwards Company mill in New Edinburgh.

The Ottawa river is only nine feet deep at the foot of the Rideau canal, as compared with 24 feet at this time last year and the year before. The outlook for navigation is not comparatively bad, for usually high water at this time of the year means a waste which will be needed later on. The logs are coming down at the usual pace and some of the smaller mills are waiting for a supply. The quantity which remained over from last season, however, insures the big manufacturers enough to keep their mills going. Between Pembroke and Ottawa it is estimated that there are as many logs as the boom company can put through in one season. J. R. Booth is drawing gradually on the logs hauled by train during the winter and piled on the ice above the mill. It was the intention to let them season a while longer, but the wind drives them out of the storing place and they have to be handled. J. R. Booth has 300,000 pieces of pine and pulp wood entering the Ottawa river from the Montreal river. This large consignment is the output of three camps. Mr. Booth's cut of spruce timber is on the increase yearly owing to the expansion of his paper plants. In order to keep up the supply of pulp he is completing a new mill which will be run when enough water power is available. Fraser & Company, Deschenes, are cutting entirely for Shepard & Morse Company.

McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, made an increase of ten cents a day in the wages of their employees. The change will affect 500 or 600 men and will add about $10,000 to the cost of the summer's operations. Inquiry of Mr. J. Fred Booth as to the pay of sawmill hands in general, elicited the information that $1.50 a day was the minimum, the same as last year. This applies to drivers of single horses and unskilled hands mill for a majority of the hands runs from $10.50 to $14 per week. Sawyers and large circular saw hands and a few others are paid $2 or $3 more than this. These rates have been current for the last few years of various kinds. The Booth pay roll shows, however, that wages in the and the labor situation was never in a more satisfactory position than at present. A slight boom was given to wages in Arnprior by the hiring of sawmill hands for the Ross Saskatoon Lumber Company, of Waldo, B.C. From $2.75 and up was offered, and some 60 young men went away.

The lumbermen of the Ottawa valley were considering closing down on May 20th in observance of the funeral of King Edward VII., when the intimation was given by His Excellency Earl Grey, that if they followed the example of the C.P.R. and suspended operations for three minutes at a fixed time of the day the purpose of recognizing the obsequies of the deceased King would be properly served. This course was adopted also at the request of the mill hands, who preferred not to lose the day. The whistles of the E. B. Eddy Company, W. C. Edwards Company, Library Bureau and Gow & Bayliss mills, situated in four localities remote from each other, were blown at 1.30. This was the signal for not only the lumber establishments, but all mills and factories, to suspend activity for three minutes. Loads of lumber throughout the city were halted at the signal and men everywhere paused till the whistles again gave the token that work might begin.

George H. Perley, M.P., head of the Perley Lumber Company, with mills at Calumet and other points, has been appointed outside whip of the Conservative party. The office is a new one. Mr. Perley will look after the interests of the party from Ottawa.

H. I. Flynn, of Hull, has purchased a timber limit on the Gatineau consisting of 300 acres, from J. B. Cousolles, for $10,000. The purchase includes a mill and water power at Red Chute.

Fraser, Bryson Lumber Company, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Ottawa, have recently removed to more commodious offices in the Castle Building, 53 Queen street.

Driving Conditions in New Brunswick Less Favorable

Chatham, N.B., May 24—Conditions in regard to the log driving on the rivers of New Brunswick are not nearly so favorable as was the case at last writing a fortnight ago. The water in the streams has fallen off with much greater rapidity than was expected and it is now known that some large and important quantities of logs will be hung up on the St. John and the Restigouche. A drive owned by the Shives Lumber Company, of Campbellton, and consisting of 2,000,000 feet, is hung. Another drive of 4,000,000 feet, owned by different parties, is also hung. If the situation grows no worse the hang-up of these quantities will not seriously curtail the manufacturing season at any of the mills on the Restigouche, as it seems at present writing that beyond those mentioned no important quantities will be caught.

The water in the St. John river has also fallen rapidly and conditions are causing some anxiety for the drives. The river is now very low for this time of year. Several large drives are already hung and the crews which were bringing them out have, in some cases, left them to be brought out in the fall or next spring. There is a hang-up of about 10,000,000 feet at Black River Rapids. This is owned by St. John and Fredericton manufacturers. Beyond this hang-up, reports are fairly favorable, although growing less so day by day. Rain is badly needed and several driving crews are staying by their drives in the hope that it will come.

On the Miramichi the driving is very arduous, but so far the total hang-up could not be correctly figured at more than 500,000 feet. Conditions on the Miramichi are somewhat similar to those on the St. John and on the Restigouche; the water is falling but considerable progress has already been made with the drives. A heavy rain and its attendant rise of water would, however, relieve the situation and ensure (what is now by no means too certain) a supply of logs great enough to ensure a full manufacturing season.

The English market for New Brunswick spruce deals, always the most important feature to New Brunswick lumber manufacturers and dealers, has, judging from local and provincial indications, shown no remarkable changes for some weeks past. At the chief buying and manufacturing centres of this province the trade in this line has one characteristic which stands out, that of monotony. The English market, it is stated by those in thorough touch with conditions on the other side, has been subjected to a long series of unfavorable conditions, and it is generally felt that, no matter what other conditions existed in regard to supply or other usually vital elements, the situation would perhaps be little different from that which exists at present. Following a partial recovery from the slump of three years ago, the elections came on; after the elections, the crisis in the House of Commons and House of Lords caused a continuation of conditions which could not but be unfavorable to business. The death of the King has added to the general unsettled condition of the affairs of the nation, and the effect of all is felt in all lines of business. As usual, the lumber trade was the first to feel the influence and, while values have not suffered to any extent, the brightening

For the Camp

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Central Electric and School Supply Co.—Toronto.

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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

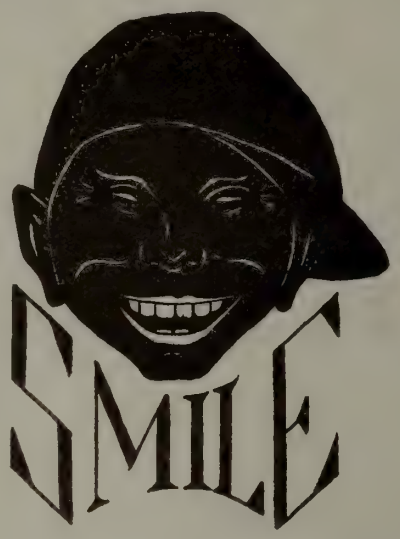
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To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

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When one of the applicants get the position

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Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

of demand and betterment of trade in "English" spruce deals is slow in coming, although it was confidently expected by Canadian manufacturers and dealers that this spring would bring these more favorable conditions.

In regard to supply, a review of the situation would lead to the conclusion that available quantities of "English" spruce deals are fairly light throughout the province—at some points decidedly so. From St. John the shipments by the liners during the winter were very heavy and the opening of the manufacturing season finds stocks somewhat depleted. From four and one-half to five millions of feet would cover the aggregate. At the Miramichi, stocks are about as usual or somewhat lighter than is usual at this season of the year. Several heavy shipments have been made during the past fortnight and all that is now available for market purposes would be a quantity of from three and one-half to four and one-half millions of feet.

The present value of English spruce deals on the wharf at shipping points in New Brunswick, on the usual specification, 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and balance elevens and up, would be from $14.75 to $15.25 per thousand superficial feet.

Owen Sound and Wiarton Mills are Busy

That lumber trade conditions in the Georgian Bay district are brisk and encouraging was evidenced on all sides, when a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" recently called upon a number of the companies. At Owen Sound, interviews were had with the principel lumber merchants and mill owners, all of whom were unanimous in the one remark, "Business is good." One has only to take a casual glance around the town to be made aware of the fact that Owen Sound is an important lumber centre. Every mill was busy in operation; every lumber yard gave evidence of extensive sales and frequent purchase of fresh stocks to bear out the assertion that business had been brisk during the spring. A factor that has impeded lumber operations somewhat in the past at Owen Sound was that no arrangements could be made between the C.P.R. and G.T.R. regarding the handling of lumber by the two railways. It is now learned on good authority that negotiations are progressing between the two railways, and there is a good prospect that in the near future satisfactory interswitching arrangements will be made. This will prove a great advantage to local lumber dealers.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, which is a branch of the extensive United States lumber concern of the same name, are confident as to trade conditions this year. Mr. Hartingh, the manager, states that last year this branch handled almost 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Over two-thirds of their output is disposed of in Ontario, not being shipped across border as generally supposed.

The Owen Sound Lumber Company state they have three times as much stock bought now as compared with this time last year, and the outlook for the future is very bright.

Keenan Bros. are among the largest lumber consumers in the Owen Sound district. They are at present operating three sawmills, one at Miller lake, one at Maxwell, and one at Owen Sound. They have also several auxiliary factories in Owen Sound, one turning out woodenware and another folding boxes.

Another busy lumberman in Owen Sound is Mr. J. S. Findlay, who has for some time past been operating a sawmill at this point. He is closing down the sawmill and going exclusively into the wholesale lumber business, making a specialty of export trade.

The Rixson, Ainsley & Stoddart Lumber Company also conduct a large business at this point. They have several sawmills in the northern country and also are large dealers in all kinds of lumber.

The McDonald-Rowland Company are also important lumber dealers. Beside other woods, the firm handle a large amount of basswood, and altogether over 3,000,000 feet was handled by them during the past year. They are at present contemplating the erection of a mill in the southern States so that they may be in a position to supply their customers with the first quality of hardwood from southern lumber centres.

Among the many large consumers of lumber at Owen Sound none are better known than John Harrison & Company, manufacturers of all kinds of lumber, interior finish, sashes, doors, etc. They have been long established, and year by year a steadily increasing business has testified to the excellent quality of the material turned out.

Owen Sound is undoubtedly one of the most important lumber centres in the Georgian Bay district, and a safe estimate of the amount of lumber consumed there within a year would be 50,000,000 feet.

Another important lumber centre in this district is Wiarton. Many sawmills line the shores of the Georgian bay at this point, and in the town of Wiarton there are five large mills working overtime to meet the demand. A few complaints are heard this season regarding the scarcity of logs and firms which were not fortunate enough to secure a full supply earlier in the season are now finding it difficult to procure them.

Wiarton also possesses among its industries several firms which are large consumers of lumber. Siemon Bros. are very large manufacturers of hardwood flooring, and are at present building a new factory at this point, which will greatly increase their facilities.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
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Extract from Letter received from Eastern Canada

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This was a Burns No. 2½ Chisel Tooth Saw giving satisfaction under very heavy feed

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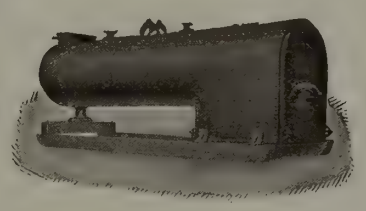


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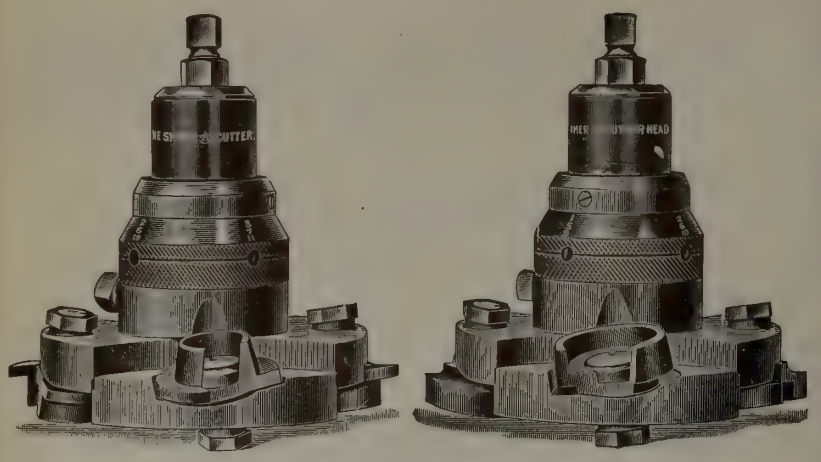
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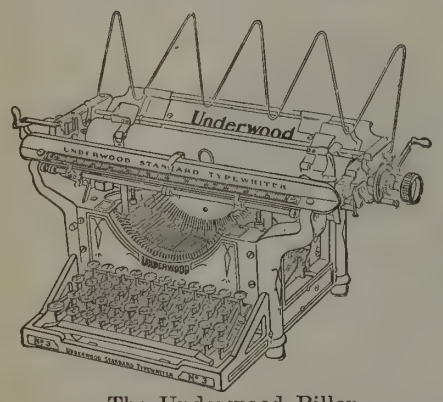
Which has for its object the direct saving of labor and material. Its construction agrees with the special class of work it is to perform. It is first made to suit the machine—it is next made to suit the work. Every detail is carefully formed to give a free cut—to hold a uniform shape—to be durable. These features establish a permanent make-ready, which demonstrates that this "Best of all Cutter Head" makes a safe and profitable investment.

It works single tongue and groove Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship-Lap and Jointing.
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It works special shapes of Mould, and is particularly useful in cuttiug Patterns wherein square-off sets occur.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—sendit back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

Leslie Bros., Mount Forest, Ont., whose mill was recently destroyed by fire, have not as yet adopted any plans for rebuilding.

The Thunder Bay Lumber Company have started cutting logs at the new mill they erected last fall and winter at Thunder Bay, Ont.

O'Neil's planing mill, shingle mill, etc., at Kenilworth, Ont., were destroyed by an explosion on May 16th. The total estimated loss was $20,000.

Mr. D. Gillespie has completed the building of his new factory at Parry Sound and installed machinery for the manufacture of dressed lumber, flooring, siding, sash, doors, mouldings of all kinds, etc.

The Belding Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital $40,000, have been incorporated. The incorporators are John Cowan, student-at-law, and Thos. W. Best, traveller, both of Toronto, Ont.

Early in May there was considerable danger of forest fires in northern Ontario, on account of a rather long-continued period of dry weather. The rains of the latter end of May, however, have eliminated the danger.

The latest merger now under way is a $30,000,000 combine to embrace the principal tannery firms in Ontario and Quebec. The deal is being arranged in Montreal and Toronto, and the names at present are withheld.

The Swanson Bay Forests Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., capital $1,500,000, have been incorporated. The incorporators are Geo. D. Kelley, barrister, and Joseph Connolly, law clerk, both of Ottawa, Ont.

Forest fires destroyed many million feet of timber in western Ontario and northeastern Minnesota during the second third weeks of May. It is said that the loss to timber owners and farmers exceeds that of any previous series of fires in that district.

Forty-five lumbermen left Arnprior, Ont., recently for Waldo, B.C., where they have been engaged by the Ross Saskatoon Lumber Company. Mr. Dan Currie, formerly of Arnprior, now of Waldo, engaged the party. Wages vary from $2.75 per day up to $12.

Mr. John Mickler, of Collingwood, Ont., who has been with the Graves & Bigwood Company at Byng Inlet for the past seven years, has been appointed superintendent of the Kent-Cooper Company's mill at Collingwood. The company have a large quantity of logs to cut.

Shurly, Dietrich Company, Limited, Galt, Ont., capital $350,000, have secured incorporation to manufacture, sell and deal in saws, mechanics' tools, machinery, etc. The incorporators are Jerome C. Dietrich, manufacturer, and John Turnbull, machinist, both of Galt, Ont.

River drivers report that they are getting on well with their logs both in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts, and at the rate they are going expect to get through in good time. All the mills are running full time except the one at French River, which has not opened up this season.

It is reported that the Riordon Paper Mills, of Merritton, Ont., will shortly build a large pulp mill there. The company has at present a pulp mill in conjunction with its Merritton plant, but the structure to be built will be much larger than the present one. Plans for the new building are now almost completed, it is said.

The largest stick of timber that has ever went through the Welland Canal aboard a boat was a stick of rock elm, 22 x 20 inches in dimension, which reached St. Catharines, Ont., recently. The stick is 65 feet in length. The barge "Ceylon" which carried it, had a large cargo of elm of the same quality, the entire load being 900 tons in weight, was consigned to Europe, and will be unloaded and trans-shipped when the "Ceylon" reaches Montreal. The timber was loaded at Fairport, Mich.

A public meeting of the citizens and ratepayers of Trenton, Ont., was held recently to discuss a proposition of Toronto capitalists to purchase the Gilmour door plant from the present owners, the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The company proposes, it is understood, to invest $75,000 and give employment to from 75 to 200 men, and ask the council to give it a fixed assessment of $10,000 and a guarantee of bonds for $50,000, giving a first mortgage on the plant as security. The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. M. Lichley, Toronto.

Eastern Provinces

The Dominion Pacific Lumber Company has been formed, with a capital of $3,500,000, and headquarters at Montreal.

It is reported that the East Templeton Lumber Company have sold their mills at East Templeton to an American concern.

David J. Buckley, of Rogersville, N.B., is building a steam rotary sawmill on French Fort Cove, just across from Newcastle. Its dimensions are 110 x 30 feet, two storeys high.

The Dominion Box & Package Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.; capital $700,000, have been incorporated. The incorporators are Robert C. McMichael and Rennie O. McMurtry, advocates, Montreal, Que.

The Dominion Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., capital $3,500,000, have been incorporated. The incorporators are Henry A. Lovett, K.C., and Geo. V. Cousins, accountant, both of Montreal, Que.

Ground has been broken at East Angus, Que., for a new pulp mill to be erected by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company. A 36-foot head is obtainable and it is expected that 2,000 horse-power will be developed. The new mill will be completed this summer.

The following tenders for the supply of lumber for the city of Halifax for 1910-1911 were recently received: Rhodes, Curry & Company, $1,370.96; J. McInnes & Sons, $1,361.43; Brookfield Bros., $1,342.17. The latter was recommended by the board for acceptance.

Several lumber piles in the yards of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company were destroyed by fire which broke out about 1 a.m. on May 24th. The loss will amount to a few thousand dollars. It required a brave fight on the part of the fire brigade to save the large stock of seasoned lumber piled in the yard. This is the second fire in the yard this summer.

Plans are under way in Montreal for the formation of a company, to be known as the Pacific Pulp & Power Company. The company will be interested in the pulp and power industries of Prince Rupert. A syndicate has been

formed by Mr. A. Scott Ives and subscriptions of about $300,000 have been almost completed. The subscribers include a number of the leading hydraulic and lumber men of the eastern provinces.

The Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company, of Trois Pistoles, Que., located about 20 miles east of River du Loup, on the Intercolonial Railroad, has a full cut of logs coming down the river for its two large mills located on the Trois Pistoles river near where that river empties into the St. Lawrence. During the regular shut down for the winter months the lower mill has been thoroughly overhauled, and will be ready for a full season's run when the logs reach the mill, about June 1. These plants are under the management of J. E. Tobin, a nephew of E. W. Tobin, of Bromptonville, who is the president of the company. The product of these mills is shipped largely to the United States. E. W. Tobin is now at Bromptonville following a very busy season of Parliament, which adjourned two weeks ago.

Western Canada

Stevens' cooperage works in Elmwood, Man., were destroyed by fire recently. The loss was about $10,000. The owner of the property is Mr. E. L. Drewry.

The Phillips Arm Timber Holding Company, an extra provincial company, has been registered in British Columbia. Its head office is at Seattle, Wash., and the capital is $225,000.

It is reported that the Barclay Sound Cedar Company, which owns extensive limits on the west coast of Vancouver Island, will shortly build a large mill at Port Alberni. The company have made extensive real estate purchases at that point.

The negotiations for the sale of the W. F. Huntting Lumber Company's mill site at Vancouver have been completed and the sale has been put through at the price of $235,000. The mills on this site were destroyed by fire some six months ago. The W. F. Huntting Company have not yet decided what they will do about building elsewhere.

During the month of April 466 licenses were issued for timber holdings west of the Cascades, the fees therefrom aggregating $65,240: east of the Cascades the licenses issued numbered 226, the accruing fees totalling $26.055. Transfer fees in the amount of $340 were collected during the month, with penalties of $1,850, and miscellaneous receipts of $1,338.84.

Messrs. John Arbuthnot, J. M. Savage, J. C. McGavin and H. G. S. Heisterman, of Victoria, B.C., have sold out their interests in the Red Fir Lumber Company, Limited, to a New York syndicate. Mr. George W. Hartzell, of Dayton, Ohio, will eventually take over the management. Mr. T. A. Smith for the present will have charge of the details of operation as formerly.

A deal involving the expenditure of over $1,500,000, the transfer of some 54,000 acres of timber land, the construction of 23 miles of railway and the erection of a large export sawmill on the east coast of Vancouver Island, is stated to have been concluded. The parties interested are the E. & N. Railway Company and the American Finance Company, of New York. The timber lands are tributary to Cowichan Lake.

The Red Fir Lumber Company, Nanaimo, B.C., in addition to the improvements noted in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman," have installed a new set of trimmers in the planing mill and a number of new dry sheds. They are also compounding their present engine and increasing their power about 35 per cent. thereby. The company have now three dry kilns 20 x 110 feet, making a holding capacity of 150,000 feet.

T. A. Burrows' large sawmill at Grandview, Man., which was to start the season's cut on May 16th, was burned to the ground on May 11th. It is supposed that sparks from the emery wheel started the fire. The loss on the mill is about $50.000, which is about half covered by insurance. Mr. Burrows has a further loss in that he has about 10.000,000 feet of logs in the river ready to cut. He is already working on plans for rebuilding.

For the fiscal year ending March 31st, according to the report of Crown Timber Agent Leamy, 116,035,422 feet, board measure of standing timber was cut under license in the Dominion railway belt in British Columbia. The total revenue of the office for the year amounted to $123,763.69. Both the amount of timber cut and the revenue obtained through licenses for this period is fully twice as large as that of last year, when it totalled 53,923,157 feet. All records in this line have been broken.

It is reported that large car building shops will be established by the Canadian Northern Railway Company on the Fraser River at Port Mann, opposite the mills of the Fraser River Lumber Company, from which the supply of raw material will be drawn. The Canadian Northern has been buying its passenger and freight cars from independent manufacturers, having no shops of its own. Now that the railway is to enter British Columbia it is asserted that it plans to build its cars on this coast where the requisite timber is so plentiful.

The Timberland Lumber Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C., have completed the construction of a mill on the Chilliwack line of the B. C. Electric Railway, about six miles from New Westminster. The capacity of the mill is 40,000 to 50,000 feet per day. They will manufacture fir, cedar, and spruce lumber. They are also building dry kilns and putting in planing machines to turn out any size of dressed lumber. They expect to do a good local business and their surplus will probably go to interior points where demand is heavy. The company have several years' cutting on their present limits.

Two thousand men will be taken to the interior of British Columbia by mountain lumbermen from the timber districts of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick this summer. Their families will come later and all are expected to become permanent residents of the Kootenay. This was decided upon at an important conference held recently at Fernie. Five hundred of the men were expected within 30 days, and the rest will be brought out as soon as they can be gathered. It is thought that the project will be continued and that within the next few years at least 5,000 men will be brought out under lumbermen's auspices.

W. E. Nelson and F. P. Barber, of Minneapolis, are making a trip through western Canada in the interests of the B. F. Nelson Paper Company, of Minneapolis, to select locations for a number of branches of a large central warehouse that will be established in Winnipeg within the next month. The warehouse will be followed by a factory and the B. F. Nelson Company is shaping its course to enter the field of western Canadian trade and manufacture in a large way. The company is an old established firm in Minneapolis, where it does a large business in the manufacture and sale of roofing and building paper. When the arrangements are completed, Mr. Barber will act as Canadian manager for the company.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better

Send in your order promptly for
White Ash
3 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8-4, Common and Better

Ask us for prices on
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
4-4 to 4 inches

10-4 to 16-4. 10 cars
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered Oak
150,000 feet 4 4 No. 1 Common and better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Get our prices on
White Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

We have a large blo k of dry
Chestnut
No. 1 Common and better, 4-4 to 8-4 Prompt shipment.

How are you fixed on
Red Gum and Cottonwood
We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders Red Pine Dimension up to 35 feet:

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs.

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.

Larrigans and Leggins That Last



We are prepared to back up every claim that is made for our products because we do all our own tanning and know we can deliver the goods.
Our larrigans and leggins are strong, well made and will outlast other makes.

Try us on your next order

Also Tanners of English Oak Harness Leather

The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Jeffrey Improved Equipment

for the Lumber Industry



We recently installed this Wire Cable Conveying System for handling pulp wood

Let us furnish complete plans for a serviceable and economical conveying system to handle your Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Pulp Wood, Slabs, Sawdust, etc.

Installations described in Catatogue 57B, will interest you, send for copy.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company

Columbus, Ohio

Canadian Office & Works: Montreal Toronto Office: 18 Temperance St.

KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills
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Head Blocks
Picket Header

Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters

Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the

Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such a road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from the teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previous setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions; that is, such as windfalls, underbrush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not break or otherwise damage them.

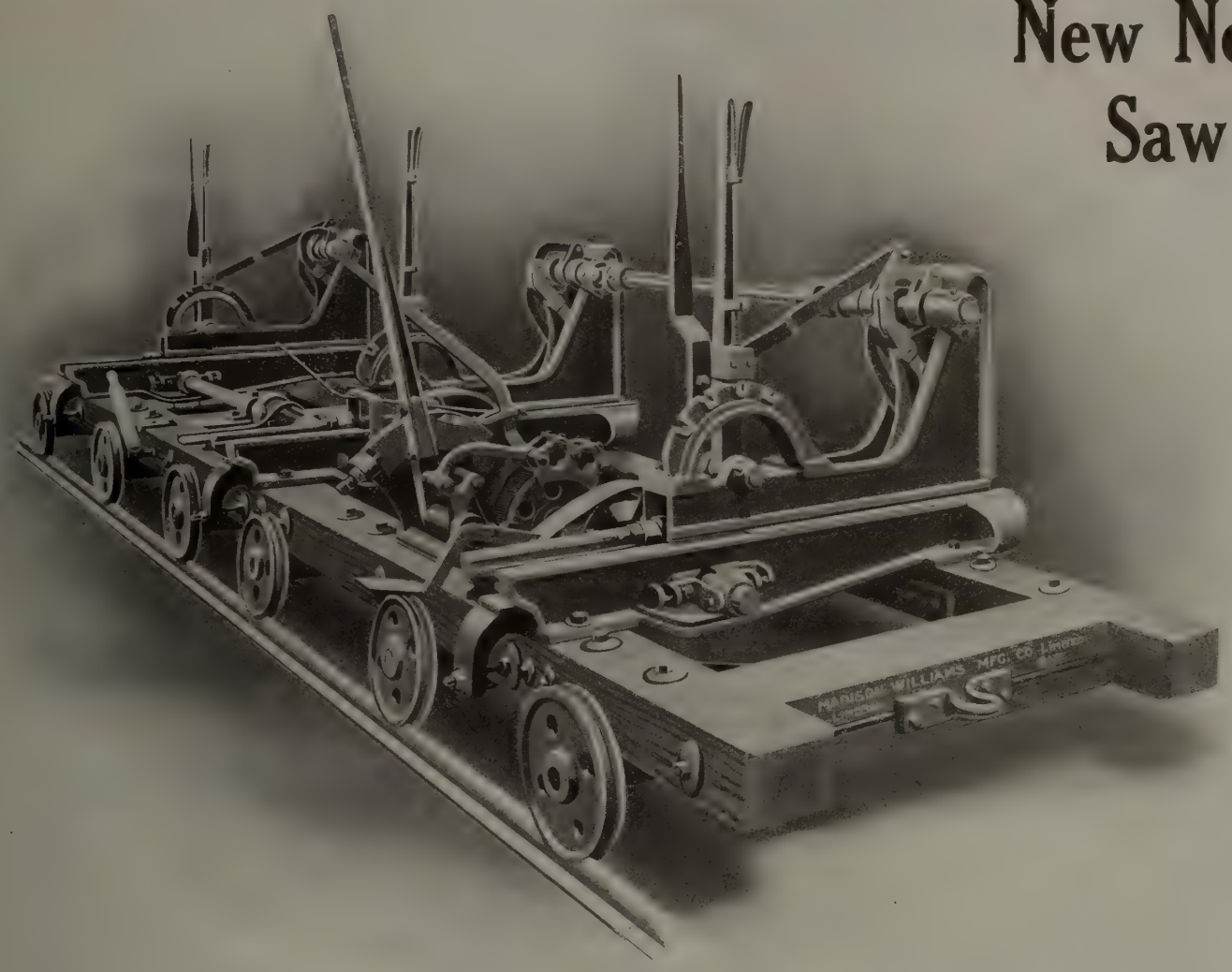
It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulpwood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited

Manufacturing Agents for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

Montreal, P. Q. **Vancouver, B. C.**



New No. 4 Saw Carriage

A Machine worthy of a place in the world's largest sawmill

The

Madison Williams Mfg. Co.

Limited

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative H. E. Plant, 1790 St James St, Montreal Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so hey do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of he jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1¼" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	15 00	17 00
2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	17 00	18 50
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50

2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12 1x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x16,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 co
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No.1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XXPine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 20
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"		4 05

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds. 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		32 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		34 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry		
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00

Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		25 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		35 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		86 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		88 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood		
4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	47 00	50 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	20 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x 6	23 00	25 00

Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	14 00	15 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1"x4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 85	4 00
No. 2 White Pine		3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
No 2 white Pine lath	3	

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	14 00	16 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 15	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", XX	1 75	1 90
gs (pulp)	12 00	14 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

	cts.	
WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 8"	54 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00	
2" "	68 00	
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00	
8/4 " " "	58 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00	
8/4 " " "	49 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00	
8/4 " " "	46 00	
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00	
1¼ in. "	53 00	
1½ in. "	55 00	
2in. "	57 00	
2½ and 3" "	75 00	
4 in. "	80 00	
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00	
1¼" "	41 00	
1½" "	43 00	
2" "	47 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00	
2" "	35 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"	21 00	
1" x 5"	24 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00	
1" x 10"	29 00	
1" x 12"	33 00	
1" x 13" and up	33 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00	
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	
No. 2	14 00	
LATH.		
No. 1, 32"	1 50	
No. 2, 48"	3 50	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25	

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	20 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 9/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00

Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & and, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & and 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & and 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & and, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and and, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and and, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and and hand	20 00	23 00	1st and and, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 50	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	21 00	21 50
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
3/8" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1/2" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 80
Clears	2 90	3 00
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 85	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

A Bald Statement



What's the use of Cutting?

If you are handling "Quality" Stock—it will sell on it's merits, seeing is believing and for your customer to see nice bright dry stock, well graded, smoothly and cleanly dressed, will sell the stock quicker than hours of talk and without "cutting."

If you are interested in building a business along "Quality" lines, or have built your business along "Quality" lines, **we are your people,** we are interested with and for you. If you don't know this it's high time you did. How about it? When it comes to White Pine, (Tonawanda grades,) Quebec Spruce, N. B. Cedar Shingles, Spruce and Pine Lath,—all the best that can be produced—furnished in either straight or mixed cars—**We are it.**

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q **St. Moise, P. Q.**
Salmon Lake, P. Q. **Cedar Hall, P. Q.**

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

To Become Familiar With

Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies

is to become a steady customer for them. They are adapted for prompt use in Contractors and Lumber Camps, covering every urgent need, thoroughly reliable and effective. Write us for information. A handy stable list for emergencies is :—

Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil
For Cuts, Galls, Wounds and Sores. Large size. Price - - - - $1.00

Fleming's Colic Cure
A prompt remedy for both Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic. Price - - - $1.00

Fleming's Spavin Cure Liquid
An active Blister for Splints, Curbs, Spavins and Soft Enlargements. Price - $2.00

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
A thorough Tonic and Blood Purifier that cures a score of ailments besides Heaves. Price - - - - $1.00

Fleming's Sweeny Cure
A mild blister, cures Sweeny, Shoulder Lameness, etc. - - - - $1.00

Fleming's Veterinary Eye Lotion
Cures Inflammation of the Eyes. Price 50c

All Remedies can be sent by Mail.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VET. ADVISER. Devoted to Diseases of Horses and Cattle will be mailed free. *Write for a copy.*

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
TORONTO, CANADA

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) $4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses 5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses 15.00 doz,

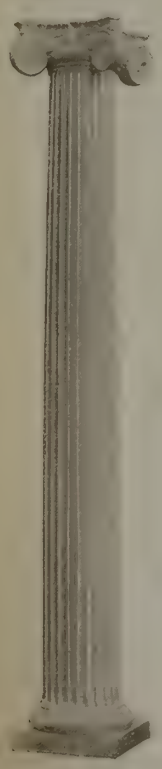
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)
2 lb. tins 2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins 3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)
Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

You Will Find More Money



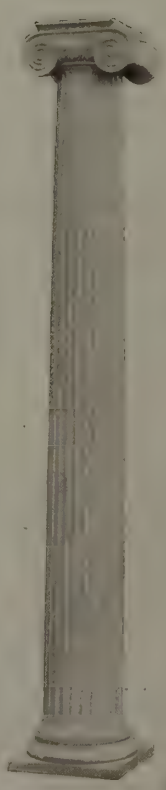
in the retail yard business if you stock our

Colonial Columns

The "Lock-joint" used in the manufacture of these columns is more than a name, it is a real "Lock-joint" that does its duty thoroughly.

Stocked in Oak, Birch, Chestnut, Pine, Etc.

A card will bring full particulars



Detroit Column and Manufacturing Co.
Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R. - DETROIT, Mich.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



Here is the Band Saw You Should Use



ATKINS

Sterling

SAWS

Made in Canada



"The Finest on Earth"

Tough, hard steel—they go right ahead and stand up to their work.

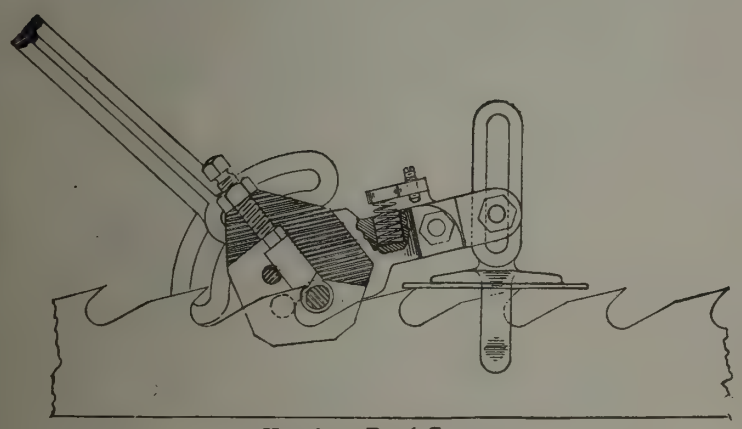
You can't afford not to use Atkins Sterling Saws. Write us for quotations. We'll make it easy for you to get them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

MAKERS OF STERLING SAWS

Canadian Factory, :: Hamilton, Ont.

A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., Agents, Vancouver, B.C.
W. C. BIRDSALL, Resident Representative, Vancouver, B.C.



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Mill Men!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

Berlin Quality Counts

What We Offer in a "Utility" Resaw



Several years ago we became interested in the future of the Band Saw business and, after having studied the field closely, established a Band Saw Department, and then proceeded to hire the best mechanical talent in the country.

A careful study of conditions and competitive machines brought us to this fact; that the machines offered were not built as good as possible and then sold at a reasonable price—they were built to sell at a certain price.

We know that a policy of that nature could not make good to the fullest extent. So instead of putting on wheels that are cast (rim, hub and spokes) together, we made a radical departure—actually had STEEL RIMS made elsewhere at a greater cost for the rim alone than we could have cast an entire wheel.

We found that staggered steel spokes in combination with the steel rim, would give a perfectly balanced, very stiff, light running wheel. That was a point scored for us.

Then the straining devices in use at that time were cumbersome, weighted, etc.,—everything but simple. We remedied this by perfecting the simplest straining device on the market. Every part is balanced over knife edges and the force is exerted in straight lines—direct from weight to fulcrum and from fulcrum to upper bearings.

Other points—the superiority of which can be seen by even a novice, are the Variable Speed Device, Safety Saw Guide, Frame Without Overhang, Double Wheel Bearings, Roll Construction—in fact there is no reason why we shouldn't be busy in our Band Saw Department.

The "341", cut of which is shown, carries a 6-inch blade and because of its having the lightest wheels and carrying a short saw, it has the greatest capacity of any machine in its class and in many classes of work, we will put it up against any 8-inch blade.

It has all the good features of our heavy saws combined in a medium priced, medium sized machine. It will do twice the work of a circular resaw and make better lumber. It is the busiest machine in any planing mill or box factory.

But the "341" is just one of our big line. Just write us for details of any kind of a Band Resaw you require.

Ask us to send your operator a copy of our booklet "Fitting and Operating Band Saws." It is a booklet well worth his careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

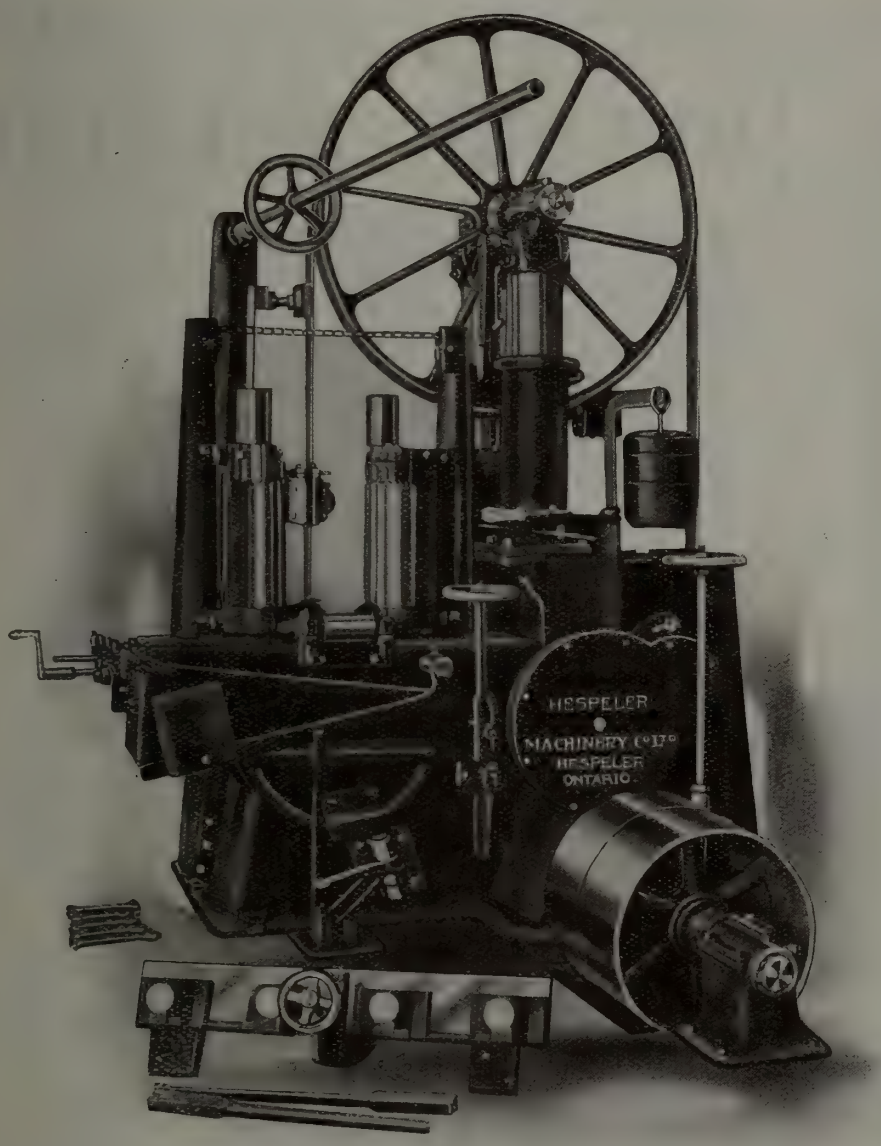
Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizes, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

Are YOU Interested in a Good Band Re-Saw?

Then Study This One!



A close examination of the cut will show you what a complete, strong and well built re-saw this is. Made in three sizes viz :

No. 230, wheels 54 in. in diameter carrying saws 5 in. wide.

No. 232, wheels 48 in. in diameter carrying saws 4 in. wide.

No. 234 wheels 42 in. in diameter carrying saws 3 in. wide.

THE FRAME is cast in one piece, cored out hollow underneath, is heavily ribbed and perfectly rigid.

THE ROLLS will tilt from 0 to 1 inch in 6 inches to allow for the successful sawing of clap boards and general bevel work.

Better Drop us a Line

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada



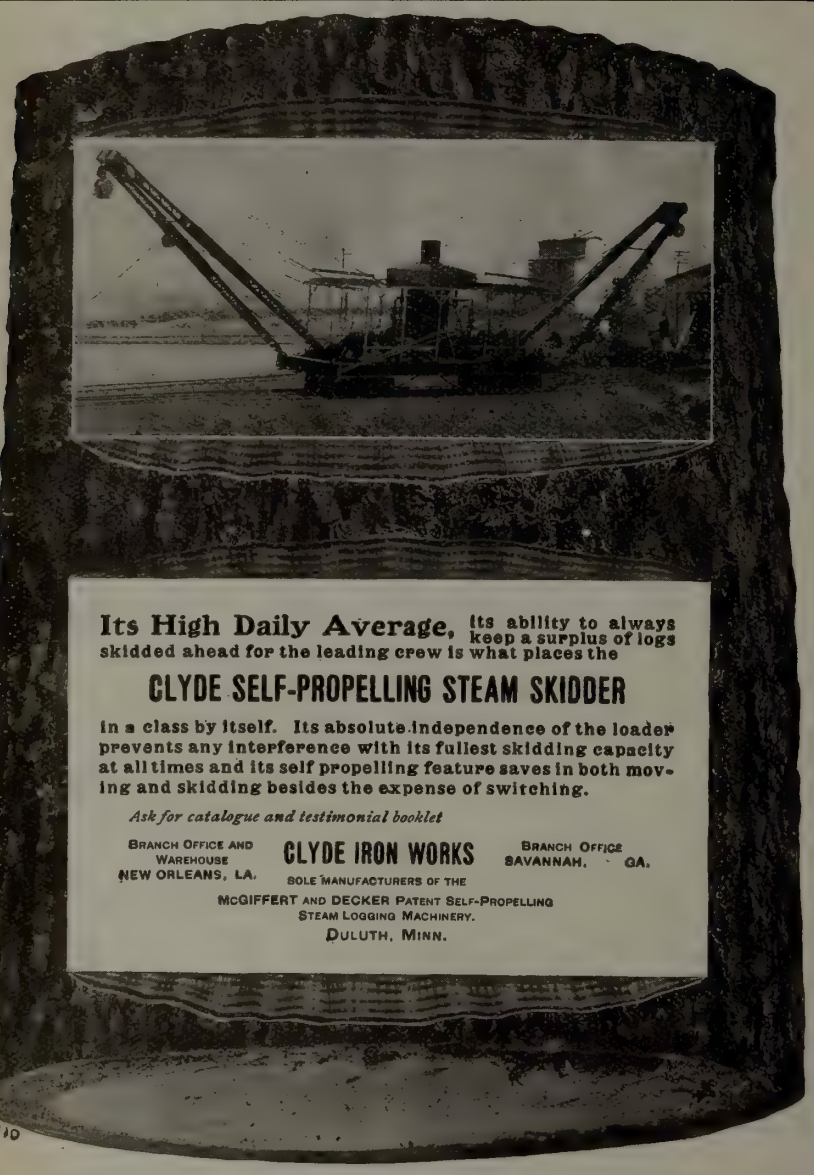
The Spark Extinguisher

shown in illustration was sold by us about a year ago to the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Limited. It has been so satisfactory that we have just shipped two others to the same company for use at other mills. If you use wood for fuel you cannot afford to be without this apparatus. It is guaranteed to extinguish all dangerous sparks and will not affect the draft. Made to fit any stack or chimney.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited Dept. B

Craig Street West, MONTREAL



RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and, Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The

Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.

of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Logging Locomotives



Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low upkeep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Bank of Ottawa Building, MONTREAL, CANADA

Perfect alignment to the upper in-feeding rolls is absolutely essential to the production of fine surfacing

YOU GET THIS WITH OUR

No. 275 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

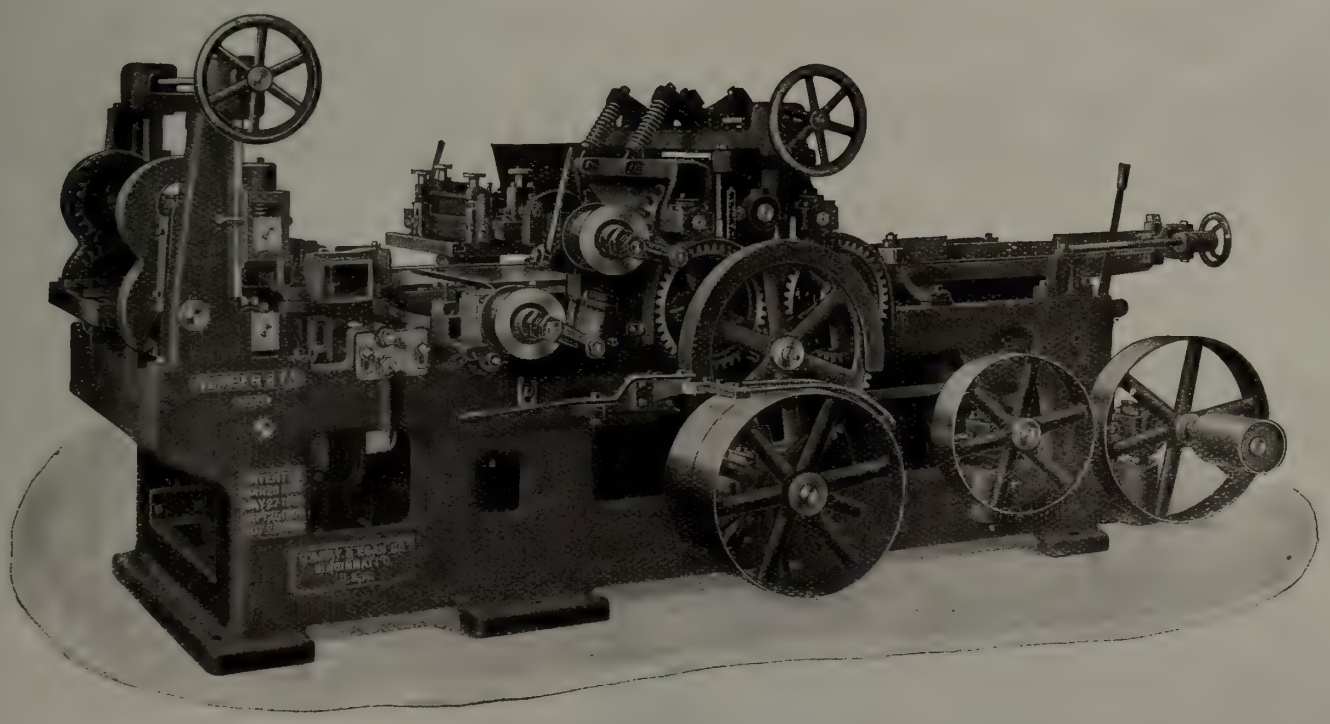
where the two upper in-feeding rolls are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand wheel, giving neither roll a chance to get out of line

This patented feature together with many others enable our No. 275 to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood.

It will be found a most excellent tool for all such work as Patent Drop Siding, Carpenters' Moldings, Baseboards, Casing, Flooring, etc.

Capacity for material 10—16—20 and 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick

Let us tell you more about this new machine in our large illustrated circular—Sheet No. 8—C



No. 275 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

465-485 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALES OFFICES

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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

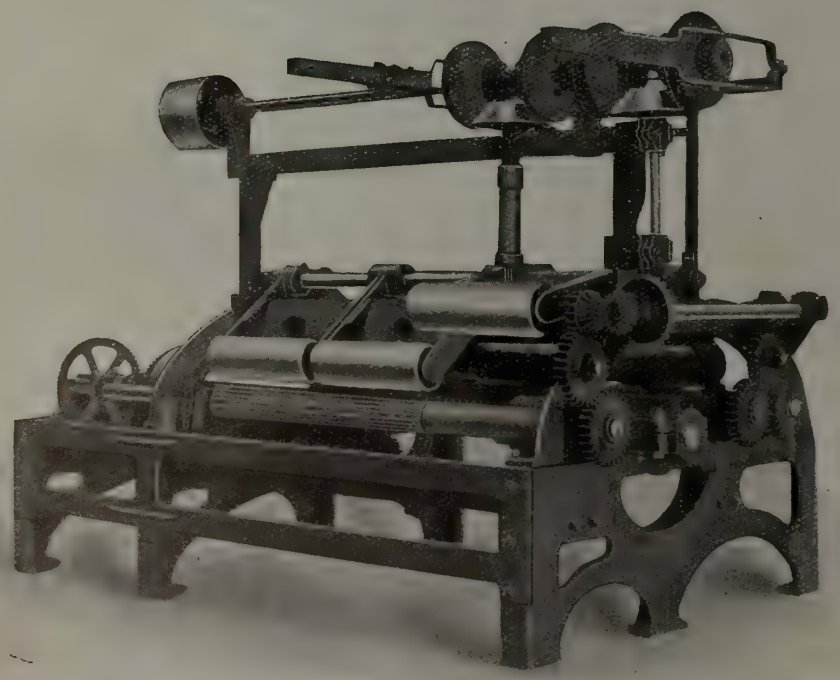
Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Mowry's Jumbo Edger and Gang

Separate or Combined



THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST MACHINES manufactured in Canada. We have sold quite a number of these machines and have some splendid recommends for them. Mandrel is 4½ in. diameter by 10 ft. 6 in. long. Drive pulley is 20 in. x 20 in. The machine is five feet seven inches inside of frame. It has two water boxes. Two stationary and two movable saws (or more if desired). It has eight stationary saws for the gang side (or more if desired). It will rip up cants to eight inches thick. Take a slab off two sides of your small logs and run the log through the "Jumbo" and it will come out in boards. It is impossible for the cant to fly back. It has reverse gear so that if a cant binds the operator can touch a lever and run the log back. 24 in. or 26 in. saws are used. Prices quoted on application, with or without saws.

We make all Kinds of up-to-date Saw Mill Machinery

Send for our Catalogue and Prices

Mowry & Sons, Gravenhurst, Ont.

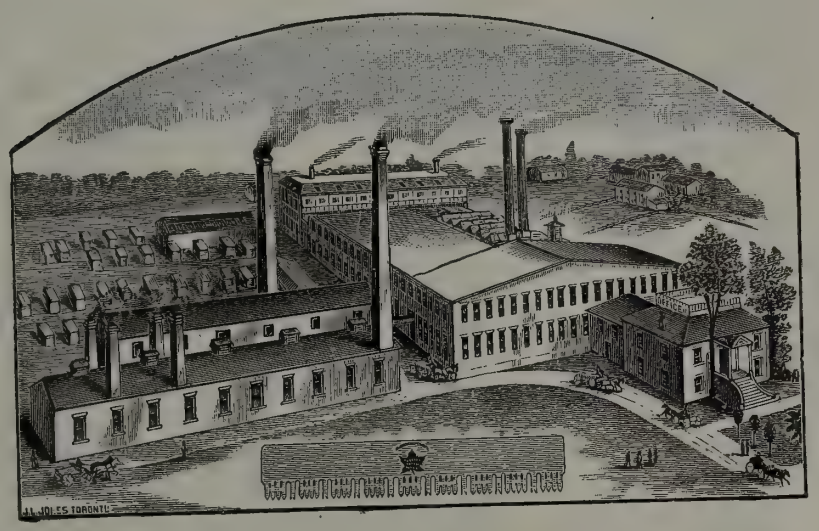
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly & Dietrich

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

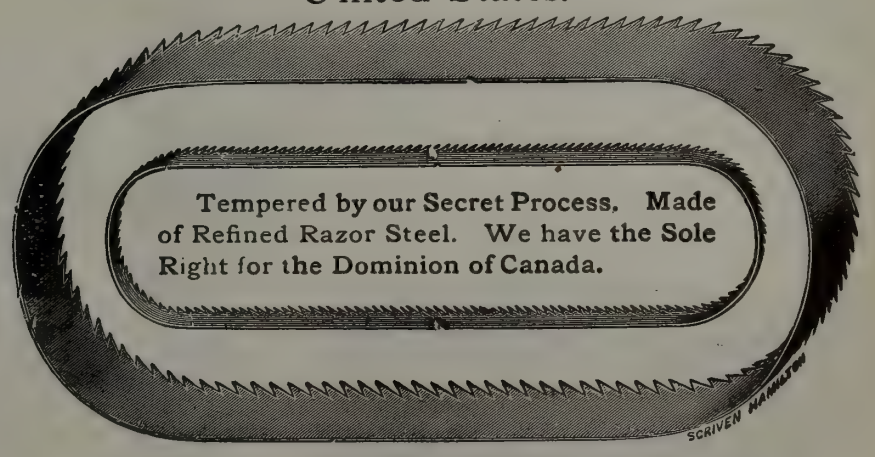
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

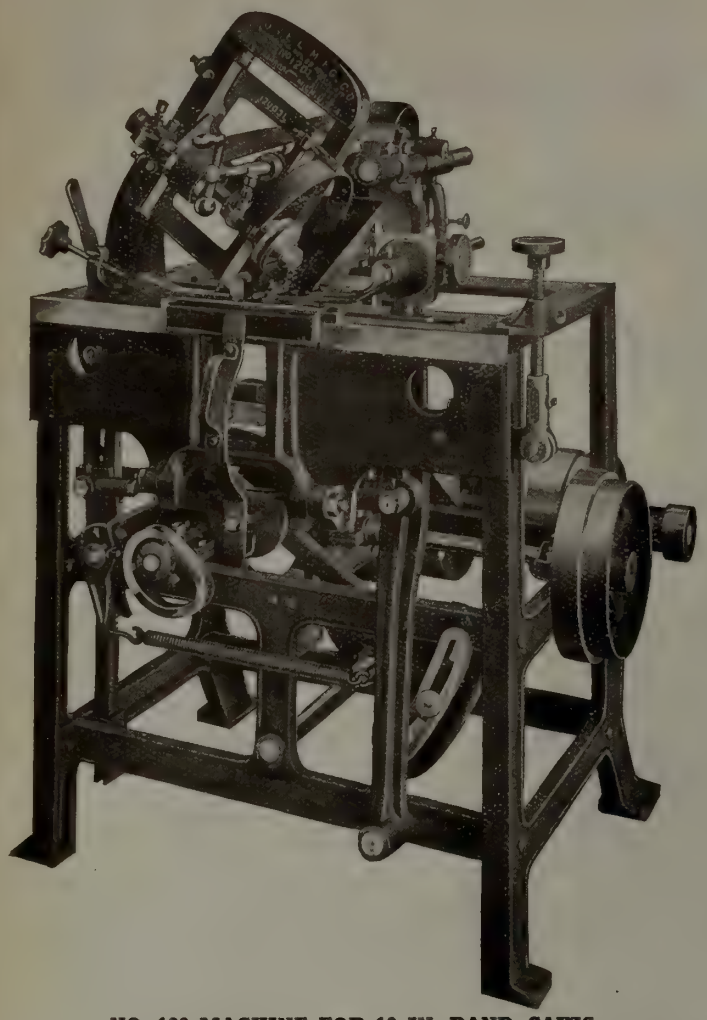


We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

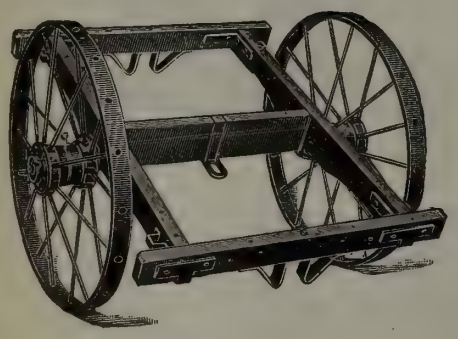
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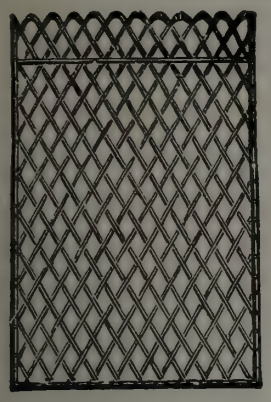
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We can supply you promptly with any size or shape in any quantity you may desire. Our prices are very close. Get our quotations. These guards will soon pay for themselves in lessened window-repair bills.

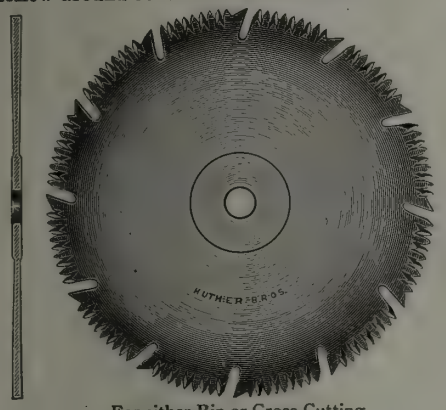
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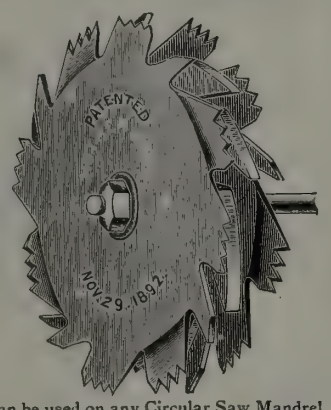
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

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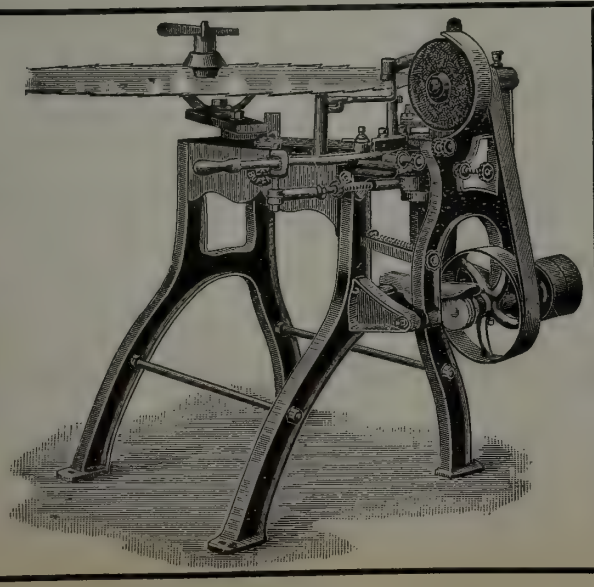
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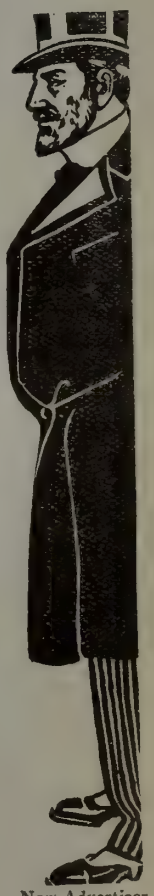
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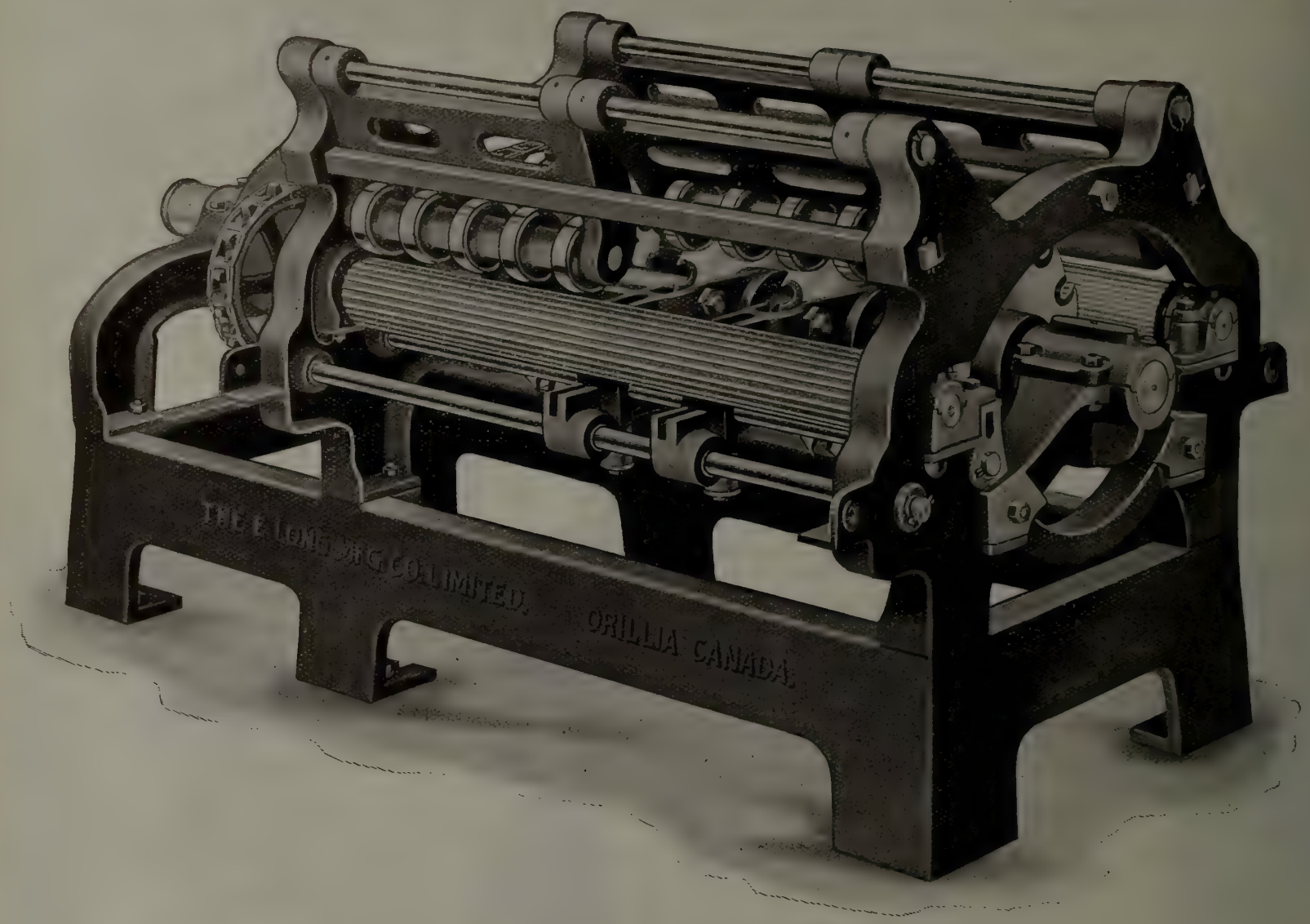
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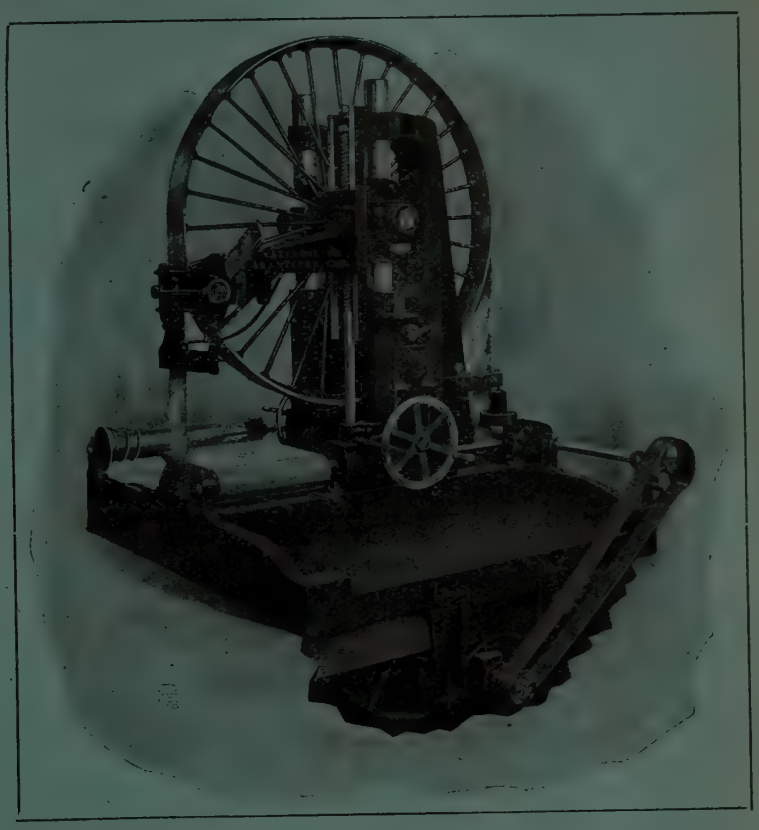
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No belts to gum or slip.
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Vol. 30 Toronto, June 15, 1910 No. 12

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Hemlock Lumber

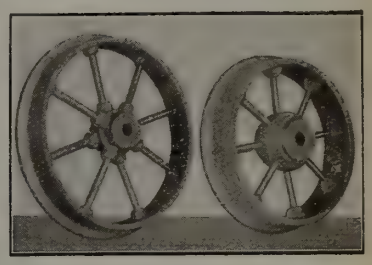
730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

Bruce Mines Sawmill Co.
Limited
Bruce Mines, Ontario

J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Ltd.
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of
LUMBER LATH AND SHINCLES
A fully equipped Planing Factory in connection. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine, Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc.
Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a specialty at current prices.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA



Tram Car Wheels
made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.
Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
Limited
Hamilton - Canada
Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont.
Yards and Planing Mill at
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Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

Everything in Timber

Car and Cargo lots only

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices - **Western Office: — 615 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

The Golden Lake Lumber Co.
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

We have in stock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. No. 1 Hemlock 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. Norway Pine X and O. White Pine Cull. Can now quote on bill orders in Hemlock.

Your inquiries solicited

Mills at GOLDEN LAKE and BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

Head Office: - Eganville, Ont.

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.
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Wholesale

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber and Joists

Bills for yard stock and factory construction our specialty.
Can supply anything in yellow pine finish, rough or dressed

Ask for prices on

Oak — Maple Flooring
Chestnut — Louisiana Red Cypress
Poplar — New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Address all inquiries to our Canadian Office:
135 Laporte Ave., Montreal Que.

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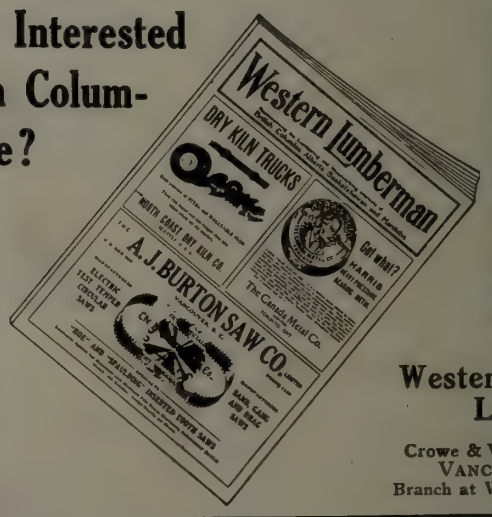
Matching **Re-sawing** **Planing** **Moulding**

We have every facility for this work and will execute your orders promptly. Sidings from the railways run to our factory

J. R. Eaton & Sons, ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Phone 54—after business hours 205 and 220
Montreal Agent: The Hardwood Flooring Co., 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Birch

also

B. C. Douglas Fir and Cedar Timbers

SPECIAL

If you are needing anything in sound dry White Pine Box 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.
Write us we are sure we can interest you.

NEW YORK CITY
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BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

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"SNAP"

Do You want a Genuine BARGAIN

Here are the Facts—

To make piling room on two of our sidings, we have to move a few hundred thousand feet of
Dry, Bright, Well Manufactured WHITE PINE Lumber.

Any person sending us a block order, within the next **10 Days** for

1 car	1 x 4/5 in.	10/16 ft. White Pine	1909 Cut
1 "	1 x 6 in.	" "	"
1 "	1 x 7-9-11 in.	" "	"
1 "	1 x 8 in.	" "	"
1 "	1 x 10 in.	" "	"

will receive lumber at a price **Lower** than can be bought from any other **Manufacturer.**

Be CONVINCED by Telephoning—Wiring or Writing

DeLaplante Lumber Company, Limited

Phone Main 5937

Continental Life Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Write or Wire

Hocken Lumber Co., Ltd.

Otter Lake Station, - Ontario
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for

HEMLOCK

any lengths 10 to 30 feet

Timber a Specialty

GOOD QUALITY **PROMPT SHIPMENTS**



Did You Say 2 x 6 Pine?

Well we have it.
524,000 feet at one point that we are going to scatter at any old price.
If you order 10 cars we will make you a present of an English-bull Puppy worth $150.00. The "Lumberman" will see that we do this.
Say, write for prices anyway.

The Long Lumber Co.

Hamilton, Ontario

P. S.—We will throw in a muzzle

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Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES
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We are the oldest established strictly wholesale dealers in British Columbia

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough *and* Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE - - B. C.



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REVELSTOKE, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cedar, White Pine and Fir Products

Shiplap, Boards, Dimension Siding, Finish, Lath, Shingles

Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

Mills at
Revelstoke, B. C. Comaplix, B. C.

The B.C. Lumber Manufacturers' Agency, Limited

Wholesale Lumber, Timber and Shingles

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IVAN D. SMITH, Manager. - BANKERS—EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

OUR SPECIALTIES—Extra Long or Big Timbers for Scow Building, Dredge Spuds, Derrick Arms, and Lockgate Construction. Railroad and Structural Timbers. Car Material. Clear Fir or Cedar B. C. Cedar Shingles.

With our numerous mill connections we have unequalled facilities for giving you prompt shipment of satisfactory stock at prices consistent with the market. A trial order will make you a permanent customer. We understand the requirements of the Eastern Trade.

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THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL LINES OF

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber

Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

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The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers for heavy construction work

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Prompt Shipments

Lumber and Lath

Timber Limits — We have Several Large Blocks for Sale with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

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Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
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Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)
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British & Foreign Import & Export Co.
Central Buildings,
Liverpool, England
is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms



We Want to Move

50,000 ft.—2 x 6 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

150,000 ft.—2 x 5 ft. and up x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

250.000 ft. — 2 x 8 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

also

Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

Write for Prices

The Colonial Lumber Co.
Limited
Pembroke, - Ontario

LET US FIGURE
on your requirements for
Quartered Oak Plain Oak Poplar Ash Louisiana Red Cypress
We can ship anything in the above promptly and properly. All shipments carefully inspected.
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Yale-Columbia Lumber Co.
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Head Office: NELSON, B.C.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS

White Pine

Good Strips, Good Sidings, Good Shorts for Factory Trade

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Successors to Campbell and Carman

XXX B. C. Shingles, Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.

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The Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ont., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cotton Plant, Ark.

We have in our Toronto yards for immediate Shipment—

40,000	feet	1″	1sts. and 2nds. Quarter Cut White Oak.
8,000	"	1¼″	" " " " " "
10,000	"	1″	" " " " " " Strips
18,000	"	1″	No. 1 Common " " " "
9,000	"	1¼″ to 2″	No. 1 Common " " " "
30,000	"	1″	1sts. and 2nds. Plain Red Oak.
15 000	"	1¼″	" " " " "
14,000	"	1½″	" " " " "
12,000	"	3″	" " " " "
65,000	"	1″ to 3″	No. 1 Common" " "
22 000	"	1″ to 3″	Log Run Mahogany.

Also have at our Mill in the South two million feet dry lumber for direct shipment. -- Let us have your inquiries.

Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber Lath and Shingles

Quotations solicited for Hemlock Bill Stuff. We have also stocks of Ash, Elm, Birch, Spruce and Basswood now cutting. Try a car of our specially graded Cedar Shingles, X, XX, XXX, XXXX, 16 and 18 inches.

Head Office: 22 Toronto Street, - TORONTO

Get our Prices and See how you can Save Money

as we want to move the following stock quickly: 500m, 1 x 10 and 12″-10/10 feet White Pine Mill Culls, 80% 12″ and an extra good grade. 300m, 2 x 4, 6, 8 and 10″-10/16 feet, Common and Dressing White Pine. Widths piled separate. 75m, 3 x 8 and 10-10/16 feet Common and Dressing White Pine also 2 x 10 and 12-10/18 feet Norway, dry 2 x 4, 6 and 8-10/18 feet Norway, dry. Widths piled separate.

LEAK & CO.

18 Aberdeen Chambers Toronto, Ont.

It is necessary for us to move the following **White Pine Lumber** at once
Let us give you our special quotations :

1 x 4 Choice Mill Run
1 x 5 Choice Mill Run
1 x 4/up (wide) No. 1 Culls
1 x 8 Dry Mill Run

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Established
1873

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Limited

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BRAESIDE, ONT.

Manufacturers of

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
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CAPACITY 40,000,000

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Shreveport Louisiana

TRADE MARK

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30″ if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

also

Rough Steam dried and Smoke dried finish.

Send us your inquiries and our prices will get the business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

507-510 Continental Bank Building **Shreveport, La., U.S.A.**



BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son

St. George, Ontario

Booth & Shannon

ESTABLISHED 1889

Biscotasing, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Norway and White Pine

Lumber, Lath and Timber

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Mills on Main Line of C.P.R. at Bisco Station, 90 miles west Sudbury

Yellow Poplar

30,000 feet 1 x 18″ to 23″ Panel & No. 1
20,000 feet 1 x 24″ to 27″ Panel & No 1.
15 000 feet 1 x 28″ and up Panel & No 1.
90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
80,000 feet 4/4 Sap and Select.
90,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com.
30,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12″ and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12″ and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
30,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com.
80 000 feet 10/4, 12/4 and 16 Com. and Better
200,000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

Ash

40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
60,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
45,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.

Oak

45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
60,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd Quartered White.
40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qr. White.
60,000 feet 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Com. and Better Qr. White.
150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
150,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and better Plain Red.
80,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd finish White.
70,000 feet 5/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
140,000 feet 6/4 No. 1 Com. or Better plain White.
90,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White
80,000 feet 10/4 and 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better plain White.
Special Oak Bills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

Cherry

4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

The American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Publication Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

LIDGERWOOD LOGGING SYSTEMS

FOR ALL CONDITIONS OF TIMBER AND GROUND

Special Canadian Types

Sleigh Hoists Cableway Skidders Ground Skidders

Pacific Coast Types

Yarders Cableway Yarders and Loaders Roaders

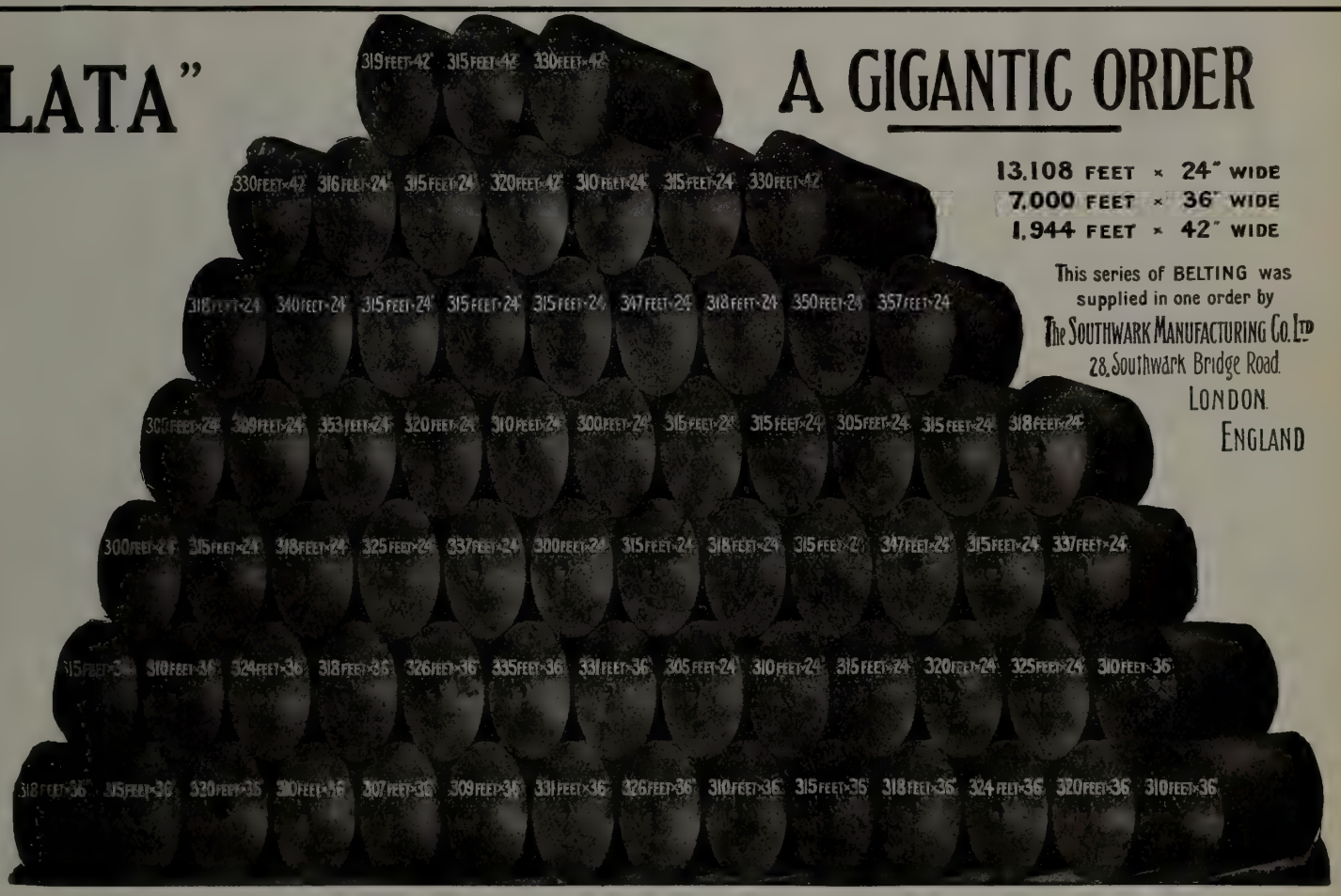
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A GIGANTIC ORDER

13,108 FEET × 24" WIDE
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1,944 FEET × 42" WIDE

This series of BELTING was supplied in one order by
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Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low upkeep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

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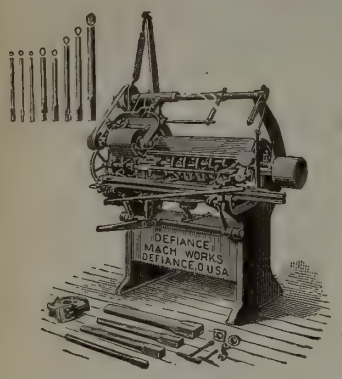
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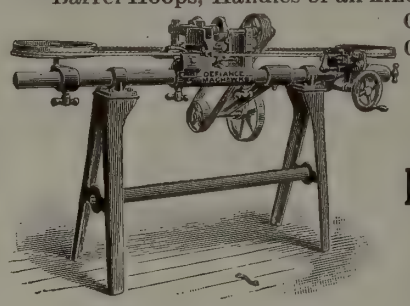
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FOR PRODUCING

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32 in. Spoke Lathe

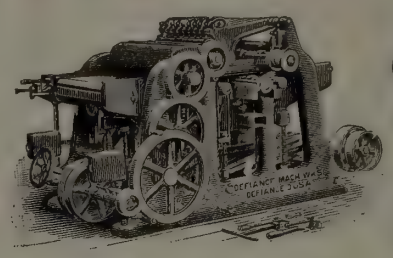

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Invented and Built by

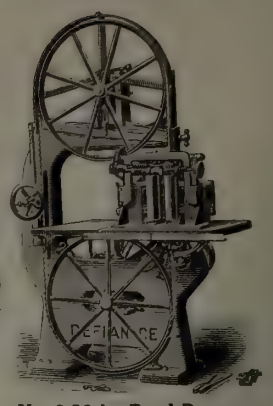
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio

Send for Catalogue



26 in. Double Surface Planer



No. 9-36 in. Band Resaw

Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

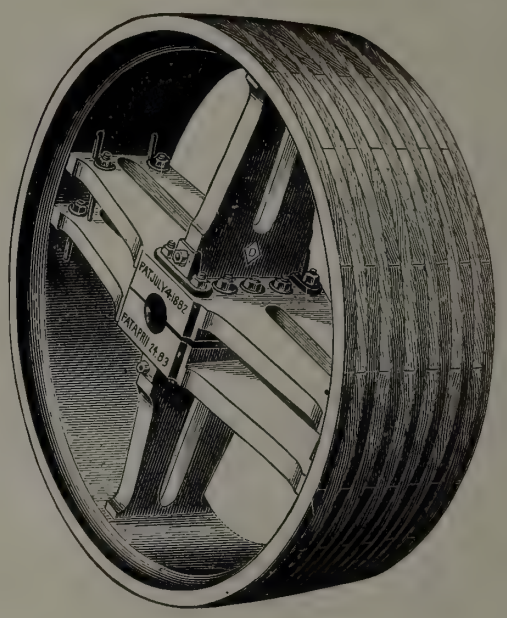
Every pulley is guaranteed for heaviest Double Belts.

Our Arms and Hubs are made of Hard Maple. Rims Soft Maple.

If for very damp place we bolt the Rims.

Strongest pulley on the market—no Slip.

Send for Catalogue.



We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together.

We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end!

We also manufacture
Shaftings, Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, etc., etc.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

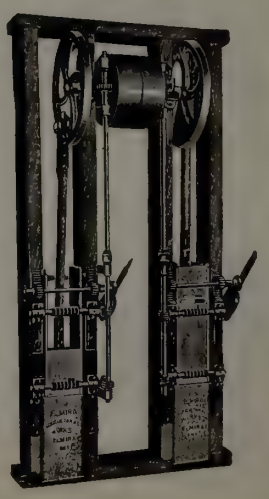


Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses
Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Herbert Smith, Manager



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

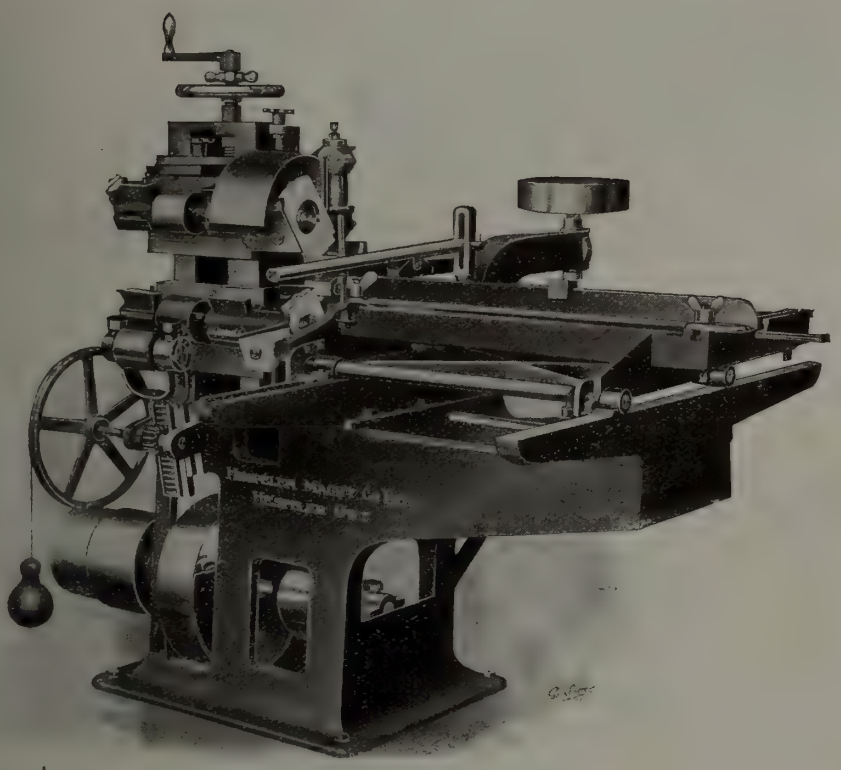
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

More Work and Better Work

at LESS Cost

if you use Hespeler Machinery



Our No. 161 Tenoning Machine with Double Copes.

Points of Superiority

The Heads are of the latest pattern carefully balanced and capable of running at the highest necessary speed. It will cut at one operation 5¼ in. long and 17 in. wide, or in two operations 8½ in. long by 17 in. wide.

The Top Headstock has horizontal adjustment to allow the shoulders on the tenon to be cut even or uneven distances from the end. Both headstocks can be moved up and down independently, or if desired can be moved together without changing the thickness of the tenon which we believe is a unique feature of this machine.

The Table is an improved combination roller table which moves with the greatest of ease. A guard and wiper is supplied to prevent dirt accumulating on the ways thereby avoiding poor tenons.

This machine is made in several sizes which are fully described in our catalogue. Have you a copy? You should have.

No. 209 Dimension Saw Table.

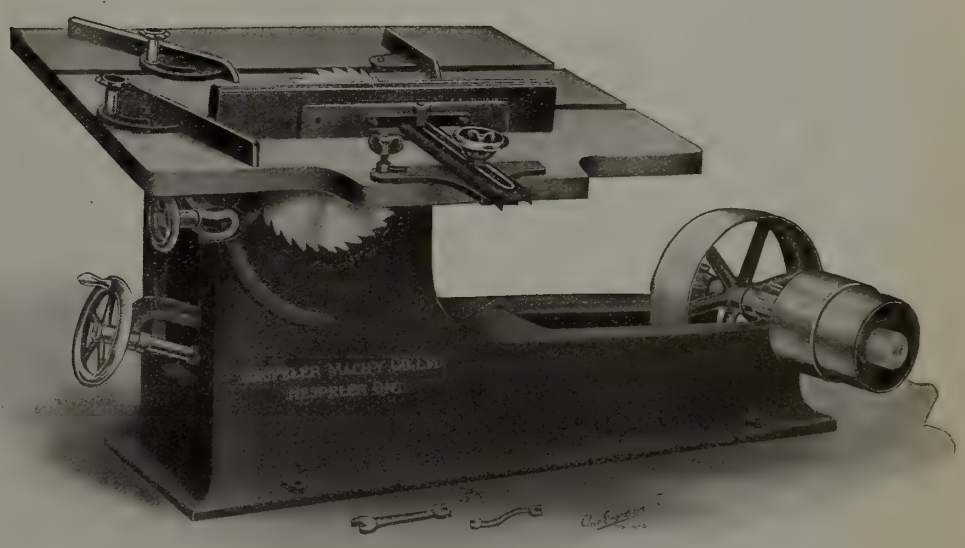
Some of its Good Points are:

The Saw can be instantly adjusted to suit the various thicknesses of material by means of hand wheel shown, the incline being arranged to such an angle that no variation in the length of the belt is required.

The Ripping Fence or gauge, is clamped to the table and can be adjusted to allow material up to 21 in. in width to pass between it and the saw. The fence requires no cross slots in the surface of the table to keep it in line with the saw, or if desired it can be set at a slight angle.

Tight and Loose Pulleys are 10 in. x 5 in. face and should run 640 revolutions per minute.
Length of belt 12 ft. 10 in. x 5 in. wide.
Speed of saw 2560 revolutions per minute.
One 16 in. saw is furnished with each machine.
Shipping weight approximately 1400 lbs.

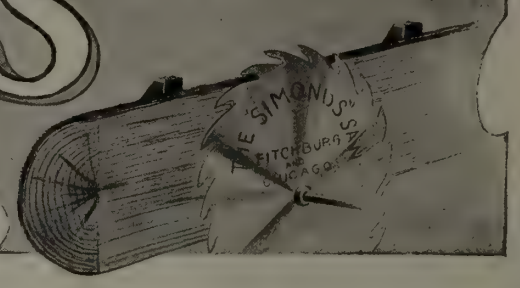
This model saw table is more fully described in our catalogue. Get a copy if you haven't one.



The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

Simonds Saws



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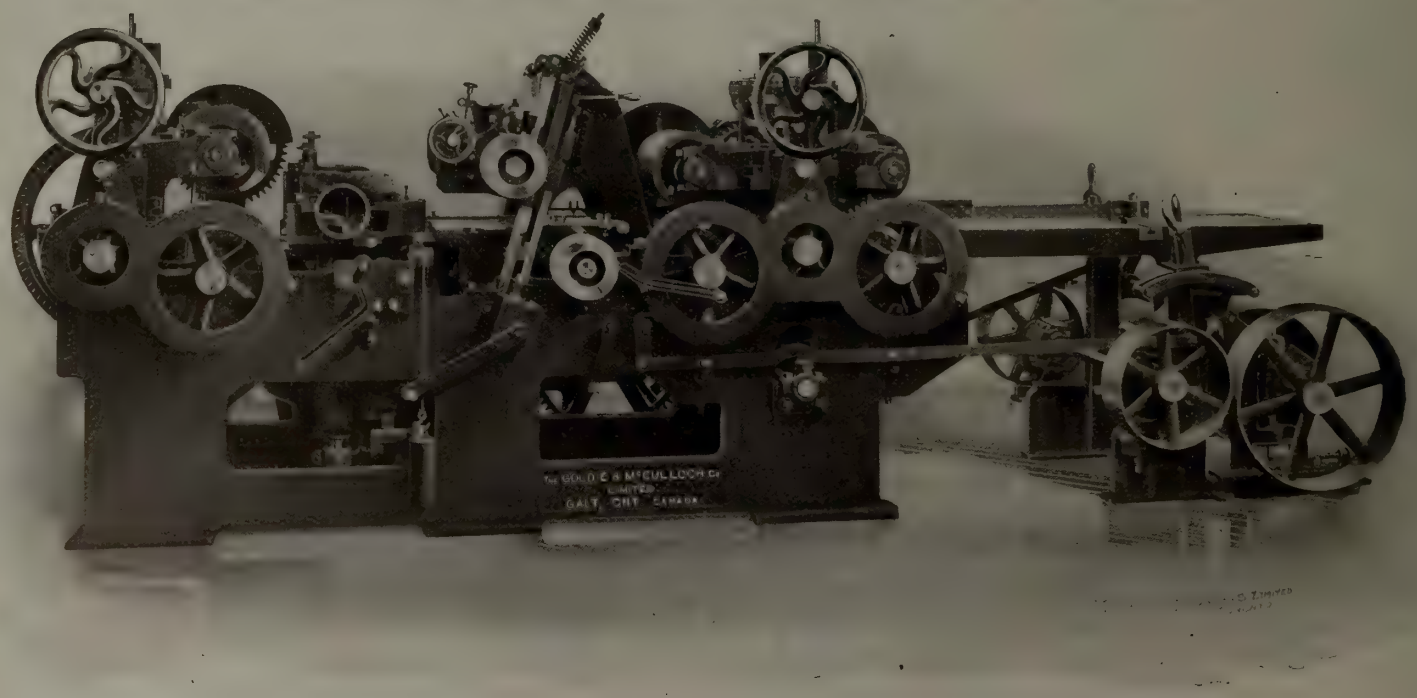
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Duty Needed on Foreign Staves

The cooperage manufacturing industry in Canada seems to have fallen upon evil times during the last few years, and although, on account of the prospective season of activity this summer, matters are a little brighter now than usual, there is much probability that until the Dominion Government gives a helping hand, the industry will continue to languish. The situation is clearly explained in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue, written by Mr. James Innes, of Chatham, one of the best posted cooperage manufacturers in the country. There was a time, not many years ago, when the production of cooperage in Canada was a prosperous industry. With a plentiful supply of raw material and extensive markets at home and abroad, there was a good profit to be secured, but through a mistaken action on the part of the Dominion Customs Department the business has been almost ruined. There is no longer any possibility of making a profit out of manufacture of staves. Foreign staves made from gum lumber by negro labor can be sold in Ontario, which they enter free of duty, at prices which prohibit the manufacture of staves in this country. Only the heading and hoop industry is left to Canadians, and also the marketing of assembled cooperage, made of foreign staves. This condition has been brought about by a step which is hard to understand. The Customs Department decided that staves were not staves. In other words, they are simply rough lumber and as such entitled to free entry into Canada. There can be no excuse for any government taking so unpatriotic a view of the situation. The sole object of a customs tariff, beyond the raising of revenue, is to foster home industry. The ruling upon staves strangles it, and encourages foreign industry which is conducted upon lines entirely at variance with Canadian ideals. The gum lumber of the southern States is secured at a ridiculously low stumpage cost, when compared with Canadian stumpage. The negro laborers live on wages which would not enable a Canadian to feed himself decently. Yet this negro labor is encouraged by our Customs regulation and Canadian laborers and Canadian capital are suffered to remain idle. If the foreign staves were produced under economic conditions similar to those in existence in Canada, there might be reason in providing other Canadian industries with cheaper barrels for the marketing of their products, but it is folly to ruin a prosperous industry for the sake of an infinitesimal advantage to the consumers of barrels, when that ruin involves encouragement of labor conditions closely analagous to slavery.

The benefit secured by the consumers of barrels is a very doubtful one. Formerly they used very largely the product of Canadian mills and benefitted by the competition among those mills. The labor and capital employed in those mills added their share to the activity of the markets to which goods in barrels were sold. To-day, with the great inpouring of foreign staves, foreign markets have been secured and it is questionable whether barrels can be bought any cheaper now than they could if the staves paid a small duty. Ten per cent., it is said, would be duty enough. This would be much less than the average duty upon protected goods in Canada and could not be considered as a burden by the consumer. Altogether, it would be difficult to find a more reasonable case for the imposition of a duty. Canadian labor and capital would be benefitted and no one would be injured.

Lumber Export Trade Increasing

Canada's foreign trade in lumber during the year ending March 31, 1910, showed a distinct improvement as compared with the previous year, according to the trade and navigation statistics published by the Department of Customs. The details of these statistics are published elsewhere in this issue. Exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the year were valued at $53,522.142, against $44,657,047 in 1909. The imports were valued at $11,462,522, against $7,786,170. In practically all the important classes of exports of lumber and manufactured wood an appreciable increase is shown and in the few cases in which there are decreases they are either in unimportant classes of exports or are so slight as to be of no concern. In the export of planks and boards the statistics show that for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, the total was $23,253,219, which is an increase of $4,075,128 as compared with 1909. This increase took place entirely in the exports to the United States, which amounted in value to $17,877,863, as compared with $14,814,106 in 1909. To Great Britain the exports of planks and boards amounted in value to $1,387,439, a decrease of about $80,000. In pine deals the exports to Great Britain showed a decrease of a little over a million dollars, the total value for 1910 being $1,556,229. To the United States the exports of pine deals amounted in value to $83,305, an increase of about $22,000. In spruce deals the total exports were $6,461,280, an increase of about $1,100,000. To Great Britain the exports of spruce deals amounted to $5,825,732, an increase of about $1,100,000. To the United States the total exports of spruce deals were $572,103, an increase of about $220,000.

The exports of laths to Great Britain amounted in value to $1,852,111, an increase of about $270,000. Exports of shingles to the United States totalled in value $2,298,055, a decrease of about $230,000. Exports of shooks were valued at $240,931, an increase of about $124,000. Staves and headings were exported to the value of $94,479, an increase of a little over $4,000.

Exports of piling were valued at $129,418, an increase of about $55,000. Poles and posts each increased slightly. Exports of shingle bolts were valued at $172,764, an increase of about $25,000. Railroad sleepers were exported to the value of $422,214, an increase of $132,000. There was a slight increase in the export of birch square timber and also red pine square timber. Elm, maple, oak and white pine square timber decreased slightly. Other square timbers decreased considerably, their total being $33,101, against $135,676 in 1909.

Exports of pulpwood were valued at $6,076,628, an increase of nearly $2,000,000. Wood pulp (chemical) was exported to the United States to the value of $1,597,319, an increase of $374,000. To Great Britain the exports of chemical wood pulp were valued only at $42,252, a decrease of $300,000. A slight decrease was also shown in the exports of chemical wood pulp to other countries. In mechanical wood pulp the exports to the United States were valued at $2,577,990, an increase of $737,000. To Great Britain the total was $888,898, an increase of $146,000.

The imports of dutiable wood products showed few important changes, the greatest increase being in the group classified as manufactures of wood (not otherwise provided for), the total of which was $1,142,513, an increase of about $300,000. Veneers of oak, redwood, etc., were imported to the value of $212,826, an increase of about $80,000. Imports of wood pulp from the United States were just stationary at $31,034. Imports of sawed boards, planks, deals, etc., planed or dressed, amounted in value to $102,950, practically the same as in the previous year.

Among the free imports the most noticeable change was in oak lumber, the total being $2,146,359, an increase of about $760,000. Imports of pitch pine lumber decreased slightly, the total value being $1,028,483. Imports of planks and boards were valued at $1,852,542, an increase of $742,000. Imports of walnut lumber from the United States were valued at $26,556, an increase of about $3,100, and a similar increase occurred in the imports of white ash from the United States, which were valued at $65,146. Imports of mahogany from the United States were valued at $156,645, an increase of about $25,000. From Great Britain the mahogany imports were valued at $19,105, an increase of about $13,000. Fence posts and railroad ties from the United States were imported to the value of $663,825, an increase of about $22,000. Hickory and oak spokes were imported from the United States to the value of $185,928, an increase of about $80,000.

In connection with the above figures relating to the foreign trade in wood and manufactures of wood, the following figures relating to the foreign trade of Canada in general are of much interest:

For the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the trade of Canada in merchandise was $668,530,064, showing a betterment over the same period in 1908, which was the record year in the history of Canadian trade expansion, of $53,336,088, a gain of about 8.7 per cent, but when compared with the figures for the same period in 1909, the betterment was $120,472,348, a gain of about 22 per cent.

The imports of merchandise for consumption into Canada were valued at $369,766,071, showing an increase over the same period in 1908 of $17,941,047, a gain of about 5.1 per cent., but in comparison with the same period in 1909 the increase was $81,630,721, a gain of about 28.3 per cent.

The exports of merchandise from Canada during the same period in 1910, were $298,763,993, showing an increase over the same period in 1908, of $35,395,041, a gain of about 13.4 per cent, but the increase over the same period in 1909 was $38,841,627, a gain of about 15 per cent.

The exports of the products of the farm during the same period in 1910 were valued at $144,360,262, or 51.7 per cent. of the total exports from Canada, while the exports of the mine, the fisheries, the forest and of manufactured goods were valued at $134,726,114, or $9,634,148 less than the value of farm products exported.

Exports of forest products for the last four years were as follows: 1910, $47,517,033; 1909, $39,667,387; 1908, $44,170,470; 1907, $45,823,172.

Take no Chances on the Fire Fiend

So many of the prominent lumber concerns in Canada have adopted good regulations for the prevention of fire that advice upon the subject might be considered presumptuous. Yet there are hundreds of firms to-day which are trusting to luck and imagining that the only thing necessary is to take out some insurance, however, inadequate. Insurance is not a guarantee against fire, however much one may think so. The only real insurance is a combination of a policy in a good company with the taking of every precaution to see that fire gets no opportunity to occur. With this combination only, can the owner of a mill or yard go about his business free of anxiety about fire and sleep soundly at night.

There is only one way to deal with the problem after a policy has been taken out. That is to sit down and seriously figure out all the possible factors which favor the occurrence of fire and then go systematically to work to eliminate them. Every man who has the problem to solve must do it in his own particular fashion, but the practice of others will give useful assistance. The following rules, compiled and adopted by a large lumber company in the United States, are applicable to any sawmill or lumber yard. The enforcement of these requirements will leave little food for flames, and will keep the fire fighting facilities in condition to quickly smother any incipient blaze.

1. All casks and fire pails must be kept full at all times. Under no circumstance are fire pails permitted to be used for any other purpose.

2. Fire hose attached to standpipes must not be removed, and must not be used for ordinary purposes.

3. All fire doors and shutters must be closed and fastened at night.

4. Greasy or oily rags and cotton waste must be deposited in oily waste cans especially provided for that purpose. These cans are to be taken to the boiler house and contents burned after each day's work.

5. Steam pipes must be kept clear of all combustible matter and must never be allowed to remain in contact with wood.

6. Line shafting must be kept clean. Dust and grease must not be allowed to accumulate on the bearings. When oiling the journals all dirt and dust on shafting and bearings should invariably be brushed off. A small whisp broom may be used for this purpose.

7. Drip cups under bearings must be emptied regularly. Oil must not be allowed to drip on floor beneath bearings or on surrounding woodwork.

8. During repairs shavings and debric of all kinds must be removed from the building each night; after repairs are completed all unused material must be removed from the building.

9. No smoking will be allowed on these premises.

Foremen and superintendents are expected to see that these rules are faithfully observed.

Employees neglecting any of these regulations or violating any of these rules are liable to instant dismissal.

Reciprocal Trade Relations with the U.S.

It begins to look now as though, after the lapse of a few more months, during which to feel the public pulse carefully, the Canadian Government will not respond with enthusiasm to the request of the Government of the United States for closer reciprocal trade relations. The time was, when an invitation of this nature from Washington would have been hailed as something of a political victory in Canada. To-day, it is welcomed rather as a commercial than a political victory. Canada's trend in commerce of late years has been all in the direction of independence of any one great market. She has been selling her goods in all markets against competition of every nature, and above all, she has been selling her goods to Englishmen, in many parts of the globe. quarters of the globe.

Canada does not need reciprocity to-day. Rather does she need caution against too easy access to her home markets for the products of the United States. There is no feeling of prejudice against the people of the United States in Canada, but there is a well-founded belief that United States goods are produced, in too many instances, under economic conditions which are not satisfactory to Canadian ideals and that, therefore, unless similar ideals are to be introduced into Canada, these goods must be prevented from flooding our markets.

So much for the broad question of reciprocity. Then there is the particular question of the conservation of our natural resources to be considered, and upon this line Canada's interests, and especially the interests of Canadian lumbermen, all point strongly in the direction of extreme caution. We sell great quantities of lumber in the United States, yet it is a question, even to-day, whether we would not be better off if we sold them less, and made more certain of a continual supply of lumber for our own needs in the future. The interests of the lumberman of to-day seem to clash with the interests of the lumber consumer of to-morrow, but the clash is not likely to become serious. Lumber is steadily increasing in value and it is conceivable that the profits to be secured by more conservative cutting, spread over an indefinite period

in the future, will be even greater than those of extensive cutting with only immediate returns to consider.

In the United States the political situation is marching rapidly towards something which looks like a tariff revolution. The west is feeling the size of its muscles and is training seriously for a tussle with the east on the question of protection. The east is attempting to improve its position by various methods, not the least interesting being the proposed reciprocity negotiations with Canada, bearing promise of some tariff rearrangements which will be acceptable to the whole country, and appear in the light of a fulfilment of recent anti-election pledges of cheaper goods for the consumers of the important necessities of life.

If Canadians understand their own welfare now as thoroughly as they have in the past, the hopes of the Republicans in the United States will not be greatly gratified by reciprocal trade arrangements. Canadian sentiment is growing rapidly against it, and in regard to lumber, which will be one of the storm centres of discussion, there seems to be no question that Canadians already look upon freer access to United States markets as something of a gold brick. The immediate future, therefore, is full of interest and importance to the people of both countries and events are sure to be followed by Canadians with a watchful eye.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The expert study of conditions prevailing in the St. John river valley, with a view to reaching a settlement of the long-standing dispute between lumber interests operating on the river, is reported to be making good progress. The final settlement of the vexatious problems connected with this matter is of the greatest importance as the conditions at present prevailing involve continual loss to all parties and much ill-feeling which could be avoided. It is to be hoped that nothing will be permitted to interfere with the continued investigation of the problem until a satisfactory settlement is reached.

Possibly an indirect benefit resulting from the prohibition of the export of pulpwood by Quebec Province will be the discovery by United States paper manufacturers of other suitable products from which to make paper. For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments in paper making, the House of Representatives has adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, to the sundry civil bill carrying an appropriation of $30,000. Under this proposition the Secretary is to "test such plants and woods as may require tests to ascertain if they will be suitable for making paper." The appropriation is made immediately available.

The action of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in deciding that the railways were justified in increasing their freight rates on lumber under the pretence of simply systematizing them is in striking contrast with recent events in the United States. The Federal Government of the United States has enjoined the general freight rate advance promulgated by the railroads comprising the Western Trunk Lines Association which was to go into effect June 1. This will bring up the whole question of Government regulation of railroad rates in the United States, a matter which has reached a far more definite condition in Canada. It is a matter for reflection, however, that in a land of great trusts and corporation influences the Government should so determinedly seek to curb the railroads, despite the effect of such an action upon financial conditions, while in Canada where we pride ourselves somewhat in our comparative freedom from corporations, a flagrant instance of corporation greed should be legalized in the face of direct evidence to the effect that it cannot be justified.

The outcry against the cutting of timber in Rondeau Park, Ont., has perhaps been of some value, as the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Hon. Frank Cochrane, has definitely decided upon a much more restricted policy of cutting than the one at first announced. It is difficult to believe, however, that even without the outcry, the Minister would have adopted any but a careful and conservative programme. He is himself a forester of training and skill and is responsible to the country for the best management of this excellent forest reserve. His announcement that the district is to be considered as a provincial park, rather than as a forestry farm, and that only over-matured and injurious tree growths are to be removed, should allay the anxieties of those who have been loudest in their criticisms. As an isolated stand of primitive timber this park is of inestimable value and interest and the Minister will deserve the thanks of the public if he sees to it that it is maintained, not only as a beauty spot but as a museum of living trees. The public will always watch any cutting operations with a jealous eye, but to a certain extent both the value and the usefulness of the park can be increased by cutting. The idea that nature should be left to look after the park unaided is not reasonable. Dead and fallen trees can seriously injure the development of others, and they add greatly to the danger of fire. The Minister's duty is a simple one and merits a sympathetic interest from the public.

The lumber trust fever has spread from Washington to Ottawa, if a recent Ottawa despatch is to be believed. The despatch is as follows: "A number of secret service men are investigating an alleged lumber combine, and should the information warrant it the Department of Justice will begin prosecutions under the Anti-Trust Act. The officials here believe that practically every concern of consequence in the country is interested in the combination and it is suspected those in it fix the price of lumber and even go so far as to dictate to the seller of the lumber, to whom he shall sell. The department is making the investigation on the idea that prices are artificially maintained." We wish the department joy in its search. If it can find any evidence of prices having been artificially maintained of late years it will be a great discovery. If it should extend its search to a study of the depression of the years 1908 and 1909, it will find that there was nothing artificial about that. As a starter, we would recommend a consideration of the causes leading to the assignment of one of the largest and oldest lumber manufacturing firms in St. John, N.B., a few weeks ago. This might save them any further trouble.

The long standing dispute between lumber interests operating on the St. John river, which for a considerable distance of its course forms the boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, is in a fair way to satisfactory settlement. The trouble has assumed international proportions in several notable cases, and for many sessions Parliament has had to deal with questions involving the general issue of jurisdiction, while conflict of claims of rival companies frequently threatened serious complications. An international commission, of which Mr. A. B. Barnhall, barrister, of St. John, N.B., is chairman, was appointed to deal with the question. As a preliminary, two hydraulic engineers of repute were named as a consulting board to advise upon the plans requisite for conserving and regulating the flow of the river by means of dams and other works. The board consists of Mr. S. J. Chapleau, M.Can.Soc.C.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E., of the Public Works Department, and Mr. H. S. Ferguson, a well known hydraulic engineer of Millinocket, Me. Upon their recommendation the commission appointed a chief engineer and staff to obtain certain data considered essential to the solution of the question of water control. This work, which involves investigation of some 200 miles of the St. John and its tributaries on both sides of the boundary, is now being proceeded with, and when completed will be turned over to the consulting board for use in the formation of a scheme for equitable distribution and regulation of the water flow. At present the St. John river, although an important lumbering stream, is without any such general scheme of improvement as obtains on the Ottawa, lumbermen and riparian owners exercising independent control at various points on the stream regardless of the interests of others equally interested in the utilization of the river for floatation or power purposes. Interested vitally in the working out of the proposed plan of regulation is the Grand Falls Power Development Company, of which the chief engineer is Mr. J. M. McRae, of Ottawa, who constructed the Chaudiere retaining dam. The work of investigation on the St. John will continue over the flood-water period of next spring, as the conditions this year were abnormal, on account of the absence of the usual spring floods.

Canadian Lumber in Foreign Markets

Exports of Wood and Manufacturers of Wood Increased Nearly Nine Million Dollars in Value—Statistics of Exports and Imports for Fiscal Year

The following statistics of Canada's foreign trade in wood and manufactures of wood for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, have been published by the Department of Customs. A consideration of the leading features of the statistics is to be found elsewhere in this issue:

Following is a summary of the exports of wood and manufactures of wood, of domestic origin, and the imports for the twelve months:

	1909	12 Months ending March, 1910		
Exports		Total	To United Kingdom	To United States
Logs	$ 928,351	$ 999,681	$ 39,324	$ 958,969
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,694,277	1,653,437	1,556,229	83,305
Deals, spruce and other	5,321,790	6,461,280	5,825,732	572,103
Laths, palings and pickets	1,806,129	2,106,937	18,204	2,048,846
Planks and boards	19,167,778	23,252,705	1,387,439	17,877,349
Shingles	2,581,755	2,331,443	1,274	2,298,055
Timber, square	1,179,088	934,723	907,759	21,103
Wood blocks for pulp	4,356,391	6,076,628	.....	6,076,628
Wood pulp	4,306,929	5,204,597	931,150	4,175,309
Wood and manufactures of	$44,657,047	$53,522,142	$12,393,903	$36,061,920
Imports				
Wood and manufactures of	8,786,170	11,462,522	251,442	10,912,619

Exports of Forest Products

Exports of forest products for the fiscal year and for the month of March, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

	March		Twelve months.	
Article	1909	1910	1909	1910
ASHES, pot and pearl:—				
To Great Britain	$3,027	$1,273	$29,663	$24,511
To United States	422	181	1,856	820
To other countries	.....	.....	2,378	2,432
ASHES, all other:—				
To United States	13,596	10,586	58,214	61,710
To other countries	.....	.....	85	74
BARK, for tanning:—				
To United States	6,757	12,500	122,118	83,264
FIREWOOD:—				
To United States	4,193	.....	77,458	46,604
To other countries	.....	.....	823	412
KNEES AND FUTTOCKS:—				
To United States	2,562	988	15,618	7,556
To other countries	.....	.....	70	.....
LATHWOOD:—				
To United States	2,743	1,695	3,465	10,310
LOGS, cedar for shingle bolts:—				
To United States	195	89	1,594	780
LOGS, elm:—				
To Great Britain	1,565	1,470	7,152	17,066
To United States	1,106	1,206	8,136	3,983
LOGS, hemlock:—				
To United States	.....	48	31,727	15,273
LOGS, oak:—				
To United States	.....	.....	3,162	50
LOGS, pine:—				
To Great Britain	....	.....	.....	117
To United States	.....	.....	20,981	20,102
LOGS, spruce:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	100
To United States	3,570	8,592	109,784	123,363
LOGS, all other:—				
To Great Britain	130	1,592	12,012	23,777
To United States	58,251	108,081	735,225	796,546
To other countries	72	.....	176	1,388
LUMBER, battens:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	5,293	47,316
To United States	.....	.....	2,391	22
To other countries	.....	.....	525	10,583
LUMBER, basswood:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	6,761	4,912
To United States	2,556	4,274	52,179	61,576
To other countries	1,095	.....	2,560	3,958
LUMBER, deals, pine:—				
To Great Britain	16.617	20,001	1,617,354	1,556,229
To United States	1,578	868	61,519	83,305
To other countries	.....	.....	15,404	13,903
LUMBER, spruce and other:—				
To Great Britain	328,384	313,885	4,782,490	5,825,732
To United States	72,362	45,116	351,825	572,103
To France	565	.....	8,702	13,400
To Spain	.....	.....	12,180	31,738
To other countries	.....	5,120	166,593	18,307
LUMBER, deal ends:—				
To Great Britain	6,557	3,357	287,713	331,481
To United States	1,881	204	7,516	14,142
To France	.....	.....	180	410
To other countries	345	470	11,832	18,121
LATHS:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	7,288	130
To United States	112,527	132,245	1,586,943	1,852,111
To B. W. Indies	.....	336	956	3,874
To other countries	5,148	1,197	27,918	26,735

	March		Twelve months.	
Article	1909	1910	1909	1910
PALINGS:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	530	769
To United States	.....	.....	425	250
PICKETS:—				
To Great Britain	1,500	2,000	21,975	17,305
To United States	4,678	17,417	157,117	196,615
To Australia	.....	2,118	2,743	8,928
To other countries	.....	.....	234	350
PLANKS AND BOARDS:—				
To Great Britain	61,474	30,218	1,469,768	1,387,439
To United States	789,713	1,339,099	14,814,106	17,877,863
To Argentina	123,600	82,302	1,484,154	2,326,852
To other countries	153,007	126,732	1,410,063	1,661,065
JOISTS:—				
To United States	.....	.....	.....	1,510
SCANTLING:—				
To Great Britain	15,009	4,519	354,668	487,262
To United States	27,483	31,649	394,265	593,452
To other countries	38	10,170	65,430	213,165
SHINGLES:—				
To Great Britain	.....	15	2,626	1,274
To United States	191,519	145,117	2,520,339	2,298,055
To B. W. Indies	1,997	2,518	29,006	28,527
To other countries	75	94	29,784	3,587
SHOOKS:				
To Great Britain	390	20,244	17,070	137,149
To United States	192	.....	13,646	26,300
To Mexico	4,050	.....	20,280	23,550
To other countries	6,273	5,526	65,971	53,932
STAVES, other, and headings:—				
To Great Britain	318	.....	19,614	26,468
To United States	1,746	1,021	60,690	35,309
To other countries	1,052	2,871	10,048	32,702
All other lumber, n.e.s.:—				
To Great Britain	46,242	27,055	159,941	198,494
To United States	22,567	21,044	242,471	319,401
To other countries	5,611	2,897	12,229	44,420
MATCH BLOCKS:—				
To Great Britain	.....	5,320	132	36,505
To United States	.....	.....	2,989	3,953
MASTS AND SPARS:—				
To United States	....	40	1,560	610
To St. Pierre	370	.....	1,625	798
To other countries	445	489	4,914	3,136
PILING:—				
To United States	717	8,261	74,002	129,418
To other countries	.....	.....	2,063	2,100
POLES:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	31	.....
To United States	2,042	6,201	43,896	55,810
To Other countries	15	.....	226	367
POSTS:—				
To United States	2,974	4,484	32,248	46,930
To other countries	.....	.....	175	.....
SHINGLE BOLTS:				
To United States	4,504	7,350	47,214	72,764
SLEEPERS and railroad ties:—				
To Great Britain	.....	15	.....	15
To United States	37,660	65,250	289,473	328,277
To other countries	10	.....	6,078	93,922
STAVE BOLTS:—				
To United States	.....	.....	1,257	124
TIMBER, square, viz., ash:—				
To Great Britain	612	118	9,484	5,689
To United States	.....	.....	75	.....
TIMBER, birch:—				
To Great Britain	15,446	8,851	110,757	132,702
To United States	.....	485	7,198	485
To other countries	.....	300	1,149	1,171
TIMBER, elm:—				
To Great Britain	14,887	13,145	134,435	115,390
To United States	.....	.....	3,000	45
To other countries	.....	.....	2,765	2,280
TIMBER, maple:—				
To Great Britain	.....	140	33,237	182
To other countries	.....	.....	272	.....
TIMBER, oak:—				
To Great Britain	24,608	6,281	211,884	107,640
To United States	249	.....	933	1,098
To other countries	.....	.....	.....	101
TIMBER, pine, red:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	45,579	136,952
To other countries	.....	.....	251	.....
TIMBER, pine, white:—				
To Great Britain	166,063	71,893	683,995	554,235
To United States	.....	.....	3,794	5,856
To other countries	.....	.....	1,740	2,167
TIMBER, square, all other:—				
To Great Britain	.....	530	20,897	15,952
To United States	585	80	114,672	14,727
To other countries	107	2,422	107	2,422

Article	March 1909	March 1910	Twelve months. 1909	Twelve months. 1910
PULP WOOD:—				
To United States	425,461	440,749	4,356,391	6,076,628
Other articles of the forest:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	1,437	.....
To United States	144	1,057	3,985	1,802
To other countries ..	.....	.....	35	246

Exports of Manufactures of Wood

Exports of manufactures of wood were as follows:

BARRELS, empty:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	$ 5,575	$ 5,006
To United States	$4,562	$5,008	42,972	45,618
To other countries ..	1,606	2,096	8,449	19,751
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:—				
To Great Britain	6,995	16,078	55,661	49,602
To United States	4,989	5,922	29,404	32,486
To Australia	9,088	10,179	117,707	75,016
To Newfoundland	194	311	10,956	15,093
To other countries ..	9,815	7,283	81,513	93,063
DOORS, Sashes and blinds:—				
To Great Britain	14,022	1,384	56,985	24,116
To United States	135	12	672	1,211
To B. Africa	.....	.....	6,564	1,239
To other countries ..	748	52	1,574	2,678
MATCHES and match splints:—				
To Great Britain	7,056	.....	53,514	95,539
To United States	.....	8,621	779	10,306
To other countries ..	.....	56	1,544	17,055
MOULDINGS:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	3	45
To United States	.....	.....	429	658
To other countries ..	118	.....	1,506	3,163
PAILS and other hollow woodenware:—				
To Great Britain	.....	.....	330	2,633
To United States	37	148	520	1,708
Tt other countries ..	13	81	6,850	10,265
SPOOL wood and spools:—				
To Great Britain	418	22,494	40,778	81,649
To United States	148	35	821	391
To other countries ..	.....	.....	.....	365
WOOD PULP (Chemical):—				
To Great Britain	525	.....	342,446	42,252
To United States	150,159	245,210	1,223,702	1,597,319
To other countries ..	.....	5	36,858	19,275
WOOD PULP (Mechanical):—				
To Great Britain	37,375	109,188	742,274	888,898
To United States	224,436	262,820	1,841,177	2,577,990
To other countries ..	16,660	5,996	120,472	78,863
Other manufactures of wood:—				
To Great Britain	29,267	17,121	184,184	206,625
To United States	3,737	5,427	76,855	74,519
To Australia	3,282	1,313	9,523	10,361
To other countries ..	5,307	13,775	52,633	86,335

Imports of Dutiable Goods

Imports of dutiable manufactures of wood were as follows:

Article	March 1909	March 1910	Twelve months. 1909	Twelve months. 1910
BARRELS, empty:—				
From Great Britain ...	$ 512	$ 383	$ 26,315	$ 22,270
From United States ...	6,016	6,624	122,588	215,426
From other countries .	.....	.....	26	55
HANDLES (shovel):—				
From United States ...	1,831	5,312	42,948	30,490
HANDLES, all kinds, ash:—				
From United States ...	2,032	2,192	27,337	24,903
HANDLES, hickory:—				
From Great Britain ...	102	133	272	594
From United States ...	6,625	5,126	48,809	46,219
MOULDINGS:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	30	361	201
From United States ...	6,064	6,832	61,140	54,454
From other countries .	.....	.....	768	1,332
MANUFACTURED WOOD, n.o.p.:—				
From Great Britain ...	6,079	7,857	39,692	51,032
From United States ...	117,073	128,910	770,047	1,052,202
From France	488	922	10,511	10,929
From Germany	1,015	907	14,024	18,698
From other countries .	1,063	747	8,465	9,652
Sawed boards, planks, deals, dressed one or both sides, edges jointed, or tongued grooved:—				
From United States ...	6,028	14,265	104,829	102,950
LUMBER and timber manufactured, n.o.p.:—				
From United States ...	.....	.....	2,154	.....
VENEERS of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	80
From United States ...	23,419	33,089	130,626	212,826
VENEERS of wood, n.o.p.:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	67
From United States ...	5,171	8,198	28,736	31,867
WOOD PULP:—				
From Great Britain ...	847	.....	1,297	1,112
From United States ...	2,661	4,465	30,568	31,034
From other countries .	2,475	.....	2,782	1,623

Imports of Free Goods

Imports of free goods were as follows:

CORKWOOD:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	$ 500	$ 5,555	$ 1,395
From United States ..	$7,350	2,267	54,463	50,818
From Portugal	282	.....	8,150	11,656
From Spain	74	86	417	1,100
From other countries..	.....	168	597	710
BARK, hemlock:—				
From United States ...	.....	558	.....	948
From Other countries..	.....	.....	.....	120
FELLOES of hickory or oak:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	448
From United States ...	3,573	6,801	29,175	61,037
HANDLE, heading stave and shingle bolts, n.o.p.:—				
From United States ...	900	6,485	33,489	72,536
HICKORY BILLETS:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	15
From United States ...	3,128	1,143	36,115	44,616
HICKORY and oak spokes:—				
From United States ...	21,126	32,878	99,369	185,928
HUB, last, blocks, etc.:—				
From United States ...	30,926	12,563	54,562	88,333
IVORY NUTS (vegetable):—				
From United States ..	3,475	1,714	22,893	52,858
FENCE POSTS and railroad ties:—				
From United States ..	66,754	130,588	641,839	663,825
From other countries..	.....	.....	2,516	.....
LOGS and round unm'f'r'd timber:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	168	.....
From United States ..	58,553	44,001	536,482	530,381
From other countries .	.....	.....	43,183	2,503
LUMBER AND TIMBER, planks and boards, viz., cherry, chest't, gumw'd, hickory and whitewood:				
From United States ..	52,478	67,795	356,270	518,034
From Australia	2,855	2,653	29,760	16,800
From other countries .	.....	.....	2,104	.....
LUMBER, mahogany:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	6,207	19,105
From United States ..	25,654	28,982	128,735	153,645
From other countries .	1,422	.....	5,128	1,607
LUMBER, oak:—				
From United States ..	191,341	254,229	1,380,415	2,146,359
LUMBER, pitch pine:—				
From United States ..	122,480	121,808	1,049,668	1,028,483
LUMBER, redwood:—				
From United States ..	.....	.....	1,134	1,252
LUMBER, rosewood:—				
From United States ..	176	746	771	3,011
From other countries .	.....	.....	3,062	729
LUMBER, Spanish cedar:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	84
From United States ..	561	904	5,616	17,507
LUMBER, walnut:—				
From United States ..	1,296	5,063	23,470	26,556
From other countries .	.....	.....	59	.....
LUMBER, white ash:—				
From United States ..	10,444	12,365	61,573	65,146
LUMBER, African teak, amaranth, b.h. ebony, boxwood, cocoboral, dogwood, lignum vitæ, persimmon, red cedar and satinwood:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	72	926	2,303
From United States ..	4,012	7,473	37,164	31,250
From Other countries .	83	1,499	2,912	7,977
TIMBER, hewn or sawed, sided or squared, or creosoted:—				
From United States ...	2,563	1,911	59,340	53,178
PLANKS, boards, etc., dressed one side:—				
From United States ...	119,031	253,588	1,103,821	1,848,270
From other countries .	.....	....	3,359	4,272
CLAPBOARDS, pine and spruce:—				
From United States ...	.....	.....	.....	1,296
LATHS:—				
From United States ...	215	1,363	2,869	6,384
From other countries .	.....	.....	.....	28
SHINGLES:—				
From United States ...	365	345	14,345	10,457
From other countries .	.....	.....	.....	12
STAVES of oak:—				
From United States ...	8,408	13,218	174,346	149,553
SAWDUST:—				
From Great Britain ...	1,117	3,652	6,118	9,399
From United States ...	5,974	2,388	21,499	16,536
From other countries .	.....	.....	.....	892
WOOD for fuel:—				
From Great Britain ...	.....	.....	20	.....
From United States ...	7,783	10,094	125,122	89,171

Foreign Staves Should Pay Duty

Free Importation of Gum Staves has Depressed Canadian Manufacture—A Ten Per Cent. Tax Would be Enough

By J. Innes.

During Cleveland's administration, there were exported from Canada into the United States over 250,000 staves per year. At that time, staves were admitted into the United States free of duty. There were no hoops or heading exported to the United States, for the reason that the dut yremained at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Just as soon as the McKinley Bill came into effect, the export of staves from Canada to the United States decreased until now very few staves are exported from Canada into the United States, except of the lower grades, on account of the 10 per cent. duty. The consequence is that a great number of mills have gone out of commission, partly on account of the duty and also on account of the increased cost of stumpage, the scarcity of standing timber suitable for staves, and the high wages in Canada. A great many of the mills would still be running but for the fact that staves manufactured in the United States are admitted free into Canada, under one of the most peculiar rulings that was ever made by the Customs officials.

The Canadian tariff of 1907, item 500A, reads: "Staves in the rough of poplar, general tariff, 20 per cent. duty." The Hon. Wm. Patterson, and the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. McDougald, however, have decided that staves are not staves, but should be admitted under Item 504: "Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured, free." The consequence is, that on account of the cheap cost of gum stumpage in the South, and cheap negro labor, staves can be manufactured there, freight paid on them, and laid down in Canada at a less price than staves can be manufactured out of the native Canadian woods, and white wages paid. The importation of gum staves into Canada has reached quite large proportions.

The timber formerly put into staves in Canada is now being put into lumber, veneer, mill stuff, etc., the consequence being that, as it takes fewer men and less money to manufacture these goods than it does staves, the number of men employed in the lumber industry has been seriously reduced.

I do not like to express my opinion of the ruling of the Customs Department of Canada, but I think it would have been much better if, before making a ruling of this kind, they had consulted practical men in the business, as it certainly does no good to anybody to admit these staves free of duty, and must do considerable harm to the working classes in the country, and also to the farmers and others who own the timber.

On account of the United States market being cut off, the manufacturers of staves sought other markets, and have got considerable export trade, but, unfortunately, the cheap stock manufactured in the south of the United States is taking this market, and our company are using cheap southern staves now almost entirely for their export trade, as otherwise they would not be able to compete with the southern manufacturers.

A great many of the cooperage mills have closed down and gone out of business; others have gone into the manufacturing of lumber, veneer, handles, etc., and are using their timber up in this way. The principal timbers used for staves are elm, maple, birch and ash. These timbers are now valuable for veneers, and on account of the low price of cooperage stock, which is kept down on account of these importations from the United States, a great deal of the timber is being put into veneer.

Unfortunately, it costs a great deal of money to put in a modern up-to-date veneer plant, whereas a stave mill can be put in for $4,000 to $5,000. A good veneer plant cannot be put in for less than $50,000 to $75,000, according to the size. It does not cost much, however, to put in a small lumber mill, and consequently a great many of the cooperage mills have been turned into lumber mills. At present prices, there is more money in the manufacturing of lumber than cooperage stock.

Taking the basis of price as $16 per 1,000 feet for logs, the following is how the operation would turn out:

Making Lumber—	
Cost of logs, per 1,000 feet	$16.00
Cost of making into lumber	4.00
Total per 1,000 feet	$20.00

We might say, however. that $4 per 1,000 feet is a high price for manufacturing, as very often the gain in lumber measure over log measure will reduce the cost of manufacturing to almost nothing, while the price of this lumber averages $25 per 1,000 feet, leaving a minimum profit of $5 per 1,000 feet.

Making Staves—	
Cost of logs per 1,000 feet	$16.00
Cost of making 3,500 staves, at $2.25 per 1,000..	7.87
Total	$23.87

The average prices of staves, $7, equals $24.50, leaving a profit of 73 cents per 1,000 feet, as against $5 per 1,000 feet in lumber.

Take basswood logs at $16 per 1,000 feet to put into lumber, the result would be as follows:

Making Lumber—	
Cost of logs per 1,000 feet	$16.00
Cost of sawing	4.00
Total, per 1,000 feet	$20.00

The average price of basswood lumber is $24 per 1,000 feet, leaving a profit of $4 per 1,000 feet.

Making Heading—	
Cost of logs per 1,000 feet	$16.00
Cost of making 350 sets heading, at 2 cents...	7.00
Total per 1,000 feet	$23.00

The average price for heading at the present time is 5 cents per set, netting $17.50, or a loss of $2.50 per 1,000 feet.

I might say, however, that in making heading, quite a quantity of top logs and bolts are used, which would not go into lumber, consequently there is a small margin in manufacturing heading even at 5 cents per set, but not enough to make a living for the manufacturer, and unless heading will average 6 cents per set, there is nothing in it.

In an ordinary year, with a good apple crop, heading will average this price, and consequently the manufacturers of heading live in hopes of being able to make something.

In making hoops there is a fair margin for the manufacturer, first, because there is a protective duty of 25 per cent. against hoops from the United States; second, because good hoop timber is somewhat scarce, and fair prices can be obtained for hoops.

There is no doubt that a considerable impetus could be given to the manufacturer of cooperage stock in Canada, by the Customs Department giving a sensible ruling under what class staves should be admitted into Canada. Even a 10 per cent. duty would put things in shape so that the manufacturers would be able to compete with cheap southern staves, as, while in the south they have the advantage of cheap stumpage and cheap labor, the rates of freight are high to the consuming points in Canada, and the difference in freight would help to offset the higher cost of stumpage and labor.

There is very little chance of getting the Minister of Customs to listen to reason at the present time, as the elections are too far away. There is no question that this matter will right itself before a great many years have passed, as gum timber is coming to be used for a great many other purposes, and in the past ten years has advanced from 10 cents per 1,000 feet stumpage for timber to $3 per 1,000 feet. This, however, is a very light cost of stumpage as against from $10 to $12 per 1,000 feet stumpage in Canada, where the same situation exists, namely, good level ground and easy lumbering.

Good Outlook for a Large Apple Crop

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., give the following report of the cooperage stock market:

This is the quietest season of the year in the cooperage stock industry, and business is not likely to improve to any extent until about the first of July.

The prospects for future business at the present time are excellent. The crops look well. There is every prospect of a good apple crop, and trade throughout the country is improving all the time. The production this year will be lighter than for years, partly on account of the high prices of stumpage, but more particularly on account of the low prices at which cooperage stock is selling.

There was very little stock carried over from last year in staves and hoops; considerable heading stock was carried over, but the decreased production this year will no doubt soon get rid of the surplus.

Prices are about the same as they have been for the last 12 months, and there is not likely to be any change for some time. The consumption of certain grades of stock throughout Canada is increasing, while the sugar trade is not using as much material as it did some years ago.

The pure food law in the United States and the campaign in connection therewith have opened the eyes of the consumers of food products to the advantage of the barrel as a sanitary package, and consequently more flour barrels and cereal barrels are being used than ever before in the history of Canada.

Some of the sugar refineries are also beginning to use more barrels, and as the consumers realize the great advantage from a sanitary point, and also the great convenience in handling, the use of the barrel in Canada will continue to increase. Nothing has been found so satisfactory as the barrel for shipping winter apples, and with the good apple crop which is in prospect, this year there will be a complete clean up of all the stock which is manufactured in Canada this season.

The store of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Grassy Lake has been sold to a Mr. Anderson.

Lumber News from Maritime Provinces

Reported Sale of the Dickey Properties—Destruction of Mills of St. Anthony Lumber Coy. by Fire—Recent Rainfalls have Improved Logging Situation

The lumber market conditions at Boston are referred to in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" from a large Boston firm as follows: The developments in trade here are not very marked in any respect except that eastern spruce is weaker, that is, dimension stock. Boards, we think, are fully holding their own. Canadian spruce seems to be holding its own. Shingles are weak at quoted prices. There seems to be considerable overstock of shingles and it is freely predicted that the eastern shingles will go decidedly lower before midsummer. Vermont matched spruce boards are rather scarce and we think $21.50 is rather below the market. $22 is nearer the figure, though they may still be sold at $21.50. Eastern hemlock has been scarce and firm, i.e., hemlock boards. Pine is very little changed. General conditions here seem to be still of a rather uncertain character. Although most people are having a fair amount of business, everybody feels they cannot tell on just what to count. The stock market's having gone so decidedly wrong, rather affects general sentiment. The fear of adverse legislation add the strict enforcement of some of the anti-trust laws has kept business in a rather uncertain state.

Sale of the Dickie Properties

Announcement is made that the Dickey limits of Nova Scotia have been taken over by the Dominion of Canada Securities Company, composed of the Earl of Denbigh, John Howard, Agent-General of Nova Scotia in London; Sir Frederick Borden, A. K. Maclean and several London financial men. The properties covered by this deal are located at eight different points, seven of them east of Halifax harbor, and one in the western part of the province. The eastern areas cover 345,000 acres, and the western 60,000 acres. Approximately they are as follows: Stewiacke, 80,000 acres; Musquodoboit Harbor, 50,000 acres; Lawrencetown, 10,000 acres; Ship Harbor, 45,000 acres; Moser River, 20,000 acres; Liscomb, 50,000 acres; Sherbrooke, 90,000 acres; Tusket (Yarmouth), 60,000 acres; total, 405,000 acres.

Each of these areas has a thoroughly equipped mill. It is also reported that the same company is negotiating a deal with the Nova Scotia Government for the construction of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway between Halifax and Country Harbor, running through the Pictou coal country.

The approaching completion of the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick is a matter of much importance to the lumbermen of the province. The road taps the richest lumber lands of the province, and already a large number of inquiries are being received regarding prospects for lumbering operations and allied industries. The certainty of getting out lumber by rail more than compensates for the extra cost over stream driving, and operators will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the road as soon as direct connection is made with St. John. Mr. C. O. Foss, district engineer, believes that the road is destined to revolutionize the lumber business of the province and make river driving a thing of the past. It will make extremely valuable in the future immense quantities of hardwood standing in the interior of the province and now worthless because of the impossibility of getting it out.

Destruction of St. Anthony Mills

The mills of the Anthony Lumber Company at South Maitland, N.S., were destroyed by fire on June 5th. The loss will be $90,000, on which the insurance is about half that amount. The chief owners of the mill are New Yorkers, A. S. Horsley of that city being the managing director. The mill was the best in Nova Scotia, with one exception—that of the Davisons on the La Have. The fire carried off the mills in half an hour from the time the blaze was first observed. The advance of the flames was so rapid that four cars of lumber ready for shipment could not be pulled out of the shed, and were destroyed with the rest of the property. The power house, which was of brick and steel, escaped, but not a stick besides was left. The company have three million feet of lumber ready to be cut. The output of this mill found its market almost exclusively in Boston and New York. The mills were built some five years ago.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of May 21st, regarding lumberstuffs as follows: "There have been no arrivals in any class of lumber during the fortnight. W. pine—Stocks of this are getting low, and first arrivals should fetch good prices. Spruce—As mentioned in our last, a couple of cargoes have been sold to arrive, but another one would probably sell well. Pitch pine—Supplies are sufficient for present requirements. Shingles—No arrivals of either Gaspe or cedar laying, and both are in fairly good demand. Shooks—No arrivals, and supplies are sufficient for requirements. Wood Hoops—Receipts consist of 45 bdls. imported by a dealer."

James Robinson, of the Miramichi, who was recently in St. John, reports that heavy rains have aided materially in getting out the lumber drives. There are now, he says, only about 2,000,000 feet of lumber hung up along the Miramichi and tributaries. About 1,500,000 of this is along Sabby's river; 300,000 in the southwest branch of the Miramichi, and 200,000 in Barnsby river. The remainder of the logs are now within a very short distance of the booms. Mr. Robinson says that so far this season the driving operations have cost the lumber merchants three times as much as they did last season.

It is expected that a new sawmill will be built at Chatham, N.B., by J. H. Crandall, of Moncton, who has practically closed with Edward Barry for the purchase of a mill site at Morrison's Cove, which is situated on the river about a mile above the town. Mr. Crandall owns extensive limits on the northwest branch of the Miramichi and has 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the river. The proposed mill will contain a rotary and lath machine.

The scale of the lumber cut on Crown lands of the Province of New Brunswick during the past season will total 280,000,000 feet, according to an announcement made by Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General. Last year the cut of lumber on Crown lands was scaled at 205,000,000 feet.

The city council of St. John, N.B., has passed a recommendation that Stetson, Cutler & Company be given a lease of the Mispec Pulp Mill for three years.

Lumber Exports from St. John

Exports of lumber from St. John, N.B., from May 18 to 31, were as follows:

Vessel	Cargo
May 18—Orozimbo, Boston	127,020 s.p. feet spruce board.
May 19—Genevieve, Salem	167,918 s.p. feet spruce scantling.
May 19—W.E. & W.L. Tuck, New York.	103,753 s.p. feet spruce scantling.
	1,273,110 spruce lath.
May 19—R. M. Walls, Vineyard Haven..	2,715,400 spruce lath.
May 19—J. A. Beckerman, New York...	2,056,600 spruce lath.
May 19—Preference, New York	324,530 feet spruce deals.
May 19—Arthur M. Gibson, New York..	386,829 feet spruce deals, etc.
May 20—Romeo, Fall River, Mass.	152,455 feet spruce boards and scantling.
May 20—Helen G. King, Quincy, Mass..	144,411 feet spruce boards.
May 23—Georgie Pearl, N. Bedford,Mass.	161,788 feet spruce scantling, etc.
May 23—Beulah, Boston	27,027 feet spruce boards.
	763,000 cedar shingles.
May 25—Hunter, New Bedford, Mass.	215,240 feet spruce planks and scantling.
May 27—Winnie Lawry, New York	262,969 feet spruce deals.
May 27—H. B. Cousins, Vineyard Haven.	2,053,500 spruce lath.
May 28—Nellie Eaton, Boston	119,032 s.p. feet spruce boards.
May 30—Trebia, Buenos Ayres	500,311 s.p. feet pine boards.
	131,493 s.p. feet spruce plank.
	1,006,972 s.p. feet spruce scantling.
May 30—Flyaway, Neponset, Mass.	153,140 s.p. feet spruce boards.
May 30—Shakespeare, Irvine, Scotland	641,315 s.p. feet spruce deals.
	17,969 s.p. feet spruce ends.
May 30—R. Bowers, Vineyard Haven	2,042,600 spruce and pine lath.
May 31—Arkansas, Brow Head	1,696,949 feet spruce deals.
	132,972 s.p. feet spruce scantling.
	96,100 s.p. feet spruce ends.
	192,794 s.p. feet spruce boards.

Archibald Eakins, son of Arthur W. Eakins, of Parker, Eakins & Company, Yarmouth, N.S., was accidentally killed in his mill at Kalispell, Mont. Deceased was engaged at Kalispell in the lumbering and milling business, with his father-in-law. He was 35 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on Crown lands in the Province of Quebec prior to May 1st last is subject when entering the United States to the countervailing duty of 25 cents per cord, or its equivalent of 25 cents a ton, in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided by the new tariff law, according to a decision of the U. S. Treasury Department. Like products manufactured from wood cut on Crown lands in Quebec after May 1st are not subject to the countervailing duty. There are large blocks of wood on hand in Quebec (one estimate is 1,200,000 cords) cut prior to May 1st which can be exported, and as to such the export duty would attach. Therefore, it was explained at the Treasury Department, Quebec still collects the discriminating license fee of 25 cents per cord on wood cut on Crown lands before May 1st. For this reason the additional or countervailing duty has been assessed on the products of the wood cut prior to the date mentioned.

B. C. Commission Resumes Work

Important Evidence Received on Logging and Pulp Problems—Proposed National Park in the Kootenays

The British Columbia Timber and Forestry Commission, composed of Messrs. F. J. Fulton, K.C., A. C. Flumerfelt and A. S. Goodeve, M.P., has resumed its sittings. The first matter to come up was a proposal made by G. H. Chapman, of the Canadian Geological Survey, for the establishment of a provincial national park in Kootenay, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, which has set an area apart in Alberta, and the United States Government, which has established one in the neighborhood of the State of Montana. The area which Mr. Chapman suggested might be profitably utilized for this purpose runs from the intersection of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the international boundary northward to the Kootenay Pass, thence westerly approximately to the Flat Head river and down the river to the boundary. In this there would be about 200 square miles.

The second question brought up was introduced by Secretary McArthur, of the British Columbia Loggers' Association. He urged the necessity for a reform of the British Columbia log scale, claiming that it does not adapt itself to modern fine saw conditions. The scale now in use, he said, involved a loss of about 29,000 feet in a million-foot boom. The Government also suffered a similar loss. It was proposed that instead of the fixed allowance of 1½ inches on the small end of all logs for saw waste, 1½ inches should be retained for 16-inch logs and smaller; 1 inch for logs of 17 to 24 inches, and 1½ inches on 25-inch logs and upward

Mr McArthur also presented a petition that bona fide operators whose timber is exhausted should be allowed a stand not to exceed one square mile of reserve timber, conditionally upon their beginning to remove the timber within 90 days and complete such removal as quickly as possible until no merchantable timber remains. This was specially urged on behalf of the small logger, who was stated now to be practically without timber to work on except at a prohibitive price.

An application was also presented by Mr. McArthur for permission to export rough cedar, for which purpose an appeal was unsuccessfully made to the executive recently. A fourth point raised was in respect to the fire patrol system, Secretary McArthur urging that the conditions of the trade made it impossible for the loggers to sustain heavier burdens.

Commissioner Flumerfelt asked how one cent per acre would suit the trade, and the loggers' representatives agreed that this seemed reasonable.

"If the logger is compelled to burn his brush," said Mr. McArthur, "it will cost more than the logging and they will simply be driven out of business."

The third witness of the day, Mr. J. O'Brien, offered the prediction that within two years the duty would be lifted on lumber going into the United States, and also stated that mills in British Columbia would very soon be manufacturing the low grade cedar. It was urged that much timber now in the water would be ruined if permission to export were not granted, and Commissioner Flumerfelt inquired whether, if the Government granted a suspension of the law to prevent the stated inevitable loss, the lumber would give a guarantee that they would not take this as a precedent and urge similar concessions from time to time.

The loggers were not disposed to give such guarantee and Commissioner Flumerfelt expressed himself as not in favor of requesting the Government to deliberately set aside the statutory law unless such a condition was agreed to.

At a subsequent sitting of the Commission, evidence was presented by Mr. Bremner, of Vancouver, regarding his application for a concession covering 20,000 acres of Government reserved land and 20,000 acres of "abandoned" lands, for the manufacture of fibre pulp. He stated that he represented a company who wished to go into the manufacture of pulp and in his evidence he gave carefully prepared details as to the prospective success of such a company. The members of the Commission seemed inclined to doubt the chances of success and pointed out that so far very little had been done by the four organized companies which had obtained similar concessions.

Interesting evidence was given by Mr. W. J. Sutton, in regard to the extent and character of the standing timber throughout the province. Mr. Sutton estimated that there were now about three hundred billion feet of available standing commercial timber in British Columbia. He believed that in the past loggers had had too much latitude. Licenses had been taken up here and there in the valleys and an unsatisfactory patchwork of the province had resulted. His own view of the matter was that timber allotments should be made in such a manner as to secure solidity of character. Further than this, he considered it wrong to allow the logger to pick out the choice trees. The eastern system of logging was not applicable to British Columbia. All classes of trees had to be logged at the same time to prevent danger and waste, leaving nothing larger than a 12-inch minimum butt standing. Jack pine alone would spring up after bad fires and if the land was not replanted this weed of the forest would soon obtain control. He suggested that fire swept areas or areas which had been cleared, should be planted with white pine. He also thought that a general provision should be made for dealing with pulp mills, and the Government should not be called upon to make particular arrangements with particular companies. He was emphatically opposed to permitting the export of cedar logs to the United States, claiming that Washington mills were running short of their raw material, and if the Government persevered in their timber protection policy the mills of Washington would ultimately have to move to British Columbia. This would never be brought about so long as the export of cedar or any other timber in the log was permitted. The loggers had been well aware of conditions when they put their logs in the water and could have held them standing at an ultimate greater profit. British Columbia timber was now in a transition stage and daily becoming a more valuable resource as the general timber famine throughout the United States made itself felt. Mr. Sutton expressed himself as strongly against the timber license system as putting the Government in the position of financing the timber speculator. Instead, he advocated actual sale outright with certain safety guarantees.

New Forest Reserve on Slope of Rockies

The entire slope of the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary northward to a short distance north of 54th parallel of latitude is now reserved from settlement or occupation, and will be administered entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of forest protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and related objects. This is the effect of an order-in-council just passed by the Dominion Government. The total area of the district now reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Canada is about covered to a large extent by forest, which is of great value for the supply square miles similarly reserved by the United States Government and known as the Glacier National Park.

Of the area reserved in Canada the Rocky Mountain park (an area of 4,500 square miles) Jasper Forest park (area 5,000 square miles) and Waterton Lakes park (54 square miles in extent) have been reserved for some time. The area now put under reserve for first time is thus about 4,850 square miles (3,100,800 acres). The entire area, 14,400 square miles, comprises an area over two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia. The most northerly boundary of the reserve is situated between 40 and 55 miles north of the latitude of Edmonton, and about 100 miles to the northwest of Yellow Head Pass. The western boundary of the reserve is the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, i.e., the crest of the Rockies, and the eastern boundary is an irregular line fixed by the order. The width of the strip set aside varies from ten to thirty miles from the international boundary up to the latitude of Calgary, and from there northward widens out to from 30 to 50 miles and continuing almost to the northernmost boundary

The lands included in the tract are for the most part elevated and rocky, and generally not suited for agriculture. The area, however, is 14,400 square miles. Adjoining this to the south is an area of 1,400 of wood and lumber to the prairie country lying eastward from the base of the mountains and for the requirements of coal mines and the protection of the sources of the main streams of the central west. On the additional 4,800 square miles just reserved, the effect of the reservation will be to witidraw the lands from homestead entry or sale, and the timber from disposal under license, and it is intended to withdraw the resources of the area from use. For hunting and trapping it will be necessary to have a permit.

Miscellaneous News from Western Canada

The latest official returns place the output of British Columbia fir timber and lumber at 648,000,000 feet, board measure, at $14 a thousand. This does not include the $1,500,000 worth of shingles, and almost $250,000 worth of lath. While this is only about half the output of Ontario, the Ontario output is consumed more in smaller contracts. During the last year the railways of Canada bought about 14,000,000 cross-ties, for which they paid over $5,000,000, at an average price of 40 cents each.

The second annual session of the Pacific Logging Congress will be held in the Forestry Building, Portland, Ore., on July 21, 22 and 23. The objects of the congress are to promote an exchange of ideas, to develop fellowship and good feeling, to record experiences and improvements in the engineering of logging, and to cement the bonds of fraternity among those engaged in the ludustry. The officers are: E. P. Blake, president, Seattle; Frank H. Lamb, vice-president, Hoquiam, Wash.; Geo. M. Cornwall, secretary-treasurer, Portland; Executive Committee—British Columbia, Arthur J. Henry, Vancouver; California, W. W. Peed, Eureka; Idaho, William Deary, Potlatch; Oregon, J. S. O'Gorman, Portland; Washington, J. F. Ives, Seattle. A long list of addresses on matters of interest to loggers will be included in the programme. A. J. Hendry, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, will speak on "Logging in British Columbia."

Mr. Otto Lachmund, general manager of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company of Arrowhead and Revelstoke, B.C., reports the sawmill busi-

ness in the interior to be in a very flourinshing condition. "Formerly," he said in a recent interview, "the mills of the interior had something like a struggle to obtain recognition, but now things seem to be coming their way. Speaking for my own firm, the increased demand for lumber on the prairies has made an open market for all that the mills of the interior can supply. Buyers have made contracts for later delivery agreeing to pay any advance in prices that may be decided upon by the mill men between contract and delivery." Mr. Lachmund contrasted the lumbering conditions in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, and remarked that British Columbia has an assured future, the outlook for trade never having been so bright. Mr. Lachmund predicts that on account of the ample water power supplies in the interior and on the coast, the time is not far distant when the mills will electrify all their power plants.

Mr. James W. Davidson, president of the Crown Lumber Company, Limited, in an interview upon the lumber situation in Alberta, states that the shortage in building materials shows little sign of improvement. Owing to the early spring, with warm days and cold nights, the snow melted gradually, and consequently the streams did not reach the height necessary for the successful driving of logs. The output of several camps, therefore, was considerably reduced. Meanwhile the demand was larger than ever and labor scarcer and more expensive than last year. Although the mills offer from $2.25 to $3.50 per day for unskilled labor, they cannot obtain sufficient help to operate at full capacity. This is due to the great amount of work everywhere and the inclination of laborers to work in cities.

The mountain mills have made a further increase of $1 per thousand in the wholesale price, with prospects of a still higher price if the situation does not improve. Stocks of dry lumber are badly broken and some mills will try to cope with the situation by paying extra freight, and shipping this year's supply out while still green. Despite the difficulties mentioned, the total output of western Canadian mills will be greater than last year, and as there is much building activity in all centres, the summer's production can scarcely meet the demand. Railway construction contracted for, totally some $30,000,000, will also consume a great deal of lumber, decreasing the amount which would ordinarily be available for the retail market.

The deal between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company and the American Securities Company of New York, negotiations towards which were started last year, is reported as finally concluded. The project involves the construction of 23 miles of railway from tidewater to the site of the timber limits on Cowichan lake, and the transfer to the New York company of some 54,000 acres of timber land. The railway is to be completed and ready for operation next year. The sawmill will be built and operated by the Empire Lumber Company, a subsidiary company to the Securities syndicate.

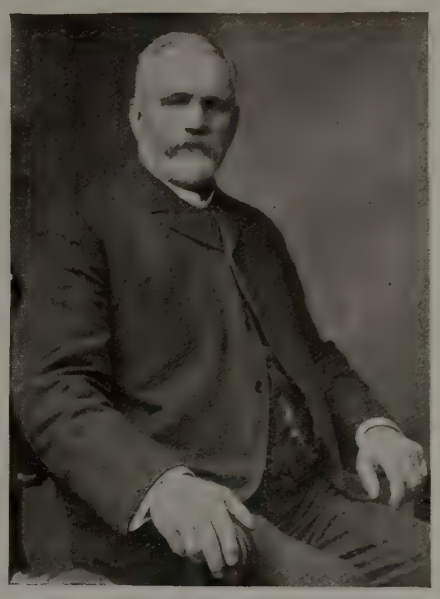
The timber lands are all tributary to Cowichan lake, and when logging is started the timber will be rafted and towed from the points where it is put in the water to the foot of the lake, where it will be loaded on flat cars and carried over the railway to the mill to be erected at tidewater. In this latter connection persistent rumors were afloat last fall to the effect that Crofton had been chosen as the site for the mill. H. Kurtz, president of the American Securities Company, in several interviews with the "Times" last summer, said that the company would create a considerable town at the site of the mill, and that therefore such point would have to be of a character to permit of houses being erected for the families of the workmen who will be employed at the mill.

An Interesting New Catalogue

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, have just completed their general catalogue, which will be ready for distribution on July 1. The catalogue is an artistic production and should prove of general interest to every manufacturer and purchasing agent throughout Canada. It is profusely illustrated and shows the many and varied lines handled by the company. The catalogue is divided into the following sections: Fairbanks scales; electrical apparatus and supplies; pumps, steam, belt and gasoline; valves and steam goods; railway and contractors' supplies; small tools and supplies; power transmission appliances; safes, vaults and metal office furniture. In addition to the general catalogue, small sectional catalogues as listed above the being issued. The general catalogue consists of approximately 1,200 pages. A heavy coated paper is used in both the general and sectional catalogue, so that all engravings are shown up to best advantage. The general catalogue is bound in cloth cover, the sectionals in heavy cover stock, richly embossed. As a reference book it will prove of much value in every manufacturing plant. A glance through its pages will bring to mind stronger than ever the position occupied by the Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, as Canadian distributors. A copy of this catalogue will be mailed free to those who are interested in receiving it.

Capt. W. B. Sifton, of Swan River valley, Alta., Government forest ranger, reports that the fires about May 27 were not really so destructive as at first reported. While not professing to give an accurate estimate, he thinks the total losses, instead of aggregating a million dollars, would be approximately covered by half a million.

Archibald Leitch Suddenly Called



The Late Archibald Leitch

The death occurred on May 30th, at his home in Cranbrook, B.C., of Archibald Leitch, president of the East Kootenay Lumber Company. The news of his sudden death came as a startling shock to his large circle of friends. He was about to remove his coat to go to lunch when he fell to the floor. When his son, Archie Leitch, Jr., lifted him up he was dead. He had been in poor health for some time and intended going east for medical advice the day after that upon which he died.

Mr. Leitch was one of Canada's veteran millmen, was well known in his youth in Ottawa valley district, where he first commenced lumbering. He moved to the West in the pioneer days, following the railway into the mountains in 1887, and transporting his sawmill from Golden to Cranbrook over almost impassable trails. He was a man of sterling qualities and greatly respected by all whom he met.

Mr. Leitch was the founder of the lumber business in East Kootenay. In partnership with his brothers, of Oak Lake, Man., and his brother-in-law, James Mundie, of Montreal, he erected the first permanent lumber mill on St. Joseph's creek, about a mile and a half from Cranbrook. In a short time this concern was found too small for the growing business, which was carried on under the name of the Cranbrook Lumber Company, with a capital of $20,000, and new mills had to be erected on a greatly increased scale. Again, the expansion of the business required an increase in productive capacity, with the result that the mills at Jaffray and Loco, now running night and day, had to be erected. As long ago as 1902 he conceived the idea of amalgamating all the lumber mills in the Crow into one company to handle all the timber comprised in the British Columbia southern land grant to the C.P.R., an area of 3,700,000 acres. This plan—now recognized as easily feasible.—met with opposition in some quarters and ended in the Cranbrook Lumber Company, the Park-Mitchell Lumber Company and the McNab Lumber Company uniting to form the East Kootenay Lumber Company, of which he was the head.

Mr. Leitch was 62 years of age, and leaves a widow, four daughters and three sons.

Important Hardwood Inspection Agreement

On May 31st an important conference was held in New York City at which a definite arrangement was reached in connection with the inspection rules for hardwood lumber. The following organizations were represented: The Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of United States, and many individual interests. The grading rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association were taken for the basis of the agreement. They were carefully gone over and after a number of changes had been made, were adopted. In a general way the changes decided upon were as follows:

1. When the question of grade only is in dispute, only that part of the shipment intact, complained about, may be held, but when the question is one of quantity, the entire car must be held intact until an agreement is reached.

2. The standard rough thicknesses were adopted as shown by the book and to this was added that 10 per cent. of the shipment may be 1/16-inch scant of the standard thickness.

Another important change was to define the percentages of firsts in the combined grades of firsts and seconds of different kinds of lumber as follows: Poplar, 50 per cent.; basswood, soft elm, Mexican mahogany, and cottonwood, 30 per cent.; African mahogany, 35 per cent.; white ash, birch, hard maple, chestnut, sycamore, red and sap gum, 33⅓ per cent.; soft maple, brown and black ash, Cuban mahogany, 25 per cent.; beech, butternut, rock elm, hickory, pecan and walnut, 20 per cent.

It was argued by the eastern lumbermen that the percentage of short lengths admitted by the rules was not entirely in line with the requirements of buyers, accordingly the percentage under 10 feet was reduced.

The grading rules as adopted by this conference are to remain in force for five years.

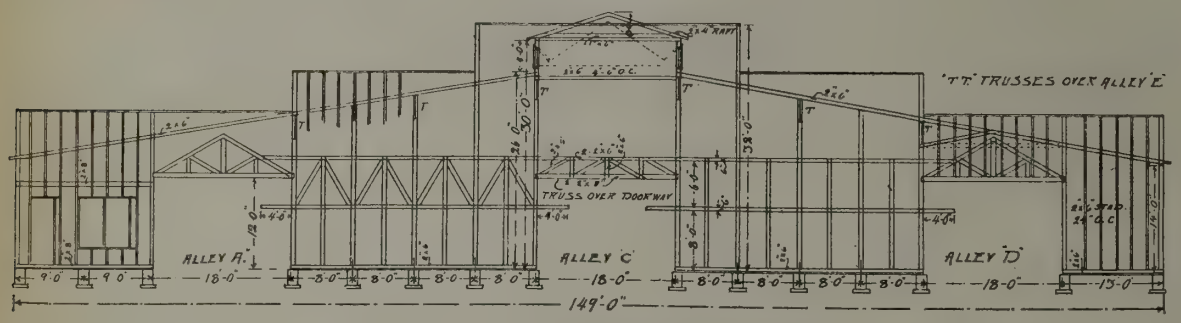
J. W. Turnbull, lumber dealer, Asquith, Sask., has sold his business to R. G. Fletcher.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

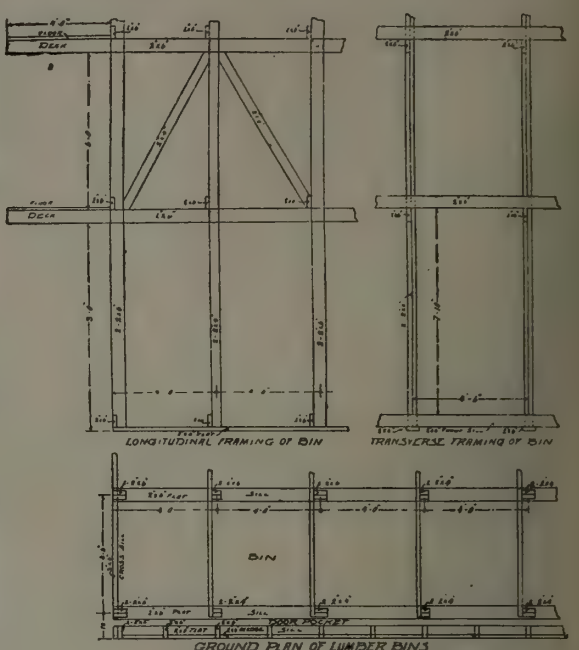
Plans for Lumber and Building Material Sheds



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION SHOWING CONSTRUCTION



DETAIL OF LUMBER BINS

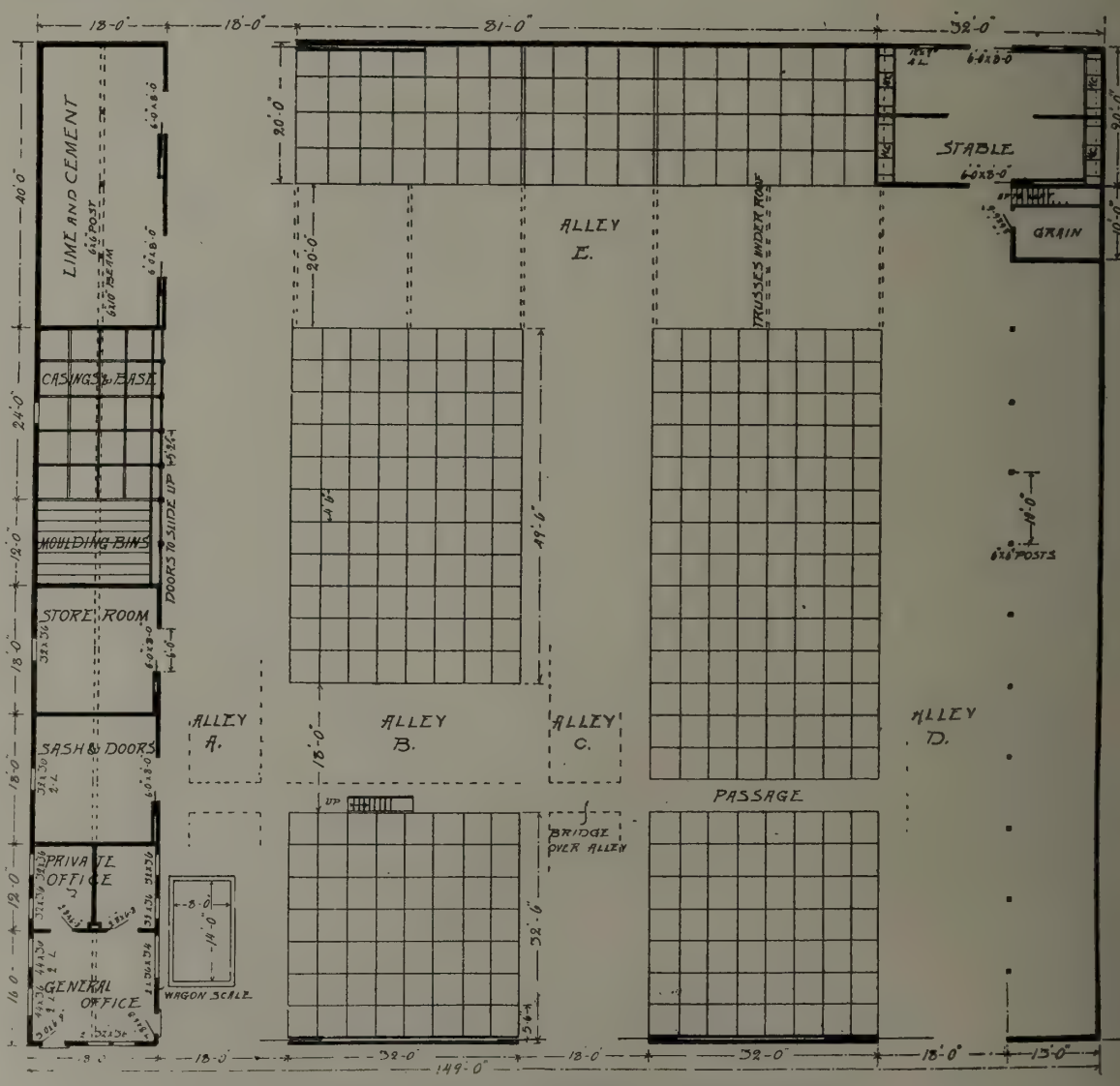
A Retailer's Office and Storage Buildings

The accompanying plans will be of interest to those who have occasion to handle and take care of lumber and building material stocks, and also those who are called upon to plan or construct buildings of this kind.

This building was erected for a retail dealer after plans prepared by himself. It is stated that the building was built with very little deviation from the plans and has proved to be an entire success. The bins for finish lumber, which are closed up tight and keep the stock in the very best condition, have been especially satisfactory.

The owner, a lumberman of many years' experience, says that if he were to build another building of this class, he would not know how to please himself any better than to copy this one.

The cost of the building at the time of its erection in 1904 was about $4,500, and it houses a $30,000 stock of building material of all kinds in the very best of shape, every article of which is accessible and readily loaded upon wagons. This stock includes a general lumber stock, sash and doors, lime, cement, brick, etc. The drawings show the general arrangement of the storage bins and the method of construction.



Ground Plan, Lumber and Building Material Warehouse

Belt Lacings

I have in use four different kinds of belt lacing, which we will place in three classes, i.e., for belts working in dampness, for belts working in a temperature of 120 degrees heat and over, and for belts working in dry places and in normal temperature. Regarding the first, I use mostly rubber belts with rawhide lacing. I have found iron and steel clamps to be absolutely useless for any belt that is wet. The same applies to belt-lacing machines using wire, the principal trouble being where the clamps or prongs pierce the belt, as rot is likely to set in and necessitate cutting out a piece of the belt in a short time.

Regarding the second type of belt, I have several working in a temperature of from 150 to 200 degrees. I have tried lacing with rawhide clamps and also machine spiral belt lacing, the latter being the best for leather belt, as the rawhide lacing soon dries up and breaks, while clamps burn and tear the belt. A good canvas-woven belt has given me better results than leather in such heat, but it was a case of using rawhide lacing, as the spiral belt lacing has a tendency to unweave one end of the belt and in time pulls out and leaves a very ragged end.

For ordinary running belts I use principally leather, the best lacing for which I find to be the spiral lacing. By sewing on the machine and sinking the lacing in the belt, a perfect joint is obtained, and the belt is able to run on a smaller pulley than would be possible with clamps.

I have several leather belts running at a very high speed which are

laced by hand with wire lacing and sunk into the belt with a hammer. When using spiral lacing on these belts I find the hinged joint wears too fast.

I have also had excellent results with canvas-woven belts in damp places by using metallic lacing. I generally lace them three-quarters of an inch from the joint, and for leather belts, from 10 inches to 24 inches. I have one 20-inch belt driving a 120-kilowatt generator. The driving pulley is 104 inches in diameter and operates at 140 revolutions per minute. The driven pulley is 20 inches in diameter. From centre to centre of the shafts is 12 feet. I think this is rather severe service on such extreme pulleys and short centres of shafts, as the belt must be kept very tight, yet the metallic lacing has been in two years and given no trouble.

Fuel End of the Retail Business

"The Fuel End of Our Business" was the title of an address by Mr. A. W. Robinson before the Western Retail Lumbermen at their recent convention. Mr. Robinson said: While studying the question it occurred to me if I were to change the title a little I could get up a better paper, and so I decided to change it to read, "The Business End of Our Fuel."

We sell coal, cordwood and slabwood. The coal and cordwood is handled so nearly in the ordinary way that the details and our methods would not be likely to interest you.

Owing to the shape of the ground we have our coal sheds on, it is not a very up-to-date shed. However, it keeps the coal covered and we get along very well. Its shape is a triangle, the base 60 feet, the perpendicular 80 feet, and the railroad the hypothenuse. There is quite a large portion of the shed that we are compelled to fill with wheelbarrows. It costs 12½ cents a ton to unload.

We handle a great amount of cordwood, and we find that quite a pulling power when it comes to selling. We have to pay 50 cents for sawing from the car, and charge $2 more a cord for the sawed wood than for four-foot wood. It is worth that much more considering the cost of extra labor and shrinkage. We give a full cord of sawed wood. We charge the man who comes to the yard and hauls the wood away the same as we do where we deliver it, as we find that the man who hauls his own wood will get enough more wood to offset anything you save in labor.

I am aware that in some sections it may be customary to sell short cords of wood to allow for shrinkage, but we think it better to sell a full cord and charge enough to cover the difference in measurement.

The customer may say, "He charges a big price," but he will have to add, "He gives good measure."

I have now come to what I call "The Business End of Our Fuel" —Slabwood.

My reason for calling it the business end is that the slabs are a by-product of the mill and it is good business to sell stock which accumulates around a mill so that all the product of the log may be put to good use and not wasted.

We are fortunate in one point, regarding our slabwood—there is no bark on it (I do not mean by this that bark is not good fuel, but have reference to the selling quality and drying quality of the wood), as we find that our argument about the waste in splitting makes good with most people. Owing to the way we handle the wood, the drying feature is a great point. We use a machine that cuts four-foot slabs into three pieces at one operation; it is fed with a chain feed and has an extension table that reaches into the car.

When things are running smoothly, it keeps two men very busy feeding the machine fast enough to make the saws cut any way nearly full time.

The wood is carried in an elevator that deposits it in a pile 40 feet high at the apex. This pile will accommodate about 550 cords. You can readily see that drying qualities are a very important point. Our slabs dry out bright and sweet and look very nice when they come out of the pile.

Sometimes we get a few slabs that have the bark on them and we find that these slabs are practically as wet when we come on to them in the pile as they were when sawed. Not only that, they damage the ones lying near.

We use a 20 horse-power motor to run the machines and elevator, but intend to put in a separate motor for the elevator the coming season, as many of the slabs are too large for the power we now have.

In delivering, we have used the ordinary wood rack and have corded the wood up in it. We find this a very expensive way to handle the wood and are considering having some dump carts large enough to hold a cord when piled in on the ground. We will then throw the wood in and dump it at the place of delivery. By having a number of these carts and having an extra man to load, we can in a rush get rid of a lot of wood with one team and save on the present cost of handling.

I have said nothing yet about the profit. There is something you cannot get around—you have to sell at a price that includes a profit or you won't have any.

Now we conduct our business on the theory that our stock is as good as anyone's else; that we are entitled to a profit for being in business, and we ask it, and what is more—get it. I am going to give you a tip now: If you have the right kind of slabwood and handle it properly you will find it a very nice side line, particularly in times when building material lines ar dragging.

Now to sum up the fuel question. We have found—

1. It pays to get the best fuel you can obtain;
2. It pays you to give full measure and charge for it;
3. That prompt delivery and good stock will draw the better class of trade, regardless of price;
4. That you cannot afford to have any terms other than cash on your fuel; and,
5. That if you live up to the other four, you will get and hold a fair portion of the business and your trade will grow continually.

Three don'ts.

Don't take orders that you cannot fill when promised.

Don't fail to send goods fully up to the quality you sold.

Don't forget to say: "Did you want to pay for it now?"

That puts it up to them to either pay or give a good excuse for not doing so. Of course—if you see them reaching for the money, this won't be necessary.

Planing Mill Work

By George E. Gary

There are but few of us who know, in the fullest sense, what a planing mill is, and I am not of those few A wise man, indeed, in his day and generation, is he who can run a planing mill successfully. It is very simple, though, once you learn how.

Get the best town you can find, where you can get an insurance rate of 1 per cent; get the best foreman you can find, one that doesn't ask for solid time; get the best crew you can find, that will work twelve hours if you ask it; the best machines, the best material, the best line of customers (the kind that don't kick); the best railroads (that kind that pays for all breakage and that will let you ship sash in the same carload at dressed lumber rates). Have a dust-arrester and a planer that will make just enough fuel to run the boilers without coal, with no trash left over, and where the exhaust will make it just warm enough in the shop in zero weather and not one degree too high on milder days. Have a clock that doesn't slow up in the night and get all the move on at 11.30 a.m.; a whistle that stops automatically when a nearby citizen thinks "damn." Easy, isn't it? Isn't it beautiful? Yet, I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory could never run one like unto the above.

You might have the best dry kiln on earth; beware, it may be too good. The worst kick I ever had was on a bill of fine oak finish for a residence. It was shipped out bone dry, put into a brick house with green walls, and the panels swelled and burst the stiles and rails apart on $10 doors. Whose fault was it? Mine, of course. They swore the lumber was green. Have had the same thing happen to costly cabinet mantels, which the customer put up against green chimneys. Whose fault? Same against same. The most logical and rhetorical letter I ever wrote was to convince a customer that excessive dryness was not a defect in lumber, but the said customer carried his point.

The planing mill operator runs a charity bazaar—a kind of correspondence school. He has to educate every man who builds a house, initiate him into woodcraft. The trouble with house building, as you know, is that the owner seldom gets the benefit of his own experience. So few of them build twice, and the poor planing mill man (P.M.M.) foots the knowledge bill himself.

Did you ever have a fellow write you rejecting an entire house pattern because the door stops were planted on, even though it gave him a thicker jamb, by the depth of the rabbet? Again, Y.P. means yellow poplar instead of yellow pine, if you happen to send yellow pine, and the fellow who ordered the door "P.G., 4 panel," didn't want "P.G. sticking," but wanted primed and glazed, of course, and wanted it painted one coat and glazed with bevel plate.

So, know all men by these presents, that the P.M.M.'s life is not a happy one, that there are other ways of getting rich and serving the Lord.

Let a "big stick" panic strike the country and the planing mill proves the most sensitive business in the land. Residences immediately become catalogued as luxuries that in a pinch can be dispensed with. and new business houses and plants are not wanted, for there is not enough business for the old ones.

Once the night rider gets abroad in the land, and down goes planing mill stock again with a dull sickening thud. Nobody wants to build houses to be burned by mobs and have their fire insurance contracts repudiated by Mr. Underwriter.

I had $8,000 worth of orders cancelled in one week after the burning of the depots along the I. C. Railroad. If a local crop fails, the planing mill first feels the effect of it, and it looks as if there's nothing that gives a man a keener appetite for bankruptcy than to get in debt to the poor P.M.M. Fire, wind and water are the sworn enemies of the P.M.M., and on account of the terms he is on with the fire fiend, he is liable to be given a back seat by R. G. Dun.

However, there are some bright spots in the checkered career of the P.M.M. All the putty does not drop out of his sash. The late J.

K. Forbes, a senior partner, who was the sawmill man of the firm, upon being asked which he liked best, the fiddle, the piano or a brass band, replied that neither was to be compared to a sawmill. The merry song of the planer makes Damrosch's orchestra sound like cats fighting, and the smell of poplar shavings is sweeter far that the costliest scents on my lady's dressing table. Occasionally the pleased smile of a satisfied customer brightens his pathway, and now and then the balance shows up on the sunny side of the ledger.

The modern floring machine that can match and end match, dress, polish, sand-paper and dust off a carload of hardwood flooring in a ten hours' run makes sweet music to the ear of the owner, but all the same. it chants a requiem over the passing country planing mill.

I repeat, it takes a versatile genius to make a successful P.M.M. He must be a judge of lumber and of men, a master mechanic and machinist, a good mathematician, a shrewd buyer and seller, a high type of executive, an early riser and a late worker, a patient man, a sober man, an honest man. Scarce.

Buying for a Retail Yard

"Buying for a Retail Yard," was the subject under discussion at the meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, and after the reading of an interesting paper by one of the members, Mr. J. C. Weeter opened the discussion with the following practical talk:

During the reading of the paper several thoughts came to my mind —matters that have agitated me and some of my friends in the retail business a good deal, in the last year, and one is the matter of stock. Another is the matter of varieties or different patterns of stock carried, or to be carried, by the retail dealers. Now I find that a great many retailers are disposed to be extravagant in the number of patterns of, for instance—rustic or its substitute, flooring, etc. Now in our section of the country we carry, or rather are supposed to carry, eight inch channel stock, and in other sections of the country they use drop siding. Some carry 8-inch channel rustic in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades; 6-inch in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, and in some yards, I find that they carry the novelty rustic in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades—6-inch, also in some yards they carry the drop siding—6-inch in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades. That makes about eight or nine different kinds of siding or rustic that some of the yards in our section of the country are carrying at this time. Now I want to say to you gentlemen, that I do not believe that this is good business policy and I do not believe that it is absolutely necessary to carry more than four or five kinds of rustic or drop siding, or exterior covering of that kind. When we carry a large number of patterns of the various grades, we are materially increasing our investment. I believe this can be eliminated by the dealers in the various towns getting together and agreeing upon just what they will carry. If we do not do this and our competitors put in drop siding, and there is some little demand worked up for it, then we are obliged to put it in and the next thing you know some one is going to go one better and put in something that is not carried. Now I think this is a matter of the most vital importance to the retail dealer. I think it is good business management on the part of the retail yard to keep stock down to a minimum investment in order to make satisfactory profits. By putting in these various lines of rustic you very materially increase your stock and your investment, taxes, insurance, etc., but you do not materially increase your business. I would therefore urge upon you that in order to get the best results from your retail business, you should keep down so far as possible, the different varieties of the different articles that you handle. Now, then, in regard to flooring, I find that in our section of the country we carry No. 2 and No. 3 four-inch V.G. flooring. Many of us carry No. 2 and No. 3 slash grained flooring in the four-inch. Now I do not believe this is good business. I do not believe we ought to do that. The difference between No. 3 vertical and No. 4 slash grained is so small that one will answer in almost every instance for the other, and I do not believe it is a good idea to double up on them. I believe the yards ought to adopt the policy of handling one or the other, in every town or community in which they operate. Another matter I would like to mention in this connection is this: we find from experience that the mills manufacturing the standard grades of stuff in this section of the country do not manufacture uniform grades. In a number of instances where we are ourselves sending out ceiling on jobs from three different mills, we find each of them differ. We have sent out flooring from different mills which would not match. I have seen floors as large as this room that had to be re-planed and re-surfaced in order to have smooth surface. Now this is wrong, and shows a lack of consideration for the retail men, on the part of the sawmills of the country. I think we ought to urge to the best of our ability upon the manufacturers that they get together and that they manufacture uniform standards.

Mr. W. R. Smyth, M.P.P., who has large lumber interests in the district of Algoma, in a recent interview expressed himself as being in favor of reciprocity with the United States, but he would not for one moment consent to endanger the industries of Canada to obtain that benefit. "Our interest in reciprocity," he said, "is confined almost entirely to lumber. We would be very glad to get our lumber into the United States free of duty, and consequently we are in favor of a certain amount of reciprocity. I would be absolutely opposed to any terms which would endanger Canadian manufactures. The Americans have to take our lumber anyway. As a result of the policy of the Ontario Government, in prohibiting the export of timber from Crown lands, they came over and built their mills on our territory. Now they own 90 per cent. of the larger mills in our part of the province. Of course, they, as American citizens, are strongly in favor of reciprocity in lumber. There is not one-seventh of the total cut of Ontario which is exportable under the regulations. The patented lands have been largely exhausted, and consequently almost all the timber comes from Crown lands. This makes our position in Ontario specially strong."

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. Jas. Keenan, of the well known firm of Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, was in Chicago the past week on a business trip for his firm.

O. H. Robertson, of St. Paul, Minn., is looking into the lumber business in Winnipeg. Mr. Robertson is chief shareholder in the Union Lumber Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnson, Toronto, is on a trip to Manitoba to visit his western yards and other interests. He will probably extend his visit till the end of June.

J. A. Robertson, son of Wm. Robertson, of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., is among the coasters who have gone to the new mining camp at Stewart, B.C.

Mr. Guy H. Long, of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., will continue the business formerly carried on under the same name by himself and his brother, M. S. M. Long, whose sudden death recently was the cause of widespread sorrow among his numerous warm friends in the lumber business.

Mr. C. G. Anderson, Toronto, has recently opened an office at suite 112, Manning Chambers, where he is manager of the Ontario branch of the British America Mills & Timber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg. The company are doing an extensive business in Ontario as Mr. Anderson is well known to the trade as a successful business getter.

Mr. John Diver, the well known lumberman of Sarnia, Ont., was painfully injured in an automobile accident near Galt on Saturday, June 4. The machine skidded and, striking an obstruction, threw Mr. Diver out over the front. His chest was bruised and it was feared he was internally injured. He took the train immediately for Sarnia.

Several members of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto have left for Calgary, where they will engage in surveying the boundaries of the forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for the Dominion Government. The party is composed of the following: Mr. G. H. Edgecombe, C R. Mills and W. J. Vandusen, of Toronto, and Mr. A. Belyea, of the forestry department of the University of New Brunswick.

Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, has returned from Nova Scotia, where he started the party of foresters upon the reconnaissance survey of the eastern part of the province. It is expected this will be completed along with Cape Breton by the end of September. In Halifax, Dr. Fernow saw Hon. A. K. Maclean, Minister of Crown Lands. who looks forward to most satisfactory results from this survey It is likely a forestry convention will be held in Halifax during the coming winter to acquaint citizens with the need for a progressive forest policy. Dr. Fernow will remain in Toronto until about July 1st. when he leaves for Europe to study recent developments in England, France. Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. and to attend the meeting of the International Association of Forest Experiment Stations at Brussels, Belgium.

The body of John McLean, lumber agent, of Ottawa, was found floating in the Ottawa river at Pembroke on June 9th. The deceased was connected with the Manufacturers' Lumber Company, a recently formed Ottawa firm with New York connections, and went to Pembroke on May 26th to buy lumber. The late John McLean was a well known figure in Ottawa lumber circles. For many years he was agent for the Colonial Lumber Company, of Quebec, and left their employ to become agent of the Manufacturers' Lumber Company. He was 45 years of age and was born in Quebec. He leaves in Ottawa a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

J. A. DesRivieres, whose planing mill in Ottawa was burned on May 27th, is a loser to the extent of $26,000. The property was considered to be too great a risk for insurance men, and they had refused to cover it. The destructive blaze had its origin in the drying kiln. Half a million feet of lumber were burned and $12,000 worth of machinery. Ten dwellings near by were also burned. Fraser & Company, of Deschenes, lost a stable through fire on June 3, the loss amounting to $2,000. The mill was protected by the company's own equipment. A curious sequel to the last of two fires within a month in the Shepard & Morse lumber yards is the prosecution of a youth for setting the latter fire. The loss in the two fires amounted to about $5,000.

Telegraph Poles in Good Demand

Electric Distribution and Railway Companies Buying Large Quantities—Prices Advancing for Long Sizes

The brisk demand for 35 and 40-foot telegraph poles in the Ottawa valley keeps the ruling high prices firm. The 25 and 30-foot lengths are more plentiful and quotations are proportionately moderate. The longest variety are so difficult to procure in any large quantity that holders can practically make their own prices. There is a wide variety of opinion as to the future of the pole market. United States customers have been buying 35 and 40-foot lengths in such large quantities that an advance is likely to take place. These are the sort much used by local electric companies also. There is frequently a wide margin in the prices received by a company which advertised for a limited number of poles, 7-inch top, delivered in the city: 30 feet long, $2.40; 35 feet long, $3.50; 40 feet long, $4.80; 45 feet long, $6.10; 50 feet long, $8.50; 55 feet long, $10.50. The two latter quotations are low compared with wholesale quotations, but it is learned that the tenderer did not propose to fill the order in respect of these two varieties. Other instances are quoted by dealers when asked to tender for supplies. A conclusion as to wholesale rates may be drawn from the following figures in a tender given here where poles could not be supplied at prices in outside markets.

Wholesale prices of ties and poles at Ottawa are as follows:

Standard railway ties, 6 inch	0.45 to 0.50
Mill run cedar ties	0.38 to 0.45
No. 2 railway ties	0.25 to 0.30
Cedar telegraph poles, 25 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	1.00 to 1.50
Cedar telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	1.75 to 2.50
Cedar telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 6-inch to 8-inch top	2.50 to 4.00
Cedar telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	4.25 to 4.75
Cedar telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	5.25 to 6.00
Cedar telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	9.00 to 10.50
Cedar telegraph poles, 55 feet long, 7-inch top	11.00 to 13.50
Cedar telegraph poles, 60 feet long, 7-inch top	16.50

The demand for telegraph poles at Toronto is exceptionally strong and the supply is very small. Last winter very few poles were taken out, because of the difficulty there had been in selling poles for several years previous. The result is that supplies have been greatly depleted by the good demand now existing. The city of Toronto has bought 4,000 poles already this year, and have reported that they will soon need 20,000 more. These are being used for the Hydro-Electric power distribution. Wholesale prices at Toronto are as follows:

Telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 7-inch top	$ 2.00
Telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 7-inch top	3.00
Telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	4.00
Telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	5.25
Telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	7.00
Telegraph poles, 55 feet long, 7-inch top	9.00
Telegraph poles, 60 feet long, 7-inch top	12.00

At Quebec shipping points, telegraph poles, in 30 and 45-foot lengths are not in active demand and show no tendency to advance. 35, 40 and 50-foot poles with 7-inch tops, on the other hand, are finding a ready sale and are now commanding much higher figures than heretofore. Prices for telegraph and telephone poles are quoted as follows, f.o.b. shipping points in Quebec:

Ties—Standard railway ties, 6-inch	$0.45 to $0.50
Mill run cedar ties	0.38 to 0.45
Telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch top	$2.25 to $2.50
Telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 7-inch top	2.75 to 3.00
Telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	4.50 to 4.75
Telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	3.50 to 3.75
Telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	10.00 to 11.00

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Interesting Decision Regarding Delivery by Railway —Emmerson License Cancellation to be Fought Out

Workman's Compensation—An interesting and important case regarding the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act is before the courts in British Columbia. Application has been made in the Supreme Court for the appointment of his Honor, Judge Howay, as an arbitrator under the Act to fix the amount of compensation due to Jacob Ward, a planerman from the Fraser River Mills, who had his hand damaged. The application was opposed on the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate. The Workmen's Compensation Act was not an Act for the remuneration of suffering, but for loss of wages and earning capacity In this case the man was tendered the 50 per cent. of his wages that he was entitled to under the Act during the time of his disablement, but he was now back at work earning as much money as before. The judge recalled that he was in the Legislature when the Act was introduced and he regarded it as a sort of insurance scheme. It fixed a large liability upon the employers and he was very much surprised to see that it was suggested that suffering or future incapacity should be taken into consideration. He thought the Act was only concerned with the difference in the earning capacity. Counsel for the applicant urged that his lordship must take cognizance of the fact that the man's earning capacity had as a fact been diminished, although he had been paid wages equal to those he had received before. They had not put him back at his old work, but had given him work at which they were paying him more than the regular rate of wages and they were doing so in order to defeat the man of his compensation. That question should be allowed to go to the arbitrator. Mr. Justice Murphy pointed out that the common law and the Employer's Liability Act remained, but reserved his decision.

Liability for Delivery of Lumber—A case of much interest to lumbermen, involving the liability of a railway company to deliver lumber on a connecting carrier, has just been decided in a Divisional Court of Ontario before Sir Wm. Mulock, C.J., Hon. Mr. Justice Clute and Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland. The case was an appeal from the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Magee in the trial court, where the action of the plaintiff, Mr. Laurie, a lumber manufacturer of Parry Sound, against the Canadian Northern Railway Company was dismissed. Mr. Laurie sought for loss of profit on a shipment of lumber which the company had carried as far as Selwood, on its way to Gowganda. The plaintiff held that the C. N. O. were liable for delivery at Gowganda and the defendants relied upon the terms of the shipping bill, wherein it was agreed that they did not contract for delivery except upon their own lines. Owing to an accumulation of freight at Selwood, the Gowganda Transportation Company was unable to forward the lumber from Selwood to Gowganda. The railway company thereupon returned the lumber to Parry Sound and repaid to the plaintiff the sum of $643.45 which he had paid them for freight. Mr. Justice Clute, in giving the judgment of the court, stated there had been a limitation of the defendants' liability, under the contract, and he dismissed the appeal accordingly.

Ownership of River Bed—Mr. Justice L. I. Champagne has rendered judgment in the case of Maclaren v. Hanson Bros. in which the ownership of the bed of the Gatineau river was at issue. The plaintiffs are declared to be the rightful and legal proprietors of that portion of the river which was involved in the case. By the judgment the Province of Quebec will be the principal loser, as it precludes the government of that province from selling the extensive water powers along the Gatineau and rivers of a similar character to parties desiring to obtain possession of them for development or for speculative purposes. The claim of the plaintiffs was that they were the owners of those portions of said lots adjoining the Gatineau river; that the river was neither navigable nor floatable, and not a dependency of the Crown domain; that as a consequence the lots of land in question extend to the middle of the river and include the bed thereof, the islands and water powers therein to the middle of said river.

Employer's Liability—The case of R. Macfarlane & Company, Limited, Montreal, appellant, and Burnell, respondent, has been argued on appeal in the Court of Appeal, from the decision given in the Superior Court at Montreal. The case arose over an accident to the respondent, who fell from a ladder, while employed by the appellant. The Superior Court held both parties liable and fixed the damages, one-third upon Burnell and two-thirds upon the company. The respondent claimed that the company had been negligent in providing a ladder without spikes and not furnishing a man to hold it from slipping. The company held that the ladder did not slip, but the respondent turned around and overbalanced it. They claimed also that a spiked ladder was available and the respondent could have used it. After argument by counsel, judgment was reversed.

Cancellation of Licenses—Mr. J. S. Emerson, of the Western Lumber Company, Vancouver, has decided to test the validity of the action of the British Columbia Government in cancelling the licences on two of his large timber limits on a charge of his having exported timber contrary to the Timber Manufacturers' Act. He has continued to cut timber on these limits. The loggers in two of his camps, who worked under his instructions, have all been summoned to appear at Vancouver on June 8. Mr. Emerson is reported as saying that this opportunity to test the matter before the courts is what he has desired, and that he will fight the Government to the end. The licenses of the two limits were cancelled on the evidence of Chief Timber Inspector Haslam.

Writ to Set Aside Sale—The Nipissing Lumber Company have issued a writ against James Turnbull, Henry M. Watson, William Milne, Wm. Milne & Sons, Limited, William Lees, and the Bank of Hamilton to recover $125,000 damages to set aside the sale of the Spanish Mill property and the Cache Bay property, or to prevent completion of such sale, and for an accounting; also for a declaration that the acts of the Bank of Hamilton have been in contravention of the Bank Act.

Mr. D. Murphy, ex-M.P. and president of the Ottawa Transportation Company, sailed on Saturday June 11th, via the "Laurentia," accompanied by his family and will spend some time abroad.

THE WOODWORKER

Knife Combinations

It would seem that the subject of knife combinations could never grow stale to the moulder man, for it is an ever-present problem with him to turn out his patterns of mouldings with the least amount of grinding possible. As has been intimated before, he should have a good assortment of hollows and rounds, straights and bevels which will work on any pattern which they will fit.

In fig. 1 is shown a combination for making a heavy stair rail and the illustration is for a two-run method. Old sticker men need not be told that it is folly to make a full set of knives for every pattern of moulding, especially the big ones having short runs. It takes less time to run the stock through the second time than it does to set up the other side to run it all at once, and then there is the saving of the bits and the time to grind them.

Returning to fig. 1, it will be seen that the rail is intended to be run on its side, the knife A cutting half way over the top, and the knife D cutting the plow for the fillet and balusters in the bottom of the rail. It will also become apparent that the knives A, B and C cut the pattern for the side, as shown by their arrangement. Whether the finishing cut on the bottom of the rail is made during the first or second run depends somewhat upon the condition of the stock to be run or upon the taste of the operator. If the stock has been jointed and sized before coming to the sticker the finishing cut may be left until the second time through, which will be some help if the plow in the bottom of the rail is made with the inside head. It sometimes occurs that in order to use some knives in stock the arrangement assumes an arbitrary shape and we

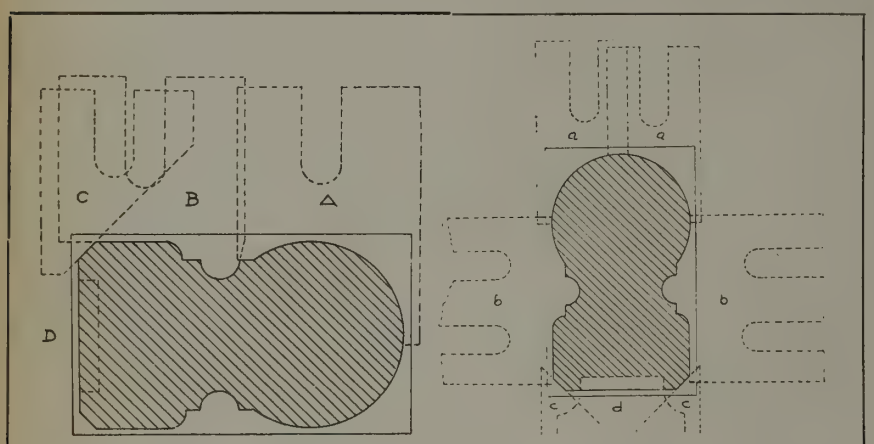


Fig. 1 Fig. 2

have no choice about running the top or bottom to the inside; but a study of the figure will show that if the top of the rail is the inside of the machine, the first cut will not interfere with putting it through the second time and still preserve the alignment of the several members of the moulding. An inspection of the bottom of the rail will show that the surfacing knife cuts clear across the face of the moulding so that if an eighth of an inch should be cut off during the first run, there would be that much of an offset in the cross-section of the moulding, provided the bottom was run next the fence. Now when this becomes necessary the remedy is to take a strip of smooth wood, about as wide as the face of wood to be run against the fence, and plane it to the thickness of the surfacing cut of the side head, and make it long enough to reach back to the inside head. Now saw away a strip from the edge of this piece nearly to the end, the object of which is to hook against the front end of the bed of the machine and keep the fillet from feeding through with the stock. When this is inserted by the side of the piece from which a cut has been taken, it will keep it cut to its original position so that the section of the moulding will show a balanced arrangement of the members.

Fig. 2 illustrates a set-up for the same rail as fig. 1, with the additional difference that it is arranged to cut the whole pattern at a single run through the machine. If this should be a stock pattern so that large quantities of the same size and shape are required, it would be economical to fit up for the single run.

Studying the figure, we find that the top of the rail is made by means of two quarter-round knives, a and a, and could be made with a full round knife, although the latter will continually grow larger with wear, and unless it is persistently ground along its whole edge will soon become unfit for use on this particular pattern. The quarter-round knives can always be brought to place, and while it requires more care in setting, they may be used on any other job having a quarter-round detail of that size. In this run there is no separation of the knife cutting the side below the centre of the head of the pattern, although it may be made up of smaller members, such as the side head will hold. The knives b and b are rather large; but as the setting of the side is not so easy as the top, it will help some in that way to have them solid. On the bottom head are the surfacer, which should balance d, and the level cutters c and c, which should have each a balancer of its own. For the reason of good balancing, the moulder man should have a good assortment of bevel cutters, among them some as narrow as may be, and allow for the bolt slot and strength besides.

Fig. 3, A, shows one of the patterns that most moulder men do not particularly love. It is not so difficult, but there are eight or more cut-

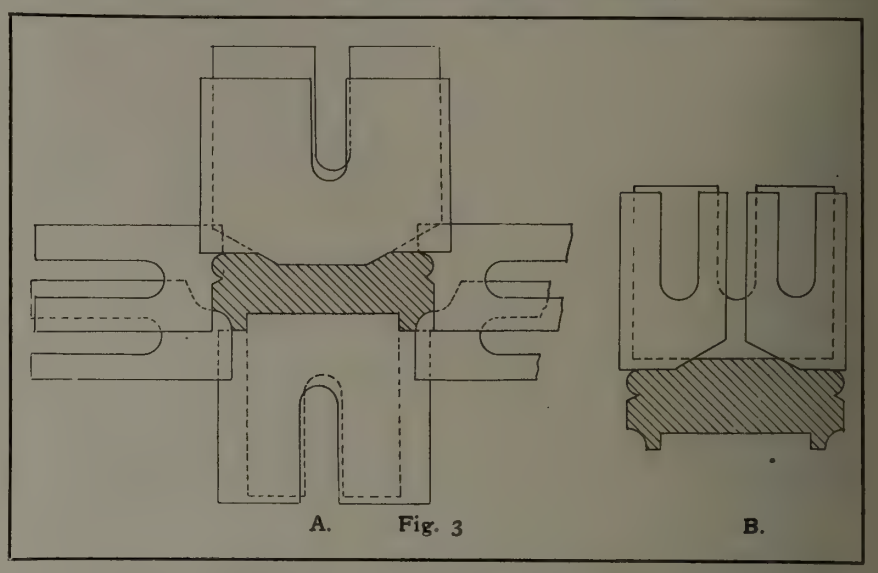


Fig. 3

ters to a small moulding, and then it must be made so as to fit together with its mate, both together being a pair of astragals for sliding door. Fig. 3, A, shows the arrangement and also suggests the system of balancing, but this latter requirement any good operator can manage in various ways. Perhaps I may tell about a few of them soon.

Fig. 3, B, shows the cut of the face side of the male member of the pair of astragals, and it is designed that the one straight knife shall balance the two bevel cutters. The balance of the setting would be like fig. 3, A.

The shaded part of fig. 4 is the cross-section of greenhouse rafter.

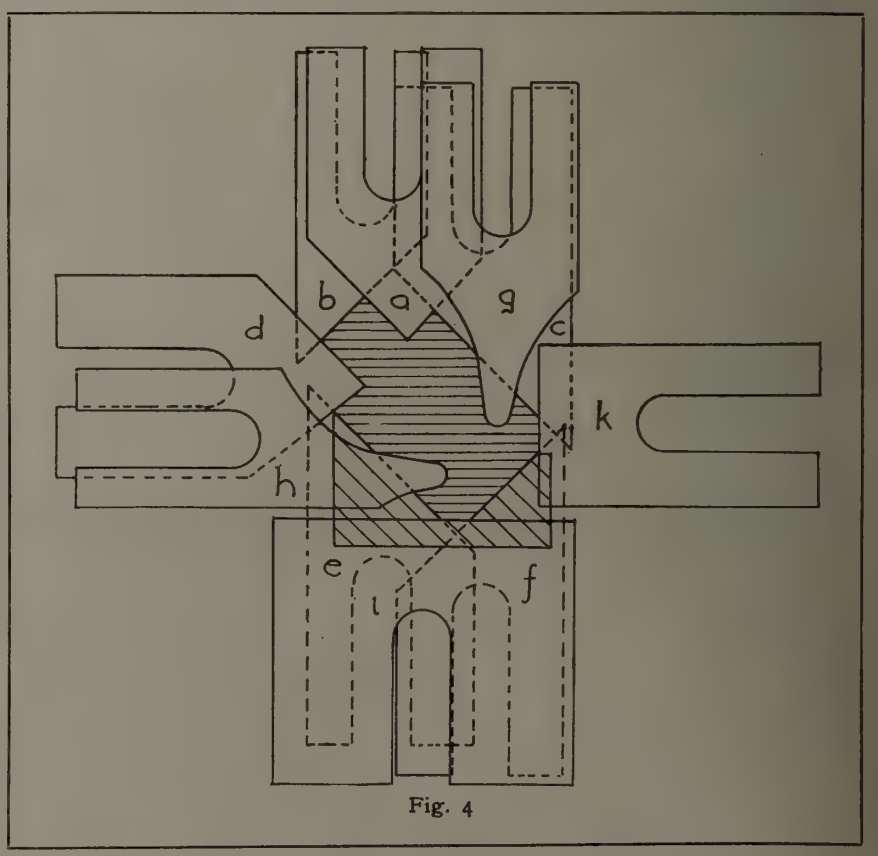


Fig. 4

and is one of the set-ups which the moulder man would gladly sidestep if it were possible

The runs on this kind of work are usually of considerable length, and it will pay any large shop to fit up a set of knives to do this detail.

Referring to the drawing, it will be necessary for the reader to pay close attention to the way the different knife outlines are shown, as it

is somewhat confusing to endeavor to show nine cutters at work all in one figure.

It will be noticed that the moulding is tipped down to an angle of 45 degrees, and in order to hold it and feed it through the machine in this position a shallow trough is made use of, as shown by the lightly shaded part under the moulding. This should be made of smooth, hard wood, extending the full length of the machine, and the side and bottom heads set up to it after it is in, so that the cutters will cut away the sides and bottom of the trough at their respective positions in order to make the necessary cut in the moulding and at the same time have the trough strong enough to serve its purpose.

One of the difficulties in running this pattern is the tendency of the stock to halt in the trough on account of excessive friction, but this can usually be overcome by using hard oil or axle grease in the trough and a spur feed in the upper corner, where the glass rabbet comes in the rafter, as shown at a.

In making this setting the operator must not forget to make allowance for the thickness of the trough when making his knife projections for the bottom and outside cuts. The top and inside are the same as usual. The faces that are usually cut with straight knives are worked in this case with bevel cutters, as shown at a, b and c on the top head, d on the outside, and e and f on the bottom head.

The two gutters are cut by g on the top head and h on the outside head. The straight knives i and k cut the bevels on the lower corners of the rafters. Some factories leave the bottom of the rafters square, and in such cases the use of the bottom head might be dispensed with entirely, provided the inside head will swing a cutter long enough to make the same cut from the side as the knife f does from the bottom.

It will be noticed that the arrangement of the knives as shown in the figure are as they would appear when the operator is looking at the set-up from the front of the machine.

Perhaps another word in regard to the trough may not be amiss, for some men might not foresee that the moulding will not fit the same channel that accommodates the blank stock, and that after the stock passed each cutter it will be about ⅛-inch smaller on that side. This may be provided for before the set-up is made or it may be delayed until the knives have cut through the trough, as already suggested. Some ⅛-inch thick strips of hardwood tacked onto the inner face of the trough will do the business and enable the pressure bar to hold the stock gently yet firmly until it drops clear of the machine.

If a moulder man makes his first set-up on this moulding in half a day's time, he will do well, but once having got his knives in the proper place he should never take them off before making a template or card for each head, showing the exact position of each cutter, so that he should be able to make the second setting in half an hour instead of half a day. Do not depend upon a sample piece to slip into the machine and set the knives to, for it is an abominable practice to attempt upon the planer patters.

It sometimes happens that these rafters have to be made out of lumber already dressed two sides to thickness, and in that case the cutters c and e may be dispensed with. Also the thin strip should be put in the whole length of the bottom, so as to bring the finished line to the same place as in the case of rough stock. The necessity of this occurs on account of using the templates of cards with the record of the previous settings, for if the set-up was made the same as for rough stock, each member would be approximately an eighth of an inch too high up on the moulding, and it is just as easy to put on the extra slip as it is to take the one off that is already on the back end of the trough.

End rafters which have the rabbet and gutter on but one side may be run in the same trough by throwing off the outside head and the straight knife from the bottom head. As the end rafters are usually made of thicker lumber, it will be necessary to move the trough out from the inside of the machine and lower the bed until the gutter and rabbet knives cut at the proper places and depth.

Some Reasons for Band Saws Breaking or Doing Bad Work

I give the following as some of the chief reasons, which may apply to either power or hand feed machines; but practical readers will doubtless be readily able to add to the number, says a correspondent of the "Timber Trades Journal":

1. Excessive vibration arising from poorly designed or constructed machines or faulty foundations.
2. Bad saws.
3. Saws of too thick a gauge for the diameter of the wheels.
4. Want of sufficiently elastic straining tension in mounting the saw wheels.
5. Too great, too little, or sudden straining tension, or the surface of the wheels worn or out of order.
6. In overcoming the inertia of starting the top or non-driven saw wheel, or from the top wheel over-running the bottom wheel and saw.
7. From the expansion of working and the omission to slacken the saw blade as it contracts after finishing work.
8. From lumps on the saw or wheels, or from imperfect brazing and the joint being thicker than the other part of the blade.
9. From chips dropping between the blade and the bottom saw wheel, or from an accumulation of dirt or gum.
10. Insufficient or improper adjustment of the guides for the saw as it enters or leaves the cut.
1. Improperly shaped teeth or wrong width of blade for the wood or work to be done.
12. Improper gauge or uneven sharpening and setting. Insufficient set will cause the blade to heat, run wavy, and set up cracks. Cracks will also be caused by too much set.
13. Insufficient gullet space allowing the sawdust to chamber and bind the blade. Rounded gullets are less liable to crack than angular ones.
14. Saw teeth burnt in sharpening by forcing the emery wheels.
15. Insufficient or too much strain on the blade by the counterweight.
16. Irregular roller or hammer tension in the body of the blade, leaving tight or slack spots.
17. Too much tension in saw teeth, or too long a back. Hammer tension applied too heavily.
18. Saw blades or guides out of line with travelling carriage or feed rollers.
19. Irregular wear on the lower saw-wheel bearings from the pull of the belt or slack top bearings.
20. The use of the cross line throwing the blade in a twist and causing it to rub harder against one guide than the other, and thus crystallizing the steel.
21. Allowing the blade to get convex on the tooth edge.
22. Forcing the feed, using dull saws, too much "hook," too slim teeth, etc.
23. Improper speed.
24. An inefficient operator.

In conclusion, given in the first instance a well-constructed machine, with an operator capable of running it on what may be termed scientific lines, with a good saw blade run at the proper speed and correct for the wood and feed in shape of teeth, sharpening, tensioning, setting, gauge, width, and temper, there is little doubt that a band saw is one of the most money-earning and valuable of all woodworking machines.

Positive Gauge for Moulder Bed

In a recent number a correspondent said the material he is putting through the moulder does not wish to follow the fence at back of machine. I also had quite a fight with this same trouble, says Geo. Hawley, in the "Wood-Worker," and the remedy is this: First see that the feed rolls are swung so they lead the stock just a trifle toward the back of the machine. The rolls of every machine should be adjustable

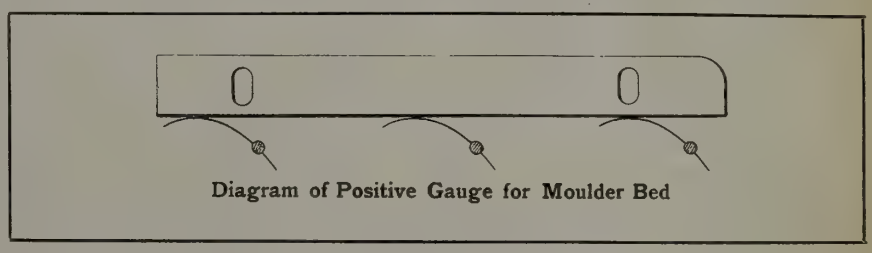


Diagram of Positive Gauge for Moulder Bed

in this respect. Then see that the pressure shoe just back of the top head is square and in line with the bed clear across, and not worn off on the side next the fence. Then, instead of using only the regular springs provided for holding up the stock, make a piece of hardwood about 3-inch wide, ½-inch thick, and the length from the chip breaker of the side head to the back of the machine, like sketch herewith, with a couple of slots cut crosswise. Drill and tap a couple of holes in bed of machine to take a couple of ½-inch cap screws, with washers under the head, which will go down through slots to guide, but must not be tight, as guide must be free to work backward and forward on these bolts. Now put the pressure springs of machine tightly up against this guide. This will give an equal pressure on stock the entire distance through machine. Another set of holes may be also bored in the bed, to allow of changing the guide for wide or narrow stock.

Mr. E. J. Darby, Crown timber agent, Ottawa, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" on the question of log rules, says in part: "The logs are getting smaller in average diameter year by year and in this agency 14 inches is the maximum average. Taking, therefore, a log 13 feet long and 14 inches in diameter as an illustration, there would be a difference of 12 feet b.m. between the Doyle and Scribner rule. Doyle rule gives 81 feet b.m. and Scribner 93 feet. The Doyle rule on logs over 23 inches diameter gives a less measurement than the Scribner, but in these times logs of that diameter are in the minority. The Quebec rule is from diagram, and cannot be worked out by rule, whereas the Doyle rule can be worked out by figures."

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Camps Should Insist on Goods in Wooden Packages

Low grades of lumber are always so difficult to sell that it is a wonder the manufacturers do not systematically assist in the production of a market by insisting upon having their goods shipped in wooden boxes instead, as frequently is the case, in fibre boxes. Probably the reason is that the manufacturers who conduct camp supply stores have not yet awakened to a complete appreciation of the influence they may exercise in this manner. A large cereal manufacturing company in the United States recently gave instruction to its salesmen to offer its goods in wooden or fibre containers to suit the customers' wishes. This is an indication that the work which has already been done in the way of fighting the fibre box has had good results. It shows also that by persistently following up a campaign of this nature the demand for box lumber can be considerably increased. This attitude is a perfectly reasonable one for lumbermen to assume. If the manufacturer fails to find a good market for his lower grades he comes in for a lot of criticism on the score of wasteful manufacturing. But what else can he do? Unless he gets a good market for the lower grades he must increase the price on the uppers and sacrifice the lowers. The amount of merchandise bought yearly for camp supplies is enormous. It is of practically every variety and a large share of it could be shipped in wooden cases. If operators would instruct their supply buyers to insist upon wooden packages there would be an immediate benefit secured.

Organizing a Lumber Camp Y.M.C.A.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

It has occurred to me that anyone reading the article in your last number entitled "Camp Labor Troubles," might very naturally ask the question, "How do you propose to set about the organization of a Shantymen's Christian Association in the lumber camps?" and therefore a brief outline of our plan might be appreciated.

First of all then, the whole field must be divided into suitable districts. For example, take the Parry Sound district. In this district there will be some twenty or more camps. We purpose as soon as funds are available to place a light wagon, in charge of two suitable men, whose business will be to visit and hold religious service in each camp once a month. These men will be preferably such as have acquired a knowledge of men and conditions by actual manual labor themselves, either in the camps or among similar men, so that they can have sympathy with them, and speak to them out of their own experience. The services they conduct will be of the simple, old-fashioned type that always have appealed to men of all generations. As soon as they find the interest of the men themselves aroused in their own improvement, and have the consent of the proprietors to do so, they will find out whether the men will become members of the Association and pay a membership fee of, say, one dollar each to subscribe for reading material to be used in a reading room.

Three years ago, after holding a service in one of Burton's camps north of Magnetawan, the writer distributed leaflets giving a brief outline of the plan of forming an association, and asked the men to read them. The next day he went to where they were "dinnering out" and spoke somewhat as follows: "In regard to the Association, you will see that for a commencement it is nothing more than a reading club. You can pay $1 each to one of your own number, who will be elected secretary. He will get a list of magazines from some agent and you can have a meeting and decide just how your money shall be spent. Then, if you have a reading room you can make suitable rules regarding it, and appoint different members each night whose duty it will be to see a fire is started in good time and lights lit. Now, provided I can get Burton to put up the room, how many will chip in $1 a piece to provide reading matter, etc." Out of a camp of 30 men, 29 expressed their willingness to do this The writer went to Barrie to see the Burtons, and got a promise that the matter would receive consideration, but before anything was done the financial troubles of three years ago gave sufficient other matters for consideration to crowd this out.

Once a reading room is established under the auspices of the Association it has to be understood that it is at the disposal of either priest or approved Protestant missionary to hold a service in, and when any man in camp will do so a Bible class will be held in it on Sundays.

Two years ago, when we outlined our plans to such gentlemen as Mr. John McClelland, lately of the Parry Sound Lumber Copmany, we had no difficulty in getting the names of a number of prominent men to use as a General Council. but recognizing the uncertain condition of the lumber market then, we satisfied ourselves with merely attending so far as we could to the religious aspect of our work.

We feel, now that confidence is restored, that the time is ripe to make a real effort to organize our Association as above outlined, and we are convinced that it would be the very best business investment proprietors of camps could make, to take hold of this movement in earnest, and give us needed funds to develop it, not in one district alone, but in several. The writer has suitable men in view to man three or four outfits if he only had money to purchase them and to pay a modest allowance to the workers. In its infancy this work only appeals to the very best men, as it means hardship, but such men can be found.

During the past few weeks the writer has had opportunities of presenting this work to the attention of many in various churches, and one practical result has been the formation of a local committee in Hamilton. with F. W. Brennen as chairman, and another in London, while at the time of writing negotiations are in progress for other committees in Woodstock and Brantford. These people are preparing to do what they can to support the work because of its religious aspect. The proprietors of camps are merely asked to consider it as a business proposition.

A contented set of men throughout a season would mean the saving in railway fares, etc., of some thousands of dollars to large operators. A good moral sentiment in a camp would mean another great saving, while an advance in the intellectual standard would mean greater economy everywhere

If any of the readers of this article are in sympathy with the writer's views, or have objections to raise to them, he would be glad to hear from them.—William Henderson, Burk's Falls, Ont.

Perhaps one of the things that attract French-Canadians to British Columbia lumber camps is that the prunes are fresher there, not having so far to come from California. Once a French-Canadian lumber jack was hired by the foreman of a lumber camp. "Is de chuck good?" he asked the boss, when the matter of wages had been settled. "Oh, yes," answered the foreman. Later Bachees went in to dinner, and saw no prunes on the tables. With a shanty oath he turned to the foreman: "Sacrement! You call dat de good chuck, no prune on de tab'?"

Progress in Lumber Camp Comforts

Life and conditions in Maine lumber camps have been greatly revolutionized in the last decade as a result of the steady march of progress, and it is doubtful if one of the old time woodsmen would recognize the lumber camp of to-day as the lumber camp of the past, says a Maine exchange. Most everything has been changed around, and the lumber jack of the present day lives almost in luxury compared with his compatriot of ten or a dozen years ago.

To begin with, the axe of the woodsman has seen its best day. Formerly the spruce and the pine were felled to the ground by the use of the axe, but now the cross-cut saw has taken its place, and thereby greatly simplified operations. Where it took minutes to bring a tree to the ground it now requires only seconds, and at the same time it is possible to save much valuable lumber by being able to cut closer to the ground with the saw.

What would the old time lumber jack say if he should see one of the water wagons used on the roads now to make the sledding easier? In the old days, when it was necessary to make hauling better, the roads were iced by hand or other laborious means were used to accomplish the purpose. Now lumbermen provide their crews with a water wagon if they have long, hard hauls, and by using one of these contrivances just before night the road is sure to be in apple pie condition the next day, with cold weather.

The telephone has at last reached the lumber camp, but it has been a long time getting there. Practically all operators now maintain telephone lines where it is possible, and thereby save quite a bill of expense. The Great Northern Paper Company has its camps all connected by 'phone and finds that it is a great labor saver and convenience. Independent operators, who maintain two or more camps, usually have a line connecting them, and they find that they cannot get along without it. A telephone in a lumber camp saves probably more steps in the course of a day than a similar outfit would in the city in a week.

Getting down to the easy side of life, who would have supposed ten years ago that spring beds would be fashionable for the clerk and foreman of the crew? However, such an innovation is quite generally found in the woods at the present time, and the clerk or foreman doesn't have to think of getting fresh boughs for his bunk every so often.

The crew in a present day camp are fed much better than the one of ten or a dozen years ago. Fresh beef, pies and other table luxuries were little known in the average camp of years ago, but now the lumber jack who finds them missing from his daily fare is liable to give up his job or else do some "knocking" on the side to ease his feelings. Baked beans and pork still form the piece de resistance of the lumber camp menu, but the woodsman who has outgrown his appetite for them has enough variety on the table to satisfy his appetite.

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from yon.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbadoes Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
Cor. Front and Scott Sts., TORONTO



Write for complete Catalog.

We again appeal to the lumberman, not to leave the question of purchasing one of these Log Haulers until late in the fall. Write us now as it will give us an opportunity to meet your delivery.

They are really wonderful money savers.

Can we quote you?

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET 1½ and 2" log run hard maple dry or new. State best cash price on cars. Box 102 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 15

White Pine and Hemlock Lath

WE WISH TO BUY THE ABOVE IN CAR lots. Address, THE McDONALD LUMBER CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 15

Elm Wanted

WANTED—LARGE QUANTITY PARTLY green to green elm lumber, cut 1½ or plump inch. For further particulars apply to THE ORILLIA COOPERAGE CO , BOX 113 Orilla, Ont. 12

Wanted at Once

ABOUT 100,000 FEET 2-INCH BIRCH OR maple lumber, must be dry; to measure 12 feet long and from 7 to 12 inches wide. The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN COMPANY, Limited, 400-432 St. Ambroise Street, Montreal. 14

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f

Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AT ONCE good Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash lumber, all sizes. Write us and tell us what you have. BARTRAM BROS, Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

Wanted Soft Elm, Birch and Spruce

Soft Elm, Good 1½ x 6" and up
Birch, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 1¼" 1½" 2" 3" and 4"
Spruce, Clear 2 x 4" and up

Box 982 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Cargoes of Hardwoods Wanted

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE CARGOES o Elm, Maple, Birch, Basswood, etc, straight or mixed, cut to order to be brought to dock here. McDONALD-ROWLAND LUMBER CO., Owen Sound. 12

Elm, Birch, Basswood Wanted

5 cars 1 inch Common and Better Soft Elm
5 " 1 " " " Birch
2 " 1¼ " " " "
1 " 1½ " " " Basswood
2 " 1 " Cull Elm

Must be dry for immediate shipment. WILSON LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Toronto. 12

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Em and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank, also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' 7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

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WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT WITH A FEW mills for their whole output in Spruce and White Pine. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont 14

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Pine Piling

CAN SUPPY LARGE QUANTITIES PINE Piling any length up to say 70 ft., on cars C.N.O. R. Apply to A. PRENTICE, 649 Bathurst St., Phone, Col. 5729 or A. McPHERSON & Co., Longford Mills. tf

Hemlock Logs

FOR SALE FROM SIX TO EIGHT THOUS- and Hemlock logs, will saw to specifications. For further particulars apply to Box 195, Jordan Ont. t.f.

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale Cedar Shingles and W. P. Mill Culls

1,000,000 18" Good C. B. Cedar Shingles
500,000 1 x 7" and up 12/16' Mill Culls
500,000 1 x 12" and up 12/16' Mill Culls

Box 983, CANADA LUMBENMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Hemlock For Sale

FOR HEMLOCK BILL STUFF UP TO 30 FT. try ARTHUR SHERK, Whitehall, Ont. 12

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FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'; and all sizes of Long Leaf Pine. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13

For Sale

RED PINE PILES CUT TO ORDER AND loaded on Cars at once. Lenghts 20 to 60 feet, Diame'er: any size. Apply to PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO., Limited, Papineauville, P. Q. 12

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WANTED—FIVE MILLION FEET OF DRY Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, also Lath, Shingles and Posts. Address Box 964 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont tf

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal

300,000 feet Pine must be moved at once

Mostly 2 x 4, 2 x 6, and 1 in., 10 to 16 ft.

Common and better	$14.00
No. 1 Mill Culls	11.00
No. 2 Mill Culls	at your own price
F.O.B. 11½c. rate to Hamilton	Terms 2% 30 days

THE LONG LUMBER CO.
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WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Second Hand Log Road Wanted

WANTED—SECOND HAND LOG ROAD, say 10 miles track Must be cheap and in good order. Can also take six cars Apply Box 101 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 13

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PORTABLE SAW-MILL, 30 HORSE POWER, single edger, slab saw, all complete first class shape. J. R. CAMERON, Arkell, Ont. 15

Boiler for Sale

NEW McDOUGALL HORIZONTAL RE- turn Tubular Boiler 56" x 15 ft., shell 7/16," with 72—3½" tubes, 125 lbs. working prssure, complete with fittings.—The JOHN McDOUGALL CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO., LTD., Montreal, Que. 14

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50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

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In good condition.

1	44 x 12	49 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 11' 6"	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 12	48 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 13' 6"	39 3½" tubes Dome
1	48 x 12	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 12	52 3½" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 14	52 3½" tubes Dome.
2	58 x 12	78 3" tubes Dome.

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Modern Paning Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLILS EN GINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct currant dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self-feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Preter to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address, RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1 Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

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Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

POSITION WANTED BY UNIVERSITY Student for July, August and September. Five years experience with lumber manufacturers as stenographer, shipper, estimator. Box 103 CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto, Ont. 12

YOUNG MAN WELL EXPERIENCED IN retail or wholesale yard, or saw mill, wishes to hear from firm needing his services. Apply Box 999 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

POSITION WANTED BY LUMBER traveller experenced in all kinds of foreign and native woods. Apply Box 997 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

LUMBER INSPECTOR OPEN FOR A position looking after a seasons cut, and shipping same. Apply Box 998 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, knowing book-keeping and mathematics, speaking and writing both languages, would like to get a position in some lumber office in the Eastern Canada, having seven years experience and can furnish first-class references. Address NIL ASSELIN, Box 14 Agnes Co., Beauce, Que. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, knowledge of lumber business, etc. Apply by letter to the BOAKE MANUFACTURING CO., Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER TO TAKE charge of depot for large lumber and pulp industry; sobriety essential; must have experienced Address Box 992 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 12

WANTED—AGENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF woods operations of large lumber and pulp industry; must have experience and references. Address Box 991, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A GOOD ENER- getic lumber salesman to handle Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Must be well acquainted with Montreal and Toronto markets. State age and experience. Application treated confidential. Apply Box 989, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED GOOD WHITE PINE SALESMAN well acquainted with Mills and Canadian trade, must be well up on grades. Give experience state salary wanted. Confidence fully respected. Address Box 993 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

WANTED - EXPERIENCED LUMBER AND flooring salesman for the West. Position permanent Must furnish best of recommendations; state salary. Apply Box 980, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. ANSTIE, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

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WANTED A LUMBERMAN TO INVEST $8000,00 in well established business. Apply Box 971 CANADA LUMBERMAN. Toronto. 12

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

A GOING CONCERN DOING GOOD BUSI- ness, good reasons. B. J. McCORMICK, Welland, Ont. 13

For Sale

1400 ACRES OF TIMBER CONSISTING of Hemlock, Elm, Birch, Ash, Spruce, Basswood, Cedar, Etc. 60 per cent. good Hemlock. A new saw mill at the railroad. For particulars apply Box 531, ORILLIA, ONT. 13

Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale

WE OFFER OUR TIMBER LIMIT AND saw mill for sale together with machinery tools camps and camp equipment, about five thousand logs located 35 miles from Ottawa. This is a good opportunity for lumbering. LOW LUMBER CO., Low, P.Q. 13

For Sale—Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

HAS AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS, CON- tracts on hand to be finished and requisite lumber in yard. Apply Box 1456, GUELPH. 14

Planing Mill For Sale

IN THE THRIVING TOWN OF ORILLIA, a convenient, modern planing mill, complete with drying kiln plant, and equipped with the best American machinery. G. T. R. sidings running through both ends of mill The C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railroads are now being built through the mill yard within 60 feet of the mill. Reasons for selling, owner giving all time to distant lumbering interests. Apply to P. O. Box 716, Orillia. 14

For Sale

PLANING, SAW AND CHOP MILL. FOR full particulars apply to JOHN McCORMICK, Lawrence, Ont. 12

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Ratio of Rough Lumber

The United States Department of Agriculture in connection with a study of the wood using industries of various States, is learning what part of the rough lumber output of American sawmills passes through a second process of manufacture before it is ready for the consumer. The study is regarded as having an important bearing on the extent to which more economical use of our forest resources can be brought about. So far, the results obtained show that more than five-eighths of the rough lumber sawed is to be counted as the raw material for other industries which convert it into a more highly finished and more valuable product.

In the United States, waste in the woods, the mill, and the factory is so great that two-thirds of what was in the tree is lost on the way to the consumer. The heaviest part of this loss takes place in the sawmills. Much of this mill waste is unavoidable under present conditions, but the greater the demand for the product and the higher its value, the better will economy pay. Waste in manufacfacture is very small compared with that at the sawmill. Study of the demands of the wood using industries may be a means of finding out how the mill may profitably market a part of what now goes to the burner in sawdust, slabs, and trimmings.

Statistics of the wood using industries of Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina and Wisconsin, lately gathered by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with these States, show that of their total sawmill output 36 per cent. is used in the form of rough lumber and 64 per cent. is manufactured into other forms of output. If the same ratio holds for the entire country as for these States, about 13,000,000,000 feet of lumber is used yearly in rough form and 23,500,000,000 feet is further manufactured.

This is the first time that detailed figures have been obtained on this subject. The study which has yielded these figures has also in view to ascertain what commodities are made wholly or partly of wood, the various kinds of wood used, their origin, and their cost, as well as other data of value to the growers of timber and to the sellers and buyers of lumber.

In making up the figures, lumber used as bridge timbers, house frames, farm fences, trestles, board walks, walls and similar classes of structures, with only such cutting and fitting as is given it by carpenters, was classed as rough lumber; that made into flooring, finish, siding, sash, doors frames, panels, stairs, boats, vehicles, boxes, baskets, turnery, woodenware, cooperage, musical instruments, farm implements, furniture, spools, handles, and like forms, was placed in the class of finished lumber.

"Salting" Oak Lumber

The practice of "salting" mines for the purpose of deceiving the prospective "tenderfoot" buyers has so long been used by the hardened miner and prospector as to have become common knowledge, though it is still a favorite practice among a certain class.

This same principle, however, has come to be used in an entirely different connection, and by a different class of men; namely, such lumbermen as are not above deception in order to further the sale of stock which otherwise could not be marketed. Thick oak and some other woods, when piled with strips for some length of time, are liable to shrink with extreme rapidity, in which case deep cracks invariably form along the medullary rays. As a result, dirt and dust and foreign matter of all kinds will introduce themselves, and fungus growth will be started, to the great detriment of the stock. The lumberman soon finds that in place of a quantity of high grade material he has on his hands a badly damaged pile of lumber

Instead of disposing of such material as rejects, if he is wise to the ways of some men he proceeds to take down the pile, and, after sprinkling a liberal coating of salt over the surface of all the boards, he dead-piles the stock. The deliquescent properties of salt are well known, and it is due to this fact that sufficient moisture is drawn to the surface of the boards to cause them to swell sufficiently to close the cracks on the outside and thus gives the lumber a solid appearance. In addition, the salt acts as a preservative, in that it prevents dry-rot, and thus makes it possible to leave the stock piled solid for a considerable period.

Even an expert and experienced lumber dealer might easily be deceived if he made but a superficial examination of the pile, as the only way to detect deception of this sort is to saw a number of the pieces in two in the middle and plane the exposed surface. Ordinary hand sawing would usually not suffice, as a rough surface left would not indicate the condition.

There is one case on record where a lot of 15,000 feet of three-inch oak, which had been purchased for high-grade material, was sawed, and actually yielded but 1,000 feet sufficiently sound to be used for the purpose for which it was intended. The remainder was not only full of cracks and checks, but was absolutely worthless.

Waste Products in Papermaking

It is common knowledge that the wood used for papermaking contains a large quantity of oleo-resin, sometimes as high as from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., suitable for the manufacture of soap, paint, varnish, etc. The separation of this valuable residuum from the pulp has not hitherto been found possible without great waste and expense, but a process has been recently patented by which practically the whole of these products can be saved. The manufacture of paper from wood pulp is now an industry of such huge dimensions that the new process has obviously a great future, to the benefit, it is to be hoped, of producer and consumer alike.

The tendency of the times is to take more woodworking machinery into the woods, and more skilled workers to handle it, to have lots of side industries to saw milling to help utilize our timber resources better. These special side lines are excellent things for the skilled woodworker to post himself on, as many of them are conducted on a profit-sharing basis and form opportunities for the competent man to grow into a business man as well as a skilled worker.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The advance in prices of hemlock which were made a fortnight ago are being maintained fairly well. Manufacturers are short of dry stock and as there is a good demand it is expected that the better prices will continue. With the exception of hemlock there is no feature to the market. Trade throughout the province is still rather quiet, as a result largely of the retailers being well stocked. Across the boundary line, there is a fair trade only, dealers being affected by the unsettled financial and political conditions. In southwestern Ontario trade is better than elsewhere throughout the province. Reports from that district are that trade was never better and prices are ruling firm.

Low water on the upper Ottawa and its tributary streams is causing considerable anxiety regarding the getting out of the logs. Fortunately, most of the larger companies always have a year's supply of logs ahead and therefore will not be inconvenienced. The export of lumber by barges to New York State has commenced, but there is considerable uncertainty as to what class of lumber the barges will carry. Stocks of well-seasoned pine and lath are very plentiful. There is also a large supply of spruce, much of which, however, has been sold for water delivery. Trade at Ottawa has been very quiet, although the better grades have been moving off steadily. There is still a very heavy stock of low grades and sales are made from $1 to $2 a thousand less than a year ago. Mill culls and box lumber are lower than they have been for some time. Dead culls are being bought by wholesalers at from $10 to $13 f.o.b. Ottawa. Local building activity is extensive. The building boom in Montreal has also improved the demand for 3-inch mull culls. Mill culls 3 x 7 and up, 6 to 16 feet, are being quoted at $15 to $16. 3 x 11 of the same length are quoted at $16.50 to $19, and 3 x 11, 14 to 16 feet, at $18 to $20. Lath are unsettled, although inquiries are numerous and are helping to keep up quotations. No. 1 white pine is selling at $3.75 as a minimum, and No. 2 at $2.75. The higher class of shingles are a shade easier, stocks being large.

Eastern Canada

There has been anencouraging improvement in the condition of the drives in New Brunswick during the past fortnight. Heavy rainfalls have changed matters materially and although the expense of securing logs has been much greater than usual, the danger of a shortage has been greatly reduced. The St. John river drives did not benefit as much by the rains as those in other parts of the province. The first section of the corporation drives, consisting of 25,000,000 feet, reached Fredericton on May 31st, but there occurred an extensive jam at Black river rapids which held up from 12 to 15 millions of logs. The trade in spruce lath is improving. They are selling at from $2.55 to $2.65 per thousand on the wharf on the Miramichi and at St. John the price is from $2.65 to $2.75. Supplies at both these points are moderate, amounting to about 3½ millions at St. John and from 1½ to 2 millions at Chatham and its vicinity. There is a fairly good demand for merchantable spruce boards at Miramichi points, the price varying from $16 to $16.50. Stocks are still rather light as the mills have only been sawing for a few weeks.

Reports from Boston indicate that the spruce market has become much quieter. Buyers are not increasing their stocks. A reduction of 50 cents is frequently offered but it has not resulted in any noticeable increase of business. Some of the dealers, however, will not offer this reduction and as a result trade has been checked. Lower prices are looked for by many of the dealers. The price most generally asked at present for frames 9-inch and under is $23.50. There has not been much demand for random. Small sizes vary from $20 to $20.50 but business at the higher figure is very scarce, while some business is being done at less than $20. Large random is rather firm. The demand for spruce boards is quiet. There is a good outlook for eastern spruce at New York but orders are rather small at present as dealers seem to prefer to take their chances on higher prices later on. The cargo business is much lighter than is usual at this time of year. Wholesalers are finding it difficult to obtain business at the prices which mills are requiring. The shingle market at Boston is still unsatisfactory as buyers will not pay the prices which are asked. Canadian manufacturers are wanting as much as $3.75 for cedar extras. Yet sales of good shingles have been made as low as $3.30. The general price asked ranges from $3.30 to $3.50, but there is very little business being done at any price. Lath have declined and the demand is still quiet. Manufacturers are asking $3.75 to $3.80 for 1⅝-inch and $3.50 to $3.55 for 1½-inch.

Great Britain

The fine weather throughout England has had a stimulating effect upon the lumber trade. The consumption of wood for building purposes has obtained encouraging dimensions and in some of the metropolitan suburbs house construction is quite brisk. Throughout the provinces also, the building trades are considerably improved. In London the lumber business along with others is assuming a settled appearance once more. Prices in general are maintained steadily and stocks are somewhat moderate. Arrivals also are fairly light, so that there is encouraging prospect of continued improvement. An interesting feature of the lumber trade in London during the past fortnight was the sudden and extensive demand for lumber for the erection of seats from which to view the funeral procession of King Edward. No less than 1,000 standards of timber were utilized in this manner. Foy, Morgan & Company held a one day's auction sale recently at which 3x11 third Montreal pine regulars sold for £16 10s. and £16 5s., with fourths at £11 15s. and £11 10s. 2-inch Montreal birch could not go beyond 1s. At the Surrey commercial docks there has recently been much more activity than for many months past. In addition to arrivals from Continental ports, there has been a fair quantity of Canadian wood goods by the usual liners.

At Liverpool the most satisfactory market of late has been that for spruce deals, which have been firm and in good demand. Consumption is continuing steadily and fresh arrivals are disposed of quickly from the quay. Spruce c.i.f. prices for cargoes continue firm and an advance is expected with the opening of the import season. There are practically no stocks of any lengths of a respectable average. Very few of the recent liner arrivals have averaged more than 13½-foot lengths, and it is expected that cargo specifications will sell at advanced prices. There is still a shortage of 2½ x 7-inch battens, with a good demand. 3 x 9-inch deals are also somewhat scarce. Other sizes are fairly plentiful. There are not too many sawn boards on the market and values show an inclination to advance. Extensive contracts for New Brunswick spruce deals of ordinary specification have recently been made on a basis of £8 5s. and upwards, c.i.f. to the Mersey for June loading. Holders of stock are felling correspondingly assured.

The Canadian season has opened with the first arrivals by direct liners from Montreal. One parcel went direct into consumption from the quay, but it is reported that deliveries are not occurring to the extent which importers desire. C.i.f. values for Quebec pine logs, waney-square, are very firm and higher than those of a year ago. It is expected that they will advance still further. First quality deals are reported to be rather dull but first quality sidings are in good demand and scarce. Second quality deals are also in fair demand and not any too plentiful. Second quality sidings are rather quiet. No improvement has occurred in the demand for lower qualities, although it is fairly steady for deals. Red pine has improved and values are slightly higher. The market for birch planks is unchanged. Fresh deals are in somewhat better demand and prices are firm. The stock of last year's planks is still fairly extensive and prices may decline somewhat as the stocks do not improve with keeping. Stocks of birch logs are disappearing rapidly, the demand having improved. Prices are fairly steady though inclined to be easier. At Manchester spruce deals are arriving in steadily increasing quantity, but as stocks were very light, values are not expected to show any decided alteration.

There is little new to report in the market conditions at Glasgow the movement of lumber being on rather restricted lines. Quebec shipments to hand so far have consisted principally of contract goods and have disappeared directly from the quays. A few sales of pine deals, birch logs and planks are reported at firm prices. Spruce is becoming quite scarce and some fancy prices are being quoted as a result. Hardwoods are moving steadily, though rather slowly, and are confined to stored stocks.

United States

Generally speaking, the lumber trade throughout the United States is more active to-day than it was at this time a year ago, though it is characteristic of the conditions now existing that they are not by any means uniform. In the north Atlantic States the demand for lumber is reported to be rather of a hesitating nature, which is characteristic of conditions at this time of year. The most important feature in connection with the demand for northern pine is the general call for high grade stock. Better grades are reported to be scarce and the lower grades, too plentiful. At New York there is only a light demand for white pine. The local stocks were low and the buying is of an intermittent character. There is a fair trade in white pine at Buffalo and the Tonawandas and high grade stock at those points is light. In fact, consumers are compelled to substitute other woods for white pine. Some of them make use of cypress and Pacific coast woods for this purpose. There is much activity in high grade stock at Toledo and also at Cleveland. At the Saginaw points there is a healthy trade and shipments are more extensive than they were a year ago.

There has been a remarkable increase in the lumber receipts and shipments at Chicago this season. The total receipts from January 1st to May 28th were 1,025,373,000 feet, an increase of 139,940.000 feet over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The total shipments from January 1st to May 28th were 424,798,000 feet, compared

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with 352,413,000 feet a year ago. Apparently the lumber business at Chicago for the present year has been a great deal more satisfactory than that of 1909.

Upper grades of northern pine are very firm at Chicago and are readily sold at full list prices. Stocks are low. The lower grades continue in poor demand. The demand for hardwood at Chicago is fairly active. Plain sawed oak is in the best demand and stocks of dried lumber are scarce. Quarter sawed white oak is also in fair demand in the upper grades. Quarter sawed red oak is moving well for 1sts and 2nds. Hickory is quiet but steady and a moderate demand is reported for white ash in good inch and thicker. Pacific coast woods are selling well at Chicago and prices are firm. Western pine is especially strong. Yellow pine is rather slow with prices anywhere from 50 to 75 cents lower than they were two months ago. Shingles and lath are about steady at Chicago. White cedars are unchanged at $2.90 for extras and $2.45 for standards. Red cedars are quiet. Clears are bringing $3.32 and stars $2.84.

The hardwood trade at Buffalo is quite satisfactory, though sales are rather light, as is usual at this time of year. Oak is in good demand and scarce. Birch and chestnut are also somewhat scarce. Cherry is in fair demand, while elm and basswood are rather dull. Stocks of maple are light. Walnut is quiet. The demand for shingles at Buffalo is good, and better prices are being anticipated. The supply, however, is extensive and quotations at present are unchanged. Washington red cedars are the most active. The price of white cedars is rather low.

Market Correspondence

Low Water Causing Delay in Ottawa Drives

Ottawa, June 11.—The low water situation has become so acute on Upper Ottawa streams that the log drive has been abandoned on several tributaries of the Ottawa. Logs are left on Blanche river, Bryson creek (which empties into the Quinze), Jocko and Schyan rivers. More than the usual number of logs will also be left on the Petawawa and Kippewa rivers. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Pembroke Lumber Company and A. & F. Fraser, of Pembroke, own a considerable quantity of the drive left behind, but the two former have enough material already in the Ottawa river from the previous season to ensure continued operations all summer. McLachlin Bros., as in former seasons, will not remove last winter's cut of logs from the Petawawa river. The company keeps a year's supply of logs ahead. The circumstance is fortunate this year on account of the low water. A. & F. Fraser, of Pembroke, are starting the manufacture of lumber this season. Any time they will lose waiting for logs will be devoted to cutting for other lumbermen.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which has charge of the drive, gives assurance that in no case will there be any interruption to sawing as a result of the delay in getting logs out of the upper tributaries. The drive is being expeditiously handled in the main stream, although in some places the dearth of water is felt. On June 20th a new tug, the "Hiram Robinson," will be employed in the vicinity of Sand Point with a greater capacity than the "John L. Murphy," which it replaces.

The first American barge of the season arrived last week laden with coal, and five more came this week similarly laden, all to go back with cargoes of lumber. Three of these barges are being loaded with spruce for points in the State of New York. The total number of American barges which will call for lumber at Ottawa river points in June is estimated at 50. This was the number last June. The start of the shipping season was then greatly delayed by abnormal floods which tied up navigation and kept the sawmills idle for a month. This year the American barges were kept back almost as much by delay in getting through the Champlain canal. All but the first half-dozen of barges will leave their cargoes inward at Montreal. There is no certainty as to the kind of lumber the American barges will take back. There is enough well seasoned pine and lath to furnish freight for another month. Spruce is also plentiful and much of it has been sold for delivery by water. The Ottawa Transportation Company is doing a steady, quiet business in lumber, delivering at Montreal and Lake Champlain points.

Quietness pervaded almost every branch of the lumber market in the last fortnight. The statement that good lumber could be sold very easily is the first response made to the inquirer by all the local manufacturers. Some have an optimistic view of the immediate future for lower grades, but the fact remains that a great deal of that stock is on hand. Sales are made from $1 to $2 per thousand less than a year ago. Mill culls and box lumber are passing through a duller period than the extreme low grade of all, dead culls, if one may judge from the condition in some yards. Local consumption of dead culls is increasing and the farming community buy them heavily. The price to wholesalers runs from $10 to $13 per thousand f.o.b. at Ottawa. There never was a brisker period in local building. Last month's construction permits amounted to $651,150, or $23,000 more than last May, which at the time was a record. The building boom in Montreal too, has improved the demand for 3-inch mill culls, used there for house and sidewalk construction. One large mill owner produces from five to six million feet of these per season, many of which are now being shipped by barge to Montreal. Quotations for mill culls, 3-inch x 7-inch and up, 6 to 16 feet long, are $15 to $16; 3 x 11-inch, same length, $16.50 to $19; 3 x 11-inch, 14 to 16 feet long, $18 to $20.

The lath market is very unsettled. It would be easy to buy a few millions of last year's stock from some of the dealers. There are many inquiries which keep quotations up, and manufacturers are not weakening. Local dealers have lost in the last couple of years by selling off lath when the market looked dull and they are not likely to make the same mistake again. The output of the Ottawa valley mills will be normal, or something better than in 1909, when floods stayed production during the month of May. No. 1 white pine has not sold lower than $3.85, and the minimum price for No. 2 is $2.75. A slight decline has been noted in the higher class of shingles. The stock is much larger than at this time last year.

Rainfalls Improve New Brunswick Log Driving

Chatham, N.B., June 9.—Driving conditions, as is usual at this time of year, are now the most interesting phase of the lumber industry to the manufacturer and also, in a less direct way, to the dealer. Until a week ago it looked as if there might be considerable hang-ups on the principal rivers of New Brunswick. During the past week there have been rainfalls of sufficient magnitude to considerably change the present conditions and the outlook. The driving season has been a most arduous one and the time occupied in getting the logs out has been much longer than usual. As well as being long and arduous, the season has been most expensive and the increase per thousand in the cost of logs will be a substantial one.

The rains of last week showed particularly good results on the Miramichi. The water rose two feet on the main river and many drives that were having a hard time came out with ease, while work on others which had been left was resumed, with the result that they will soon be in safe water. While there may be hang-ups at different points, the indications are that no one firm will have enough logs hung up to materially cripple their sawing operations during the coming summer.

On the St. John river conditions have also improved but the rain had no such favorable effect as was the case on the Miramichi. More rain is needed on the St. John to ensure the getting out of all the drives. There is a jam at Black river rapids consisting of twelve to fifteen millions of logs, owned by St. John and Fredericton concerns, which logs are still far from being in safe water. The first section of the corporation drive, consisting of 25,000,000 feet, reached the booms at Fredericton on May 31st.

On the Restigouche driving has also been materially aided by the rains, and while it is thought possible that there may be a million feet or slightly more hung up, there will be enough come out to keep the mills sawing.

The wages paid to stream drivers this spring ranged from $2.25 to $2.75 per day. In some cases, it is stated, exceptionally good men were paid as high as $3 per day.

The spruce lath trade is attracting a great deal of attention. This line seems to have a tendency in the direction of greater firmness. The local value of spruce lath in this section would be from $2.55 to $2.65 per thousand on wharf on the Miramichi. At St. John the price would range from $2.65 to $2.75. Supplies at both these principal points of shipment are properly described by the word moderate. At St. John the aggregate would be in the vicinity of 3,500,000, while available stocks in the vicinity of this town would range from one and one-half to two millions.

Freight sales from this port to New York range from 80c. to 90c. per thousand on lath and from St. John to New York the prevalent rates are 62½ cents and 65 cents.

Merchantable spruce boards are in fairly good demand and the local value runs from $16 to $16.50 per thousand superficial feet. Trans-Atlantic shipments have not been remarkably heavy, but as the spruce mills have been sawing for only a few weeks, stocks in this line are by no means heavy. Trade for spruce boards in the Magdalen Islands and in Prince Edward Island promises to show considerable life during the summer and the probabilities are that there will be a number of shipments to the markets of the United States by water.

The Riordon Paper Company, Limited, have not yet come to any definite conclusion about the pulp plant which they contemplate building at Merritton, Ont. At present they have the plans drawn up roughly, but they will not come to a definite decision about building until the plans have been worked out in detail.

Clendenning Bros., of Calgary, Alta., have purchased the mill and limits of Pugh & Livingstone at Dorr, B.C. They will plant an experimental farm of 300 acres on their property.

Lumbermen

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Montreal Retailers Trade Active

Season's Trade To-Date has been Good—Rains Depressing Export Business—Building Permits Increase

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
Montreal, June 11, 1910.

The continual rains of the past fortnight have considerably retarded the movement of local lumber and complaints of the weather are heard on all sides. The work of the export men, which must proceed at all costs is made doubly arduous. In both wholesale and retail circles trade is reported extremely sluggish and this condition of affairs is charged wholly against the weather man.

Retail men generally, state that to date they have enjoyed a good season. The building in both the northern and eastern parts of the city has been quite extensive, with the lumber requirements greatly in advance of last season. The building permits given below show a splendid gain and it should be noted that these figures do not include several large structures which will be built this year, such as the Windsor station, Yorkshire building, Dominion Express building and Place Viger station, so that the present outlook may be considered quite satisfactory.

The building activity in Montreal shows encouraging increase. During the month of May and the first five months of the year, the figures were as follows:

1910	Permits	Value	1909	Permits	Value
New Buildings	329	$1,574,615	New Buildings	203	$1,107,790
Alterations	124	128,585	Alterations	124	161,714

Total increase of May, 1910, over May, 1909, $433,696.

January 1st to May 31st, 1910.	Permits	Value	January 1st to May 31st, 1909.	Permits	Value
New Buildings	1093	$4,171,509	New Buildings	659	$2,691,191
Alterations	390	450,117	Alterations	368	421,929

Increase 1910, $1,508,506, or 48.45 per cent.

Retail yards, in point of stocks carried, show a wide variation. There are many which are still quite heavily stocked and will not be buying to any extent for some time, while on the other hand there are those whose stocks are much lighter than usually carried at this season of the year. This latter condition being partially attributed to the recent unsettled condition, due to the tariff issue.

Market Conditions

All classes of lumber show little variation from recent quotations. The spruce market, particularly 1-inch dry, is a buoyant feature at the present time. Southern pine in sympathy with the American market, is held at stiff figures. Birch and basswood are quoted firmly. The New York market is reported to be giving signs of once again resuming a busy tone and enquiries are coming in freely for lath, basswood and hardwoods generally. The 13-foot spruce market is holding up well and dealers are looking for some good business in this line.

In the Boston market the demand for lumber is reported to be only fairly active, with buyers in some cases holding their orders for an anticipated drop in prices. Hemlock boards are a feature and are bought up as offered. Shingles have shown a tendency to weaken and prices are a shade lower, extras being quoted at from $3.30 to $3.50. Southern pine is moving quietly at firm prices, while the hardwood situation is practically unaltered.

Pulpwood Movements

The following barges and steamships with cargoes of pulpwood consigned to New York State ports have been registered at the local canal offices since the opening of navigation:

May 2—Barge Frank D. Ewen	cords	650
May 14—Steamer Georgetown	cords	745
May 14—Barge Ben Harrison	cords	501
May 19—Steamer Waccaman	cords	764
May 20—Steamer Querida	cords	1,065
May 21—Steamer Ionia	cords	185
May 26—Steamer Russel Sage	cords	550
May 31—Steamer Keyport	cords	960
June 2—Drowning Maud	cords	650
June 6—Steamer R. F. Holcomb	cords	275
June 6—Steamer Georgetown	cords	734
June 6—Barge Ben Harrison	cords	483

For the initial shipping month of the year the total of lumber exported from the port of Montreal during May makes a good showing. The shipments in standards (1 standard=1,980 feet) with a list of ports to which cargoes have been consigned, follows:

Liverpool, 2,183; Glasgow, 1,599; London, 469; London and Antwerp, 714; Leith, 214; Bristol, 264; Manchester, 505; Dublin, 162; Hull, 256; Belfast, 342; South Africa, 310, Avonmouth, Havre, Dundee, Hamburg, 215. Total, 7,233 standards, or 14,321,340 feet.

A large delegation of lumber merchants conferred with the Quebec Government on May 30th, and complained that the increase in stumpage dues provided for in the Government's new law would seriously injure the lumber industry, and would be especially prejudicial to the lumber merchants of the Gaspe coast. They asked that the old rate of 65 cents on cedar should remain and not be increased to $1.40, as provided in the law, claiming that shingles were being manufactured at a loss and that a great many mill owners were carrying over shingles that they had last year. An increase in the dues, they said, would simply mean the shutting down of the mills. In addition, they asked that the stumpage on fir be limited to forty cents. They claimed that the reductions in dues should be particularly applied to the Gaspe coast, where circumstances made lumbering unprofitable and rendered it difficult to compete with other lumbermen of the province. Special encouragement, they contended, should be given to those who erected pulp mills on the Gaspe coast. Companies willing to invest capital in the erection of mills should be given a 20-year guarantee from the Government, instead of ten years, under the present regulations, so that the owners might be given an opportunity to float their bonds, it being impossible to raise money for pulp and paper mills with a 10-year guarantee.

Personal and Trade Notes from Quebec Province

The marriage of Miss Winifred Hall Price, daughter of Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, to Mr. A. W. Jamieson, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Halifax, was solemnized the first week in June. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson are enjoying a honeymoon trip in England and Scotland.

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, managing director of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, spent a few days in New York recently visiting the company's office at No. 1 Madison avenue, which is in charge of Mr. M. H. Gatchell. The New York situation, he reports, continues to show promise of improvement. The building permits are increasing at a healthy rate and generally the demand for lumber is better than was the case a year ago.

The Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Company, of Sherbrooke, have disposed of their cut of dry birch at Magog, to a Montreal wholesale firm.

The Dominion Textile Company are considerably enlarging their Magog plant and factory, and have placed an order for their lumber requirements with a Montreal lumber house.

Mr. J. C. Siemon, of Toronto, president of the Siemon Company, Limited, manufacturers of high grade hardwood floorings, was in Montreal for a few days recently.

Congratulations to Mr. Herbert J. F. Grier, son of the late Mr. B. Grier, who was married on June 1st to Miss Coles, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Grier are at present on an extended wedding trip through the United States.

The marriage of Mr. Horace Hartley to Miss Lason, of Montreal, was celebrated on Wednesday, June 8th. Mr. Hartley is quite well known in local lumber circles and the "Canala Lumberman" joins in extending heartiest congratulations.

Mr. J. P. Dupuis, formerly secretary-treasurer for Messrs. Latour & Dupuis, wholesale lumber merchants, and manager for the Tobin Manufacturing Company, has opened a lumber office at 340 Church avenue, Verdun, with a general retail yard in connection.

About $5,000 damage was occasioned to the plant of the Nicolet Falls Pulp & Lumber Company, near Danville, Que., recently. By the energetic work of the employees the brick factory building was saved, but the boiler house and dry house with the boiler anl machinery, were completely destroyed. The property was insured.

The barges "Dakota" and "Iorula" have arrived from St. Augustine, Florida, loaded with pitch pine consigned to the Canada Car Company, Limited. This lumber will be utilized for the construction of the numerous orders for cars which the company have on hand at present. The "Yola," with a similar cargo, is on the way from the south.

The mill of the Beauce Pulp & Lumber Company, the property of Messrs. Gooday & Foy, of Quebec, situated at Scott's Junction, Beauce county, was completely destroyed by fire recently, together with a quantity of pulpwood. Messrs. Gooday & Foy estimate their loss at about $40,000, covered by insurance.

Campbell-McLaurin Coy's Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, held at the head office, Montreal, on May 31st, Mr. Maurice Welsh was elected to the directorate in place of the late Thos. F. Strong, of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Mr. Welsh is not new to the company's interests, having been in charge of their Ontario business, with headquarters in Toronto, since the organization some years ago. The other officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Alex. McLaurin; Vice-president, Mr. J. D. McLaurin; Managing Director, Mr. Arthur H. Campbell. The directorate is composed of these officers and Messrs. Geo. F. Ryan and Maurice Welsh. Very favorable reports covering the past year were received. At the conclusion of the meeting in Montreal an inspection trip was made by the directors to the company's large planing mill and plant at Drummondville, Que.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW.
TORONTO.

Extract from Letter received from Eastern Canada

GENTLEMEN :—

We received your No. 2½ Chisel Tooth Saw and have tested it very thoroughly and are pleased to write that it is the most perfect saw we have ever had. The tension is the finest. It is the only saw we have ever had to stand up and do good work with the heavy feed we carry.

We are sending you saws of another make and would ask you to hammer them the same as the one you sent us.

When we need new Saws, you get the order.

This was a Burns No. 2½ Chisel Tooth Saw giving satisfaction under very heavy feed

To Become Familiar With

Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies

is to become a steady customer for them. They are adapted for prompt use in Contractors and Lumber Camps, covering every urgent need, thoroughly reliable and effective. Write us for information. A handy stable list for emergencies is :—

Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil
For Cuts, Galls, Wounds and Sores.
Large size. Price - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Colic Cure
A prompt remedy for both Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic. Price - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Spavin Cure Liquid
An active Blister for Splints, Curbs, Spavins and Soft Enlargements. Price - **$2.00**

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
A thorough Tonic and Blood Purifier that cures a score of ailments besides Heaves. Price - - - **$1.00**

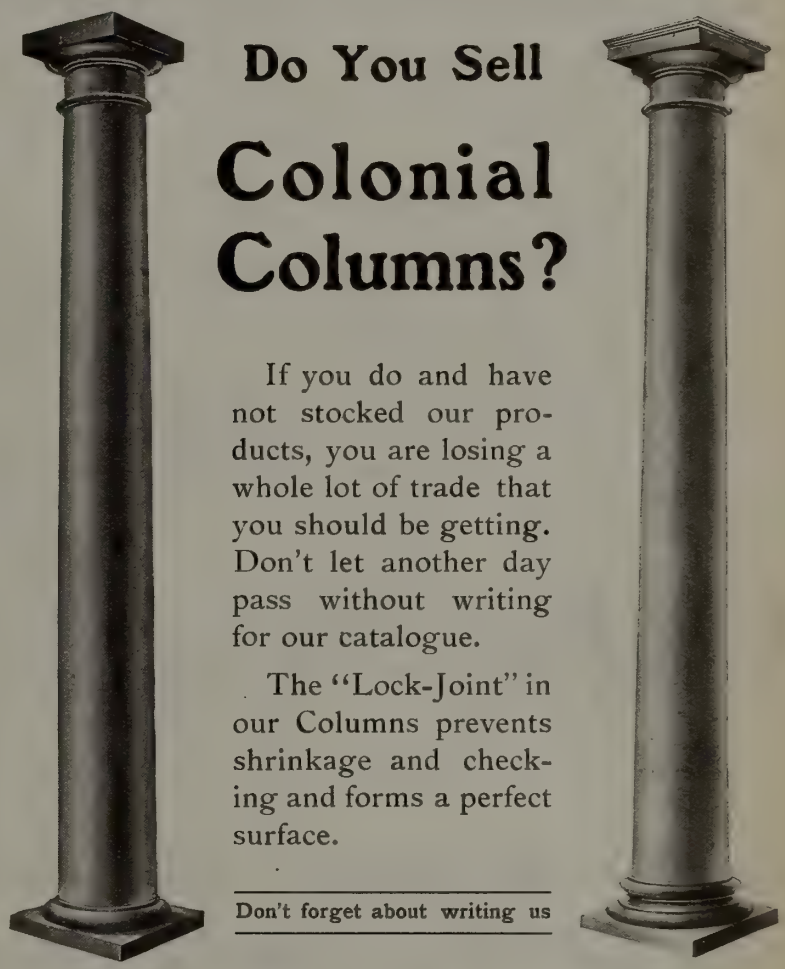
Fleming's Sweeny Cure
A mild blister, cures Sweeny, Shoulder Lameness, etc. - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Veterinary Eye Lotion
Cures Inflammation of the Eyes. Price **50c**

All Remedies can be sent by Mail.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VET. ADVISER.
Devoted to Diseases of Horses and Cattle will be mailed free. *Write for a copy.*

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
TORONTO, CANADA



Do You Sell Colonial Columns?

If you do and have not stocked our products, you are losing a whole lot of trade that you should be getting. Don't let another day pass without writing for our catalogue.

The "Lock-Joint" in our Columns prevents shrinkage and checking and forms a perfect surface.

Don't forget about writing us

Detroit Column and Manufacturing Co.
Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R. - DETROIT, Mich.



The Spark Extinguisher

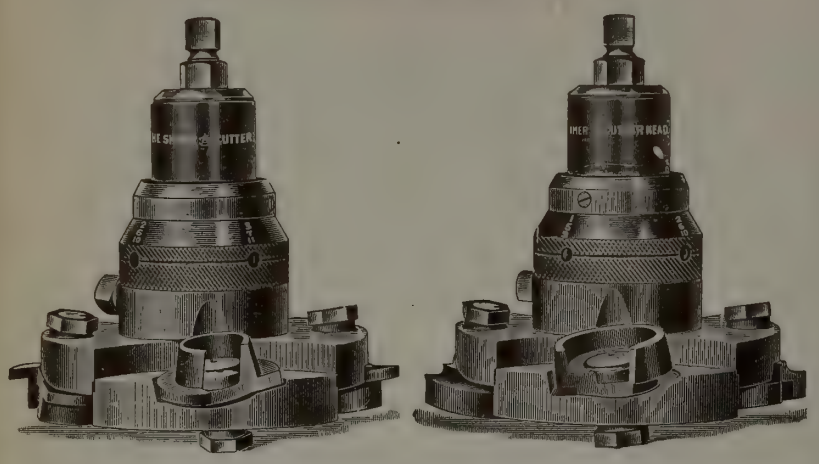
shown in illustration was sold by us about a year ago to the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Limited. It has been so satisfactory that we have just shipped two others to the same company for use at other mills. If you use wood for fuel you cannot afford to be without this apparatus. It is guaranteed to extinguish all dangerous sparks and will not affect the draft. Made to fit any stack or chimney.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited Dept. B
Craig Street West, MONTREAL

Cross-Grained and Knotty Lumber

is well finished with



The Shimer Cutter Head

It reduces the number of culls as no other Head can.

The Cutters work alternately with side clearance; ply their way through the worst lumber that you may find for high grade finish.

The bit seats and their bit and bolt combinations supply the make-ready for every emergency.

For tight and loose fitting of tongue and groove joint, a single turn of the Expansion ring will suffice, with automatic stop and lock.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we tu n out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

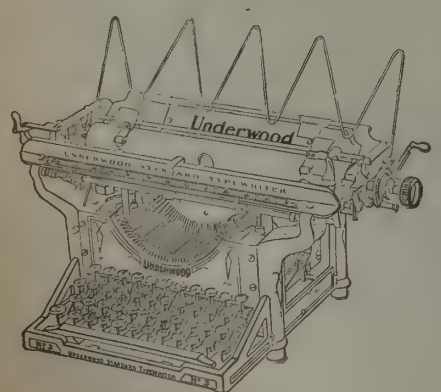
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Cedar Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Rathbun Company will not operate their mill at Bancroft, Ont., this summer. The logs are being shipped to Deseronto to be cut into lumber.

Mr. R. J. Manning, of Owen Sound, has opened negotiations with the industrial commissioner, with a view to the establishment of a wood pulp factory in Peterborough.

The Canadian Hardwood Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $490,000. The incorporators are Strachan Johnston and Reginald Holland, solicitors, Toronto, Ont.

It is reported that some 64.000 acres of timberlands at Klock, Ont., which two years ago cost $48,000, have been sold by the Algonquin Lumber Company to Rung Brothers, of Buffalo, N.Y., for $240,000.

The United Paper Mills, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital $40,000, have secured incorporation. The incorporators are Morley P. Wilkins, accountant, and R. I. Finlay, merchant, both of Toronto, Ont.

The Toronto Kiln Dried Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital $40,000, has secured incorporation. The incorporators are Robt. S. Wilson, merchant, and Wm. D. Wilson, manufacturer, both of Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Consolidated Mining, Lumber Utilities Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital $4,000,000, have secured incorporation. The incorporators are W. C. Coleman, accountant, and H. S. Pritchard, barrister-at-law, Toronto, Ont.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, Orillia, Ont., have secured incorporation with capital of $100,000, to carry on the business of lumber and timber merchants, builders and contractors. The incorporators are James R. Eaton and Edwin R. Eaton, manufacturers.

John Pirson, lumber manufacturer, is building a new mill at Stevensville, Ont., which, when complete, will have cost from $6,000 to $8,000. The machinery which is being installed includes planers, heading turner, jointer, packer, two heading saws, and stave and hoop machine.

Eastern Provinces

J. A. Roy & Fils, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., are reported to have assigned.

Limoges & Freres, lumber dealers, Terrebonne, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

Dobell, Beckett & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Quebec, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

Falstrault & Landreville, sash and door manufacturers, Longue Point, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

S. G. Paulin, of St. John's, Que., a practical mill man, is looking for a timber limit and a suitable site for a sawmill near Nelson, B.C. After spending a short time in Nelson he is now visiting the neighboring country.

The mill of the Beauce Pulp & Lumber Company, the property of Messrs. Gooday & Foy, of Quebec, and situated at Scott's Junction, Beauce county, was completely destroyed by fire recently. Messrs. Gooday & Foy estimate their loss at about $40,000, covered by insurance.

The Silliker Car Company, of Halifax, N.S., have been awarded a contract by the Grand Trunk Railway for 500 freight cars. The Silliker works have contracts in hand which include Pullman coaches for the I.C.R. and passenger and freight cars for the Canadian Northern Railway.

Fire did about $5,000 damage recently to the plant of the Nicolet Falls Pulp & Lumber Works, situated about two miles from Danville, Que. The brick factory building was saved, but the boiler house aand dry house with the boiler and machinery were completely destroyed. The property was insured.

The capital of the Wm. Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, Montreal, which was recently reincorporated, is $150,000, not $60,000, as at first reported. Under their new incorporation the company have secured slightly extended powers. They are carrying on their business, however, in practically the same manner as heretofore.

The Eastern Canada Lumber & Construction Company, Limited, a New York corporation, has taken over the Prescott property in Albert County, N.B. The property includes 20,000 acres of valuable timber lands, a large sawmill, stores, dwellings, five employees' tenement houses, barns and a general store doing business of more than $50,000 a year. The corporation has also purchased 3½ miles of branch railway connecting the sawmill with Harvey wharf. There is 40 feet of water at this wharf at high tide, and the new owners plan to load their product into vessels for direct shipment to local and foreign markets. The price paid was more than $100,000, and extensive improvements and the installation of a larger plant will bring the expenditure up to $200,000. Negotiations have been in progress for some time. The final papers were signed on May 31. Officers of the company are: W. H. Malcolm, president; James H. Moran, vice-president; Archibald Tippett, treasurer, and James W. Clow, secretary, all of New York State.

Western Canada

William Ellis is building a sawmill at Hazleton that will cut 1,500 feet of lumber daily.

The freight sheds of the Victoria Lumber Company, at Chemainus, B.C., have been destroyed by fire.

The Otis Staples Lumber Company are erecting ten model cottages for their employees at Wycliffe, B.C.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the B. C. Timber & Land Company, capital $100,000.

A sash and door factory will be started at Chemainus, B.C., shortly. It is said that the factory will be the largest of its kind on Vancouver Island.

The sash and door factory of S. Hill & Son, Saskatoon, was totally de-

stroyed by fire recently. The loss will be heavy, as a large stock of lumber was carried.

Campbell & McKay have opened a lumber yard at Salmo, B.C. They also intend to erect a sawmill near the town, on limits owned by Mr. Campbell.

The B. C. Casket Company propose to establish a manufacturing plant on some location on Burrard Inlet. They will utilize British Columbia timber in the manufacture of the caskets.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase by an English company of the Dundy Lumber Company interest at Three Valley, B.C., and the timber limits of the Eagle Valley Lumber Company.

The combined lumber mills on the North Arm of the Fraser are petitioning the Dominion Government to have the river deepened to 15 feet. Boards of Trade of neighboring cities are supporting the request.

Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Selkirk Match Company at Selkirk, Man., recently. The loss was $25,000, with only $2,000 insurance. On account of the heavy loss the company will probably not rebuild.

A new issue of Dominion Sawmills £800,000 6 per cent. bonds at 85, is being placed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Lloyds, bankers on the Canadian Board at London, Eng., for McRae, Hodges & Munday, British Columbia.

Another British Columbia lumber proposition shortly to be launched in London, Eng., is the British Empire Timber Company, of which $500,000 seven per cent. preference shares are about to be issued to the public at 97½, through Parr's Bank.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company have decided to add two more storeys to their plant in Norwood to meet the demands of increased trade. Other improvements will be made to the plant, the present capacity of which is 3,000 windows and 1,000 doors daily.

The B. C .Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: E. C. Atkins & Company, capital $600,000, incorporated to carry on the business of saw manufacturers, machinery, tools, etc. A. C. Frost Company, capital $10,000, incorporated to construct logging railways, electrical works, tunnels, etc.

Robinson & McKenzie, of Cranbrook, B.C., have taken contracts for the supplying of logs for the Sovereign Lumber Company, of Savona, for both the Savona and the Annis mills. Camps will be opened on the Shuswap lake limits, controlled by the firm, and a large number of men employed. It is the intention of the firm to erect a sawmill at some point on the South Thompson, when a suitable site can be procured.

The buildings at Mackinnon's logging camp at Knox Bay, Thurlow Island, B.C., have been destroyed by a bush fire. The employees of the camp lost everything but the clothes on their backs. None of the camp equipment was damaged. A fire had been running in a westerly direction through a slashing —and away from the camp—for two weeks before, and not much attention had been paid to it. The wind veered, however, and blew strongly from the southeast, driving the flames back on the camp.

The plant of the Pacific Coast Sulphide Pulp Company, at Swanson Bay, B.C., closed down recently. About 40 men were thrown out of employment. It is uncertain when operations will be resumed. The control of the company is held by English capital. Mr. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, the organizer of the company, resigned the general managership several months ago. He was succeeded by Mr. James Wood, of Newcastle-on-Tyne

Mr. Maurice Quinn, a wealthy American owner of 35,000 acres of some of the richest timber land on Vancouver Island, paid a brief visit to Victoria recently, returning from a trip of inspection to his holdings in the neighborhood of Alberni. Mr. Quinn has held his timber acreage for the past nine years. His present visit to the coast is for the purpose of finding out about the prospects of transportation in and around Alberni, and it is understood that as a result of his visit he will form a syndicate of capitalists to erect a sawmill and commence shipping timber from the western terminus of the E. & N. Railway.

Important work in the Dominion railway belt between Revelstoke and Kamloops, B.C., will be undertaken this summer by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. It will include a report on the suitabiltiy of that region for general agriculture and fruit growing, as well as the collection of data as to the best points for making forest reserves in order to conserve the timber and the water supply. The work will be in charge of Mr. G. A. Cronie, of the forestry service. He will be assisted by three forestry students of the University of Toronto. Mr. Cronie will begin his work at Revelstoke. He is a graduate of the forestry department of Yale University.

The National Paper Mills, Limited, a newly organized company with head office at Vancouver, B.C., proposes to erect in the vicinity of the city a paper mill with a very large capacity. Among those interested are Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, M.P.; James A. Mitchell, John A. Lee, mayor of New Westminster, and L. D. Taylor, mayor of Vancouver. Most of the pulpwood required, it is expected will be obtained from the Fraser River Lumber Company. Mr. Charles J. Kay, Vancouver, who has had 20 years experience in the paper making business, is to be manager of the company, and Mr. Sylvester Cropper, who has had 30 years experience, will be general superintendent.

Messrs. Robinson & McKenzie, formerly sawmill operators at Cranbrook, B.C., have secured one of the largest logging contracts ever undertaken in the interior of the province. They have contracted with the Monarch Lumber Company, at Savona, and the Sovereign Lumber Company, at Annis, to deliver in boom on Shuswap lake one hundred million feet of logs at the rate of 20,000,000 feet each year for five years, the total value of the output being over $700,000. The contractors already have one camp established at the head of Seymour Arm, in which district the limits from which the logs will be drawn are situated. Other camps will be opened as soon as possible and all modern appliances will be used for getting out the logs.

The Swanson Bay Forests Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills, Limited, recently incorporated at a million and a half capital, has ambitious plans for lumbering in British Columbia. The company, formerly styled the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Puly Co., comprised of English men, has been operating under a provincial license from the British Columbia Government. The increase of capital amounts to about 75 per cent., most of it being subscribed in the old country. Now that a Canadian charter is obtained, five prominent lumbermen residing in Ottawa and Montreal will comprise the Canadian directorate. The names of these men will not likely be announced. The company after four years' operation found that it could reduce the cost of production by expanding the business. Thousands of acres of timber limits are under control. The output of the mills is pretty well contracted for ahead. There is no intention of going into the manufacture of paper.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up; bone dry
4 cars 8-4 Common and Better
2 cars 5-4 Common and Better

Ask us for prices on
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
4-4 to 4 inches

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered Oak
150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

We have a large blo k of dry
Chestnut
No. 1 Common and better, 4-4 to 8-4 Prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

Send in your order promptly for
White Ash
3 cars 4-4, Dry, Common and Better
2 cars 8-4, Common and Better

10-4 to 16-4. 10 cars
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Get our prices on
White Oak
1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on
Red Gum and Cottonwood
We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
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Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
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White Pine
Red Pine
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Can take a few orders
Red Pine Dimension
up to 35 feet:

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

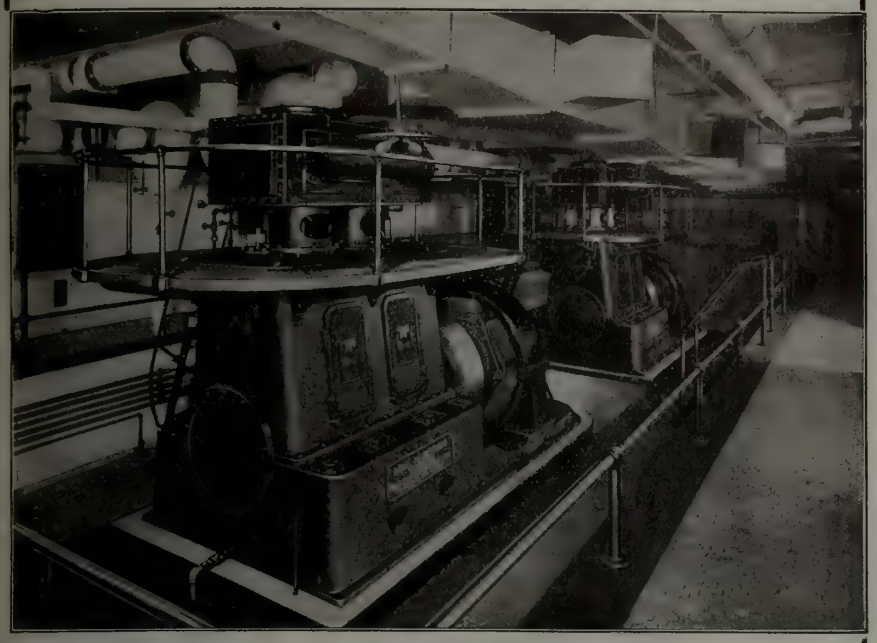
In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.

Cost Nothing For Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

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607 Can. Express Bldg., Montreal, R.W.Robb, Manager
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Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
609 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, J. F. Porter. Manager

Jeffrey Improved Equipment
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We recently installed this Wire Cable Conveying System for handling pulp wood

Let us furnish complete plans for a serviceable and economical conveying system to handle your Lumber, Logs, Refuse, Pulp Wood, Slabs, Sawdust, etc.

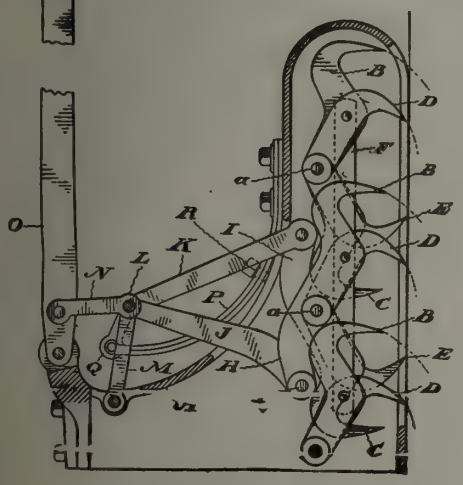
Installations described in Catatogue 57B, will interest you, send for copy.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
Columbus, Ohio

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P. Payette's New Patent
Mill Dogs
Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company
Penetanguishene, Ont.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug
SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1x4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1x6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1⅛ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12,12 x, 014,14x14,14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12,10x10,12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 20
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"...		4 05
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
4/4 x 6in., 16 ft., No. 2,		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		30 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		28 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		25 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		35 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood 4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

Pine, sc. and better, 1 x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. and better, 1 x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	14 00	16 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
No. 2 white Pine lath	3	
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	12 00	13 50
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	400	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", xx	1 75	1 90
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	50 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3' "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	47 00	50 00
2" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	25 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	18 00	28 00
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	17 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	14 00	15 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'	21 00	22 00
1 x8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	17 50
do 1¼"	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	18 00	20 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	13 00	16 00
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4		17 00	20 00	23 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8		20 00	20 50	24 00
2 x 10		21 00	21 50	24 50
2 x 12		21 00	22 00	25 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00			

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls.	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 50
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 18	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 40	$3 80
Clears	2 90	3 00
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 85	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

YOU CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF YOUR WANTS IN



Quebec Spruce
White Pine
N. B. Cedar Shingles
Spruce and Pine Lath

These stocks produced by the very latest machinery, under the most careful personal supervision. The very smoothest manufactured.

Can you afford to be without them? NO!!

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Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

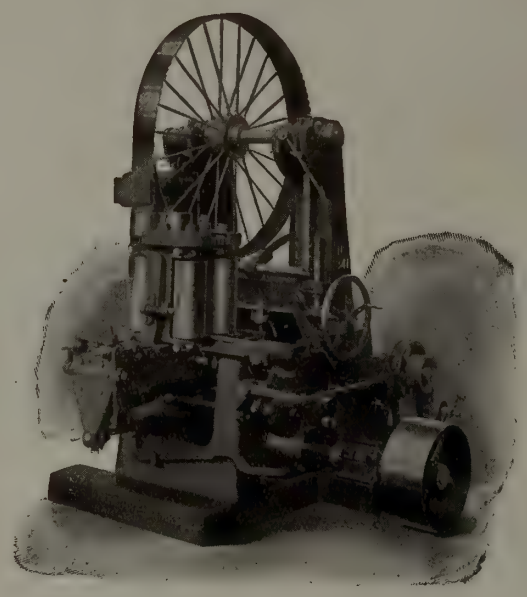
OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Berlin Quality Counts

What We Offer in a "Utility" Resaw



Several years ago we became interested in the future of the Band Saw business and, after having studied the field closely, established a Band Saw Department, and then proceeded to hire the best mechanical talent in the country.

A careful study of conditions and competitive machines brought us to this fact; that the machines offered were not built as good as possible and then sold at a reasonable price—they were built to sell at a certain price.

We know that a policy of that nature could not make good to the fullest extent. So instead of putting on wheels that are cast (rim, hub and spokes) together, we made a radical departure—actually had STEEL RIMS made elsewhere at a greater cost for the rim alone than we could have cast an entire wheel.

We found that staggered steel spokes in combination with the steel rim, would give a perfectly balanced, very stiff, light running wheel. That was a point scored for us.

Then the straining devices in use at that time were cumbersome, weighted, etc.,—everything but simple. We remedied this by perfecting the simplest straining device on the market. Every part is balanced over knife edges and the force is exerted in straight lines—direct from weight to fulcrum and from fulcrum to upper bearings.

Other points—the superiority of which can be seen by even a novice, are the Variable Speed Device, Safety Saw Guide, Frame Without Overhang, Double Wheel Bearings, Roll Construction—in fact there is no reason why we shouldn't be busy in our Band Saw Department.

The "341", cut of which is shown, carries a 6-inch blade and because of its having the lightest wheels and carrying a short saw, it has the greatest capacity of any machine in its class and in many classes of work, we will put it up against any 8-inch blade.

It has all the good features of our heavy saws combined in a medium priced, medium sized machine. It will do twice the work of a circular resaw and make better lumber. It is the busiest machine in any planing mill or box factory.

But the "341" is just one of our big line. Just write us for details of any kind of a Band Resaw you require.

Ask us to send your operator a copy of our booklet "Fitting and Operating Band Saws." It is a booklet well worth his careful reading.

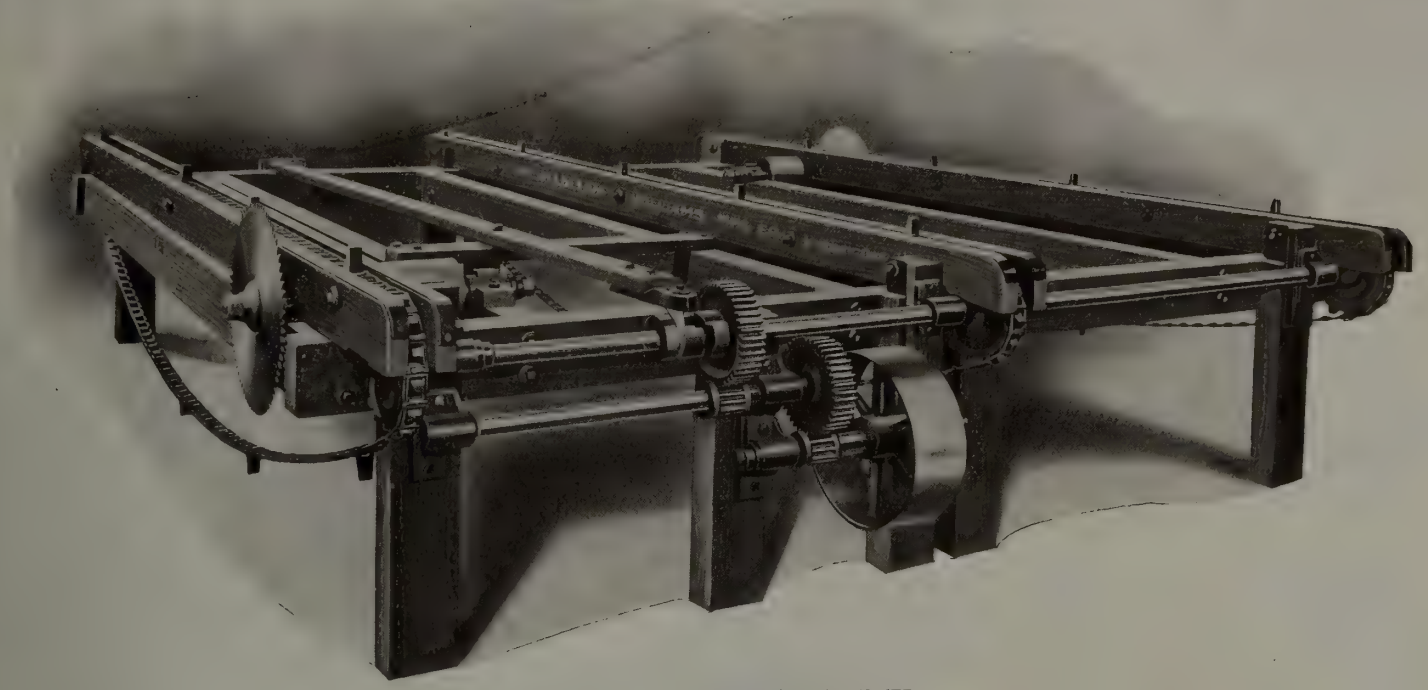
Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

The Trimmer That Trims All Trimmers



POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

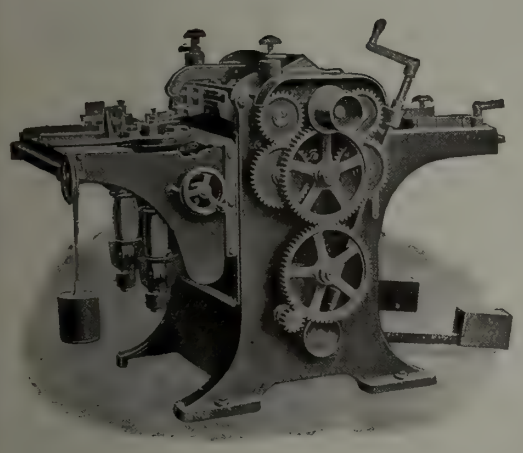
THE FRAME is made from 4 inch by 8 inch timber, joints mortised and bolted together
SAWS are 20 inch diameter placed 12 feet apart. Speed 1800 revolutions per minute
FEED which is double geared, is very powerful and can be stopped and started instantly by the operator with a clutch and lever as shown in cut

WRITE FOR OUR LITERATURE

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.**



Planing
Matching
Ceiling
Flooring
Novelty
Siding
Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

The

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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

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THE LIDGERWOOD "Handy" LOGGING ENGINE

It will climb any hill	1 Horse will
It requires no wider road than	2 Horses
It eats less (in dollars) than	3 Horses
It requires the same crew as	4 Horses
It lives as long as	5 Horses
It costs no more than	6 Horses
It weighs no more than	7 Horses
It does the work of	10 Horses

The "Handy" Logging Engine is designed and built for the rough logging of New England and Canada to replace horses **in all of the general work of the camp** not now done by the Cableway Skidder, the Sleigh Hauler, the Sleigh Hoist and the Long Haul Engine—that is:

Skidding short distance
Decking on skids
Loading Sleighs or Cars
Breaking down landings
Building Camps or Dams, Etc.

The smallest——lightest most portable and all around useful logging engine in the world

Write for further information to

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited

Manufacturing Agents for The Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

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Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

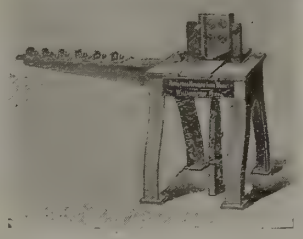
International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

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Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



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Trimmers
Saws
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Saw Grinders
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Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
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RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Perfect alignment to the upper in-feeding rolls is absolutely essential to the production of fine surfacing

YOU GET THIS WITH OUR

No. 275 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

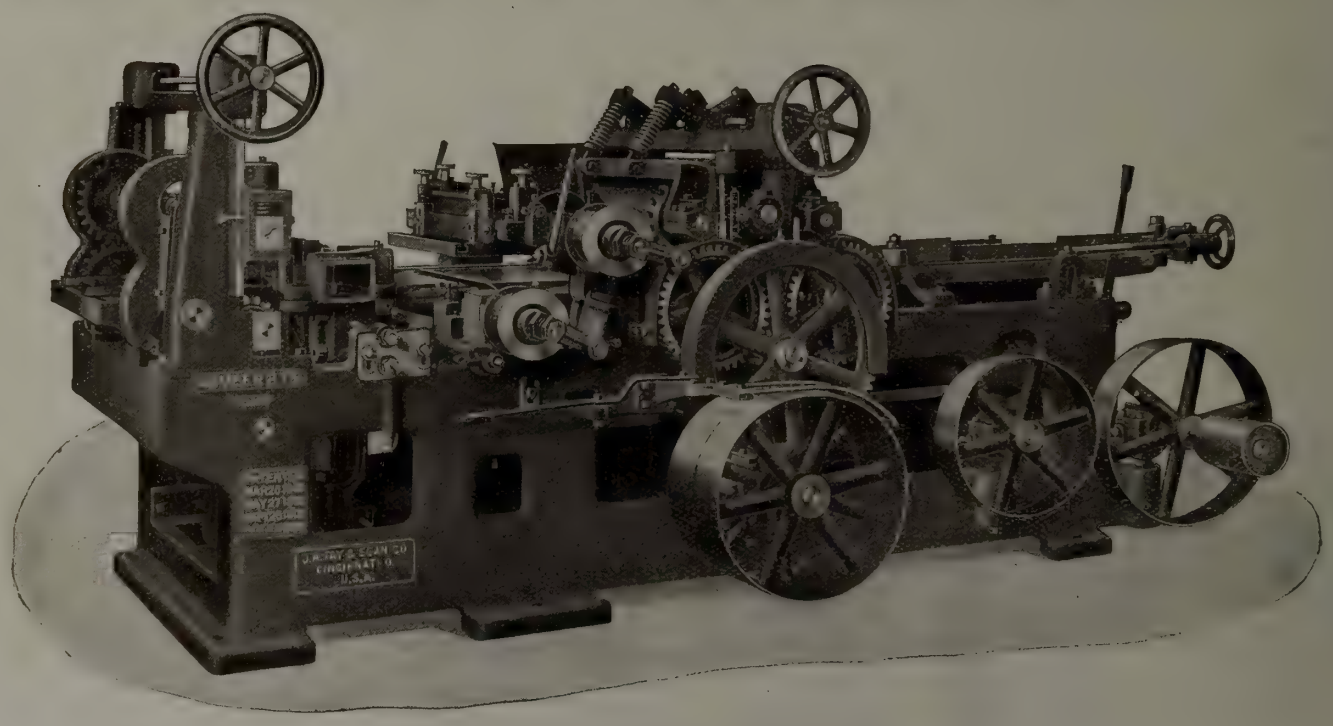
where the two upper in-feeding rolls are raised and lowered simultaneously by hand wheel, giving neither roll a chance to get out of line

This patented feature together with many others enable our No. 275 to meet the highest requirements of planing mills and other woodworking plants for working in either hard or soft wood.

It will be found a most excellent tool for all such work as Patent Drop Siding, Carpenters' Moldings, Baseboards, Casing, Flooring, etc.

Capacity for material 10—16—20 and 24 in. wide and 8 in. thick

Let us tell you more about this new machine in our large illustrated circular—Sheet No. 8—C



No. 275 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher

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DISSTON Saws

"The Saws You See from Sea to Sea"

Disston Chisel Tooth Circular Saws

A few reasons why they have held foremost place in the milling industry in every part of the world:

Unfailing precision in milling and machining of V in Shank.

The shank or holder fits perfectly, and has a bearing along entire line of socket.

Gauging of bits is so accurate that a saw can be fitted with a new set and put to work without side dressing of any kind—you can readily understand, therefore, the smooth cut that is a notable character of these Chisel Tooth Saws.

Design of the tooth is different from all others. The bit is nearer to the line which gives least resistance in cutting.

After it is cut, the chip will move *downward* with a minimum of friction. Designs which cause wrong chip direction retard power.

Dust chambers are so large they will easily hold all dust that can accumulate in one cut. When chambers are small, they clog and choke down the saw.

Disston Chisel Tooth Saw blades are made of *high grade crucible steel.*

We make chisel tooth saws that are specially adapted for work in all parts of the world and with every kind of timber - bits alone are made in several hundred different sizes, gauges and widths of cutting edges. Size of tooth is varied to suit the work.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
INCORPORATED
(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.
Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

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BALATA BELTING

You can soak **"KEBO"** belting in water indefinitely—even in salt water, and the plies will not come apart.

You can use **"KEBO"** for wet drives, where there is constant dripping and dampness, which added to the wear and motion of the belt would soon ruin an ordinary make.

Even under these conditions we positively guarantee every foot of **"KEBO"** you buy.

Is the belting **you** use backed up so strongly? We are glad to tell you more about **"KEBO."**

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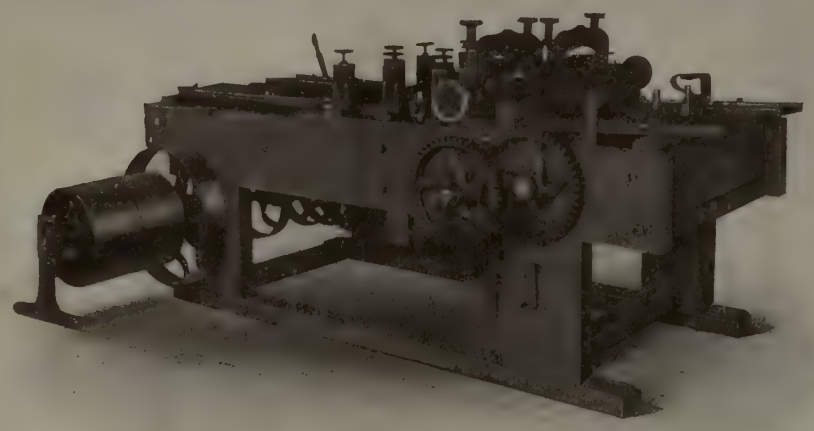


We are prepared to back up every claim that is made for our products because we do all our own tanning and know we can deliver the goods.
Our larrigans and leggins are strong, well made and will outlast other makes.

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Also Tanners of English Oak Harness Leather

The
R. M. Beal Leather Co.
Limited
LINDSAY, Ontario



Eclipse Double Bed Clapboard Planer

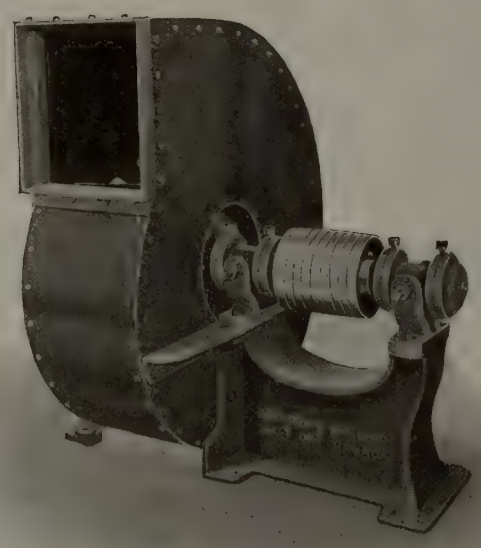
If you are a stranger to them and they to you, get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

Sleeper & Akhurst, Coaticook, Que.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

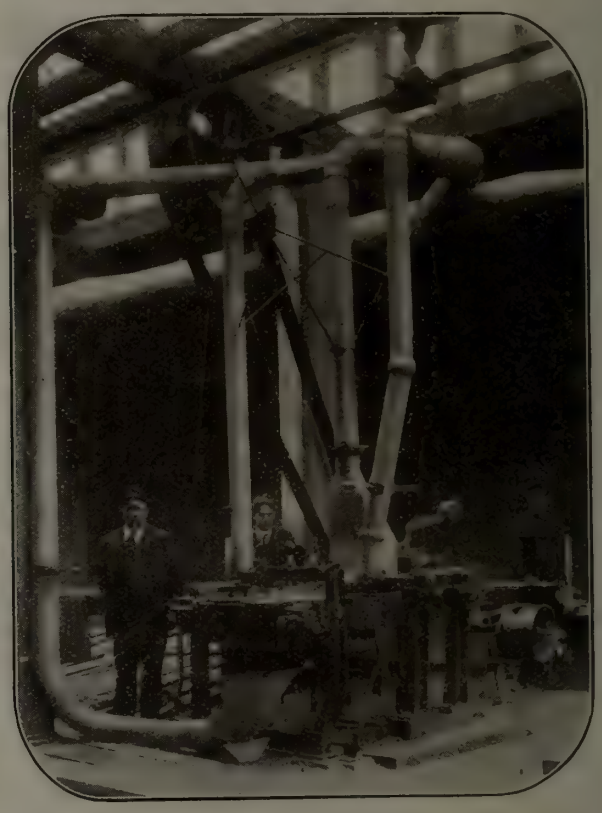
Descriptive circulars sent on request.

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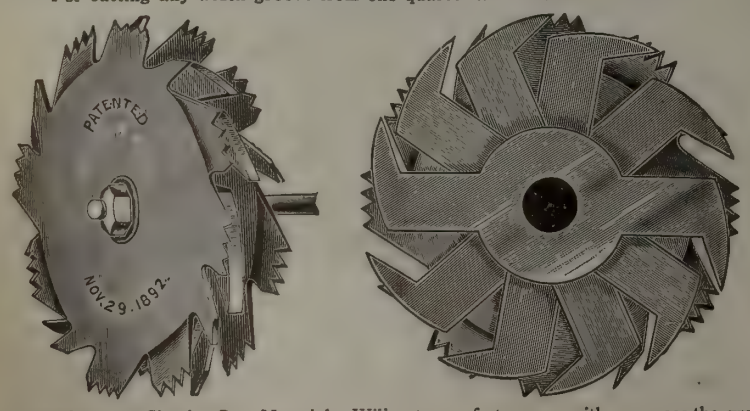


Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

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HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

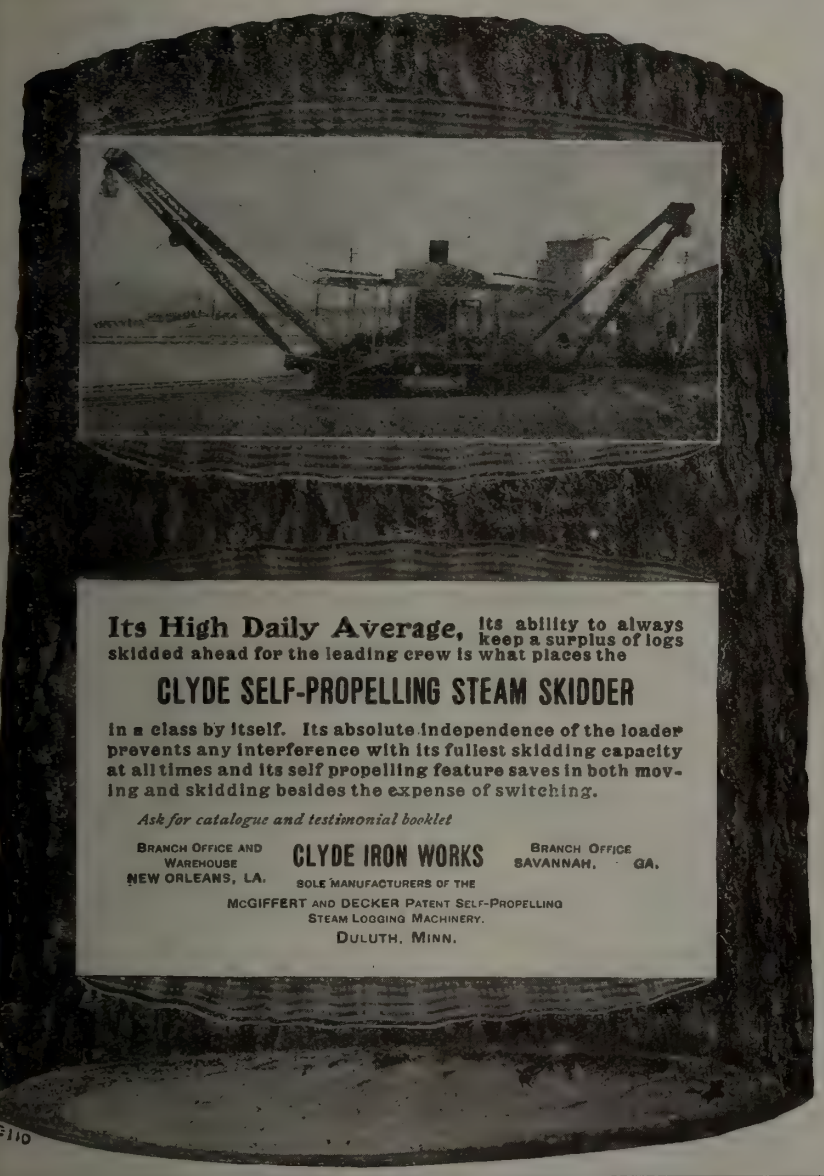
These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

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G110



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Why don't you sell those old machines of yours, there are lots of fellows who would be glad to get them?

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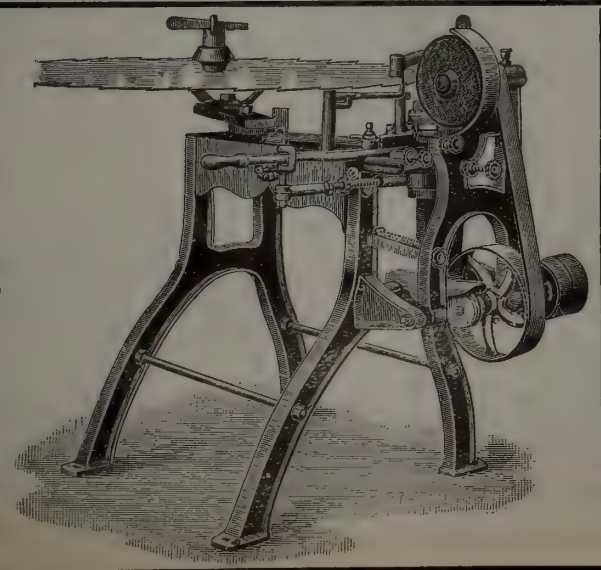
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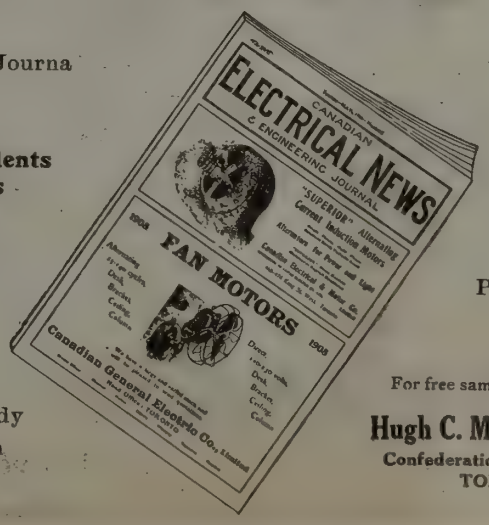
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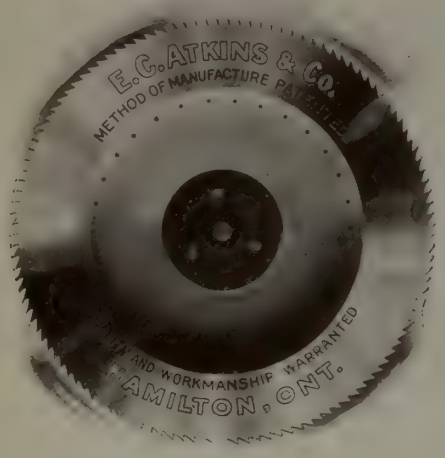
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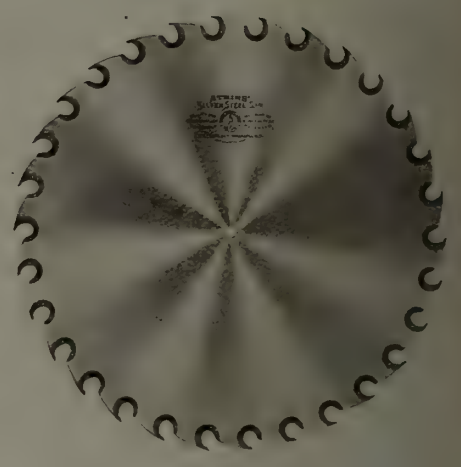
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Made in Canada

Don't let anyone persuade you to believe there that are any finer Saws made than **Atkins Sterling Saws.** If you are using them—**you know it.** If you are not using them, **you ought** to know it. The best way to find out is to try them. That's easy to do. Write us. Every saw guaranteed perfect.



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The heaviest, strongest and fastest feeding saw ever made at the price.

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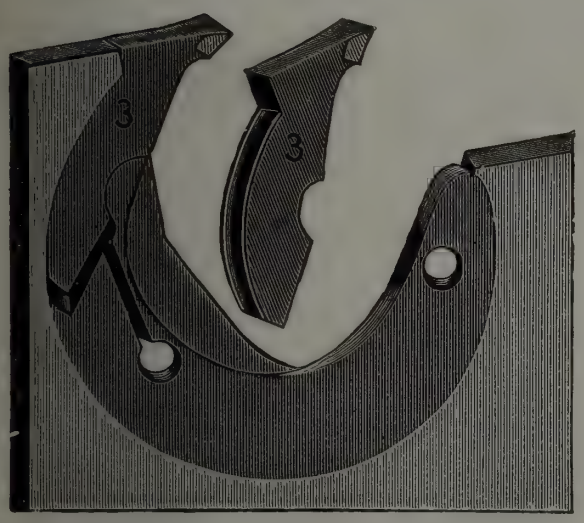
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We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the Simond's Process in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

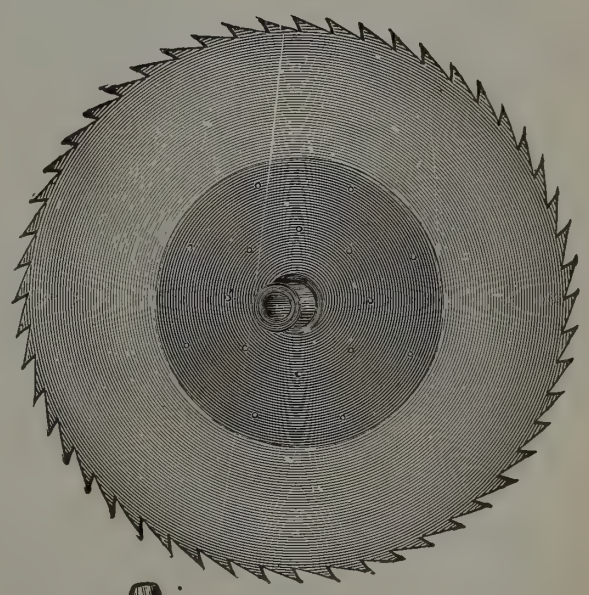
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

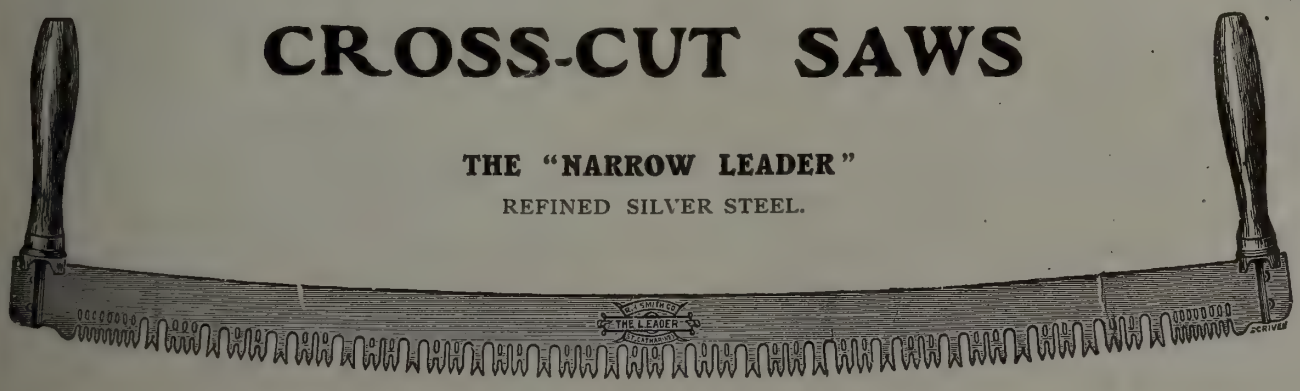
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THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

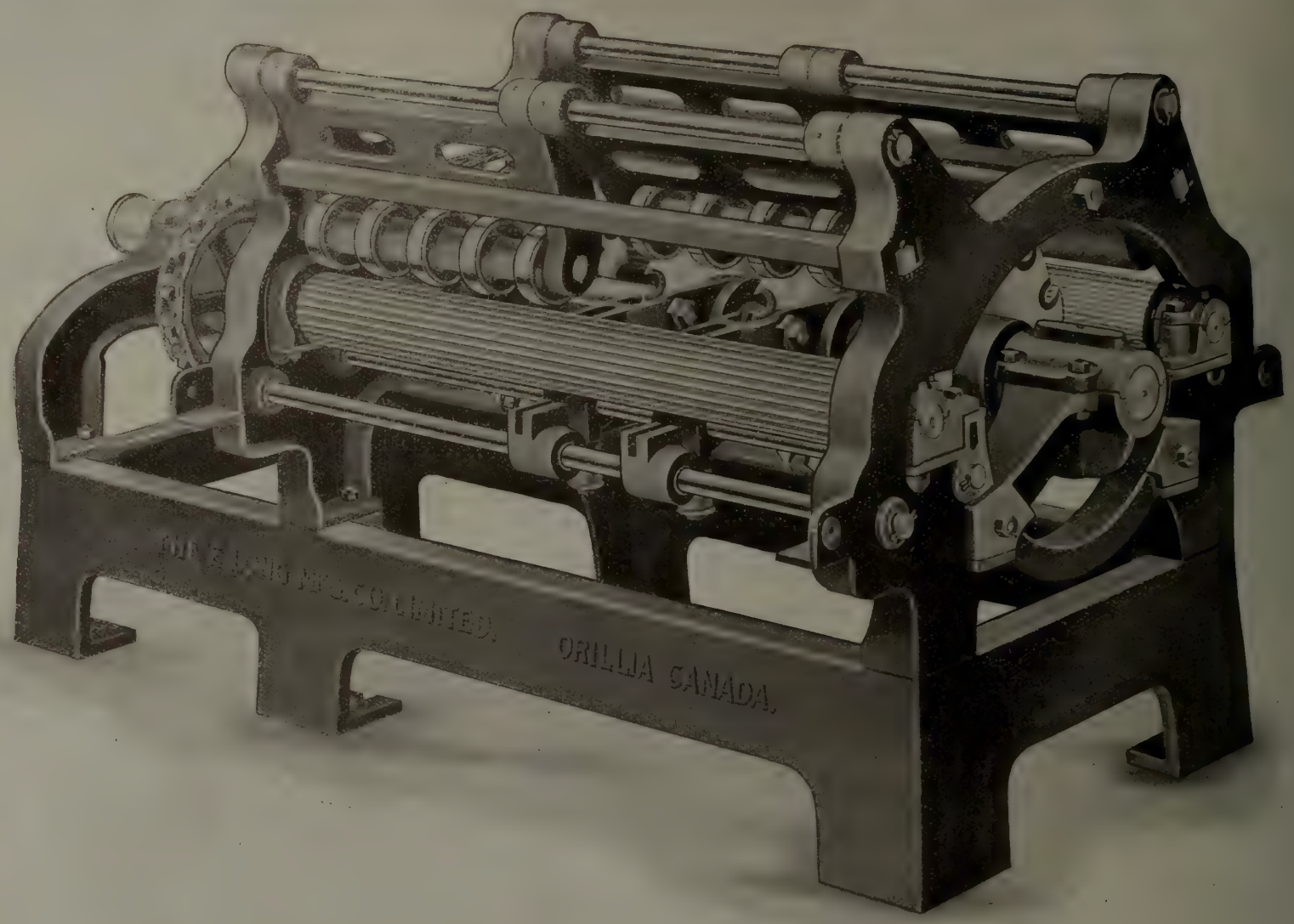
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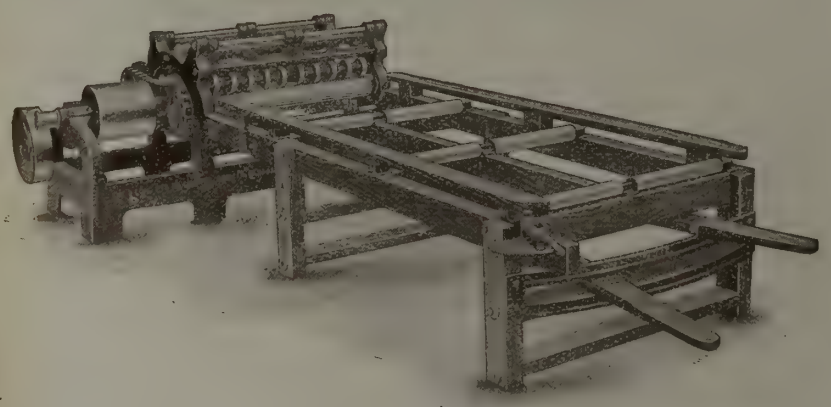
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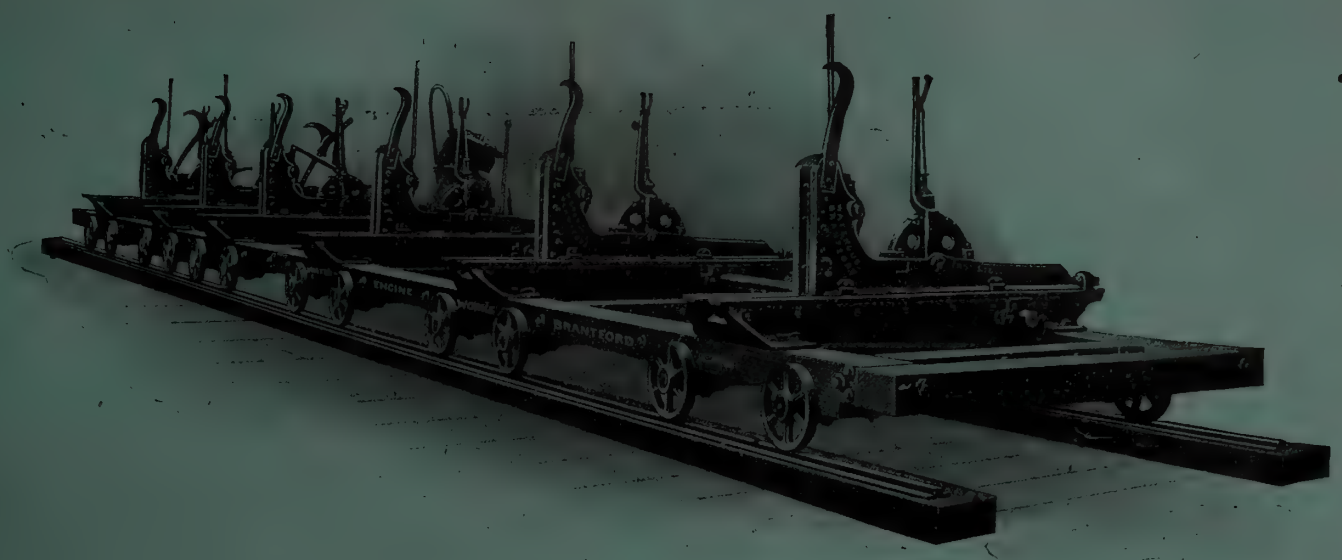
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Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, July 1, 1910 No. 13

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Files Branded

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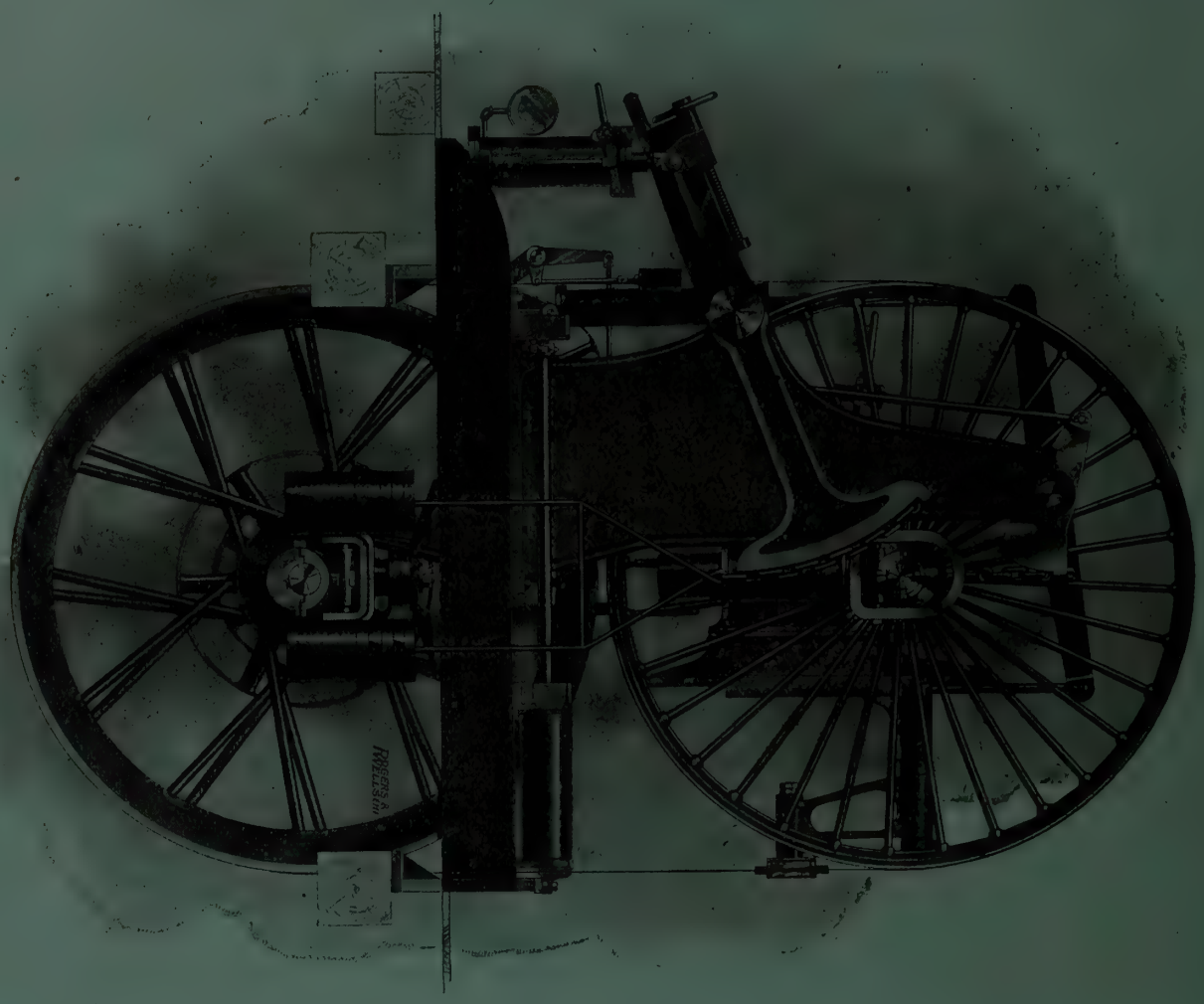
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a good supply of carefully manufactured, well graded stock is constantly carried in our yards. If you desire high grade

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Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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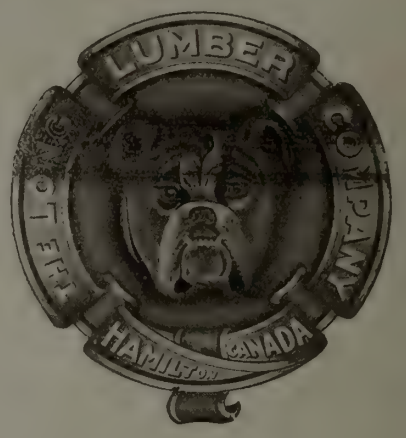
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1 in., and 2 in. thick
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at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

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A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

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We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**
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Let us quote you on 5/8", 1", and 2" Spruce; 5/8", 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" Pine; 1" and 2" Hemlock, also posts and lath. :: :: :: ::

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the first cut at Midland after the fire last year.

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Lumber, Lath and Shingles

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Soft Wide Yellow Poplar

1 car 28 in. and up No. 1 and Panel. 1 car 24 in. to 27 in. No. 1 and Panel.
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Soft Wide Yellow Pine, Short Leaf Finish (rough)

1 car 1 x 6 in. and wider Steam Dried, Bright (75% 10 in. and up).
1 " 1¼ in. " " "
1 " 1½ in. " " "
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Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber and Joisting

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When you want Maple or Beach Flooring of "Empire" Quality, flooring which has made from good lumber and has been kiln dried and manufactured properly, and grades which have not been "blended" to meet price competition—send us your orders.

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"Empire" Quality results from good lumber, superior millwork, years of experience, and the most careful and systematic attention to detail exactness.

PRICE and QUALITY are not equivalent

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White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Birch

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If you are needing anything in sound dry White Pine Box 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.
Write us we are sure we can interest you.

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WAKE UP!



We still have some of that inch dry **White Pine Lumber** left. Positively this lumber is being offered below its value. Get your order in for a car before **this particular batch** is moved, and you will agree with us

You can also buy at attractive prices, all 1908 and 1909 cut

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Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

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Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

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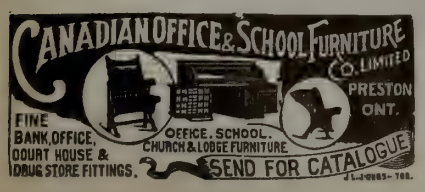
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Central Buildings,
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is prepared to receive consignments of Canadian products on best terms



We Want to Move

50,000 ft.—2 x 6 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

150,000 ft.—2 x 5 ft. and up x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

250.000 ft. — 2 x 8 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

also

Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

Write for Prices

The Colonial Lumber Co.
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Pembroke, - Ontario

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Quartered Oak Plain Oak Poplar
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We can ship anything in the above promptly and properly. All shipments carefully inspected.

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We have in our Toronto yards for immediate Shipment—

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8,000	"	1¼″	" " " " " "
10,000	"	1″	" " " " " " Strips
18,000	"	1″	No. 1 Common " " " "
9,000	"	1¼″	to 2″ No. 1 Common " " " "
30,000	"	1″	1sts. and 2nds. Plain Red Oak.
15 000	"	1¼″	" " " " "
14,000	"	1½″	" " " " "
12,000	"	3″	" " " " "
65,000	"	1″	to 3″ No. 1 Common" " "
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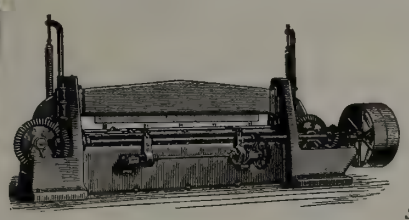
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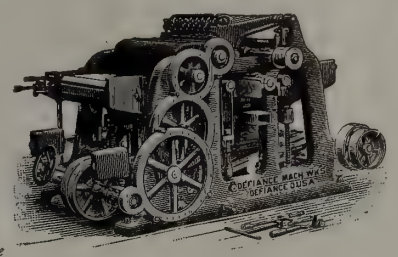
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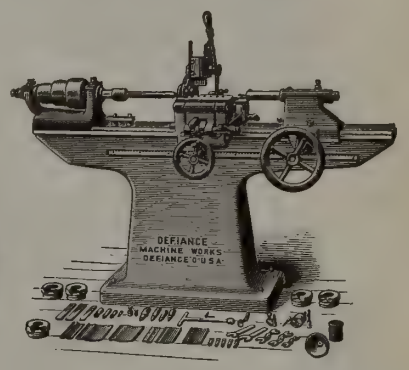
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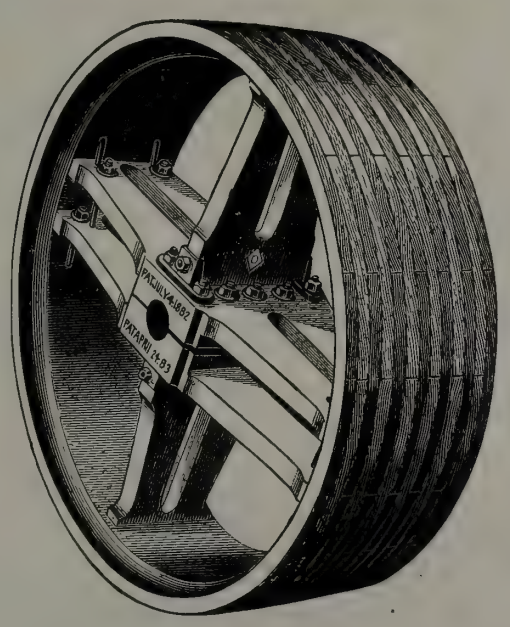
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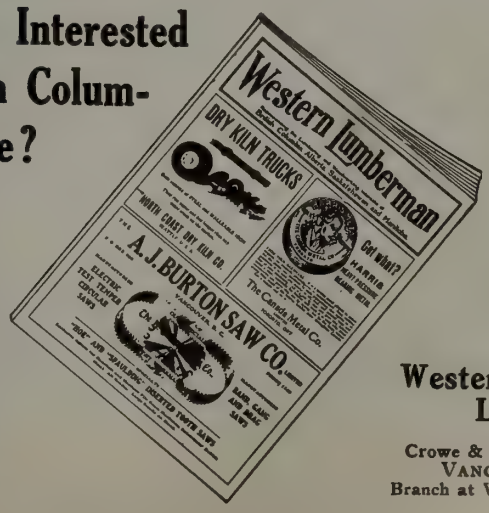
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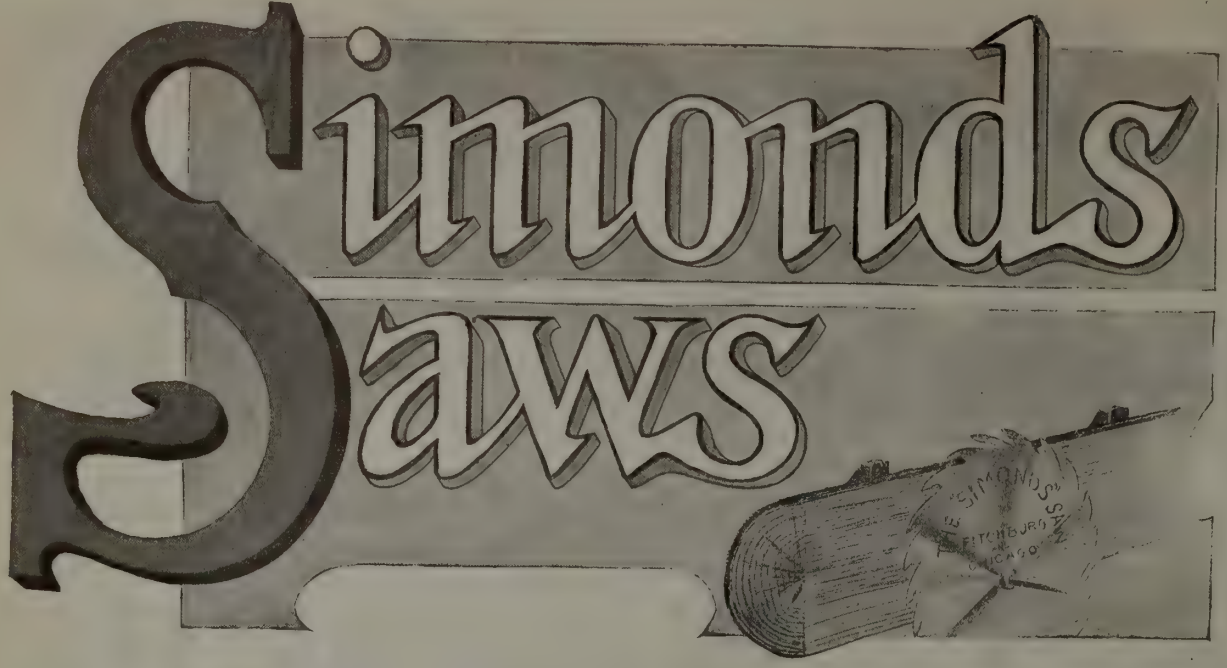
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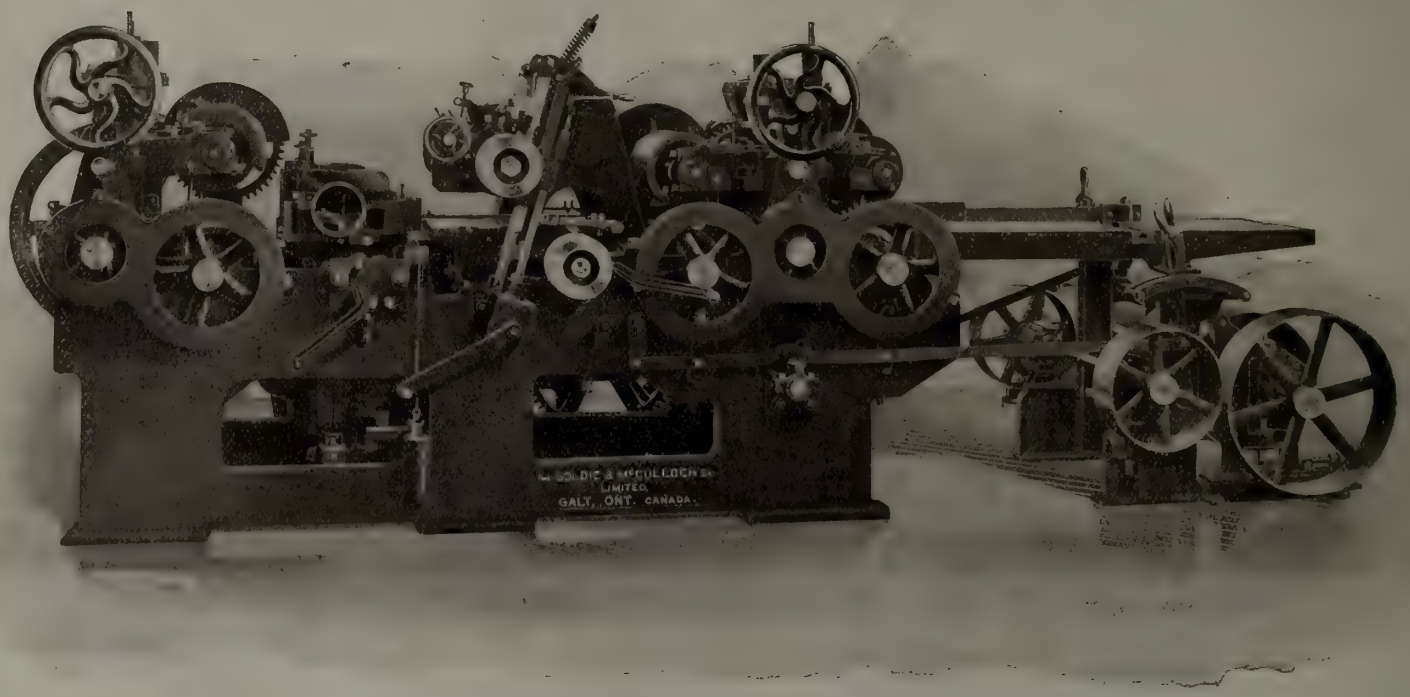
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, July 1, 1910 No. 13

Association Movement Growing

An important sign of the times is the tendency among lumbermen and those engaged in the manufacture of wood into finished articles to fall into line in the matter of forming Associations for the promotion of their mutual interests. One of the latest of these is the Association formed by the Retail Lumbermen of Toronto, who have become an organized branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. It is now proposed that the Retail Merchants' Association should undertake the formation of a Retail Lumbermen's Association for the whole of the Province of Ontario. That there is need for such an organization is clearly proved by the letter appearing elsewhere in this issue from Mr. Patterson, of the Patterson-Tilley Lumber Company, of Hamilton, Ontario. In this letter many of the difficulties which now interfere with the development of trade are dealt with succinctly. Coming from Mr. Patterson, they will be received as authoritative. It does not need the authority, however, of an important member of the trade to prove the necessity for such an organization. The example of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association is instructive This Association has prospered in a manner which the most sanguine of its originators did not expect. It has resulted in incalculable benefit to the members of the trade, and by the formation of a mutual insurance company, as a branch of the association, it has enabled the members of the retail trade to secure their insurance at cost prices.

There is no reason why the retailers of Ontario should not have an equally useful organization. The wonder is that one has not been in existence for some time already. Probably, the main reason has been that in the past the Government has made it extremely difficult for associations to be formed, the object of which had any resemblance to the regulation of prices. Illegal restraint of trade has been made a great deal of in the press, and retail lumbermen have perhaps been restrained from protecting their own interests in a legal manner through fear of overstepping the law. This has all been changed of late, and the law as it stands at present makes it possible for retailers to form associations for the reasonable development of their mutual interests without any danger of breaking the law.

Another indication of the growing interest in the formation of trade associations is afforded by the report, also published in this issue, of the recent meeting of the Sash and Door Manufacturers of Ontario. They have been carrying on business for several years without obtaining profit, and have at last decided that it is time to go out of business or else to make some money. By the time this issue is in the hands of its readers they will have drawn up a new list of prices on sash and doors, and will have approached the question of rearranging the grades.

There are those who fear that it will be impossible to maintain a price list, but it seems reasonable that this plan should at least be given a good trial. There is no doubt that the people of Ontario require large quantities of sash and doors, and that they have enough money to pay prices which will afford reasonable profits to the manufacturers. If by getting together for the development of their mutual interests the sash and door manufacturers can effect the formation of an association which will assist them in obtaining a reasonable profit, they will have done a service not only to themselves but also to the lumber manufacturing industry as a whole.

Canadian Flotations in London

It is interesting to note the attitude of the English investing public towards the Canadian lumber stock flotations now being promoted in London. Quite a number of British Columbia companies are now being brought out in London in the hope of securing English capital, and an extensive advertising campaign is being carried on in connection with them, in the daily newspapers. The time is perhaps a little inopportune on account of the recent rubber and oil flotations, which have attracted and locked up a good deal of the money which seeks a speculative investment. One of the larger promoters is sending an expert to British Columbia to report upon the properties, however, and everything possible in the direction of securing publicity is being done.

In view of the large amount of United States capital that has gone into the British Columbia lumber business, it is high time that a systematic effort was made to have English capital come in also. It has been a matter of regret to Canadians in the past to see so much of the profits from their valuable timber going to foreign investors. It has seemed like selling one's birthright for a mess of pottage. If good properties are placed on the English markets now, and sane promotion is practiced, perhaps in the course of a few years the tables will be changed. Nothing would please Canadians more than that English capital should secure the major share of the timber in British Columbia, unless it were that Canadian capital could be found to do the work. At the present, Canadian capital is too scarce, however, and too tightly locked up in the other great development projects of the country. There seems to be no more promising and fitting field, therefore, for English money than British Columbia timber.

There is urgent need, however, for the exercise of extreme caution in this matter. Over-capitalization or lack of caution in the selection of timber properties would endanger the whole future of the English capital in British Columbia timber. At the outset, it is devoutly to be hoped that care and conservatism will give the movement a healthy start. That the situation is being approached in a reasonable manner is indicated by the references in the financial press of England. A London despatch from an important source, after discussing the recent oil and rubber flotations, and comparing them with British Columbia lumber, somewhat to the advantage of the latter, says:

"It is the most absurd nonsense to imagine that a lumber market can be made in the same way as rubber. The former precludes gambling on any large scale, and it would be a thousand pities if sound lumber investments came under the head of a gamble in stocks.

"The prospectuses of the companies asking for subscriptions are

likely to undergo very severe scrutiny, as the English investor does not know very much about lumber and is in a very different position to the American investor, who deals in timber limits and lumber milling propositions very much as the investor here deals in municipal securities. There is no reason at all why British Columbia lumber projects should not be financed on this market, but the issues are likely to undergo closer inspection than even British Columbia mining projects. Lumber does not appeal to the British investor in the same way at all as oil, rubber or mines. There is no likelihood of the shares in a lumber company going to an immense premium, there is no speculation in what lumber will and will not do. There is, in fact, no elasticity in lumber, and the investor will demand a definite statement as to what the companies asking for money have done or are doing in the way of earnings.

"Another matter that has to be taken into account is that the rubber boom has practically exhausted the market with its speculative frenzy. This does not mean that there is not plenty of money for investment in sound securities, but that the excitement has subsided, and although as yet there has not been any serious fall in the price of rubber shares, some people are anxious to take profits, and find that they are not able to get the profit they hoped for. Many of those who bought the last issues at a premium are facing slight losses, but they are holding on to their shares, believing that the market will recuperate. For the time being the market is not in a very good condition to absorb more stocks, and anything of a speculative nature is likely to find some difficulty in getting subscriptions. It will be interesting to see how these lumber issues are absorbed, although the promoters may find it more profitable to wait a little while before attempting to float them. Meanwhile no harm is being done British Columbia by the publicity it is getting."

Timely Advice upon Precautions Against Fire

In the matter of fire prevention, good advice is never out of place. In the last issue of The Canadian Lumberman a list of rules enforced by a large lumber company were published, and they contained some very practical ideas in concise form. Further suggestions along the same line are given herewith, which, like those of the previous issue, are culled from practical experience:

Spontaneous combustion, among other things, is a frequent and unnecessary cause of many fires. When once any discarded machinery or refuse of any nature is put away in a corner, this corner will soon become a dump heap for all sorts of cast-offs. In the course of time, if there is any old clothing, overalls, or similar garments among the refuse, sufficient heat will be generated to cause spontaneous combustion. Fire of this sort usually smolders for some time and is as liable as not to break out in the dead of night when there is no assistance at hand to suppress it. Well ventilated clothes-closets should be provided, and anything which is not in use should be properly disposed of.

Many a serious fire has been caused by a parlor match ignited by mice or by the heel of an employee. Workmen should be especially warned to use all due care to prevent fires of this nature. Matches should never be left in the pockets of work-clothes or any other place where they are liable to fall to the floor, or to be visited by rodents.

Watchmen's lamps of inferior make are often responsible for conflagrations. There are so many different kinds of absolutely safe lamps, burning non-explosive oils, that accidents of this sort appear inexcusable.

Carelessness in boiler houses is very often responsible for a great deal of trouble. Fuel is frequently piled entirely too close to the boiler front, a sudden back draft emitting sparks which, unless promptly extinguished, might easily start a serious blaze. Firemen are not always careful to see that feed-pipes are removed from fire holes in the boilers the instant they are not in actual use, or whenever fans are stopped. In this way sparks frequently run back to rust collectors. Dust accumulated on boiler tops is very often known to dry out and char to such an extent as to ignite and spread fire to surrounding woodwork.

Frequently fires are caused by friction from overheated bearings. The danger from this source is so evident as to require but little discussion. Proper oiling and examination for frictional irregularities is about the only remedy.

The small fire-fighting apparatus usually found in connection with a saw mill should always be kept in complete repair. Not only should the main parts be kept ready for immediate use, but such small things as hose couplings, wrenches and nozzles should be frequently examined. Rusty iron nipples on hydrants can be put in proper shape with kerosene oil, or, better still they should be replaced by brass nipples. Hose should always be kept attached to the hydrant, and an extra supply be conveniently near for immediate use.

Scattered or badly piled timber in yards or sheds is not only unnecessary, but a dangerous proposition. Sparks are always more or less in evidence in the atmosphere around a sawmill, and the more compact the piles are the less danger there is of ignition.

As a final suggestion, this bulletin states that more time and labor is lost each year in filling empty barrels from which water has been lost by evaporation or by other causes, such as stock drinking or by trash accumulating in the barrel, than would be consumed in providing suitable covers for all.

Forest Destruction in Algonquin Park

Very similar to the difficulty which the Government of Ontario has recently encountered in connection with the cutting of the trees in Rondeau Park, is the outcry which has been made in connection with the cutting of timber in Algonquin Park. In both cases the interests of the public are at stake, but in the case of Algonquin Park, the objections which have been raised are much more than an outcry against a proposed thinning out of the trees. Unless the Ontario Government takes some immediate and firm step, ruination will result to one of the most valuable assets of the Province. Before the area which is comprised in the Algonquin Park had been set aside, in 1893, the Government of the day sold the right to cut timber in various townships, which have since been included in the Park. In some cases these licenses included the right to cut, not only the pine, but the spruce, hemlock, black and yellow birch, cedar, ash and tamarac. These licenses have now been secured by parties who have commenced to work them, and the Government is face to face with a serious dilemma. There seems to be only one course open to them. Confiscation is out of the question. To limit the rights of the license holders is also impractical. If the timber in these sections of the park is to be saved, it is up to the Government to spend some money. Naturally the owners of the licenses will want a good round sum for relinquishing them, as there is much valuable timber upon the limits. The Government will have to pay a much greater figure than they originally received for the licenses. But what of that? They frequently talk about the unearned increment which the lumbermen are alleged to be obtaining from their licenses, and lately they decided to share in this increment by increasing the ground rent and stumpage fees on the old licenses. Now, when public sentiment calls upon them to save the timber of Algonquin Park, they must take the logical position and recognize that in order to secure the license again they must take into consideration the unearned increment when deciding upon the proper price to pay.

It need not be greatly feared that the owners of the limits, realizing the unpleasant situation in which the Government find themselves, will insist upon an extortionate price. Public sentiment will come into play in this matter as much for the protection of the Government as for the protection of the park. If the Government will take this matter up seriously, they will doubtless be able to reach a solution of

the difficulty which will commend itself to the people of the Province. The value of Algonquin Park is too great now to permit of its being injured. The licenses cover land right at the headquarters of the park. Visitors to the reserve will find—unless the cutting is prevented—a great barren area of rock and soil to greet them upon their arrival. The attraction of the park will be destroyed, and it will be a mere matter of time before all its other value as a game reserve and a source of protection to the watershed of the Province will be forgotten. The aesthetic beauty of the park is the root of its popularity, and unless it presents attractions to the eye the public will not long put up with the expense of maintaining it. The very life of the park is at stake, and the Government has no more pressing duty than to solve this problem immediately. Unless this is done they will have caused a great waste of our natural resources.

Insurance of Lumber Stocks—The Retailer's Duty

The relation of the retailer to the manufacturer is a matter of great concern to all classes of trade. In the lumber business it is more important almost than in any other, because the retail lumberman's relation to the wholesaler is almost entirely one of credit. Does it occur to the retailer as often as it should, that this credit relationship involves duties which are all too frequently neglected? Does the retailer, as a rule, lie awake at nights worrying about possible losses of his stock by fire, or does he say to himself, "Well, after all, the manufacturer still owns the lumber, so why should I care if it burns." These are only questions, not statements, and while there are many retailers who realize their situation correctly, there are also, it is to be regretted, many who do not take a proper interest in the welfare of the wholesalers who have given them credit

If a retailer has secured lumber upon credit, it is up to him to see that the lumber is well protected against fire by insurance. Not only should sufficient insurance be carried, but every possible precaution should be taken against the occurrence of fire. It is unbusinesslike for a retailer to neglect his insurance because of the high cost in many of the existing companies, for there are lumber specializing insurance companies which will take their risks at reasonable rates, so long as the merchants will adopt proper precautions

In the section of this issue which is devoted to matters of interest to retailers there is published a copy of a leaflet which has recently been gotten out by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for distribution among retailers. Manufacturers and wholesalers have been supplied with these leaflets, and will enclose them in their letters to customers. The leaflet is timely and important. It brings the matters to the attention of retailers, and offers the assistance of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to those who wish to look into the insurance matter closely. The circular is issued, not with the idea of dictating to any one how he shall run his business, but with the sole idea of assisting the retailer. Incidentally, of course, it will be of benefit to the manufacturer or wholesaler. It is recognized by the Association that there are many in the trade who have no opportunities of learning the true character and value of an insurance proposition, and it has been deemed advisable to take this means of placing the services of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at their disposal.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is wide awake to the importance of co-operation among manufacturers and retailers. Only by this means is it possible to work out the elimination of many of the evils which exist to-day. Co-operation alone will effect this service, and it is to be hoped that those retailers who have not in the past lived up to their obligations in the matter of insurance will realize that their own interests, as well as those of the manufacturers who give them credit, are dependent upon their accepting such assistance as this, in the spirit in which it is offered.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

An important step toward preserving the forests of Washington from fires has been taken by the state fire wardens in ordering all locomotives to use practical spark arresters. Railroads failing to comply with this order will have their engines stopped from operating by state officials. A great percentage of forest fires are started by locomotive sparks, or sparks from logging engines. The transcontinental lines have generally shown a willingness to take proper precautions, but even the big roads have been occasional offenders, and smaller lines, including many logging roads have never paid any attention to the law requiring spark arresters. The Washington Fire Association, organized by timber owners to protect the forests, brought the matter to the attention of the state officers and the law will be strictly enforced. Other northwestern states will be asked to co-operate in this plan in the hope of saving many thousand dollars worth of timber each year.

Investigation of the records of coroners' reports and inquest verdicts for a period of twelve months past discloses the surprising fact that the men of the B. C. lumber camps give up their lives in their perilous occupation, or are bruised and fatally maimed, if not killed outright, by accidents therein, more often than the followers of any of the other extra-hazardous trades, not excluding railroading, coal mining or powder manufacture. The chance of death with the lumberjack is "all in the day's work." His calling removes him from his family or his friends other than those of the camp; and the fatal accident, when it does come to claim him as another victim in the conquest of the forest, as a general rule is heard of by the outside world days, or perhaps weeks, after it occurrence. Coroners' inquests in the cases of sudden or violent deaths in the logging camps may be roughly computed as in the ratio of one in three of such humble tragedies, the cases of obvious accident being so many that official investigation would be a merely vexatious formality, and therefore is dispensed with. No fewer than three reports of this character were contained in the Attorney-General's mail in one day, two being from Dr. Jeffs, of Vancouver, and the third from one of his Kootenay confreres. These three reports give one a glimpse into the perpetual menace of the logger's life.

Exporters of Canadian lumber, who sell in the United States markets, will be glad to learn that there is a possibility that the Customs regulation requiring detailed tally sheets or specifications in connection with all lumber entering the United States will be rescinded. According to a report from Ottawa, Mr. F. M. Halstead, law clerk of the Customs branch of the United States Treasury Department, recently visited that city on a mission that means much to the Canadian lumbering trade. Mr. Halstead was commissioned by the United States Government to enquire into the operative effects of the recent order of the Treasury Department calling upon all shippers of lumber to give specific details of shipments going across the border. Exporters are called upon to state the size and dimensions and the number of pieces in each carload shipped. It has been represented to the United States Government, not only by the shippers, but by the importers as well, that the regulation involves hardship and annoyance which is not calculated to decrease the price of the commodity.

So far as Canadians can see, this regulation is uncalled for. There may have been cases, even frequently, when the Government lost money under the former arrangements, but this would be an argument in favor of a better preventive service. If a few merchants are unscrupulous enough to try to defraud the United States Customs Department, the trade in general ought not to be punished. Punishment, it surely would be, if the tally sheet regulation were insisted upon. The trade would be put to a serious inconvenience and considerable expense. A great deal of the lumber exported—shorts and sidings of all widths and lengths—are never tallied individually. The cost would be too heavy and the trade would have to terminate. The shipper's invoice sums this class of lumber up by rule. If this invoice were accepted in lieu of a tally sheet, no one would be injured.

Why Canadian Hardwood is Neglected

Lack of Organization and Bad Methods of Manufacturing Lead to Difficulties in Securing Good Stocks — Uniformity of Grading a Necessity

The condition of the hardwood lumber business in Canada to-day is far from satisfactory. One invariably hears, when calling upon a hardwood dealer, that his business is one of the most unsatisfactory and difficult to manage that could possibly be imagined. The reasons for this are many, but they are extremely simple. The manufacturing end of the business has been neglected in the interests of pine and spruce manufacturing. Another difficulty and one which many dealers will say is fundamental is the scarcity in Canada of large stands of merchantable hardwood which are within marketable distance of railways.

The situation as it appears to a well known wholesaler in Ontario was interestingly outlined to a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," who recently called upon him. "The great trouble with the hardwood trade in Ontario five or six years ago or more," he said, "was that there was no system of grading. I would quote on an order to a customer, and he would say to me, 'Oh you are not in it, I can get the same grade cheaper from someone else.' This was so often the case that one became greatly disheartened with the hardwood business. When I would look into the grading on an order which I could not obtain, because the other man quoted lower, I would often find that the other man's grading was also lower. That time fortunately has now passed. They are getting educated now. Of course I should remark that we have no general inspection rules here at all, and this is at the bottom of the whole trouble. We have a sort of general inspection, that is, the trade requirements and sizes covering a certain standard are fixed, but in cases of dispute we have nothing to depend upon. We ourselves follow the National Hardwood Association of Michigan rules, but still they are not recognized here, and things are getting so that before long we will have to adopt a regular set of rules. Years ago we had some kind of rules here, but they are not adapted to present requirements at all. They were chiefly designed for the use of pine manufacturers."

A Hardwood Association for Ontario

The question of forming a Hardwood Lumber Association in Canada was discussed, and the views expressed by the dealer were as follows: "It might be feasible to organize an association of hardwood men in Canada, and if this were done it would certainly save a great deal of trouble. What we need more than anything else is some sort of a standard. Probably if we adopted a set of rules they would be based upon the National Hardwood Association rules. That would be a good foundation to start with, and if we found that any changes were needed, to make them apply to Canadian conditions, this could be easily enough attended to. The chief difficulty in connection with the hardwood business in Canada is that manufacturers find it difficult to obtain large enough supplies to warrant them in establishing expensive mills. The majority of the hardwood obtained in Canada is cut by small portable mills. The manufacturer takes this machine to the timber. Naturally, with such equipment they have not the facilities necessary for manufacturing lumber in the best manner. They cannot begin to approach the successful manufacturing methods adopted in the large pine mills. Of course, if we had sufficient hardwood timber growing in large stands in Canada, this difficulty could at once be overcome. In Michigan they have splendid hardwood mills and they manufacture excellent lumber, but the owners of these mills have immense limits of their own from which to draw their supplies. In Canada, so far as I know, we have nothing of this sort."

Scarcity of Good Hardwood Stands

Some people will tell you that we have lots of hardwood stands, but my experience has been that, although there are fairly extensive stands of hardwood in Canada, they produce a very small percentage of cabinet woods. The territory from which cabinet wood can be obtained is very limited. The best territory we ever had was in Ontario, in the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Essex and Simcoe. These have now been very extensively cut over, and I doubt whether any territory will ever equal them. In Northern Quebec we get a little birch, but I do not think it will handle very profitably. The average quality of hardwood is deteriorating in Ontario. When the timber grew in fairly extensive stands and the country was being cleared, it seemed to be of a much better quality than the timber which is being secured to-day. What timber is left in the older parts of Ontario is so thinned out that it seems to me, for some reason, the trees do not grow as well as they did when they were in large compact stands. In those early days a hardwood manufacturer had only to sit in his office and whenever he wanted the logs he would put up a notice to that effect. Then the farmers in the neighbourhood would immediately commence to bring them in. Nowadays, it is altogether different, and a man has to scour the country in order to obtain logs of even fair quality. Prices are going higher all the time, and we do not get the high grades which we used to get.

"You will see for yourself that it is a serious thing for a man to consider the erection of a mill for the manufacture of hardwood lumber. The average stock of a good-sized hardwood lumber mill to-day would be about 500,000 feet. That is a pretty small quantity, and it would not go far in paying the expenses of a large mill. The average hardwood lumber manufacturer to-day is probably one-half farmer and one-half saw-mill man, working a saw mill as a side line. The only thing he thinks he has to do is to make boards. If you will take a walk through any ordinary hardwood dealer's yard you will find a surprisingly large quantity of badly manufactured lumber. It is disheartening to see how much of the lumber is cut without any regard to its keeping qualities. The logs are all cut up into boards without any consideration of the necessity for cutting out the heart. In the end of many of the boards you will see the heart of the tree, and radiating from it will be great cracks where the lumber has split during seasoning. Wholesale dealers have to put up with this because of the difficulty of getting any supplies at all, and they have constantly to carry on a campaign of education for the small portable saw-miller.

"I think the whole key note of the situation is the scarcity of the timber. The few cases I know of where they have the hardwood they are getting good timber and cutting it in a first-class manner. There would be no difficulty at all in educating the saw-mill-man if he were in business in a large way, but, as he only cuts small amounts and considers it as a side line to farming or some other occupation, he takes very little interest in any educating which the wholesalers may try to give him. I am speaking of course only of the territory with which I am acquainted, in older Ontario and Quebec. I cannot speak of anything north of Soo and up that way.

Clear Lumber the Chief Necessity

"In manufacturing hardwood lumber the most important thing to keep in mind is the quantity of clear lumber you can get out of the log. The more defects there are in the lumber, the greater will be the amount of waste in using it. Inspection rules are all based on this principle, taking into account the quantity of clear cutting that can be got out of the lumber. If I could get 1,000 acres of good hardwood timber anywhere in Canada I would put in a mill, but I do not know where it could be found. Any hardwood mill in Canada with a cut of 500,000 feet would be considered a pretty large mill. In the United States they have mills which cut many times this amount and which produce first-class lumber. It seems to me that on account of the high prices and the difficulty of getting good hardwood we will have to draw more and more on foreign hardwoods as time goes on. We have been doing this now for some years, as is shown by the increasing use of mahogany.

"One of the chief causes of trouble in connection with manufacture of hardwood, as I said before, is the inefficient manner in which it is sawn. One of the principal reasons for this has been the fact that many of the furniture factories have been established close to a source of supply and have taken anything that the mill men would produce. If the hardwood business in Canada is to be brought up to a satisfactory condition both manufacturers and dealers will have to get together in some manner for the purpose of improving the methods of manufacturing and standardizing the grades."

The report of the eighth annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was held in New Orleans, La., on April 19 and 20, has been issued in book form and is a great credit to all who have had a part in its production. The book is given the title of "The Forest and the Sawmill." It is splendidly published on attractive paper and bound in green cloth covers. Every event and speech of the convention is reported fully, and at the end of the book are indexes of the speakers and subjects. Lists are also included of the members and their hosts, the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association. Altogether the book is both valuable and interesting.

Attention to the advertisement of the well-known firm of Fleming Bros., chemists, which appears elsewhere in this issue, should prove of interest to readers of the "Canada Lumberman." Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies have become known from coast to coast, and the steadily increasing business done by the firm during the past twelve years testifies to their popularity with the logging contractors and lumbermen generally. A copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser will be given free to those who write to the firm.

New Freight Tariffs Unsatisfactory

Export Rates on Lumber to Montreal are not Lower on the Whole than Domestic Rates

Ottawa, June 21.—The tariffs filed by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies, in compliance with the order of the Railway Commission calling upon them to re-establish export rates to Montreal which will be lower than the domestic rates, contain no redress so far as the Ottawa Valley is concerned. The C. P. R. presented a complete schedule and the G. T. R a partial one. As far as the new tariffs have been examined they show a reduction of from one to one and a half cents per 100 pounds from Georgian Bay points, but no moderation of the rates from the important lumbering district around Ottawa. The domestic rates from points along the Ottawa River, between Aylmer and Grenville to Montreal, is 5 cents per 100 pounds, and this is exactly the tariff in the new export schedules.

The rates named in the schedule, which is published herewith, include Montreal Harbour Commissioners switching charge (not exceeding $2.50 per car), but are exclusive of other terminal charges in Montreal. Rates from points not named in the tariff, but which are directly intermediate to points from which rates are shown, will be the same as the rate from the next more distant station from which a rate is named. Rates on shipments too long for single cars and requiring more than one car will be 20 per cent. higher than for single cars, but not exceeding 10th class rates. The minimum rate for the first car is 30,000 lbs. for cars 36′ 6″ and under, each additional car under which the load extends to be 2-3 of the single car minimum. The longest car in the series is to be considered the first car. The minimum weight in all commodities mentioned in the schedule will be in accordance with Canadian Classification and will apply to cars not exceeding 36′ 6″ in length, but on cars of greater length the minimum weight will be increased on the basis of 5 per cent. per foot. The minimum weight of pulpwood will be as follows: Cars 35′ and over in length, 40,000 lbs.; cars 35′ in length, 35,000 lbs., except when the marked capacity of the car is less, but in no case will the minimum weight be less than 30,000 lbs.

The following is a summary of G. T. R. tariff filed with Railway Commission. All conditions are the same as those stated in the C. P. R. tariff:

From.	Cents per 100 lbs. to Montreal.
Trenton Junction	10
Toronto	11½
Peterboro and adjacent points	11
Cambray to Haliburton and intervening points (includes Orillia and Midland)	11½
Barrie and Muskoka	11½
Bracebridge and Burk's Falls	11½
Sundridge and Trout River	11½
Powassan and North Bay	11½
Colwell and Penetang	11½
Sarnia and Point Edward	13
Windsor	14
Goderich and Southampton	12½
Wiarton and Owen Sound	11½
Kincardine	12½
Wilno and Algonquin Park and intervening points	10½
Carrol Lake and Whitehall and intervening points	11
Bear Lake and Depot Harbor and intervening points	11½

Ottawa, June 22.—The Canadian Lumbermen's Association to-day took a definite stand against the tariff filed by the G. T. R. and C. P. R. to be collected on lumber shipped to Montreal for export. Mr. Frank Hawkins, Secretary, will point out to the railways that the tariffs filed by them do not comply with the order of the Railway Commission, inasmuch as they are not "on the whole lower than the domestic rates."

The lumbermen contend that an export rate should be re-established that will show the same difference when compared with the domestic as prevailed before the increases. The Grand Trunk has not filed enough of the new rates called for to permit of much comparison. For instance there is no list covering Quebec points. The C. P. R. schedule shows very conclusively, especially in the case of the tariff from points in the Ottawa district, that the schedule does not correspond with the order of the Commission. If the railways do not come to see the matter in this light then no doubt recourse will be had to the Railway Board again.

The railways will also be requested to make refunds on excess export rates charged. It was agreed between the lumber and transportation interests that a settlement of this kind would be made to adjust accounts after the decision of the Railway Commission. The lumbermen claim refund for all sums paid for carrying lumber over what would be collected on a schedule conforming with the ruling of the Commission for lower export rates.

All the evidence in the case of the interswitching rates dispute was submitted to the Railway Commission on June 22 and judgment reserved. The lumbermen are interested in the hearing, though no evidence was heard from them especially The case came up on the application of the railways for interpretation of a clause.

Maritime Matters—Business Dull—Three New Mills

Mr. George Cutler, of the firm of Statson & Cutler, paid a visit to St. John, N.B., recently. Mr. Cutler speaks of the situation in the lumber market as rather gloomy. He states, however, that business is much more satisfactory on the Canadian side of the border than in the United States. Whereas there is almost nothing doing in the United States, the situation is fairly satisfactory in Canada. Mr. Cutler attributes the slowness of lumber in the American market chiefly to a "bug in business generally."

Three new mills on the Miramichi are about ready to begin sawing. J. H. Crandall, of Moncton, has secured a site about a mile above Chatham, and has brought in a portable mill. Mr. Crandall has about two million feet now in the river to be manufactured this year. The mill has a rotary and lath machine, and will give employment to twenty-five men. D. J. & J. D. Buckley have built a new mill at French Fort Cove, just above Douglastown, and expect to begin sawing about July 1. The mill is equipped with a stock gang and rotary, and will have a capacity of from 45,000 to 50,000 feet of long lumber, and from 30,000 to 35,000 of lath. K. & R. Walsh, of Chatham, have about completed the construction of their new mill on the waterfront. The firm are somewhat uncertain as to their future operations, as it is possible that the Government may expropriate their wharf (upon which the new mill stands) to be used in connection with the new Nelson-Loggieville branch of the I. C. R. Should this not be done, the firm will shortly begin the removal of the machinery from their woodworking factory, which stands some distance from the waterfront, to their new building on the wharf. In addition to the machinery from the old plant, they will install a rotary saw for sawing long lumber, and a box shook machine. They have already put in a lath machine and began sawing laths about the middle of June.

Recent shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

Vessel	Cargo
June 2—S. E. Ludlam, Fall River, Mass..	135,434 feet spruce deals.
June 3—Waegwoltic, New York.....	1,311,000 spruce lath
June 6—Witch Hazel, New York.....	154,053 sup. feet spruce boards.
	36,790 sup. feet spruce scantling.
	51,247 sup. feet spruce plank.
June 6—Rescue, Bridgeport, Conn.....	15,089 sup. feet boards.
	650,000 spruce lath.
	635,000 cedar shingles.
June 6—Nettie Shipman, New York.....	1,100 pieces piling.
June 7—Castano, Brow Head, f.o.....	271,254 sup. feet. hardwood plank.
	2,924,741 sup. feet spruce deals.
June 8—Silver Leaf, Barbados.....	160,000 pine boards.
	300,000 cedar shingles.
June 9—E. Miriam, New York.....	344,969 sup. feet spruce deals.
June 9—Jennie C. Stubbs, Quincy, Mass.	219,285 sup. feet spruce plank and scantling.
June 9—Barquentine Argo, Valencia, Ireland	26,474 sup. feet spruce deals, etc.
June 10—T. W. Cooper, Salem, Mass., f.o.	150,000 sup. feet spruce plank.
June 10—Priscilla, Salem, Mass., f.o.....	139,752 sup. feet spruce plank and scantling.
June 11—Adonis, New York City.....	473,415 sup. feet spruce deals.
June 11—A. & E. Hooper, New York City..	988,000 spruce lath.
	112,047 sup. feet scantling.
	5,026 sup. feet plank.
June 15—Conrad S., New York City.....	1,705,100 spruce lath.
June 15—Benefit, New York City.....	1,603,500 spruce lath.
June 15—Govoate, Havana	3,453 pieces spruce boards.
	3,349 pieces pine boards.
June 16—F. G. French, Boston, Mass.....	143,427 sup. feet spruce plank.
	150,000 cedar shingles.
June 16—Manuel R. Cuza, New York City	1,229,000 spruce lath.

That the supply of news print paper in the United States mills was delpeted since March 30, so that on April 30 there was less than five days' supply on hand, is the gist of a statement recently made public by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. The statement on April 1 showed but 19,907 tons on hand; since then there has been a decrease of 1,847 tons. The decrease since April 30 was more than 18,000 tons. The normal consumption per day is said to be about 4,000 tons; the production capacity about 4,125. "It is really remarkable," says the statement, "to note upon how narrow a margin of supply this industry operates. The average stock held by manufacturers in the last 1½ years would not exceed at best three weeks' consumption, while the manufacturers' stock on April 30 would not give more than a week's supply. This situation necessarily tends toward excessive fluctuations in price.

The lumber mill of Calverley & Son, Bows, Mann., was destroyed by fire, with loaded cars on the siding, recently. The loss was $10,000. The mill and machinery were partially insured.

Sash and Door Manufacturers' Meeting

Pressing Problems Discussed—Lack of Co-operation has Disorganized Trade—Plan Proposed for Improving Trade Conditions—Alterations in Grade and Prices Suggested

A meeting of the Sash and Door Manufacturers of Ontario was held in the King Edward Hotel on June 15th, at which tentative arrangements were made for improving trade conditions and preventing a great deal of the price-cutting which, during the last three or four years, has entirely prevented manufacturers from obtaining a profit. At the invitation of Mr. F. W. Brennen, of Hamilton, the following were in attendance: Alfred H. Diver, Trenton; W. D. Cargill, Cargill; J. R. Eaton, Orillia; Charles M. Richardson, representing the Gilmour Door Company, Trenton; A. E. Dyment, Barrie; R. J. Batt, Toronto; John Jenness, representing James Davidson, of Ottawa; J. E. Gardiner and J. Evans, representing P. W. Gardiner & Sons, of Galt; F. Buchanan, representing Lloyd & Sons, Wingham, and R. Truax, Walkerton. A number of other manufacturers in various parts of the province expressed their willingness, by letter, to co-operate in any arrangements which might be made for bettering the condition of the sash and door manufacturing business.

Mr. Brennen was appointed chairman of the meeting, and in opening the proceedings delivered a brief address. He stated that they were now receiving about ten per cent more for their doors than they were ten years ago, and they were making a door which was almost as good as the door of that day. It was at the most only one or two per cent. inferior. During that ten years the price of lumber has gone up rapidly, and was now about 100 per cent. higher. The price of labor had behaved in a similar fashion. Ten years ago they could get a good man for $10 or $12 a week, and now they had to pay $18 or $20, and the men were nothing like so good at their work as they were in those days. He thought they would all agree with him, that they were manufacturing doors to-day at too cheap a price. Some manufacturers feared that if they were to form an association, someone, who was not so particular as the members of the association, would take off about five or ten per cent. from his price and get all the trade. Such a man would be welcome to all he could get, and he (Mr. Brennen) felt sure that the man who cut prices in this manner would soon get the reward he deserved.

Mr. Brennen believed that, so far as an agreement was concerned, the door manufacturers, as gentlemen and business men and men of business integrity, could come to some arrangement which would result in a great improvement in their business. He suggested the formation of an association which could meet once a year or every six months, and at these meetings the members would get to know one another and would discuss all sorts of trade questions, such as the standing of their customers, etc. He referred to the formation of the Lumbermen's Association in Ontario some years ago as an indication of what might be expected from an association of the sash and door manufacturers. Fifteen years ago, before the formation of the Lumbermen's Association, a man would buy lumber from a manufacturer, and would often put in a complaint upon the receipt of the lumber that it was short in measure. The manufacturers were obliged to make a reduction in the price. He believed that, on 25 per cent. of the orders in those days, there was some kind of a rebate paid. He had known one customer who had the reputation all over Ontario of making a living at that sort of thing. The formation of the Lumbermen's Association had been instrumental in stopping that sort of business. It had gone out of date now. If the sash and door manufacturers could form an association of that kind it would give the trade a stimulus, and would make it much more remunerative. If it was the opinion of the meeting that an association ought to be formed, they would have to discuss how it should be conducted, what should be done in the way of improving prices, etc. He hoped the members present would be free with their expressions of opinion, so that they might, if possible, arrive at some kind of an understanding.

Mr. R. Truax, Walkerton, said that he quite agreed with Mr. Brennen about the benefits which had resulted from the formation of the Lumbermen's Association. He, himself, had had a good deal of experience with lumbermen. There had been much reason for complaint among the lumbermen, and he believed that their Association brought about a better state of affairs and made perhaps a few honest lumbermen who did not exist previously. He remembered one occasion on which he bought 17 cars of lumber, and when they arrived at Walkerton they all came in one train, and he found that on those 17 cars there was an allowance due of no less than $750. About a year later he had been in the office of the man who sold him this lumber, and two of the clerks were talking about a shipment which was then being made, of four cars. One clerk asked the other how much had been "put on" to that bill. The other clerk replied only 2,000. The first clerk said that that would go through all right because that particular customer did not measure his lumber.

The Association had done the lumbermen a great deal of good, and if it would be as beneficial to the sash and door men he was thoroughly agreeable to enter into any respectable sort of an arrangement.

He believed that Mr. Brennen's idea in regard to the cost of manufacturing was a very god one. Costs were not figured properly to-day in every factory. This was a mistake, and ought to be remedied. Factory buildings were decreasing in value, machinery was being worn out every day, and there ought always to be a certain amount of profit estimated to cover this depreciation. No man ought to go into the planing mill business without a profit of ten per cent. over and above all the costs of manufacturing. The only way to arrive at this was to get together as they were now proposing to do, only in larger numbers, and to come to some agreement to which they would all be able to give their consent. He did not mean that they should enter into anything in the nature of a combine. He would not have anything to do with a combine himself; but he he believed they ought to arrive at some definite terms of discount which they would give, off the universal catalogue, and that they should all undertake to live up to this agreement. His own company were giving 50 and 10 off for No. 1 and No. 2 doors, and 50 off for No. 3, and they were getting more orders than they could fill, even at that. But they knew that there were some manufacturers who were filling orders at much below that, because two-thirds of their work was tendered upon, and their firm did not secure more than two jobs out of every ten they figured upon. In spite of this, however, they had all the work they could do.

It was only in connection with the doors that they were manufacturing too cheaply to-day, and some basis of discount ought to be arrived at which they could afford to give. Once this was done there would be very little trouble in disposing of doors profitably.

An association of the manufacturers of doors would prevent cutting of prices when times became a little slack. He suggested that they should appoint a president and a secretary, and if a change of prices was being made the secretary would be able to correspond with the members, giving them notice of the change. Also, if any member proposed to make a change in his prices, he ought to notify the secretary.

Mr. A. E. Dyment, Barrie, said that he occupied a rather peculiar position. While he was in the sash and door business the same as the rest of them, the principal part of his business was the manufacturing of lumber. He was a member of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and it was just possible that this might conflict with his being a member of the proposed sash and door manufacturers' association. Personally, he would rather see the sash and door manufacturers come together two or three times in a year to discuss their problems, and that at present they should not form any definite association. The formation of an association might be one of the subjects discussed, and if they believed that the thing would work out all right they could organize later on. He promised that his company would give them their co-operation in anything they might undertake of this nature. He was a great believer in men getting together and discussing their problems. He believed that manufacturers were losing a great deal of money by not getting together to discuss matters, instead of keeping their business to themselves. Accordingly, he would like to see something of this sort carried out, whether it resulted in the formation of an association or in friendly meetings. At the present time he would prefer the latter.

Mr. Dyment agreed with Mr. Truax that they ought to have at least 10 per cent., and even something more, of a profit over and above all the costs of manufacturing. Ten per cent. was working pretty close to the margin. He suggested that a committee should take into consideration the cost of manufacturing, and should make up a list, to be submitted to the rest of them. This list could be discussed from all points of view, and those details upon which the majority agreed could be embodied in an agreement, to which all of them would give their consent, and which they would undertake to stand by. He suggested that the chairman, Mr. Cargill, and Mr. Truax should be the committee to prepare a list, not only of sash and door, but of all planing-mill products, to be submitted to the rest of them at a later meeting.

After considerable discussion as to the personnel of the committee, it was decided that it should be composed of Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Truax and Mr. Brennen. Mr. J. E. Gardiner, of Galt, was then appointed secretary. It was decided, also, that another meeting should be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, June 30th. The committee

will, in the meantime, have drawn up their list, and this will be the subject of discussion at the meeting.

This was the conclusion of the regular business of the meeting, and an informal discussion followed, during which it was brought out very clearly that one of the most important subjects to be considered was that of grades. It was the general opinion that the grades, as outlined in the universal list, were too high, and ought to be changed in several respects. Another point which was emphasized continually was the fact that sales were often made of doors of one grade under the class of another grade., i.e., a grade higher. By this means price quotations were greatly disorganized. This will also be one of the important questions for the committee to take up in drawing up a new list. It is not expected that any amendments to the universal list will be made before the end of the present year, as manufacturers have many orders ahead, based upon this list.

B. C. Mills Plan to Invade Prairies

Will Establish many Retail Yards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba—Line Yards Accused of Asking Excessive Prices

Lumber manufacturers on the coast of British Columbia are arranging to invade the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with lumber retailing yards in order to get into direct touch with consumers in that territory. The millmen declare that the high prices ruling in the existing yards are killing the consumption. At a meeting of representatives of several of the largest saw milling companies held recently in Vancouver, it was virtually decided to organize immediately a company with ample capital to establish retailing yards in the provinces named. This meeting was attended by men at the head of the companies, whose capital is roughly speaking, approximately forty million dollars.

It is planned to have at least fifty yards in operation by the end of the year, and this number will be rapidly increased until 500 are established. It is proposed that the yards owned by the big companies shall be divided into sets of fifty, each set to be a separate organization and have separate management. The lumber manufacturers of the coast are prompted in their action by a desire to get the " drop " on the " big line yards " combination with headquarters in Winnipeg. It is claimed by the coast mill men that the companies owning the majority of the retailing yards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have unduly advanced the price of lumber to the consumers with the result that the consumption is lessened, and the decreasing demand is a matter directly affecting the mills in an adverse manner.

" While the coast mills have at the present time all the orders they can conveniently handle," said one of the manufacturers, " we all realize that the time will come when the demand will fall off. The high price of lumber maintained by the " big line yards " companies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is even now causing a curtailment of consumption, and, for their own protection, the coast manufacturers, at a meeting recently, practically decided to establish yards in all towns throughout the two provinces named where line yards companies are now represented. This will mean the expenditure of a large amount of capital and it will take a month or so to get in the field, but we can do it as those behind the movement have ample capital at their command."

" Speaking roughly the opening of yards in the prairie towns by the manufacturers will mean a direct saving to consumers of from $1 to $4 per thousand feet according to the grade of lumber sold The idea has been prevalent among the prairie consumers that the high cost of lumber to them was brought about by the extortionate charges of the manufacturers on the coast. One result of this has been that the prairie people, especially those in the cities and towns, have been forced into utilizing substitutes for lumber in connection with their building operations. Sheet metal for roofing, lathing and even for walls has come into use. The millmen are the great sufferers by this decrease in demand. They now realize that they must get into direct touch with the consumer. With the opening of lumber yards by the manufacturers both the consumer and the mills will be benefitted.

" Another important consideration from the point of view of the manufacturers is that they will be able to hold large stocks in their prairie yards at much less cost for insurance than would be the case were those stocks kept in the mill yards on the coast. We would also be able to move our lumber to the prairie at times when the railways were not congested with traffic, thus ensuring complete stocks at yards at all times. The heavy movement eastward would occur during the dry summer period when deterioration of stock in transit would be greatly lessened.

" With fair prices to the consumer the consumption of lumber in Saskatchewan and Manitoba would rapidly increase, to the great advantage of the manufacturers. By owning their own yards the mills would all be able to readily market what are known to the trade as " odd lengths." The line yard companies handle these " odd lengths " only when able to secure them at great reduction in price, though it must be remarked that in selling them they secure the highest rate. Lumber in odd lengths is just as sound as if cut to what are known as standard lengths, and very often the consumer requires odd lengths, but under present conditions is generally compelled to take standards, and cut to suit himself with much resultant waste, for all of which he pays.

" The capitalization of the company which will establish the yards has not yet been determined, but I presume it will be between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. Those manufacturers who are promoting the move will offer stock in the company to all coast mills, standing ready to themselves subscribe for all stock which may not be taken up.

" We have no quarrel with the manner in which the line yards of Alberta are conducted, and for that reason have no intention of invading that field."

Besides the lumber mills on Burrard Inlet and False Creek there were represented at the meeeting held recently the Fraser River Mills at Millside, on the Fraser, and the Chemainus Lumber Company, with mills at Chemainus, Vancouver Island.

Pacific Coast Mills very Busy

Lumber manufacturers at Vancouver and New Westminster continue to experience an extremely active demand for their products. The most important demand continues to come from the prairie provinces. Local demand is also very active as a result of extensive building.

The Fraser River Mills shipped during the month of May by rail 5,000,000 feet of lumber to the prairies Their shipments by boat amounted to 2,000,000 feet. Besides these amounts they sent by scows about 1,000,000 feet to Vancouver and surrounding district. The month was a noteworthy one for the company by reason of the fact that during it they sent their first shipment of lumber to South Africa. This avenue of trade is expected to be materially developed. The usual large consignments were sent to Australia, and a fair average to Mexico. Work will soon be commenced on additions to the plant at the big mill that will permit of a very much increased cut. The mill worked overtime during the month. While shipments do not constitute a record for the mill still they are good for this season of the year. The cut for the month was 7,200,000 feet.

The Walsh Sash & Door Factory has never been so busy. During May the factory has been turning out an average of 300 doors a day, and at present there are enough orders ahead to run it for six months. To meet this great demand the company will shortly double its capacity. Among the large orders received is one from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The factory is using six cars a day from the C. P. R. for shipments, the majority of which go to the prairies.

The Small &-Bucklin Lumber Company, employing about 200 men at the mill and in the camps, have the same story of activity to report and have been gradually increasing their cut to meet the demands. The capacity at present is about 1,750,000 feet of lumber per month. Mr. Bucklin denies recent stories of the sale of the property to railway interests.

The Royal City Planing Mills, like the other firms, are making large shipments to the prairies. The company make houses and from the character of the orders they are receiving from the northwest a large amount of building is in progress there. R. J. Rickman, the manager, reports that prospects appear very bright for a very busy summer and fall. He states that the local demand has increased to a very noticeable degree this summer.

The Brunette and other mills in the city report business good and a big demand for lumber.

Successful Concatenation at Victoria

Thirty-three timorous " kittens " were duly enrolled in the ranks of the great order of Hoo-Hoo recently, when at the Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C., the concatenation terminated its labors by a banquet at which over one hundred local and visiting representatives of the lumbering and kindred interests were present. During the afternoon the Hoo-Hoo held the regular concatenation at which was transacted business and the initiation ceremonies were gone through with. Representatives of all the leading lumbering concerns of Victoria, the Island and the Mainland as well as several from across the International boundary were present. This meeting was called for an earlier date, but owing to the death of King Edward was postponed. At the afternoon sessions Arthur J. Hendry, of Vancouver, presided, assisted by W. I. Ewart, of Seattle, who was in charge of the Hoo-Hoo house during the A. Y. P. fair. The next meeting of the Order will be held at Vancouver in the fall. An excellent menu, tasty decorations and a pleasing programme of speeches and instrumental and vocal numbers distinguished the banquet in the evening P. D. Rowe officiated as toastmaster in an efficient manner.

Five British Columbia timber limits have been sold by Mr. E. J. Fader to Eastern capitalists for $80,000. Negotiations are pending for the purchase by Easterners of the remainder of Mr. Fader's holding, valued at nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

Dishonest Shingle Packing—Its Results

Trade Demoralized by those who put Poor Shingles in Centre of Bundle—Over Production also a Depressing Influence—Strong Condemnation by a Correspondent

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—In your "Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers," in the May 15th issue, I catch the sound of a note which, to the lover of good music, bears out upon the air a most unharmonious and unlikeable melody. When your correspondent touched that key he sounded a note which has reverberated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which says, in unmistakable terms, "I have been 'stung.'" It is not a pleasant thought at best to be stung, and most of us, I believe, would walk several blocks to avoid the experience. The stings which we used to get in our young days, however, when playing amongst the flowers, or in the clover, were nothing when compared with the sting of which your correspondent complains. No wound hurts as much as one inflicted with a concealed weapon. The little insect that flies amongst the clover carries his weapon, and uses it, as he believes, in self-defence. The shingle manufacturer or salesman who stings his customer by packing in the inside of the bundles a lot of worthless shingles has not the principle of a bee; he has no defence; he takes a mean advantage; and, inasmuch as better things are to be expected of him, he has used a concealed weapon, and therefore is in the same class with the man who extorts money from another at the point of a gun, but is perhaps lacking in moral courage.

Greedy and Unprincipled

This may seem a little uncharitable, coming from a shingle manufacturer, but is excusable when one sees the business which has engaged his entire life, and which should and could be made and kept honorable and worthy of the attention of our best men, being held in reproach and literally dragged in the dirt through the act of some unprincipled, greedy incompetent, who happens to be engaged in the business, and usually in a mighty small way. But small things are sometimes capable of leaving bad odors which are hard to eradicate. There are a number of these little fellows throughout the country, and with many of them it is not a question of how good a shingle they can make, but how many shingles they can get out of a cord—how much worthless stuff they can pack in the bundles and still be able to sell them. They have little or nothing invested in plant, have no reputation in the market as manufacturers, and are only looking to the immediate gains to be made out of the transaction. Not having any connection—no outlet by which they can dispose of their goods upon the unsuspecting customer—they begin to look around them, and they run against a man who is also looking for something easy. He arranges with a number of these alleged manufacturers for handling their combined output, and straightway he goes and rents an office, and perhaps a typewriter; and when he has chosen some high-sounding name by which his company shall be known, and has gotten same neatly printed stationery, with headings which are intended to appeal to the public eye, and which tells the recipient what a large manufacturing company sent it out, and how they make shingles by the million, he has but one other thing to do, and that is to have a number of stencils made for branding these shingles, and sent around to the different mills which he represents, and then he is ready for business.

How the Fraud is Perpetrated

It is easy to understand, of course, that goods which are made without regard to quality or standard can be sold below the price of the standard article and still yield the alleged manufacturers and salesmen a greater profit than the goods which are turned out strictly up to grades. These shingles are passed along by the alleged manufacturer to the wholesaler, when he has found one who will handle them, and from there to the retailers, and thence to the customer—the man who gets stung, just as your correspondent did. It is not long until everybody handling these shingles finds them more profitable than the standard article, except, of course, the customer; but as no guarantee went with them, what can he do? These shingles are, in consequence of their better profit, pushed ahead of the shingle with the standard, but are not offered to the customer any cheaper. They are simply talked more; and soon we find the mills turning out these goods running day and night in an effort to supply the demand, and in so doing they are forced to pick up such help as they can get to fill the double demand upon labor; while the concern that has a standard, and maintains it, is satisfied with running one shift, and keeping a class of mechanics such as they could not hope to secure for any such double demand.

Another cause of this trouble, or one which encourages those whose scruples, or lack of them, allow them to stoop to things beneath the dignity of the trade, is the ever-fluctuating condition of the market. There seems to be far too much enmity between the mills and the wholesaler. The latter is constantly watching the stocks at the mills with a view to enhancing his profits by buying lower and selling at the top price, while the mills are ever watching the stocks in the yards. The wholesaler will not buy until the last moment, hoping thereby to compel the mills to weaken, and the mills are thereby compelled to remain idle for several months at a time. Then, when the stocks have become alarmingly low, the dealers will begin to wire in business which ordinary business intelligence might have enabled them to have sent by letter months before, but for the fact that they were after the scalp of the mills, and looking to their own personal gain. Pretty soon the knowledge becomes public that the yards are depleted, and that So and So had wired in a volume of business; and then look out for squalls! Orders are wired from all directions, and to judge from the appearance of things at this distance one would imagine that the dealers had been sleeping, and had just awakened all at once, and were rushing to see who would get his orders in first.

It is at this moment that the little fellow gets excited, and he immediately plans to run his mill day and night. In order to do this, he runs out into the street and calls in such help as he can find to enable him to carry out his plans. These alleged manufacturers now get together, and in conclave assembled at what they call an association meeting, they predict that there will be a great scarcity of labor, and that wages are going to advance 40% before the end of the season, and that on top of this aggravating calamity there will be a car shortage, for which the railways are of course to blame, because, you know, they should let their cars lie idle for half a year, and then do double duty for the other half.

Too Much Trade Jealousy

If I thought my pastor would allow me, I would say that this sounds like the talk of a lot of damned fools, who are condemning the very conditions which are partly of their own creation, for under normal conditions neither the car situation nor labor take such a serious turn as they immediately do under the abnormal. If there is enough labor to keep the wheels of commerce rolling ten hours a day, and we take it into our heads to roll them twenty hours, does it require a philosopher to see that there will be a shortage? Is it a sign of prosperity for a country to be prepared for these abnormal conditions? I do not think so. If there is an abnormal demand, what obligations are we, as manufacturers, under, religiously, ethically, morally or otherwise, to disjoint our whole system or organization in an effort to meet such demand? Just as soon as a double demand is made upon labor, labor is going to benefit by such demand, just the same as any other commodity; and what could be more reasonable to expect?

Now, if this watchdog method had not been carried quite so far, and some of this business had been sent in earlier, and the wheels kept revolving, or started earlier, there would not have been the long period of unemployment that there was during the winter months, and then this consequent double demand upon labor and cars, which, in the end, is bound to be an affliction upon the consumer.

There is no business as good for the country at large as stable business, and there is no good reason, to my mind, why, in the face of good times, we cannot have stable business, except as hereinbefore described. Somebody is responsible for existing conditions, and somebody has got to pay for them. The trouble is, though, that the burden of paying does not fall upon the right, or guilty, party.

David Harum said that a certain number of fleas are good for a dog. Perhaps so; but, in my opinion, the shingle business, manufacturing and selling, is carrying too many vermin. What applies to shingles applies also to lumber manufacturing.—Donahue.

A large Boston lumber firm, reviewing the market situation, reports, under date of June 20, as follows: The weakening in Eastern spruce is rather usual at this time of year; at least, it has taken place during the last two or three years. The weakening in shingles has gone beyond all precedent for a good many years. The market is in a worse condition than the writer ever remembers seeing it. There seems to be a surplus of shingles pressing for sale. Some of the shippers must have money, and others do not think it is any use to hold them, so the price seems to be constantly dropping. We do not know where it will end. It appears to us some kind of a movement will have to be made to shut down the mills for one or two months, at least, which will be the only thing that will save the situation at all. If they continue to force shingles on the market there will be a steady drop all summer, as far as we can see. There is bound to be a surplus the whole season through, if the mills continue running as at present. This refers to Eastern cedar.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Ontario Retailers Should Organize—Insurance of Yard Stocks

The Necessity for a Retailers Association

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—There is to-day a crying need of some understanding amongst the retailers of lumber, and incidentally the planing-mill man. There are hundreds of matters, large and small, continually arising, that could be straightened out at periodical meetings that would establish a better feeling, and go far to arrest the premature wrinkles peculiar to the trade.

There are very few lines of business where there are so many opportunities for the customer to find fault, if he is inclined that way; and it is simply impossible to formulate rules of inspection that will cover all disputes that arise. This is a condition of affairs that exists at present, and which we think could be much improved by concerted action on the part of the trade.

There is also the matter of prices; and if you just consider the experience of the trade in Toronto during the season of 1909, you will certainly find a good argument for an association. Had there been a provincial association in existence, with a representative membership that you might reasonably expect from Toronto, there is no doubt but the cutting of prices would have been stopped long before this belligerent bunch woke up to the fact that the only people who were getting anything out of the scrap was the outside public.

Another matter where there is room for improvement is the rule, or want of rule, in measuring matched stock. The builder frequently turns down the low quotation through ignorance of the wide difference that there is between strip measure and finished measure, which to-day represents 37½% on hardwood flooring with a two-inch finished face.

Still another matter that should be standardized is the finished thickness of dressed material, also the size and position of the tongue and groove in matching. There is no reason why, when you have a portion of a car of matching left over, a consignment from another manufacturer should not fit accurately with the little lot on hand.

There are also the questions of credit, insurance, tariff for delivery, and rules of inspection. This last item alone is entitled to a united and lengthy consideration.

At present it seems to be the rule for every sawmill man to establish his own system of grading, and the worst feature of the case is that this grading is of a decided rubbery nature, and in many cases fluctuates with the demand.

There are also a large number of travellers on the road to-day selling stock who do not hesitate at selling direct to the contractor, and often in less than car lots.

All these matters are simply and easily remedied, and we do not know of any other line of business that allows such abuses to exist.

Thos. Patterson,
Patterson-Tilley Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Retailers' Insurance—A Matter of Duty

Retail lumbermen will be interested in a leaflet which has just been published by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, upon the question of insurance. The leaflet, which is self-explanatory, and is to be inserted by manufacturers and wholesalers in their correspondence with retailers, is as follows:—

Essentials!—The lumber business is conducted largely on a credit basis, and credit requires a sure foundation. It is essential that there be a clear understanding between the buyer and seller as to the obligations involved.

The seller is entitled to know whether or not the buyer who applies for credit carries adequate insurance.

The buyer to whom credit is extended assumes an obligation to keep his lumber insured until it is fully paid for. He is in the position of trustee of that lumber, and must run no risks

To be honest to himself, to his family, and to the creditors whose trustee he is, the lumber dealer must use care to keep his property at all times fully covered by insurance.

The importance of this point to the credit standing of the community is obvious, and should need no special emphasis.

Suppose a fire destroys your property to-night, would your insurance enable you to resume operations just where you left off; or would you be wiped out and have to begin at the bottom again?

Your careful attention is invited to the following resolution which has been adopted by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, 5 and 6 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario:—

Whereas: The question of adequate protection by proper insurance against fire demands the most careful attention of every merchant, and is of vital importance not only to the credit standing of the merchant himself, but to those who sell him his lumber and extend credit to him. Be it therefore:

Resolved, That the members of this Association urge upon those customers to whom they extend credit that full insurance be carried, and invite them to correspond with our secretary for advice in regard to their insurance, if they so desire.

Be sure your insurance insures.

Manufacturers Invade Retail Field

The retail lumber dealers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be closely affected by the proposal of a number of larger manufacturers of British Columbia to establish at once a number of retail yards in these provinces. The plan, as outlined elsewhere in this issue, contemplates the establishing of 50 yards to commence with, and a rapid increase until the string includes 500 yards. If this plan is followed out, it looks as though the retailers who have established live yards already in these provinces will have a difficult problem to study. The manufacturers claim that these yards have held the price to the consumer too high, and that consumption, even in these piping times of prosperity, is showing a tendency to decrease. The retailers no doubt have their own side of the story to tell, and if it were told it would be something in the nature of a charge that the manufacturers themselves have done all the price-boosting, and left the retailers only two alterantives—higher prices or no profits. Whatever the truth may be, it seems reasonable to suppose that a middle course is still possible. A war to the knife between manufacturers and retailers in these large markets would be a serious matter. Both parties are interested in the same thing, disposing of lumber at a profit. They each know the a, b, c of the consumers' requirements, and should readily be able to reach a conclusion that will avoid serious price-cutting.

The Lumber Press and the Retailer

At a meeting of the yard men of a prominent U. S. Lumber Company, of Keokuk, which was recently held, a number of interesting addresses were delivered. One of the best of these was upon the subject of "The Lumber Trade Press," and it is so interesting that we reproduce it herewith in full.

"Men who have failed in a profession often go into business, with the idea that anyone can make a success there. But they find that business is just as much a profession as the law or medicine; requires just as much preparation and as careful thought. This is especially true of the lumber business, because of its very nature. Lumber is not sold in 25-cent packages, nor is it handled as a patented or copyrighted article which is sold by a name or trade-mark. We must figure estimates and bills which run into hundreds and even thousands of dollars. This too often results in competition that drives prices down to a margin that is unheard of in other mercantile lines. A grocer can sell sugar or flour cheap as a leader, and make back the loss on other sales. If the lumberman cuts the price on 2x4-165 it forces a relatively low price all along the line. These very difficulties are what make the lumber business an interesting game.

"I became a traveling man with the same purpose that another man enters a law or medical school—to learn the business. And as I think of it now, almost the main point in making a sale is to keep off the question of price. Talk anything and everything but prices. The continual question of the man who wants to buy lumber is, 'What will it cost?' While we who are trying to make the sale must as persistently draw the attention to the other view of the matter—service and quality. Dollars and cents are too cold-blooded and fixed, while the lumber grades and actual values behind the bids made on any estimate may vary widely. This is well illustrated in mail-order competition, where, on a simple price basis, the catalogue house has a big advantage; but if the customer can be made to realize the quality and service he will receive at home, it is comparatively easy sailing, or in other words, an easy sale for the local dealer.

"And when it actually comes down to prices, show the reason behind the price asked. A regular price, with its why and wherefore, has more pulling power than a very low price without giving a reason for the cut. This all leads to the one conclusion, that we must know more than the mere price of our lumber. We must know the actual difference in grades; what kind of wood and what grade of it is the best adapted to the purpose for which our customer is buying it. We must show the farmer that we know all there is to be known about lumber; that we are professional lumbermen, so that he will come to us

for advice when he wants to build a hog house, the same as he goes to the dentist when he has the toothache, or to a lawyer when his wife wants a divorce. The first question he asks the dentist or lawyer is not, 'What will it cost?' but 'What can you do for me?' We must make our customers respect our knowledge on lumber matters in the same way, so that when we tell him that a certain kind of stock board is the proper thing for his barn, and give the reasons why, he will believe it, and follow our advice.

"But we must actually have this information and expert knowledge of our business. Bluffing will not do. So the question is—Where can we get the knowledge of lumber that will let us place our selling talk on a higher level than just price, dollars and cents?

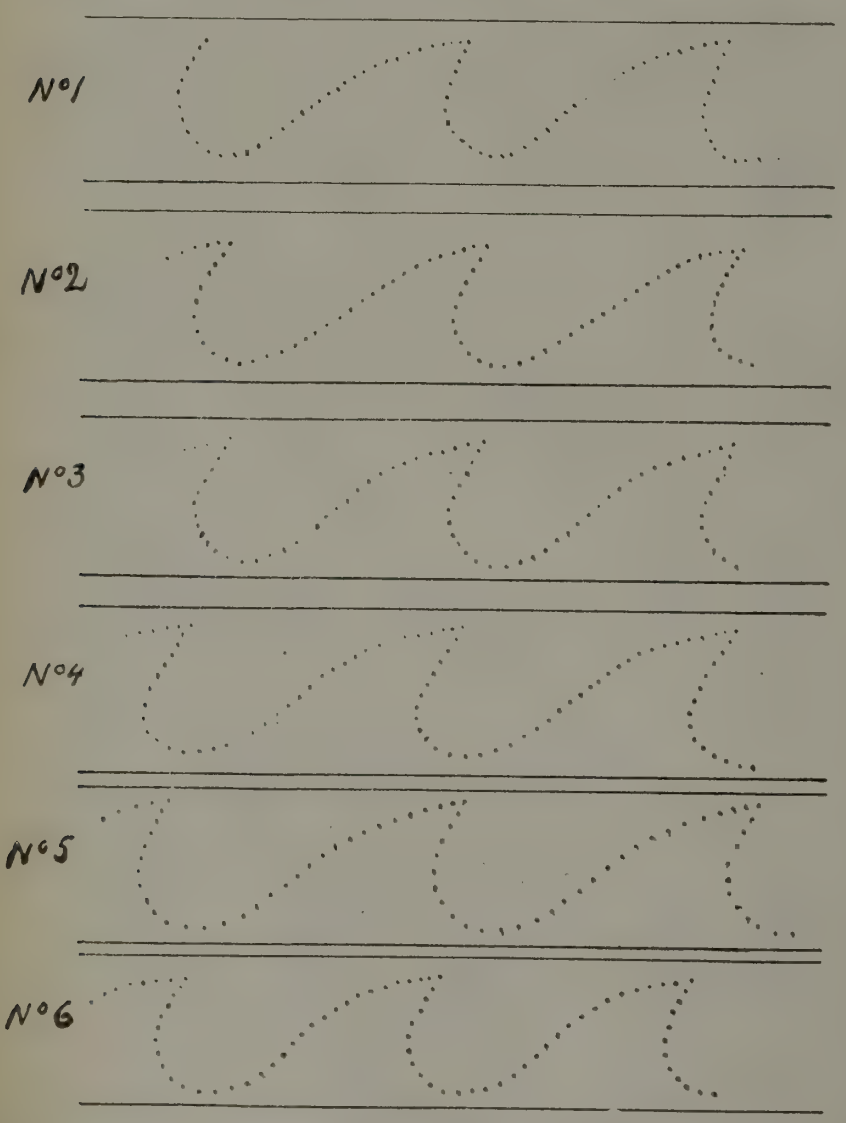
"The answer is—Read and study every book, paper and trade journal we can get our hands on. No physician can keep up in his profession without continually reading his medical journals. We find information in many different sources, but the lumber journal, with the one purpose of furnishing us with the latest facts, figures and systems, we need. Its different departments cover almost every phase of the business—buying, handling, and selling our stock. The best writers pack the pages with ideas, with which we can again and again turn the farmer's mind away from the Catalogus Company's $14.00 dimension. The retail departments are mighty near as interesting as a Nick Carter detective story, and the department covering Retail Advertising as fascinating to a real lumberman as a love story is to a high school boy.

"The journals keep us in touch with the lumber business of the whole country. We no longer think of ourselves as isolated lumber dealers, each in his own little yard, but we are all part of a great fraternity of lumber merchants. These magazines keep us alive, and place us in the forefront of our profession. This may sound like poetry, but the poetic side of business is a pretty good thing, especially when it increases the dividends at the end of the year."

Uniformity of Practice in Band Mills

Interesting Study of Varions Saws in use in Ottawa Mills—Praise for the Double Cutting Saw—Comparative Diagrams Prepared by I. N. Kendall

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—Dear Sir,—I am enclosing you six cuts, or impressions, taken from band-saws in different mills around Ottawa. No. 1 is from a 15-gauge saw in the C. Edwards Co. mill, single cutting, running at a speed for 9,000 feet, making about 35,000 feet in



10 hours of mixed sizes, but principally 1-inch. I learned that the logs were assorted, the rough and small being cut in this mill, which would in some measure account for the small output. (Prescott mill.)

No. 2 is from a 14-gauge saw in the E. B. Eddy Co. mill, double cutting. It was cutting over 50,000 feet in 10 hours. (Waterous mill.)

No. 3 is a 14-gauge in the Gilmour & Hughson mill, single cutting. It was making about 35,000 feet of spruce, mostly 1-inch, and doing very good work. (E. P. Allis mills, made by Waterous.)

No. 4 is a 14-gauge saw in J. R. Booth's mill, single cutting, making about 35,000 mixed 1-inch, 2-inch and 3-inch. The saws were being fed fast enough in this mill to cut much more, but on account of friction feed and friction nigger canters, much time was lost in working the carriage and niggers. (New Waterous mill.)

No. 5 is a 14-gauge saw in Fraser's mill, double cutting. This mill and a resaw were making about 85,000 feet of mixed lumber, a large percentage being 1-inch. (Telescope mill, by E. P. Allis Co.)

No. 6 is a 14-gauge saw in the Shepherd & Morse mill, double cutting, 2 new Waterous 8-foot band mills and a 6-foot Mershon upright resaw, cutting about 150,000.

There is so very little difference in the shape of the teeth in these six impressions that it is hardly worth mentioning; but as your paper reaches so many isolated places, where an expert saw-fitter may be difficult to procure, and as the above saws are all being fitted by men who thoroughly understand the business, and who have had a long experience with the care of band-saws in all the branches, I thought it might help someone out to have this published. The names of the men who are in charge are: No. 1, James Kendall, for the E. Edwards Co. (single); No. 2, R. Mulligan, The E. B. Eddy Co. (double cut); No. 3, Wm. N. Earls, Gilmour & Hughson (single); No. 4, R. M. McCollum, J. R. Booth (single); No. 5, J. Guer, Fraser's (double); No. 6, Andrew Urquhart, Shepherd & Morse (double).

You will note there are three single and three double-cutting mills; and after close inspection of the lumber from both, I can say with all assurance that the lumber made by the double-cutting mills was in every respect as good in manufacture as that made by the single-cutting mills, the only difference being that the double cut was in each case turning out more lumber. All the saws were running at a speed of 10,000 feet except the first, or No. 1. I was informed by those in charge of the double-cutting saws that saw-makers were grinding their saws almost a perfect parallel in the thickness of the plate, and no trouble was experienced in keeping them in order for double-cutting mills.

The superior nature of many Canadian products is interestingly indicated by a letter written to the Secretary of the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association, and read at their recent annual meeting. A director of one of the largest mills in the country, if not the largest, wrote to Secretary Palmer as follows: "There is one thing that could be done that would increase the use of barrels, or at least prevent their further decline in use very largely. One of the largest markets for the American flour barrel is South America, Central America and the West Indies. Owing to the humidity of the climate, the wooden barrel is found the safest package in which to transport flour. We regret to say, however, that the competition of the Canadian mills is seriously affecting the trade of the United States mills in those markets. Our company has been very active in endeavoring to secure from Congress tariff regulations that would permit the grinding of Canadian wheat in bond, and shipping the product to foreign countries. * * * If your association was eager to maintain its trade on flour barrels, anything you could do to foster the export trade by the grinding of Canadian wheat in the mills of the United States would be a movement that would not only help the milling industry, but help the sale of your barrels."

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto, representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, formerly known as the Fraser River Lumber Company, Ltd., has been indisposed recently, but his friends are pleased to learn that he is back at work again and in good health.

Canadion Veneers—A Duty Needed

Customs Taxes Placed on Woods of which Canada has no Supply and Omitted on Woods which need Protection

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—Who are the makers of veneers in Canada? If we have no up-to-date veneer plants in Canada, why? There is used in this country $212,000 in fancy veneers per year, and more than this amount of domestic veneers, such as maple, birch, basswood, ash, elm, etc. All the fancy veneers, such as mahogany, walnut, oaks, etc., come in under a 15% duty. These woods are not procurable in this country, but as London, England, is the market for the world's supply of mahogany, it appears to me that we have business enough in Canada to warrant the establishing of a mahogany sawing plant, and import the mahogany flitches the same as they ship them in to New York. However, it is not along the line of fancy veneers that I wish to point out the discriminating arrangement of our Canadian customs, but along the line of woods such as we have in our own country. Of birch, maple, basswood, etc., there is a very large quantity used, in sizes over 3-32 of an inch in thickness, and yet this class of stock is allowed to come into Canada absolutely free, and our own people have to sit and allow it to come in, whereas, if we wish to ship to the States, there is a 25% duty on our stuff.

I ask, then, what does this mean? And the answer is plain. It means that our market, to start with, is small, and that when it is divided up amongst the many factories of the other side, there is absolutely no possible chance of developing the veneer trade in Canada, and no money can be interested in the business under existing conditions.

"The veneer business in this country resembles a horse tethered shortly, with hundreds of wild horses running loose. The tethered horse cannot possibly get a living." We are asked why it is we cannot put a plant in Canada and compete against the Americans. Now, listen. Would you put in a hundred acres of potatoes if there was only one man to sell to, and you were prohibited from leaving your own little patch? The veneer business is unlike the lumber business, inasmuch as veneers are always cut exactly to order, and are never cut and stocked as lumber, because patterns of furniture, etc., change continually. Therefore a veneer man, to handle the business properly, must judge a year in advance for his supply of logs. We would ask who there is in Canada can estimate what veneers he could sell in Canada in competition with all the American factories? To succeed in any business, you must know what your opponent is doing; and how is it possible to tell what a veneer man in the States intends to do in regard to Canada? You cannot form an idea; and the veneer business in Canada is dead, and never will be any better until we have some protection as to our market. A protective duty could be levied, with a string to it—that our prices in Canada must not exceed those of the States. There is not an up-to-date plant in Canada doing business. To prove this, I would ask you to call up any piano, furniture or other veneer user in Toronto or elsewhere in Ontario. They will tell you that they cannot get the class of veneer that is necessary for their work in Canada. Why is this? Simply because we dare not put in the plant, which, as Mr. Innes states, would cost $50,000 to $75,000 for the plant alone, to say nothing about your timber holdings and working capital. The Lake Superior plant at Sault Ste. Marie, costing some $150,000, has been closed this two years. This plant could start in a week's notice, but the small market is so divided up with uncertain competition that there is no way in which the management of the Soo can plan their work. The plant is therefore tied up this two years.

If you will go over to Berlin, Ont., any day at all, I will wager that you will find anywhere from two to six veneer travellers from the States. This is their hunting ground, and a Canadian veneer man would be a curiosity. If there was one happened to be there, he would have some punk that nobody wanted. I tell you, there are no veneer people in Canada doing business to-day to any extent. They cannot do it. I would gladly take carloads of material that are given to the Americans at prices less than what they get for it; but, as stated above, veneers are cut to order only, and you have to keep your supply of logs on hand for such orders, and take chances of getting the orders. This chance way of doing business has never proven a success. Protect the market, and give us as much internal competition as you like in Canada. We would be able to study out the conditions and the wants of the market, and be ready for it at all times. But with the uncertain competition from the other sile, we certainly cannot arrange any definite plans, with the result that we have not got in Canada to-day a veneer plant. We have several plants in Canada cutting basket veneers and cheese-box veneers, and other plants making hoops from elm veneers, and this is the line of work to which Mr. Innes refers in his letter—all cheap veneers, with rude plants. But veneers such as are used in large quantities by the carriage, cutter, piano, furniture and interior fitting manufacturers, etc., are not made in Canada on a scale to handle this trade, and the makers of the above goods will tell you this for themselves.

The peculiar feature of the Customs regulations is that there is no duty on woods such as we have in Canada, but there is a duty on woods we have not got in Canada. In the making of veneers, wages constitute 70% of the costs, the reverse of any other lumber industry. If some arrangement can be arrived at by the Government to give this line of work the protection it requires, several plants will be in operation this coming season, and it will also be the means of bringing in several American veneer mills, but not until an adjustment is made.

A year ago we had an over-supply of elm veneers. We had made our arrangements for the market, but owing to the absence of duty on elm, several cars came in from the other side, and we were forced to hold our goods for the season. There was absolutely no market for the cars at any price. We attempted to look up the American market, and could have placed the entire lot in Syracuse; but on looking up the duty, it was 25%, going into the States. Is this fair?—Janes.

Activity Continues at Montreal

Fine Weather Stimulates Retail Lumber Trade—Export Shipments being Rushed—U.S. Markets Inclined to Dulness

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman,"
June 25, 1910.

The excellent mid-June weather following the period of continual rain has had its cheering effect on trade conditions in general, and the local lumber markets are again giving signs of activity. Especially in the Eastern districts, the retail yards are reporting a lively movement in lumber. One large dealer, speaking to the "Canada Lumberman," pointed out that he was rushed with orders, and business prospects were never brighter. Collections, however, are bound, in quite a few quarters, to be exceedingly slow.

The export men are rushing out their shipments, and the last week of June promises to break all records in point of amounts exported.

Market Conditions

Common spruce is moving freely. Eastern yards are selling this quality of lumber extensively for use in the construction of houses of the cheaper class. Pine in the cull grades is only fairly active, and prices are ranging easier. Good pine lumber is quite scarce and almost unobtainable. Hemlock lumber shows signs of picking up, and the present demand, while not brisk, exhibits considerable improvement. Lath continue to command good prices under pressure from a constant and health demand. The shingle market shows little improvement.

The demand for hardwoods in the local market is reported fairly active. Basswood is selling well at firm prices. One inch dry birch is frequently enquired for, and all grades of birch are wanted at present by the American market.

New York Market—The New York district lumber markets are reported only fairly active, with retail and consuming channels buying in moderate quantities. Enquiries are showing evidences of picking up, and the indications are that there will be an average amount of buying during the coming summer months. Arrivals of Eastern spruce are readily marketed at firm values. On the other hand, West Virginia stock is quoted as much as $3.00 off the list prices. Hemlock is selling fairly well, with the bulk of demand coming from suburban yards. The hardwood market continues firm, and is easily the feature of a fairly dull situation. Good hardwood lumber is not plentiful, and the prices obtained are satisfactory. Low-grade stock is also moving. The outlook is for a stiff market for the balance of the season. The yellow pine market is brightening up, and orders and enquiries are coming in more freely.

Personal News and Notes from Montreal

Mr. Geo. W. Goodfellow has returned from a business trip through Western Ontario.

Mr. H. Bourgouin, lumber merchant, St. James Street, has returned with his family from a very pleasant winter spent in Paris, France.

Mr. A. H. Johnson, of Collingwood, Ontario, manufacturer of lumbermen's specialties, was in Montreal recently, and paid a visit to the office of the "Canada Lumberman." Mr. Johnson is on his way through the Maritime Provinces for an extended business trip.

Mr. E. H. Lemay was in New York last month, and visited his selling representatives, W. M. Crombie & Company, 81 New Street. Col. W. A. Crombie, of this latter firm, recently visited Montreal and several of the important Canadian mill points, spending considerable time in this neighbourhood, in the interests of his firm.

Mr. Wm. T. Mason, of Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company, has returned from a business trip through Ontario as far West as Fort William. Mr. Mason reports trade in this district fairly brisk. During his trip he booked several nice orders for his firm. The prices of

yellow pine and British Columbia fir, as well as oak timber, are holding firmly, nearly all mills being well filled up with orders, which will keep them busy for some time to come.

Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company recently sold a large order of Southern pine to the Canada Car Company of Lachine. This lumber will be used for car sheeting. Two extensive cargoes of yellow pine arrived in Montreal recently by steamer from the South. These shipments were consigned to local firms and were placed through Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company. This company are at present loading a cargo of yellow pine, comprising approximately two million feet, at Savanah, Ga. Included in this is a large consignment of creosoted timber, which will be used by the Government in the construction of docks on the Atlantic coast.

A deputation, consisting of Senator Edwards, H. G. Turner, engineer, of New York, and Angus MacLean, of Buffalo, recently visited Quebec and held a conference with the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, to ask permission to construct a dam on the Grand Cascapedia, in Bonaventure County. If this permission is obtained, it is the intention to erect a large saw mill, costing in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. It is estimated that the operation of a mill in this district would yield the Government a revenue of $150,000 from stumpage dues alone. The proposition is opposed by American fishermen, who claim that the salmon fishing along the water course would be destroyed. At the present time the Province receives $15,000 a year in fishing dues.

Montrealers Interested in B.C. Company

The Dominion Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, has been recently organized in Montreal, with an authorized capital of $3,500,000.

The company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring extensive properties at Port San Juan, near Victoria, B.C Their limits comprise 4,000 acres of Crown-granted land, on which there is over 165,000,000 feet of red and yellow cedar, white pine and silver fur, and 24,000 acres of land with special timber licenses, comprising 1,117,000,000 feet of the same class of timber as that growing on the Crown-granted land. They also own a logging outfit at Port San Juan, capable of handling over 120,000 feet of lumber per day, together with saw mill, booming grounds, and foreshore rights, and a mill site of 23 acres and foreshore rights in Esquimault Harbor. Both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways touch on their property.

Under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, the only logs exportable to the United States are those taken from Crown granted lands; therefore, the company has over 165 million feet on these lands capable of export. The price of logs is frequently from $2 to $5 per M. ft. in Seattle, Tacoma, and other Puget Sound ports more than in British Columbia, which largely enhances the value of this timber.

The 24,000 acres held under special timber licenses are subject to the new law making licenses perpetual instead of 21 years long, as previously. There is approximately on these limits, together with the Crown granted land, 1,285,000,000 feet of good Douglas fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, white pine and hemlock.. This property has all been thoroughly cruised, the owners having employed from 40 to 55 men on the work from the latter part of January up to the middle of April. The head checking cruiser has reported that the logging facilities are particularly good. It is the intention, for the present, to handle this timber by logging it off and selling the logs in the open market. An annual cut of 50,000,000 feet, it is estimated, can be taken from the property.

Messrs. Johnston, McConnell and Allison, of Montreal, placed the stock on the market, and it has already been over-subscribed.

S. P. Musson Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of June 4 as follows: Lumberstuffs.—W Pine—The only arrival during the fortnight is the "B. B. Harkwick," with 179,672 ft., which had been sold to arrive at $30 for merchantable, and $22 50 for second quality. Demand is still good and we think another cargo should fetch in the neighbourhood of these prices. Spruce—The Schr. "Basile" arrived on the 3rd instant from Belliveau Cove, with 190m. ft. Spruce which we had sold to arrive at $25 for merchantable. She also brought 10m. ft. Hemlock which we have not yet sold. We have also sold another cargo of Spruce to arrive at the same price, but demand is good and we think present rates should be maintained Pitch Pine—No arrivals, but market is supplied at present. Shingles—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the "Lilla B. Hirtle" from St. John, N.B., with 1,057,000 Cedar Laying of very good quality which had been purchased by one of our dealers at $2.25, and the "Maple Leaf" from Paspebiac to selves with 1,320,000 Long Gaspe, of which we sold the deck load consisting of 417,000 at $5.07, but have done nothing as yet with the remainder. Shooks—Receipts consist of 400 bdls. imported by a dealer. Wood Hoops—No arrivals and supplies are sufficient for present requirements.

Mutual Industrial Insurance in British Columbia

In view of the present widespread discussion of the subject of industrial insurance in the United States, much of interest can be learned from our neighbors in Canada, says the American Lumberman. The law of British Columbia is very stringent, and injured workingmen are certain to receive compensation. About six years ago the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association instituted a scheme of mutual employers' liability insurance for protection in industrial accidents. Operators of saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, planing mills, sash and door factories and other plants of like nature in eastern British Columbia may become subscribers to the accident fund. The object of the fund is to reimburse the subscribers, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, for all sums for which the subscribers become liable, either through common law or statute, to their workingmen because of personal injury or death resulting from accident in the operation of the subscribers' business.

In the event of an accident causing injury or death to an employee, the fund is liable to a maximum amount of $1,500, exclusive of certain costs, with the limitation that for any one accident which shall cause death or injury to several employees the total liability shall not exceed $10,000. It is the endeavor of the association to maintain the accident fund as nearly as possible at $25,000.

The fund is kept up through the levying of monthly assessments of three-fourths of one per cent. a month of the gross amount of the subscriber's pay roll, which includes board for the men to be calculated at the rate of 50 cents a day per man. The pay roll must cover all men in whatever capacity employed in or about the mills, logging camps, yards, drives, etc., but does not include office force unless they are specifically placed on the pay roll for insurance purposes. Each subscriber is required to furnish monthly to the special committee, which administers the fund, a true and full summary of his pay roll, and the special committee has the power through its own members or its agents to examine the books of the subscriber and inspect his plant.

The accident fund is available for payments for injury and death only. Provisions for free medical and hospital attendance for employees must be made by the subscribers individually through deductions from employees' wages or otherwise.

Every subscriber is required to keep all parts of his plant and equipment in proper repair, to provide suitable rules and instructions for their operation, to exert reasonable precautions to remove risk of injury, and in every way to use his best endeavors to enforce the observance of all proper safeguards and precautions by his agents and employees. The subscriber is especially required to comply with the laws of the Province in regard to factory operations and the employment of labor, and must keep on file with the special committee of the association certified copies of the British Columbia boiler inspector's report upon all the boilers in his plant.

The foregoing sketches only the more important points of the detailed agreement which is entered into between the manufacturers and the special committee of the association when the former desire to secure the benefits of mutual liability insurance. The details of the agreement are complete and provide a full working scheme of operation. The best test of the efficiency of this plan is the results obtained. The secretary of the association states that the accident fund was started six years ago without any capital whatever; that since then all accidents at the plants of the members of the association have been taken care of and there is to-day a very substantial surplus on hand. The scheme of protection is not devised for profit, simply for the purpose of giving insurance at the lowest possible rate to the members of the association; and it has worked out that this rate has been only one-half of the charges by regular insurance companies.

Fine New Mill for Vancouver Island

A branch of the E. & N. Railway will be constructed from Duncan, on Vancouver Island, to Cowichan Lake forthwith, and a three-quarter million dollar lumber mill will be built at tide-water, somewhere in the vicinity of Crofton, as soon as a site has been definitely selected. These two enterprises, which have been pending for some months and in the aggregate mean the investment of millions in the development of island resources, were definitely determined upon on June 16, when Mr. R. Marpole, vice-president of the railway, and Mr. W. E. Marsh, representative of the American Finance and Securities Company, held a final conference.

The concern for which Mr. Marsh has been acting is the purchaser of the tract of over 50,000 acres of timber lands about Cowichan Lake. One of the conditions of the sale was that, when the new owners were ready to begin the active exploitations of their holdings, the railway should construct a twenty-five mile spur, thus furnishing an outlet from the logging camps to salt water.

"We hope to get started in the spring," said Mr. Marsh. "Of course I can't say, definitely, that we will be ready then. The railway can't be constructed in a month. But we mean business.

THE WOODWORKER

Loss of Lumber in the Woodworking Industry—How to Reduce the Waste

The necessity for reducing waste in the woodworking industries was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. Wm. L. Hall, Assistant Forester of the U. S. Forest Service, delivered at the recent annual meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Hall said in part:

Let us consider what our approximate consumption and waste is in turning the trees into manufactured products. The wood which we cut down in the forest each year, if compacted together, would make a solid cube one-half mile square. It is taken out by many industries. The lumber industry takes 42 per cent.; cordwood, 32 per cent.; fence posts, 9 per cent.; sawn railroad ties, 7 per cent.; cooperage stock, 2 per cent., and pulpwood, 2 per cent.; shingles, round mine timbers, distillation, veneer, poles and minor requirements take the remaining 6 per cent.

In manufacturing sawn lumber and its use by the industries 67 per cent. of the wood which grows in the tree is lost. In cordwood the loss is as low as 5 per cent., but in posts and rails it amounts to 20 per cent. In hewed railroad ties the waste runs to 70 per cent. and in cooperage stock the figures which the government has been able to collect indicate that the waste amounts to approximately 78 per cent.

I introduce these figures to emphasize the opportunity which exists for a better adjustment between the industries which use wood as a raw material than now prevails. We use wood in many forms, some large, others very small. Yet for even the very small products it is customary to take the entire tree and saw it into logs and then by various steps of cutting down to convert the log into the desired product. With an unlimited wood supply this is perhaps the easiest way, but it necessarily results in the enormous waste which has been pointed out.

A better and more economical utilization of the wood supply would result if the industries were so organized that those which require small pieces for their finished product could employ at least in part the waste from the industries which use larger pieces. As an example let us consider the conditions which favor a close interdependence between slack cooperage and lumber manufacture. Perhaps we shall be surprised to see how similar the alignment is between the two.

First, we may note that both are distributed through a large number of states and mainly through the same states. Thirty-five states reported the manufacture of slack cooperage stock in 1908. The same states with a few others make up the bulk of the lumber production.

Second, it is to be seen that both industries employ a large variety of woods. Lumbermen are now cutting practically all the woods which occur in commercial quantity, and the slack cooperage manufacturers reported the use of nineteen woods in 1908 and much more than that if we divide up such woods as oak and pine into the various species. While hardwoods are most extensively used, pine, hemlock, spruce and tamarack are all employed and more pine is used for heading than any other wood.

Make Staves from Waste

Third, slack cooperage turns out all its product in short lengths and could use exactly the kind of material that is wasted by thousands of feet at most of the large sawmills. Some of the material that goes to the burner and much more that is fed to the boilers would be excellent slack cooperage material. It is sound stuff, one or two inches thick, of varying width and in lengths from two to eight feet. Of course it has not been as convenient to use such material as it has to saw the required sizes out of the log, but now that stumpage is constantly going higher, it means that manufacturers must look to economy in securing raw material and it will be a great deal cheaper to buy mill waste in the form of sound, short pieces than to buy logs.

Fourth, slack cooperage employs a large proportion of relatively low grade material. In studying the raw material used by the wood consuming industries of Massachusetts for 1908 we found that the material purchased for slack cooperage was obtained at a lower average price than the material for any other industry. The average price was $14.06 per 1,000, as against $16.02 for box material. In addition to actual waste the sawmills always have much low grade lumber for which they have difficulty in finding a market. This material could, with great advantage to the lumber market, go to the cooperage trade.

These conditions appear to emphasize strongly the advantages of a closer relationship between the lumbering and slack cooperage industries. A movement is in fact setting in in this direction. The census report for 1908 says: "An interesting fact disclosed by the statistics of the last few years is the increasing number of establishments which turn out staves and heading as by-products in the manufacture of lumber."

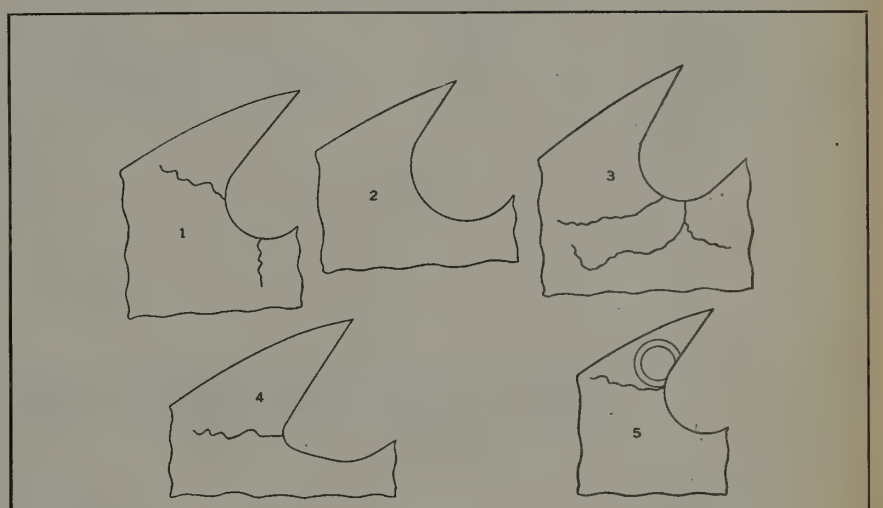
The waste in lumber manufacture will prove a mine of wealth to that industry which can so adjust itself as to take advantage of it. Distillation men, pulp men and cooperage men are all making advances upon it and it remains to be seen which of the three will obtain the larger part.

While considering the possibility of using sawmill waste as raw material for cooperage stock it should be remembered that the cooperage industry has also a very large waste to which attention should be given. I can see no reason why the waste from this industry might not be worked up almost completely into small products, such as clothespins, meat skewers, handles, brushes and toys, all of which are made from the same woods as are used in cooperage.

This discussion logically leads to another point which I desire to make emphatic, because I believe it to be of much importance. I refer to the necessity among the men of the cooperage industry, as of all other wood-using industries, for the adoption of an investigative attitude toward advances and improvements in their practice. The time is past when any industry can blindly follow old customs and continue successful. The fever of research and experiment is on. Methods and equipment are changing almost constantly to the end of saving raw material, cheapening processes or improving the product. It is important that cooperage men should adopt this attitude. Let every process be subjected to the most careful study to see if it is the best that can be evolved. That the problems of raw material and waste deserve most careful consideration I am sure none will deny. They perhaps, more than other factors gauge the success of any manufacturing business.

Circular Teeth

It is as essential to have a good tooth on a circular as on a band. Some years ago a Pennsylvania mill had trouble with losing teeth and broken rims in frosty timber, says J. H. Miner, in the Woodworker.



Types of Circular Log Saw Craeks

The saws were 64-in., eighty teeth, and ran 800, good power. Style 1 was the tooth sent out on the saws. Several saws were replaced, and different men from the shop sent there to correct the evil. In summer, or when there was no frost in the timber, all went well. The filer wrote me (strange to write a southern man, who had never sawed a solid frozen log). I suggested a tooth like 2—shorter, with a curved front, beginning ½-in. from the point, and with a larger, rounder throat. There was no more trouble. Since then I recommend this tooth on all circulars. If it gives relief in front, why not under other conditions?

Recently it was again called to attention—saws cracking in the rim and teeth breaking out like 3. This was in southern pine, and in some of the best mills. Now there are readers of The Woodworker who have seen or had this trouble. Will they please give the cause? Two mills in particular have called my attention to these cracks. I gave my opinion, but am not yet prepared to say if my remedy works. There was nothing wrong with the teeth, and the two mills in particular are cutting 75,000-ft. per day of good yellow pine lumber.

Another frequent cause of broken teeth is shown at 4. There are plenty of filers running a tooth like this and having no trouble, but it is

because the feed is not put to them. More than once has my attention been called to saws being defective, and once was I summoned to testify that the fault was in the saw; but I did not testify.

We put out a pair of 9-gauge saws like 5, eighty teeth, 850 speed, unlimited power. We later got complaint of teeth breaking as shown. No cause was assigned. The mill was using other makes of saws and having no trouble. It was up to me to locate the trouble. I went down, found teeth broken as stated, also found saws of other makes with teeth out, but not so many. I located the trouble instantly. They were using the under or eccentric swage, and the grip being sharp, made a small cut or indentation where the crack started. I took a swage-bar, using it as a wedge, and broke several teeth out of the saw. This settled the matter, as all showed a fracture. The sound teeth would not break. I recommended a top swage. They got it, and their trouble ended. Later the manager apologized. I was much interested in the washboard problem. Too long a tooth, regardless of shape, will do this in either circular or band. My experience has been that when the heaviest feed is carried, circulars will not washboard, and yet they do so at moderate feed. The worst I have ever seen was recently from a band saw. I can't imagine how a 14-gauge saw made such furrows.

Will the readers of this journal tell the cause of the peculiar breaks in 3? Why will a saw making good lumber and lots of it, no washboards, a perfect tooth and swage, material and temper the best that can be had, crack so? Note the irregularity of the cracks; some cracks would start in bottom of throats and circle back and take the tooth out. They would not go over 2" deep, then spread out as shown.

Sash Making Suggestions for Small Mills

The small planing mill is called upon almost every day of the spring and summer to manufacture a few sash, and unless the sash man is a resourceful mechanic, the cost is apt to be excessive, says a writer in The Woodworker. Accuracy and speed are most desirable in the man that lays off sash in the small planing mill. By this I do not mean that these same commendable traits are not insisted upon in the larger mills, but that they are less likely to be sharply defined in the lay-off man of the small mill, owing to the lack of sufficient opportunity for practical experience.

The larger mills have the advantage of having more opportunities to rework, to advantage, any sash material that may have been laid off wrong by the sash and door man, and the error is therefore less likely to result so disastrously; they also have the great advantage of manufacturing sash in larger quantities and can consequently employ cheaper assistance in the sash and door department. It therefore behooves the small job shop to adopt any reasonable plan that will insure accuracy and increase the amount of work done by the lay-off man. With this end in view, I would suggest the adoption of certain

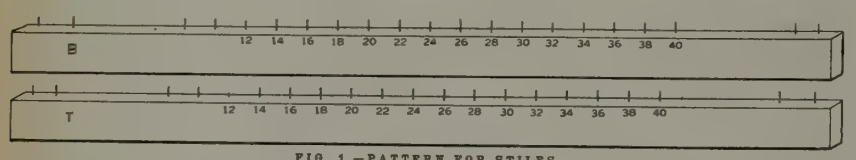


FIG 1 —PATTERN FOR STILES

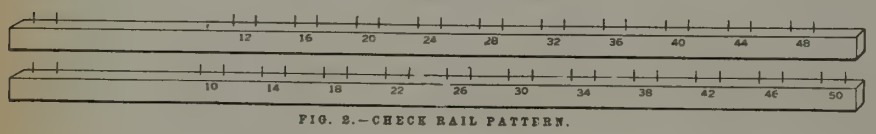


FIG. 2.—CHECK RAIL PATTERN.

patterns and rules of work, which may be elaborated upon to suit certain conditions.

As checkrail sash are made different ways, I shall in this article consider but one way—that of mortising the checkrails, tenoning end of stiles, and of using 1⅜-in. dressed material for checks.

The first thing to consider is the lay-off bench. The stop thereon, for squaring the sash material against, should be about 1½-in. thick, and undercut so that only ¼-in. of top edge strikes end of stiles· this strikes the ends in about the centre, so in case they are not cut square, it makes no variation in glass size when tenoned to the stop on machine. Of course, the stop on tenoner must strike the stiles in about the same place, otherwise a variation in glass would appear.

The next thing is the pattern for laying off the top and bottom stiles, same pattern for both, by reversing, or turning end for end. The pattern consists of two pieces just alike, ⅝ x 2⅝-in. x 1-ft. 6-in. From one end of pieces lay off the mortise for bottom stiles, and from other end lay off mortise for top stiles, being careful that the space between these mortises is such that the intermediate spacings from these mortises will coincide, so that one set of pins will suffice for the lay-off of either top or bottom stiles; this is important. Then drive in the pins, leaving about ⅜-in. stick out to engage the straightedge. Fig. 1 illustrates the spacings of pins.

The application of the pattern is simplicity itself. One piece is placed on either side of a number of stiles to be laid off, which are squared against the stop on lay-off bench, then a small straightedge engages the proper pins, to lay off for mortise and tenon. Of course, but one piece is all that is necessary to lay off for tenon, as the balance are tenoned to the stop on tenoner; indeed, the mortiser may be set with stops so that but one piece need be laid off for mortiser if the number of pieces justify it.

The sketch of the two-piece pattern shows how the sides are marked; when laying off top stiles, use the T sides of pattern; when laying off bottom stiles, use the B sides, by turning pattern end about. Of course, the mortised end of stiles is the one to work from, as it must engage both bench and machine stops. This allows all variation in length to appear where it does no damage. This pattern is good for any stiles having even-size glass from 12-in. to 40-in.; greater range can be had by adding more pins; other patterns can be made for laying off transome, barn sash, eight and twelve-light windows, etc. The idea is here conveyed and but remains to be developed to suit the requirements of individual mills.

The patterns for the checkrails are composed of four pieces—⅝ x 1⅜-in. x 4-ft. 8-in. On two of the pieces mark on one edge with a knife point the mortises required for the following checkrails: For glass sizes, 12-in., 16-in., 20-in., 24-in., 28-in., 32-in., 40-in., 44-in., 48-in. On the other two pieces mark for glass sizes, 10-in., 14-in., 18-in., 22-in., 26-in., 30-in., 34-in., 38-in., 42-in., 46-in., 50-in. Then in the centre of the knife-marks drive small pins or nails. leaving about ⅜ in. of the pins exposed, to engage the straightedge which will be required, and which may be about ⅜ x 1-in. x 2-ft.

With the straightedge and the two pairs of patterns completed, we can now lay off any checkrail for any two-light window having even-size glass from 10-in. to 50-in. wide, without the use of either rule or square, which is an excellent point to consider, as it requires time to measure accurately for sash, to say nothing of the uncertainty which is ever present when using a square on wide surfaces.

The straightedge must always be used on the opposite side of the pins from bench stop; this enables the lay-off man to exert pressure against pins, which holds the pattern firmly against bench stop.

To lay off 30-in. checkrails I use the two pieces having the 30-in. size, laying one on either side of a number of pieces to be marked, and by the straightedge engaging the proper pins on the patters I am enabled to accurately and speedily lay off twelve or fourteen checkrails with four strokes of the pencil and four movements of the straightedge; then, by the use of the attachment for mortiser referred to in a preceding article, I mortise through from the marked side of checkrail, then stick the checks bottom side up. and the sticker removes the little tearing the mortising chisel does in going through. Of course, this explanation is only for those mills that are mortising the checkrails.

These patterns should be stamped with the proper figures at each mortise, that the lay-off man may see very plainly the size he is using. I have noticed some lay-off men mark both the face side and working edge of the stiles. That is unnecessary, and, of course, takes longer. All that is necessary is to make a cross-mark on the joint of each pair of stiles as they la yon the bench, for marking mortise, that will indicate face and working edge to the mortiser, tenoner and sticker, and it is done in about one-fourth the time.

As so few mistakes are made in laying off rails for two-light windows, I believe patterns for them are not an absolute necessity, yet they can be worked to advantage by any one caring to make them; rail patterns for four-light, twelve-light and sixteen-light windows are here recommended.

Another suggestion to the lay-off man: Don't waste time by marking face side of rails for two-light windows. The man that does the tenoning can "grain" the rails as he runs them, without any loss of time; and, of course, the sticker man knows the face side by the cope, which makes the marking unnecessary.

In assembling two and four-light windows, it can be done to best advantage by leaving off checkrail until after sanding through the drum sander on "lip" side, then check may be put on and sash sanded on level side. This robs the elbow sander of a considerable amount of questionable glory, and when the job is done it is done both well and speedily.

By the foregoing we see how time is saved by the use of patterns, by mortising clear through with one operation, by not marking for face on rails, and by doing the sanding on drum sander; therefore, odd sash may be made in satisfactory time, without a chain-saw mortiser, double-end tenoner or lock-joint checkrail.

A few more suggestions could be added, such as the plowing, boring, relishing, up-keep of machines, etc., but those things are best fought out in turn in each individual mill, yet suggestions will be forthcoming upon inquiry.

The British Columbia timber license returns for May show that 753 licenses were issued for lands west of the Cascades, producing a revenue of $105,198.75; east of the Cascades, 355 licenses were issued, netting $40,956; transfer fees amounted to $285; penalties were $1,725; coal licenses (50), $5,000; and miscellaneous receipts $5—a total for the month of $153,469.75.

THE E.R. BURNS SAW CO. LIMITED
CHISEL TOOTH
TRADE MARK
SAW
TORONTO

Extract from Letter received from Eastern Canada

GENTLEMEN :—

We received your No. 2½ Chisel Tooth Saw and have tested it very thoroughly and are pleased to write that it is the most perfect saw we have ever had. The tension is the finest. It is the only saw we have ever had to stand up and do good work with the heavy feed we carry.

We are sending you saws of another make and would ask you to hammer them the same as the one you sent us.

When we need new Saws, you get the order.

This was a Burns No. 2½ Chisel Tooth Saw giving satisfaction under very heavy feed

Lidgerwood Logging Systems

Steam — **For all Conditions of** — **Electric**

Timber and Ground

Donkey Engines	Log Loaders	Sleigh Hoists	Cableway Skidders
Pile Drivers	Log Unloaders	Incline Hoists	Log Handling Cableways

Combined Portable Ground Skidders and Loaders

and

All regular and special forms of Logging and Log Handling Machinery

Builders and Sole Canadian Agents

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock

Montreal — **Limited** — **Vancouver**

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Deposit

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
Ontario and Quebec

Dominion License

Superior Inspection Service

Fair Adjustments — **Prompt Settlements** — **Reasonable Rates**

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :
J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Write for Rates on Mill and Lumber

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
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Machinery and Equipment

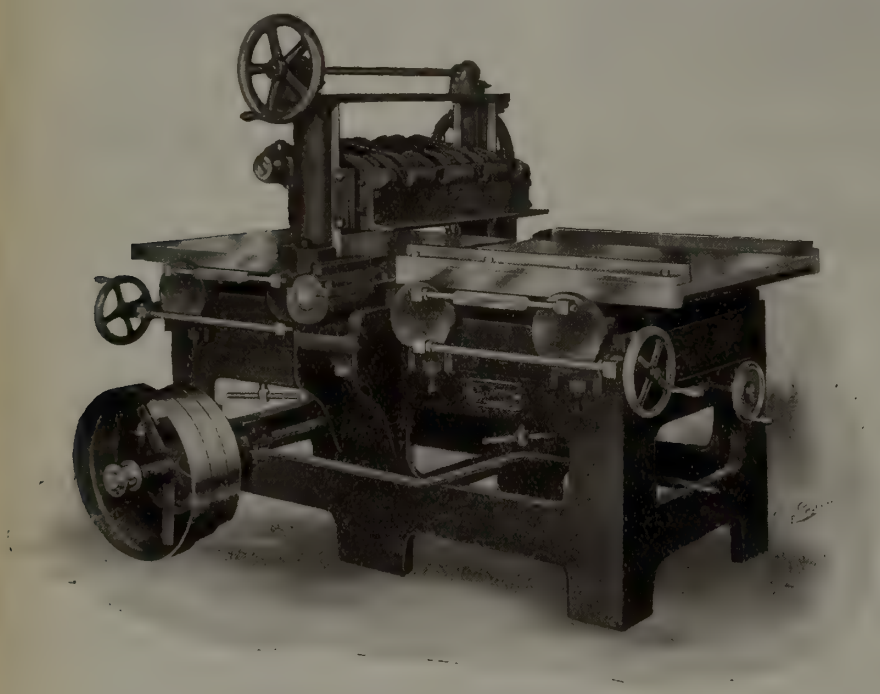
What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

An Important Woodworking Machine

The Falls Patent Undercut Face Planer, which is illustrated herewith, is one of the most important machines introduced to woodworkers in many years, and seems likely to become an important part of the equipment of every woodworking establishment. It is capable of effecting economies in the facing department similar to those of a power feed rip saw in the ripping room. For all kinds of facing, taking stock out of wind, etc., it does the work of three or four hand planers operated by as many men. It will straighten perfectly material any width up to the full capacity of the machine and any length from 6 inches up, at a rate of three or four times that of the ordinary buzz planer. This increase in output is not secured at the expense of quality, for, as the rate of feed and the pressure exerted on the material are absolutely uniform, there is a slight improvement over hand work.

Besides its great capacity, it has the further advantage of being safe. The manufacturers claim that no accidents are possible on it, as the operator may be ever so careless, yet his fingers cannot come in contact with the safe-guarded knives.

The Falls Facer is of much value on all classes of manufactured goods that require straight surfaces and wherever the hand planer



The Falls Patent Undercut Face Planer.

is used for facing. All manufactured woodwork, especially that made of hardwood, should be faced before planing. With the great capacity of this machine and the consequent low cost of facing, it should pay to face everything that is worked, for the results in the finished goods will more than justify the slight expense. A great deal of crooked stock which formerly could not be profitably straightened and was, therefore, food only for the burners, can, with an Undercut Planer, be worked up at a good profit.

The following brief explanation of how this machine accomplishes what has always, heretofore, been considered the impossible—taking stock out of wind on an automatic feeding machine—may be of interest to our readers:

In commencing to feed the machine, the operator has the board under control the same as if he were going to feed it over a hand planer. He holds it in the proper position to divide the cut to best advantage to preserve the thickness, and feeds it forward till the cut is started, after which the rollers grip it and draw it forward. This gives a straight face on the end of the board, and once a flat surface is started the board can be pressed down on the back table without affecting its position on the front table, so that only that part which is below the line of cut will be removed by the knives. This is the exact method of hand feeding, only more positive, regular and rapid.

It is owing to the peculiar construction of the rollers that they get a grip on the board sufficient to carry it forward, without exerting enough pressure to spring it down even where the board is so crooked that the cut is not carried all the way. They rise and fall with its irregularities and conform to the crooks in the stock, but do not in any way increase the pressure in rising, as is usually the case in roller feeding machines.

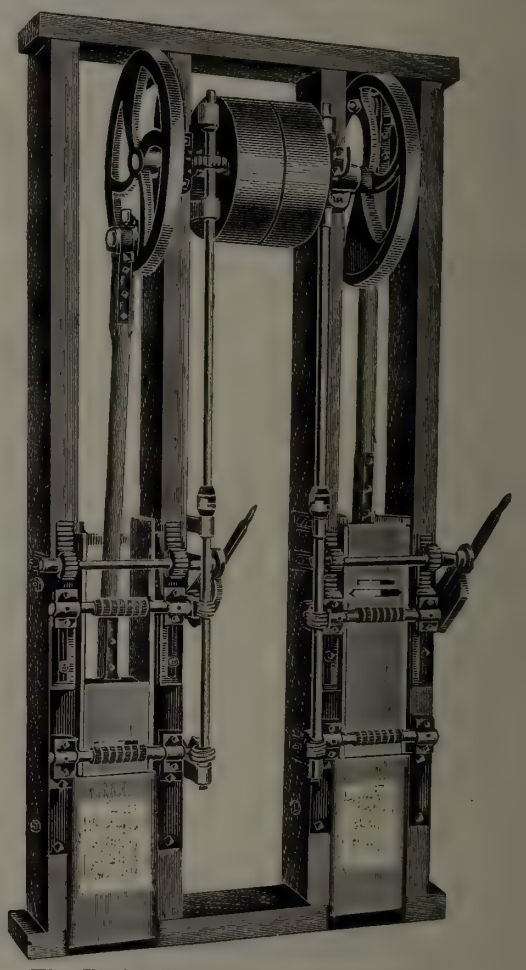
Both the design and construction of this machine have been fully protected by patents, and Messrs. John Ballantine & Co., Limited, of Preston, Ontario, have secured the sole rights to sell and manufacture it in Canada.

Although it has been on the market only a few months, quite a number of the most progressive firms have installed it, and the manufacturers now have on hand orders for as many machines as they can build in the next two months, while the number of inquiries is constantly increasing.

This machine is well worthy of investigation, and a postal card to the manufacturers will bring full particulars.

Elmira Excelsior Cutting Machines

The Excelsior Cutting Machines, manufactured by the Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont., one of which is



The Elmira Excelsior Cutting Machine.

illustrated herewith, are of considerable interest to any who desire to produce excelsior.

The frame of these machines is made of well-seasoned maple, and all the shaftings of steel, connecting rod boxes of brass with good oil cups. The feed rollers are made of steel, well corrugated. The pulleys are 18 inches diameter, 6 inch face. The balance wheel is extra heavy, being 28 inches in diameter and counterbalanced to give steady motion. The plane or cutter head, which holds the spur box and knife, is connected to the fly-wheel by a pitman.

The block of wood is held between two corrugated steel rollers; the lower roller rests in two stationary boxes bolted on frame. The top feed roll works in boxes on sliding frame, which moves up and down face of column to suit different lengths of wood. This frame is moved by a lever and two small spur wheels working in rack on sliding frame. The lever and spur wheels are fastened to a shaft which turns in two boxes. By lowering the handle the sliding frame is raised for placing blocks in position. A heavy weight is attached to opposite end of lever so as to form pressure on the block while it is fed in toward the knife. The feed motion is produced by a worm wheel attached to main drive shaft which works in a worm gear on upright shaft. On this upright shaft there are two worm gears, one right and one left, which work into worm gears on feed roll, thus making a positive motion feeding forward about 1-90 inch at every stroke of the knife.

(Continued on page 42)

Lumbermen

Who are critical in their demands always find in our method of selling direct to the regular trade, the close attention to the minutest details so absolutely impossible to secure when buying haphazardly.

To provide for filling all our orders promptly and satisfactorily, we have large and well assorted stocks on hand constantly—a feature that can hardly help pleasing you.

We want to prove to you that we are different from the others in many ways.

A Trial Will Convince You

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO., Limited

Fraser Mills, B. C.

"DELIVERY SPECIALISTS"

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

ALBERTA	A. MONTGOMERY
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building	C. BRUCE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building	H. A. ROSE

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET 1½ and 2" log run hard maple dry or new. State best cash price on cars. Box 102 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 15

Lath Wanted

WANTED 3/8 x 1½—4' Lath. 10 cars No. 1, 20 cars No. 2, and 10 cars No. 3, either rail or water shipment. ALLEGHENY LUMBER CO., Pittsburg, Penn. 13

White Pine and Hemlock Lath

WE WISH TO BUY THE ABOVE IN CAR lots. Address, THE McDONALD LUMBER CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 15

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF ROCK ELM, Birch White or yellow preferred, and Maple, 3" plank, for bending purposes. Quote prices on carload lots to N. M.CURRIE, Box 304, St. Marys, Ont. 13

Wanted at Once

ABOUT 100,000 FEET 2-INCH BIRCH OR maple lumber, must be dry; to measure 12 feet long and from 7 to 12 inches wide. The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN COMPANY, Limited, 400-432 St. Ambroise Street, Montreal. 14

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f

Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AT ONCE good Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash lumber, all sizes. Write us and tell us what you have. BARTRAM BROS, Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

Wanted Soft Elm, Birch and Spruce

Soft Elm, Good 1½ x 6" and up
Birch, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 1¼" 1½" 2" 3" and 4"
Spruce, Clear 2 x 4" and up

Box 982 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Wanted

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

WE REQUIRE THREE MILLION FEET 1" to 4", shipment when dry, can use LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT. Inspection at mill. Box 919, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Wanted Hard Maple and Soft Elm

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, two cars 2" and 3" Hard Maple Plank; also for shipment any time during 1910, up to fifty cars Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up wide x 6½' :7' 8' 13' 14' and 16' long. Address ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tf

Squares Wanted

HARD MAPLE, BEECH, OR BIRCH 1-1/8 x 1-1/8 x 42 and 1 x 1 x 50 and 1¼ x 1¼ x 50—Basswood 1¼ x 1¼ x 50. Parties who can supply any of these sizes will please send for complete specifications We can give you sufficient number of sizes to work up all your slabs, edgings, etc. Box 104, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Wanted—Spruce and Pine

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT WITH A FEW mills for their whole output in Spruce and White Pine. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Hemlock Logs

FOR SALE FROM SIX TO EIGHT THOUS- and Hemlock logs, will saw to specifications. For further particulars apply to Box 195, Jordan Ont. t.f.

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale Cedar Shingles and W. P. Mill Culls

1,000,000 18" Good C. B. Cedar Shingles
500,000 1 x 7" and up 12/16' Mill Culls
500,000 1 x 12" and up 12/16' Mill Culls

Box 983, CANADA LUMBENMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Square Oak Timbers For Sale

FOR SALE HARDWOOD LUMBER OF ALL kinds. Wanted orders for Square Oak timbers 8 to 25'; and all sizes of Long Leaf Pine. Address Box No. 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. 13

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont tf

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars 5/8" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Alligator and Boom Chains Wanted

AN ALLIGATOR IN GOOD CONDITION and a quantity of 5/8" boom chains wanted. Box 109 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Second Hand Log Road Wanted

WANTED—SECOND HAND LOG ROAD, say 10 miles track Must be cheap and in good order. Can also take six cars Apply Box 101 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 13

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

PORTABLE SAW-MILL, 30 HORSE POWER, single edger, slab saw, all complete first class shape. J. R. CAMERON, Arkell, Ont. 15

For Sale

1-50 h. p. return tubular boiler
1-45 h. p. high and low pressure engine

Formerly run planing mill, also several other boilers and engines of different sizes. The EVANS Co., Limited, Sudbury. Ont. 14

Logging Outfit For Sale

CAMP COOKING UTENSILS, BLANKETS, sleighs, harness, chains, anchors, alligators, etc. Our woods operation being completed we wish to clear this stock all out.

A good opportunity for a party in the business. Stock sheets sent on request.

The CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., Limited
Lakefield, Ont. tf

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1	44 x 12	49 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 11' 6"	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 12	48 3" tubes Dome.
1	48 x 13' 6"	39 3½" tubes Dome
1	48 x 12	52 3" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 12	52 3½" tubes Dome.
1	54 x 14	52 3½" tubes Dome.
2	58 x 12	78 3" tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY
Brantford, Canada tf

Boiler for Sale

NEW McDOUGALL HORIZONTAL RE- turn Tubular Boiler 56" x 15 ft., shell 7/16," with 72—3½" tubes, 125 lbs. working prssure, complete with fittings.—The JOHN MCDOUGALL CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO., LTD., Montreal, Que. 14

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Modern Paning Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLILS EN GINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct currant dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address, RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED SITUATION AS LUMBER BUYER and inspector, references furnished. Apply Box 107, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 15

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER Company. Have experience from stump to office, best of reference as to ability etc. Capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 106, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED GOOD WHITE PINE SALESMAN well acquainted with Mills and Canadian trade, must be well up on grades. Give experience state salary wanted. Confidence fully respected. Address Box 993 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. ANSTIE, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

HELP WANTED—SAWMILL FOREMAN, manager for small plant in interior. Only thoroughly competent and experienced man need apply, as any other cannot hold job. Wages $125 per month, with all the year round employment. Send full particulars to box 105 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HARDWOOD lumber salesman and buyer to handle both Canadian and Southern Hardwoods. Must have experience and a good connection with Toronto and Western Ontario Manufacturers, also to be familiar with grades and values. Good salary to right man. State age, experience and salary wanted. THE WILSON LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. t.f

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

A GOING CONCERN DOING GOOD BUSI- ness, good reasons. B. J. MCCORMICK, Welland, Ont. 13

For Sale

FOR SALE. BOX FACTORY AND SMALL farm, factory is equipped with machinery for making butter boxes also with shingle and lath machinery, located in good timber section and doing good business, steam power, farm of 15 acres, good state of cultivation, good buildings, running water, located on C. P. R., cheap to immediate purchaser. Good opening for sash and door factory or clapboard mill. Apply to W. L. FISH & SON. Johnville, Que. 13

For Sale

1400 ACRES OF TIMBER CONSISTING of Hemlock, Elm, Birch, Ash. Spruce, Basswood, Cedar, Etc. 60 per cent. good Hemlock. A new saw mill at the railroad. For particulars apply Box 531, ORILLIA, ONT. 13

Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale

WE OFFER OUR TIMBER LIMIT AND saw mill for sale together with machinery tools camps and camp equipment, about five thousand logs located 35 miles from Ottawa, This is a good opportunity for lumbering. LOW LUMBER CO., Low, P.Q. 13

For Sale—Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

HAS AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS, CON- tracts on hand to be finished and requisite lumber in yard. Apply Box 1436, GUELPH. 14

Planing Mill For Sale

IN THE THRIVING TOWN OF ORILLIA, a convenient, modern planing mill, complete with drying kiln plant, and equipped with the best American machinery. G. T. R. sidings running through both ends of mill The C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railroads are now being built through the mill yard within 60 feet of the mill. Reasons for selling, owner giving all time to distant lumbering interests. Apply to P. O. Box 716, Orillia. 14

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale—Timber Limit

BERTH 3, TOWNSHIP OF GUARD, PARRY Sound District, containing hemlock, birch (black) maple, red oak, basswood, spruce, and cedar. Apply Box 1456, Cuelph. 14

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Timber Limits For Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES ON CHERRY Creek and North Fork of Spallumcheen river Osogoos division, Yale district, British Columbia, about 50 miles East of Vernon and 20 miles west of Upper Arrow Lake.

These limits are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills and contain about 100 million feet of the finest of Cedar, with a fair proportion of Hemlock, White Pine and Fir and are very conveniently situated for logging, with easy slopes toward streams. This is one of the most desirable properties in the Yale district and is steadily increasing in value. For further information address, BEATY TIMBER COMPANY, 4 Wellington St., East, Toronto. 14

A leading centre for rock elm is Cadillac, Mich. Dealers buy the trees only, at so much a cubic foot. They hire gangs who are specialists in this line of work, who travel from one section to another as fast as the rock elm and white pine have been converted into square timber. This timber is all exported and is used in constructing ships. Rock elm is the strongest timber for shipbuilding that grows, a 4 by 4 being equal to a 5 by 5 oak. Rock elm is very scarce, growing only in central Michigan and in Wisconsin. This timber brings a high price, and as the waste is comparatively small, it is one of the most valuable timbers growing in Michigan.

Red Cekar Growing Scarce

Red cedar, which is the mainstay of the pencil manufacturers, is giving out, and, according to the United States forest service, a desperate effort is being made by the pencil manufacturers of the country to find a satisfactory substitute. To this end the forest service has been called on and samples of a large variety of woods are to be tested by the pencil makers to see if there is not something that will take the place of red cedar, the supply of which will be totally exhausted within five years.

It is a fact that the makers of pencils have never found anything to take the place of red cedar. It is the material of which pencils have been made since there were pencils.

There are 325,000,000 pencils made in the United States yearly, and the supply of wood is a serious problem. Red cedar has been going up in price as the supply has diminished, and two years ago the Department of Agriculture called attention to the situation.

It was explained then that the pencil manufacturers were buying up the old cedar fences in New England and making them into pencils. These fences were built in a day when red cedar was more plentiful than it is now, and when pencils were not such a large product. The pencil makers were glad to replace the old fences with wire and pay for the wood in addition.

The need now is for a wood that is neither spongy nor unduly hard, that is free from knots and that is sufficiently plentiful for the needs of the trade.

Among the woods to be tried are Rocky Mountain red cedar, alligator juniper, western juniper, redwood, incense wood and Alaska cypress. Wood specimens collected from the forests will be sent to four leading manufacturers who have agreed to make pencils of them. The manufacturers will keep a record of the tests and report to the forest service the results, as well as their judgment as to the fitness of the individual woods.

The Use of Hickory in United States

The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the National Hickory Association, has recently completed a canvass of the chief users of hickory in that country to ascertain the annual consumption of this wood.

The rapidly decreasing supply in recent years has caused no little alarm among the manufacturers of products requiring hickory; however, it has been impossible up to the present to get statistics which could be considered authentic, either as to the yearly consumption or the total remaining stand of this wood. This can be attributed partly to the large number of small mills, which after cutting all the hickory within a reasonable distance, are either sold or moved to new localities. The large amount split into billets for spokes, handles, etc., instead of being sawed into lumber, is also the cause of considerable trouble among the census takers.

While it is not claimed by the department that the figures recently compiled are complete, they at least give an indication of the prevailing conditions. All lines of manufacture requiring a strong, tough material are regular and large users of hickory stock. Under this heading can be quoted the manufacturers of vehicles of all sorts, and of handles and similar articles. The figures compiled by the department state that the estimated amount of hickory used by these establishments in the manufacture of their special products is annually about 131,600,000 board feet.

In addition there are about 200,000,000 feet sawed into hickory lumber each year, and it can be said that most of this stock is remanufactured. The total amount, therefore, consumed annually in the United States is about 330,000,000 board feet. According to the Census Bureau reports, hickory lumber sells at an average figure, at the mills, of $30 per thousand, while selected stock, used in the special industries, is worth a minimum of $50 a thousand. The hickory industry, therefore, is annually productive of about $12,000,000.

While hickory is one of the most useful woods of the North American forests, it constitutes only from two to five per cent. of the total stand. As was the case with various other hardwoods of quality, the favorite source of production, and the locality in which the best and most abundant stock was found, was formerly Indiana and Ohio. The supply in these states, however, has been very materially reduced, so that, while the tree is found generally throughout the Eastern hardwood forests, the state of Arkansas at present furnishes by far the largest yearly shipments of hickory. Next in order of importance can be named Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

Dry Rot in Timber

As a destroyer of timber used in the construction of dweling houses, the fungus popularly known as "dry rot" has been well known for many years. Notwithstanding modern improvemnts in ventilation, etc., the disease appears to be gradually gaining round.

Infection with the dry rot fungus sometimes takes place in the forest, when felled timber remains stored there for some time. The first evidence of such infection is indicated by the presence of red stripes in the sawn wood. If such wood be thoroughly seasoned the mycelium present in the red stripes is killed.

On the other hand, the fungus is by no means rare on old beams and boards stored in woodyards, etc., and it is mainly from such sources that spores, or portions of the spreading mycelium, are introduced into buildings by new wood which has become infected.

During the building of a house the danger arising from the presence of dry rot may be reduced to a minimum by taking proper precautions. A thorough system of ventilation and the avoidance of damp, stuffy places is of primary importance.

Perhaps the greatest source of danger arises where the ends of joists are built into a wall near the basement of a house, and this is more especially true where there is evidence of red stripe in the wood. As a precaution, the ends of joists should always be treated with creosote. A frequent cause of trouble is the use of damp deadening material, or "pugging," and covering it over with boards before all the moisture has evaporated. Such material should be used as dry as possible, coarse sand being the best for the purpose.

The spreading mycelium of the dry rot fungus can be checked by the application of carbolic acid, and when its presence is once detected all woodwork that can be reached should be thoroughly saturated with the same substance.

Woods Used in Car Building

While all-steel cars, both for railroads and street car service, are constantly coming into more general use, the older style of wood and steel cars are still vastly in the majority.

Cars of this type embody 90 per cent. of wood in their construction. The heavy framework, underbody, etc., is of pitch pine, side sills being reinforced with heavy steel plates. The centre sills are frequently I beams, either with or without wooden fillers, the general framing timber usually being steel, reinforced. Wide poplar stock has an extensive demand for sheathing, panels, signboards, roofing, etc., though the general interior finish is of a variety of materials. White ash in natural color, cherry, oak and mahogany are favored in the order named.

In headlining, different stock is utilized, and when expensive woods are used they usually are in threeply veneer. Maple and oak are extensively employed in this connection. Thin steel casing and various patent wood pulp facings are used to a limted extent.

French Walnut

The so-called French walnut, a tree which really grows in Persia and Asia Minor, is considered the finest and most costly of all woods. In appearance it is warped and much contorted, and the sole value lies in the large, tough excrescences growing on the trunk in the form of burls. These burls, when cut, present a singularly complicated and twisting grain, the intricacy of which, together with the symmetry, is the determining element in fixing values. Color and soundness also enter into the question to a large extent, as trees of this sort are more than liable to be unsound at the heart. A figure of from £100 to £200 is not exceptional for a good burl, and one recently sold in Paris, weighing 2,200 lbs., for £1,000.

The Output of Oak

The cut of oak in the United States in 1908 was but little more than three-fifths as much as in 1900, and it is probable that the total cut of oak lumber will never again be as great as it was in that year. The supply of oak in the Northern States has been largely cut out, and now the Southern States are being heavily drawn upon. In 1900 Indiana ranked first in oak production, with 649,794,000 feet, or nearly four times as much as in 1908, and in the same year Ohio was second, with 596,618,000 feet, or nearly three times as much as in 1908.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

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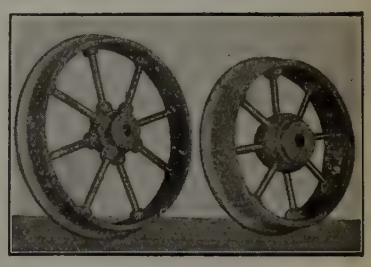
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163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.



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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Trade conditions throughout Ontario are not quite so satisfactory as might be desired, especially in regard to hemlock. The recent advances in the price of hemlock appear to have worked against orders so far as manufacturers are concerned. Wholesalers, however, who have extensive stocks, report a good trade. There is a normal amount of trade, and conditions are expected to adjust themselves to the new prices before long. The only danger is that some of the manufacturers may need to sacrifice hemlock stocks to provide room for pine.

Pine conditions are good. Prices show no change, but the demand is good in all intermediate and better grades. Mill and dead culls are still stagnant. In the United States markets, particularly at Buffalo and Tonawanda, there is a fair amount of trade in progress. Crop indications are good, and are encouraging a feeling of optimism. Laths continue strong, and shingles are enjoying a good demand.

There is a steady volume of lumber shipments going on from the Ottawa Valley, but business is not by any means brisk. Birch has been selling more actively than any other line, and good pine sidings are also in strong demand. Sound white pine box and assorted spruce are also selling well. As high as $55 has been obtained by one dealer for 1" x 8" and up, good pine sidings. It is expected that 1", 1¼" and 1½" will continue at firm prices. 1" x 7" and up have advanced between one and two dollars per thousand. Pine box boards are selling well in the 12 to 16 feet lengths. Dry birch is rather scarce. Log run is firm at $20. Ash is selling rather well at $29 per M. log run. Shipping and mill culls are easier. In the Ottawa markets spruce and hemlock are being substituted for pine shipping and mill culls. Low grade pine, in fact, is still a drug on the market, and promises to remain so for some time. Lath, shingles and railway ties are easier. Lath and shingles declined from 10c. to 15c. for the grades which are in largest supply. Tie manufacturers, however, are maintaining their prices and hoping for a better market. Telegraph poles continue scarce.

Eastern Canada

A rather more promising situation is developing in the Maritime Provinces in connection with export business. The trade with the United States, however, is not so satisfactory as would be desired. Those who depend upon the English markets for their demand are doing much better than those who ship to the United States. Shipments of long lumber to Boston and New York are rather quiet, on account of the frequent pessimistic reports relating to United States trade and politics. United States buyers are, for the most part, contenting themselves with hand-to-mouth orders. It is expected, however, that before long buyers will commence to lay in stock for the fall, and an improvement is looked for in this direction. Merchantable 1-inch undressed spruce boards (dutiable) are quoted at $14 to $14.50 per M. at Miramichi. Spruce random for the Boston markets is fairly firm, being quoted at $17.50 to $18.00 for non-dutiable 2-inch, f.o.b. schooner St. John. Cedar shingles are unchanged. The production has been light so far this season. The trade in high-grade shingles is quiet. Prices are steady at about $2.65 for dutiable extras and $2.15 for dutiable clears at St. John. Miramichi figures are $2.40 and $1.90 for extras and clears. Quite a number of shipments of shingles are being made to the West Indies from New Brunswick. This trade is steadily growing. It takes a low-grade shingle, such as No. 1's, which sell at $1, and extra No. 1's, which sell at $1.35.

The New York yards continue to purchase Eastern spruce for immediate purposes only. There is no buying for future use. Mills are holding out strongly, and the yards are rather weak in their demand, so that the wholesalers are finding business rather unsatisfactory. A considerable quantity of West Virginia spruce is being sold at prices showing a concession from the published list. Stocks of 13-ft. spruce in the Adirondacks and in Canada are reported to be light. The demand for these woods is only moderate, with the exception of 1¼ x 9, and 2 x 9, which are scarcer. The market is weak. Other sizes are in good supply and orders are promptly filled. There is not much improvement to be noted in the demand for Eastern spruce at Boston. Retailers are diminishing their stocks extensively, and if business continues even on a moderate scale they should soon begin to replenish. The price of frames has declined a little further during the last fortnight. They are now bringing $23.00 for 9 inch and under, and some of the dealers predict even lower prices. Manufacturers, however, say they will shut down rather than allow a further decline. Random is in quiet demand, selling at about $20 for stocks under 7 inches. The price of matched boards is from $21.50 to $22.00.

The demand for shingles at present is still unsatisfactory. There are large stocks in the hands of manufacturers, and it is reported that they are beginning to show greater anxiety to sell. Buyers are awaiting developments before placing extensive orders. Cedar extras are quoted at $3.25 to $3.50 and clears at $2.75 to $3. The demand for lath is quiet and prices are easy. The price of 1 1/8" ranges from $3.70 to $3.75, but even at these figures buyers are not taking much interest. For 1½" the price is from $3.45 to $3.50

Great Britain

The liner season for spruce deals is practically at an end. Recent parcel arrivals have sold at prices very little below market value, in spite of the fact that rumours to the contrary have been frequent. Recent parcel arrivals have been of very short average length, containing a lower proportion of 9 inch and wider deals, and the quantity of scantling sizes has also been small, the majority being 2 inch, 2½ inch and 4 inch thick, with a few 3 inch. C.i.f. prices for cargoes remain unchanged, but show a tendency toward firmness. The London market is rather quiet, but the demand is steady. Useful every-day sizes are still scarce. At Foy, Morgan & Co.'s recent auction sale 3 x 10 second Quebec sold at £9.10s., and 3 x 7 unsorted brought £8.5s.

The lumber trade at Liverpool seems to have improved considerably during the past fortnight. Spruce values are fairly steady, but prices are not very encouraging to the importer. They should, therefore, show a tendency to improve, as it is not usually necessary to cut prices at this early stage of the season. "Contracts to arrive" are being made upon the basis of £8.5s. per standard c.i.f. for ordinary specifications from St. John, N.B. From other New Brunswick ports and Nova Scotia, sales are being made to the Mersey and other good ports on the Lancashire coast at slight variations from this rate. There is a better demand for birch goods, and prices are somewhat improved, especially for spot values. Birch cargoes are in steady demand and firm. Quebec pine deals are a little easier in price than they were at this time last year, the lower grades being the least in demand. Quebec red pine is improving in demand, as it is being substituted wherever possible. Stocks are low and prices are advancing. Pine logs are higher than a year ago, and seem to have a tendency to advance still further.

At Glasgow there has not been very active business during the past fortnight. Arrivals have been confined to one or two liner shipments from Montreal on contract. A small quantity of Quebec spruce also arrived recently and sold readily at good rates. Quebec pine is rather dull, particularly for the lower qualities. Firsts are scarce, and whatever small consignments arrive are quickly sold at good prices.

United States

The hot weather, as usual, is having a tendency to diminish the buying of lumber in United States markets. During the past fortnight trade has been gradually decreasing, although up to that time the quantity of shipments had been fairly satisfactory. The most noticeable decrease is in the country yard business. Even at this, however, the trade is not as yet discouraging. At Chicago, good northern pine is firmer, the demand being better than ever before. No. 1 and No. 2 common are also in good demand. No. 3 has improved considerably, but there is only a poor enquiry for Nos. 4 and 5. The activity of the farmers in the country district accounts largely for the quietness in the country yard trade. The good crop reports give encouragement for a large fall and winter business. The hardwood markets at Chicago are quiet. Furniture factories are buying almost nothing. Plain oak seems to be a little weaker, but prices generally are maintained. Quarter-sawed oak is selling fairly well. Cottonwood and gum are also in good demand. Birch and maple are the best sellers among northern hardwoods, and prices are strong. Hardwood manufacturers report good business. There is an excellent demand for hemlock at Chicago. Supplies of dry lumber are light and prices are well maintained. West coast products are moving actively at Chicago. Western pine shop lumber remains firm, with orders fairly plentiful. The good weather of the past fortnight has improved the demand for Southern pine. A large amount of this wood is being consumed in building operations, and the door manufacturers and car shops are also buying it extensively. Trade in shingles and lath is rather dull. Red cedars at Chicago are lower than they have been for some time. Clears are selling at $3.27 and stars at $2.79. The cooperage trade is extremely dull.

White pine dealers at Buffalo find a better demand for Pacific coast stock than for northern lumber. Good white pine is in fair demand; prices quoted by manufacturers are firm. The hardwood situation at Buffalo is unchanged, and it is still a matter of considerable difficulty to get rid of the low grades. Firsts and seconds of all varieties of hardwoods are selling fairly well in moderate quantities. The trade and prices for hemlock at Buffalo are steady. There is a good demand, and the popularity of this wood seems to be on the increase. Washington fir is firm. Western pine at Buffalo is selling

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

a little more actively; the supply is plentiful and prices are not too high to interfere with good business. There is a fairly active trade in shingles and lath at Buffalo. Stocks, however, are plentiful and prices remain somewhat slack. Red cedars are in the best demand, and are easily keeping the lead.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley Trade—Business Quiet

Ottawa, June 25.—Lumber shipping from the Ottawa Valley is steady, as a rule. Here and there manufacturers report the market active, but nowhere is to be found any trace of brisk business except in odd lines. Recently the heaviest buying has been in birch, one inch good pine sidings, sound white pine box and assorted spruce. One dealer reports pine good sidings, 1 in. x 8 in. and up, as high as $55 per M. He states 1 in., 1¼ in. and 1½ in. good pine sidings are likely to maintain very firm prices. The brand 1 in. x 7 in. and up has taken a general advance of $1 or $2 per M. Pine box boards, in lengths 12 to 16 feet, are active. Sizes 1 in. by 3 in. are quoted at $15 to $16, and 1 in. x 7 in. at $16 to $17.50. Some of the latter has sold as high as $19. Bartram Bros. have loaded several barges of the best box lumber for New York, and they report the market keen there. The same firm handles birch extensively, and reports dry birch scarce and sales plentiful. Log run is firm around $20 per M. There is considerable business in ash. The log run is worth $29 per M., and common and better, 1 in. to 2 in., as high as $40 per M.

Slight reductions have been noted in several sorts of shipping and mill culls. Locally, spruce and hemlock are being substituted to a large extent for them, as builders get a sounder lumber for the money. The mill run spruce, when sorted, commands a good price for re-manufacture, and is eagerly sought for building. Lengths 12 to 16 feet are firm at from $16.50 to $19 for 1 in stock. Thicker spruce commands considerably more. One manufacturer reports the sale of two and a half million feet of spruce within the last few days, while it would have been very difficult to sell as much low-grade pine. In contrast with this, the opinion is freely expressed that low-grade pine is destined to remain a drug on the market unless some phenomenal consumption sets in or production is suddenly stayed.

Lath, shingles and railway ties are all a little weaker than a month ago. Shingles and lath have suffered a drop of ten or fifteen cents in the most plentiful brands, but makers of ties are holding prices up till a better market strengthens quotations. Many railway projects are in the air, but none of them have advanced sufficiently to warrant buying of building material. Telegraph poles are scarce, and some of the leading firms dealing in them are offering none for sale at present. Considerable of last yinter's cut is now being taken out of the river.

Rains have helped to keep up the water level in the Ottawa, which in dry spells sinks at the rate of three inches a day. The mills are running under favorable conditions in respect of power and log supply, and there is likely to be a good average production of lumber.

The increase in the number of craft on Lake Deschenes, near the popular resorts of Britannia and Aylmer, has brought the partially sunken logs in this water into prominence. Complaint is made in the local press that the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company should remove the logs. It appears that the percentage of these "dead heads" is very small, taking into account the great quantity of timber brought to the mills below Lake Deschenes, and that especial pains will have to be taken by some party if the stream is to be kept absolutely clear.

The Lumber Supply Company and Chaudiere Lumber Company are now incorporated under the new name of the The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company at $200,000 capital. W. H. McAuliffe, the well-known Ottawa lumberman, retains a big interest in the company. Others in the company are A. G. Gill, A. M. Davis, R. R. Williams, D. J. O'Donaghue, G. H. R. Wilson and M. E. Davis.

Practical demonstration was given at the W. C. Edwards Company lumber yards to F. M. Halstead, United States Customs Officer, of the advantages of the former way of measuring and invoicing lumber shipments compared with the method ordered by the U. S. Treasury Department on March 21 to become effective on May 1st. Fortunately for all concerned the U. S. Government had ordered their Collectors of Customs not to enforce the new regulation strictly until the representations of Canadian lumbermen were looked into. Mr. Halstead was commissioned to ascertain these views. About the middle of June he came to the Capital and had conferences with Mr. Frank Hawkins, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and the U. S. Consul General, Hon. J. G. Foster. The order of the Treasury Department had called for a copy of the tally sheet showing the actual lading of each car, or in lieu thereof a specification of the number of pieces of each size and length of lumber. The copy was also to show if the lumber was rough or planed and the number of sides planed. If the sheets containing these particulars were not forwarded the cars were to be unloaded and the particulars obtained by examination. The Ottawa Valley lumbermen regard this proposal as useless, unnecessary and confusing. Through Mr. Hawkins the views of the Canadian lumbermen, which were all similar, were made known to Washington. From the explanations made to Mr. Halstead and the sympathy he manifested, he is convinced of the reasonable attitude of the Canadians. He saw the simple and complete method, long in use, of measuring the actual number of feet board measure in each piece when loading, and seemed to approve of it. Mr. Halstead also visited J. R Booth's yards and interviewed the veteran head of the business. The result of his investigation is expected to be made known shortly.

New Brunswick News—Good Business Outlook

Chatham, N.B., June 18th, 1910.

The lumber industry and trade have many features which point in the direction of a healthy and prosperous business for the rest of the season. This applies, generally speaking, to the province at large, although in sections where the manufacturers and shippers depend in part upon the American markets, the outlook is not as encouraging as to those who depend chiefly upon the English markets to dispose of their stocks. To the manufacturers and dealers of St. John, or vicinity, who have long or short lumber manufactured from "American" logs the prospects are, while by no means of a discouraging nature, not so attractive as to the lumbermen of Nova Scotia, the north shore of New Brunswick and other points where no logs cut on the American side are sawn.

Trading at St. John and vicinity for long lumber (spruce deals for the New York market, spruce scantling and boards for the Boston market) for export to the Eastern States is quiet and has shown little sign of improvement during the past month. Too many rumours and reports of a pessimistic nature are in circulation in regard to the American markets to expect any immediate improvement. It is stated that the big buyers on the American end are buying only such quantities as they need for immediate orders. At any rate there is no snap to the demand in St. John or other provincial points. Manufacturers who are interested in the American trade are by no means disgruntled at the many reports of a discouraging nature, and express their confidence that business will settle down and values reach a higher level as soon as buying of a nature preparatory and in advance of the fall demand for eastern spruce begins. An enquirer would be quoted on merchantable, one-inch, undressed, spruce boards (dutiable) from $14.00 to $14.50 per thousand superficial feet at St John and from $14.25 to $14.75 per thousand superficial feet at Miramichi ports.

Values on spruce random for the Boston markets are, considering that the outlook on the other end is not as rosy as might be, fairly firm and with no tendency toward greater weakness. An enquirer would be quoted from $17.50 to $18.00 for non-dutiable random two-inch spruce, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The market for cedar shingles has shown no new features of importance for some weeks past. Production throughout this province has been quite nominal so far this season, and, judging from all indications, will be much the same or slightly less than the total output of last year. Trade in high grade shingles, "Extra" and "Clear" is quiet, but prices are holding their own, and no lower quotations than at present current are looked for. An enquirer would be quoted on dutiable "Extras" $2.65, and on dutiable "Clears" $2.15 at St. John. At a Miramichi port the quotations would be $2.40 and $1.90 per thousand for "Extras" and "Clears."

A considerable trade in cedar shingles is being built up between New Brunswick and the West Indies. A number of large shipments have been made during the past few months, and the trade is steadily growing. The trade calls for a low grade shingle, and the greater part of the shipments consist of Ex. No 1's or No. 1's, such as sell in the province at $1.35 and $1.00, respectively, per thousand

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The dispute between the Powell River Pulp Company and the Sayward Milling Company, in respect to the use of booming grounds on Powell River, which was argued before the British Columbia Executive recently, has been finally disposed of by the Cabinet While fully appreciating the position of the Sayward Company, the government felt that it would not be justified in the adoption of a policy that would hamper or delay the realization of the benefits to the province to be expected from the prosecution of the pulp company's enterprise. As there is another available booming ground half a mile or so farther down the river, it is ordered that the Sayward Company remove thereto, the pulp company putting in for the timbermen the necessary new railway, the route for which will be selected by the provincial government engineer. The railway must be constructed and completed to the satisfaction of this official and at the expense of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company. The company in question is required to give the right of way for the new railroad, and the Sayward interests are to be allowed ten years in which to complete the haulage out of their logs.

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from yon.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
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We have some choice Grocery Barbadoes Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

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Write for complete Catalog.

We again appeal to the lumberman not to leave the question of purchasing one of these Log Haulers until late in the fall. Write us now as it will give us an opportunity to meet your delivery.

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Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

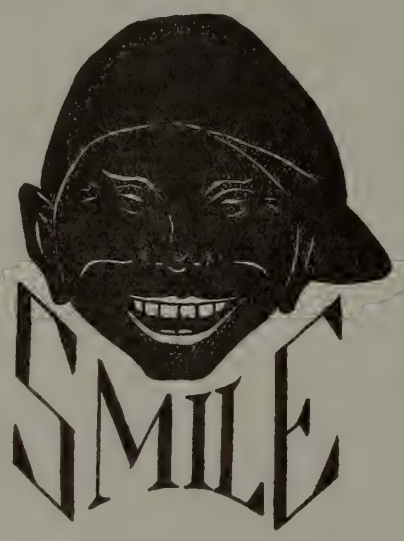
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When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

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You Smile

When one of the applicants get the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

Elmira Excelsior Cutting Machines

(Continued from page 34)

The speed should be 200 to 225 revolutions per minute. The capacity is from 40 to 70 lbs. excelsior for one table per hour. This depends largely on the speed, feed, kind of wood being cut and attention of workmen operating it. The floor space of single machine is 3 x 1 ft., double machine 5 x 1 ft. The height of the machine is 9 ft. 8 inches, but they can be made higher or lower to suit height of building. The power generally needed is between three and five horse-power for each double machine. The weight of the single machine is 900 lbs. and of the double machine 1,800 lbs.

Improvements to Disston's Philadelphia Plant

Henry Disston & Sons are making improvements to their establishment, the Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, in Philadelphia, which will represent an additional investment of about $500,000. This includes the building operations completed in the last fourteen months, which takes in the erection of a storage warehouse, a pattern storage building, a blacksmith shop and a new machine shop with up-to-date equipment.

Foundations are now being laid for a two-storey structure, 180 x 43 feet, which will be another addition to the extensive file-making department. The building will be equipped with all modern operating machinery, all of which has been designed and built by the Disston organization.

In a few days work will be started on a two-storey building, 290 x 63½ feet, with an L 181 x 69½ feet, to accommodate the Machine Knife and Jobbing departments.

Incidentally, a large amount of new machinery, perfected by Disston experts, is being installed in all departments of the establishment.

At an early date, work will be started on a new building for the Cold Rolling department.

"The new buildings have been specially designed with a view to obtaining the maximum amount of light and the best possible ventilation.

It is a notable fact that all buildings in the big plant recently erected by Henry Disston & Sons in Toronto, Canada, are model structures in respect to light and ventilation. The old works there having been outgrown in the three years of its existence, the new buildings, in a more desirable location, with better transportation service, were planned, looking to increased and better facilities for the manufacturing of mill goods, such as circular, band, gang and cross-cut saws, etc.

Lidgerwood Skidders for Fraser River Company

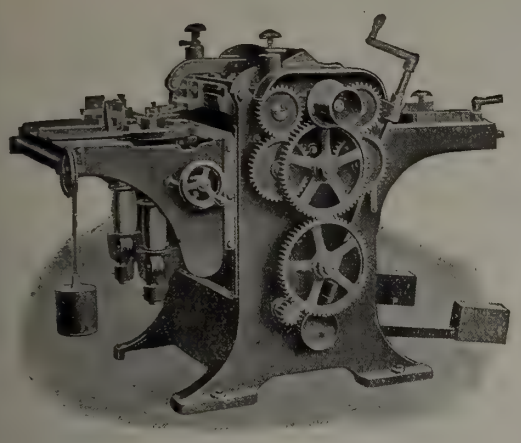
The Fraser River Lumber Company, of Fraser Mills, B.C., have just placed an order for several "Lidgerwood Skidders." This is the machine that is attracting so much attention among the Washington loggers, a number of them having been recently installed in that State.

From the success they are having, the indication is that the "Lidgerwood" will shortly replace many donkeys now so generally in use on the coast. This "Lidgerwood" clears 40 acres at a setting, yarding and loading the logs through the air, so that no sniping or swamping is necessary, and the logs are delivered free of grit. While the regular crew for both skidding and loading is only fourteen men, the daily capacity is from 60,000 to 100,000 feet.

The Fraser River Lumber Company's machines will be the largest ever built, in order to handle their timber suitably. Some idea of the great size of these machines may be gained from their weight, which is approximately 90,000 pounds each. The new logging camp to be opened by the Fraser River Lumber Company will be the largest in British Columbia, with a daily capacity of 400,000 feet. Mr. A. D. McRae is president and general manager of their operation, which has the largest sawmill in British Columbia.

The firm of saw manufacturers, which has so long and favorably been known as Shurly & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., have changed their name, and will in future carry on their business under the name of Shurley, Dietrich Co., Limited. The officers of the Company are J. C. Dietrich, President; W. W. Janney, Vice-President; J. Charles Dietrich, Secretary, and P. G. Dietrich, Treasurer. The original Company was established in 1873.

The new steam sawmill being built for the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, at Bathurst, N.B., is now receiving its finishing touches, and is expected to be ready to begin sawing early this month. This mill has been built upon the site of the old Adams-Burns sawmill at Bathurst, which plant with its timber rights was taken over by the interests represented by Fred S. Morse, of Springfield, Mass. The new mill is large and modern in every respect, and is equipped specially to cut spruce for the American markets.



Planing
Matching
Ceiling
Flooring
Novelty
Siding
Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market. Further information on request. :: ::

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

DISSTON Saws

"The Saws You See from Sea to Sea"

Disston Chisel Tooth Circular Saws

A few reasons why they have held foremost place in the milling industry in every part of the world:

Unfailing precision in milling and machining of V in Shank.

The shank or holder fits perfectly, and has a bearing along entire line of socket.

Gauging of bits is so accurate that a saw can be fitted with a new set and put to work without side dressing of any kind—you can readily understand, therefore, the smooth cut that is a notable character of these Chisel Tooth Saws.

Design of the tooth is different from all others. The bit is nearer to the line which gives least resistance in cutting.

After it is cut, the chip will move *downward* with a minimum of friction. Designs which cause wrong chip direction retard power.

Dust chambers are so large they will easily hold all dust that can accumulate in one cut. When chambers are small, they clog and choke down the saw.

Disston Chisel Tooth Saw blades are made of *high grade crucible steel.*

We make chisel tooth saws that are specially adapted for work in all parts of the world and with every kind of timber—bits alone are made in several hundred different sizes, gauges and widths of cutting edges. Size of tooth is varied to suit the work.

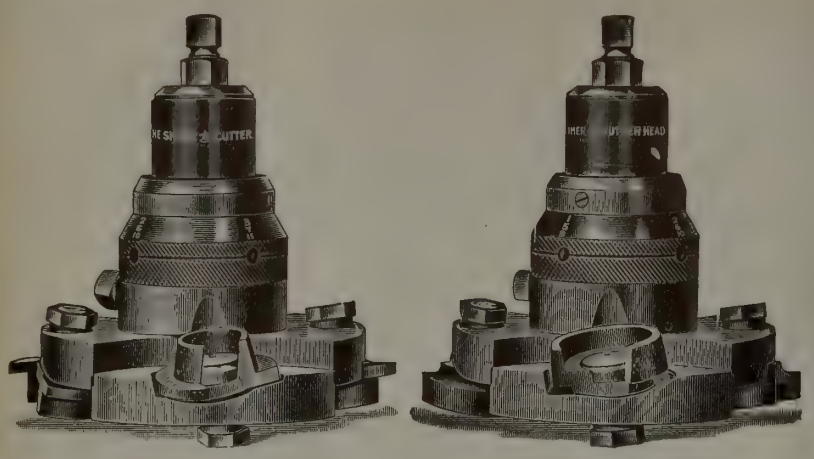
HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

(KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada



There's Nothing Like it for Strength, for Durability, for Fast Cutting, for Quick Adjustment, for All-Around Work

The Shimer Cutter Head

With Expansion, Solid Steel Forged

Stands in a class by itself. Once tried is always used. Known the world over to every woodworker who has been in business any length of time. An old friend of the experienced workman.

If you are acquainted with any of the old styles, you will be still better pleased with the latest product. Stronger than ever now because made from solid steel forgings. Better than ever because you can do a greater variety of work with them.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—Send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

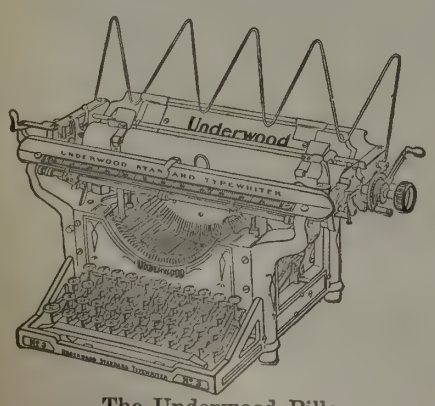
Branch of Milton, Pa. GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.

LATH

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

EDGINGS

Ontario

Mr. Bull's sawmill, at Skibbereen, about 12 miles from Cobourg, Ont., was destroyed by fire on June 16.

A London cable announces that the Dominion Sawmills issue has been underwritten to the extent of about 40 per cent., at about 3 per cent. discount.

J. D. McArthur's fifty-thousand-dollar sawmill at Atikokan, Ont., on the Canadian Northern, was burned to the ground on June 18. The planing mill and piles of lumber were saved. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $200,000. The incorporators are Wm. H. McAuliffe, Allan G. Gill and Albert M. Davis, Lumber merchants, all of Ottawa, Ont.

Fire destroyed the sawmill and lumber yard of Charles Mitchell at Powassan, Ont., on June 23. The mill and machinery are a total loss, and a large quantity of lumber was destroyed and damaged. The loss is about $7,000, partly covered by insurance.

Fire at the Scholey Bros., Ltd., planing mill, on Ontario St., Toronto, caused $3,000 damage recently. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire started in the engine and boiler room. A large amount of timber in the dry kilns was burned and the machinery was damaged by water.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company will have a stock of about 10,000,000 feet cut at the mills of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River this summer. The stock will be one-half pine and one-half hemlock. The hemlock has all been sold, we understand, to the American market.

Mr. Bull's sawmille at Skibbereen, in Haldimand Township, about twelve miles from Cobourg, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire recently. Two large traction engines, shingle mill and chopper, and a quantity of tools were burned. There was no insurance, and Mr. Bull's loss is heavy.

Fire did much damage to the Dyment-Baker factory on Bathurst Street, London, recently. The fire started in the sawdust and shavings. It is supposed that a spark got into the shavings The plant was destroyed once before, in 1905, and has since been rebuilt. The loss will not be heavy.

The Dunbar Lumber Company, of Elk Lake City, Ont., has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons, assignees, of Toronto. The assets are estimated to be about $20,000 and the liabilities approximately $15,000. A statement of the affairs of the company is being prepared and reorganization is anticipated.

The installation of an automatic sprinkling system in all new planing mills will probably be recommended by Building Inspector Fotheringham of Ottawa. The Board of Control recently decided that J. A. Desrivieres should be given a permit for the erection of a mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co., Limited, which has just completed its plant at St. Catharines, Ont., has secured the contract for the complete equipment of the Big River Lumber Company's plant at Prince Albert, Sask., in which Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are interested. This company owns over 500 square miles of timber, about fifty miles north of Prince Albert. A branch of the Canadian Northern is now being built into these limits, and a large sawmill and planing mill are in course of construction.

The question of reforestry is becoming a live one in Simcoe County, Ont. E. J. Zavitz, Professor of Forestry in the Guelph Agricultural College, addressed the County Council recently upon the possibility of profitable reforestration of the sand lands in the county, which are estimated to contain all told over fifty thousand acres. Mr. Zavitz held that reforestration would be a profitable investment and told what had been done in other counties and in Ontario. He was followed by James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association. A representative committee of six was appointed to deal with the matter.

An organized effort is to be made by the motor boat owners of Britannia and Aylmer, on the Ottawa River, to get ride of what they regard as a dangerous nuisance, the numerous dead heads and other logs and timbers in Lake Deschenes. They are talking of affiliating with the Ottawa Motor Boat Association and getting that organization to work in their interests. "Some of these dead heads have been there for years," said one boatman in an interview. Logs become water soaked and they turn up on end, and sometimes lie with the end a little below the water, thus becoming more dangerous than if they were partly visible. A gang of river sweepers could clear away all the dead heads in the lake in a few days, and thus remove a constant menace to life and property.

Eastern Provinces

It is expected that J. H. Crandall, Moncton, will shortly erect a new sawmill at Morrison's Cove, near Chatham, N.B.

The White Lumber Company, of Sussex, N.B., are reported to have bought the mills and timber areas of George D. Prescott, at West River, Albert County, for about $85,000.

A special meeting of the Bathurst Boom Company was held at the office of Adams-Burns Co., Ltd., in Bathurst, N.B., on June 30, for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of other business. The general annual meeting was not held at the regular time.

J. P. Mullarkey, Ltd., Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with capital of $500,000, to carry on the businesses of timber, lumber, iron, etc., and to construct, operate, etc., water-powers, buildings. The incorporators are John H. Davy and John H. Brittle, accountants, Montreal, Que.

Various eastern railways, including the Boston & Maine, and also the Canadian Pacific, have agreed to postpone the date of a proposed increase of 10 per cent. in lumber rates from June 15 to August 1 in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission an opportunity to investigate the proposed increases.

It is reported that American capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the mills and lumber lands of the Scott Lumber Company, of St. John, N.B., owners of 35,000 acres and with 15,000 acres under lease. The lands are on the Shogomoc and Oromoco rivers, and there is a large block near Magaguadavic Lake.

The company are also the owners of the Victoria Pulp Mill in St. John, which is at present closed down, and they are operating a well-equipped mill at Magaguadavic.

W. H. Taylor, who returned recently from England, is reported to have disposed of two timber properties while over there, one consisting of about 300 square miles, situated near LaPolle Bay, and the other, 345 miles, at Bay St. George, Newfoundland. Both were sold to private parties, who will operate mills for the manufacture of pulp. Engineers are now on their way to examine the properties, locate sites and do all preliminary work in connection with the opening of the mills.

Western Canada

T. S. Lawley, lumber dealer, Blucher, Sask., has been succeeded by Lawley & Dunsted.

The Monarch Lumber Co. will start a new mill at Savona, B.C., in the near future.

Stone Bros., lumber and implement manufacturers, Rapid City, Man., have been succeeded by H. Hindson.

The Fort George Lumber and Navigation Co. are constructing another two-storey office building on Second Street, South Fort George, B.C.

Sparks from a bush fire ignited a sawdust pile, and the flames spread with such rapidity that Greer Bros.' sawmill at Mack, 88 miles west of Fort William, and 4,000,000 feet of lumber, the property of Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, were totally destroyed recently. The building and lumber were fully covered by insurance.

Mr. John Hanbury, manager of the Hanbury Mfg. Company, Brandon, Man., and Mr. J. H. Hines, financial manager, visited Montreal recently on business in connection with the Hanbury Securities, Limited. This is a financial concern organized for the purpose of controlling all the business interests of the Hanbury Company. Negotiations are under way at present through which it is likely that the Hanbury lumber and manufacturing concerns will greatly extend their operations.

The transfer of the Alberta Lumber Company, of Edmonton, Alta., from Carruthers, Round and Co. to Mr. Geo. W. Boughton has been effected, and the price paid is $12,000. Mr. Boughton, who is the president of the General Contractors' Association, has had much business experience in the East, having been associated with a number of enterprises in the cities of New York and Boston. The Alberta Lumber Company has been in existence about five years and has been eminently successful. During the last year they have been working to capacity. The plant is situated on Boyle Street.

Mr. Theo. A. Burrows, lumber manufacturer, Grandview, Man., whose intention to erect a new mill was recently announced in the "Canada Lumberman," reports that he will erect one of the most complete mills of its size in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. He expects to put in two double cutting Waterous band saws with a cluster edger taking a 12 inch. cant. The boilers and engines will be enclosed in a cement cut-off, and he will install thoroughly up-to-date machinery in keeping with these machines. At present he will run a small rotary mill to take care of his immediate needs until the larger mill is completed. The greater bulk of his machinery will be supplied by the Waterous Engine Co. The lath mill will be of Payette make.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

1062. **Pitch pine planks**—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of pitch pine planks.

1063. **Hickory broom handles**—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hickory broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1064. **Pine deals**—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine deals from Canadian exporters.

1067. **Oak hubs**—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of oak hubs from Canadian manufacturers.

1068. **Pick and spade handles**—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pick and spade handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1069. **Birch squares**—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of birch squares, sizes 1-in. x 1-in. up to 3-in. x 3-in. in lengths of 2 feet to 4 feet.

1075. **Empty barrels**—A Liverpool firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of empty barrels.

1078. **Spruce deals**—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

1079. **Planed and rounded lapping boards**—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of planed and rounded lapping boards.

1080. **Wood pulp boards**—A Manchester firm asks for prices and samples of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1081. **Spruce deals**—A Manchester firm asks for prices of spruce deals, all sizes, from Canadian exporters.

1083. **Builders' hardware, wood working machinery, railway motor cars, etc.**—A firm in New Plymouth, New Zealand, are in the market to purchase various goods under the above headings from Canadian firms. Bank references.

1086. **Long ash handles, broom handles, etc.**—A prominent firm of export forwarding agents in New York city can do large contract business in the above goods and would like lowest quotations, cash discounts, etc., from Canadian manufacturers.

1101. **Cask and barrel shooks.**—A fish packing firm in Venezuela wishes to obtain supplies of cask and barrel shooks from Canada, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

1104. **Agents**—A Sheffield company manufacturing saws and machine planing irons for wood, of heavy description, seek Canadian resident agents to act for them on a commission basis.

1035. **Wood pulp**—An Italian firm desires to import wood pulp from Canada. At present they import largely from Germany and Norway, but they wish to hear from Canadian exporters.

1050. **Brown wrapping paper**—A London firm wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of brown wrapping paper who can offer supplies for the Australian market.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Ask us for prices on 150,000 to 200,000 feet of 4-4 genuine

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar

good widths and lengths, ready for for immediate shipment.

We have also a large st ck of No. 1 and No. 2 Common 5/8 Poplar.

Get your order in early for

Red Oak

2 cars 5-4 common and better.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

Quartered Oak

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

What about

Chestnut

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better bone dry for prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of

Soft White Pine

4-4 to 16-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

White Ash

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.

Hard Maple

Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Get our prices on

White Oak

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on

Red Gum and Cottonwood

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We can make prompt shipment on

White Oak

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders Red Pine Dimension up to 35 feet:

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

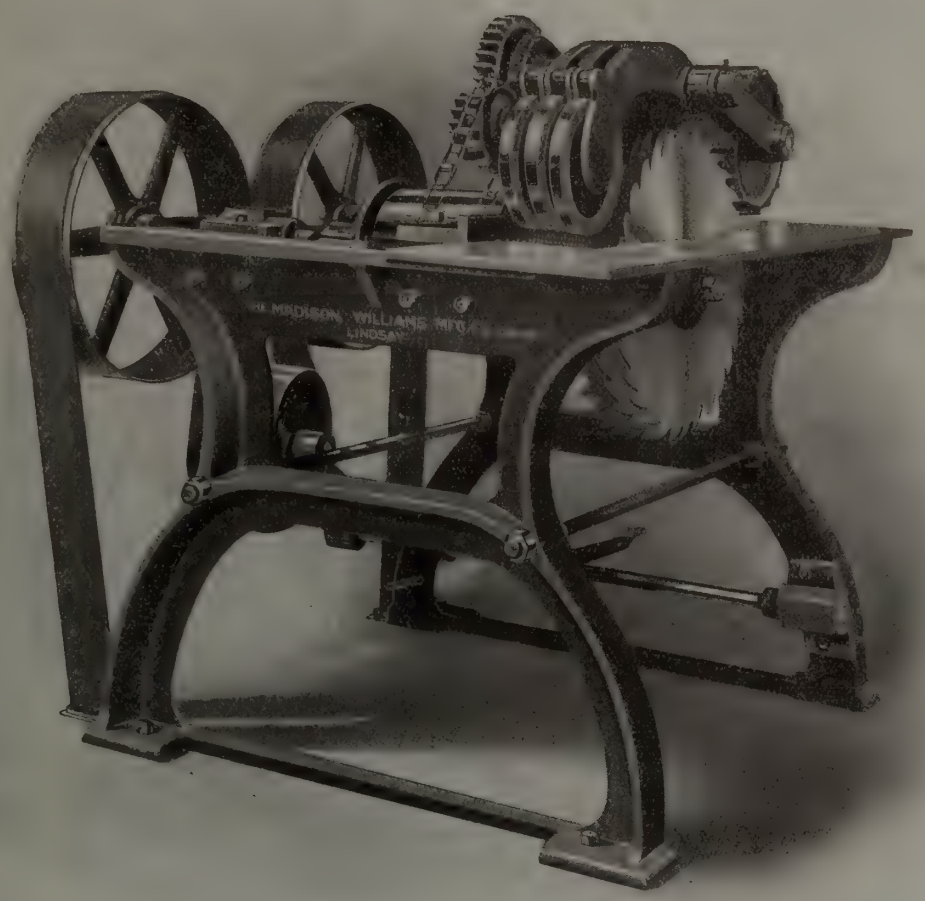
TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.



3 Saw Power Feed Bolter

A SUBSTANTIALLY AND WELL BUILT MACHINE

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited
Lindsay, Ontario

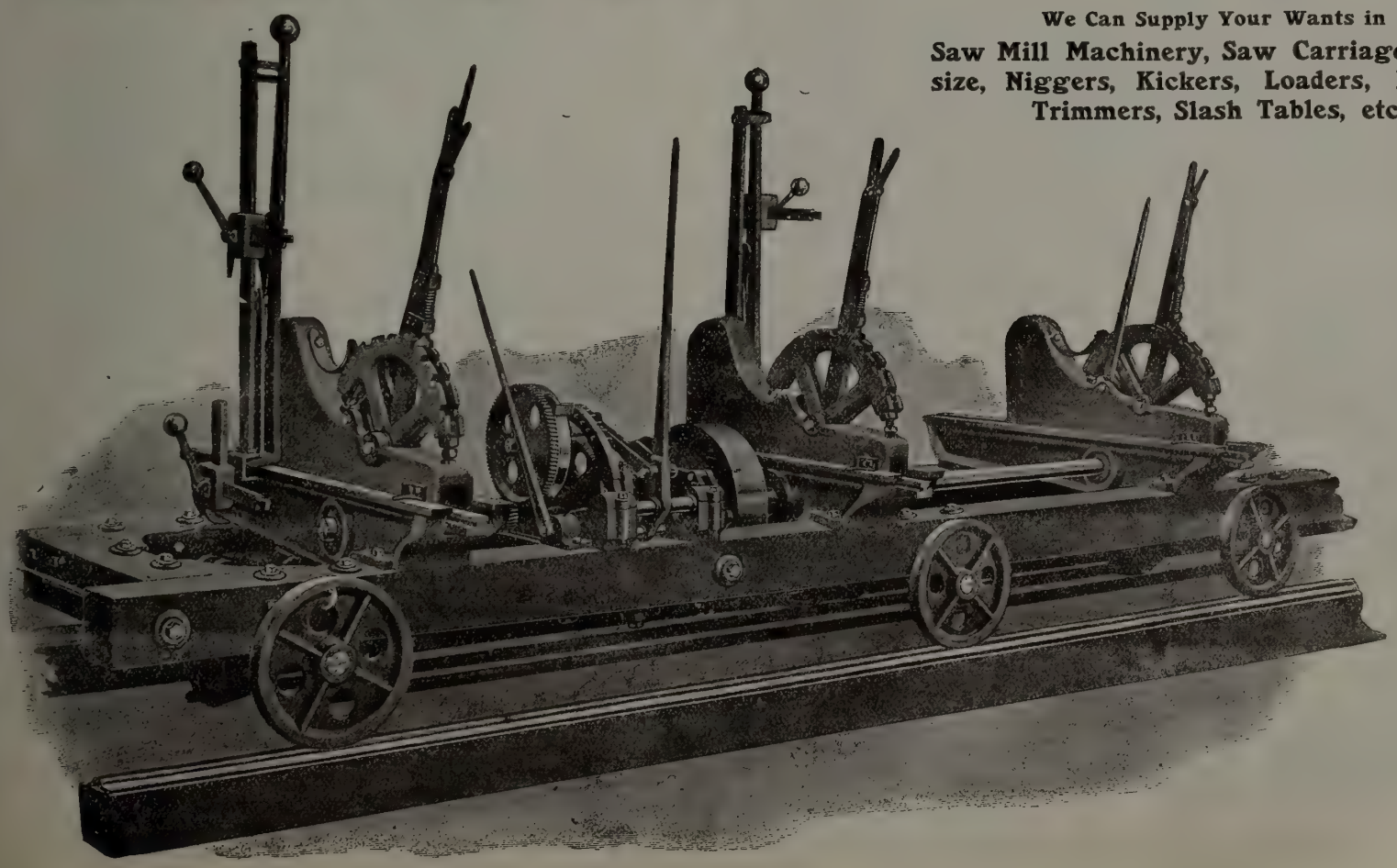
Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative:
H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative:
The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ont.

We Can Supply Your Wants in
Saw Mill Machinery, Saw Carriages, any size, Niggers, Kickers, Loaders, Edgers, Trimmers, Slash Tables, etc.



Also Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery

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Write for Our Catalogue and Prices

"It's the Quality that Counts"

The uniform high quality maintained from year to year in our

Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

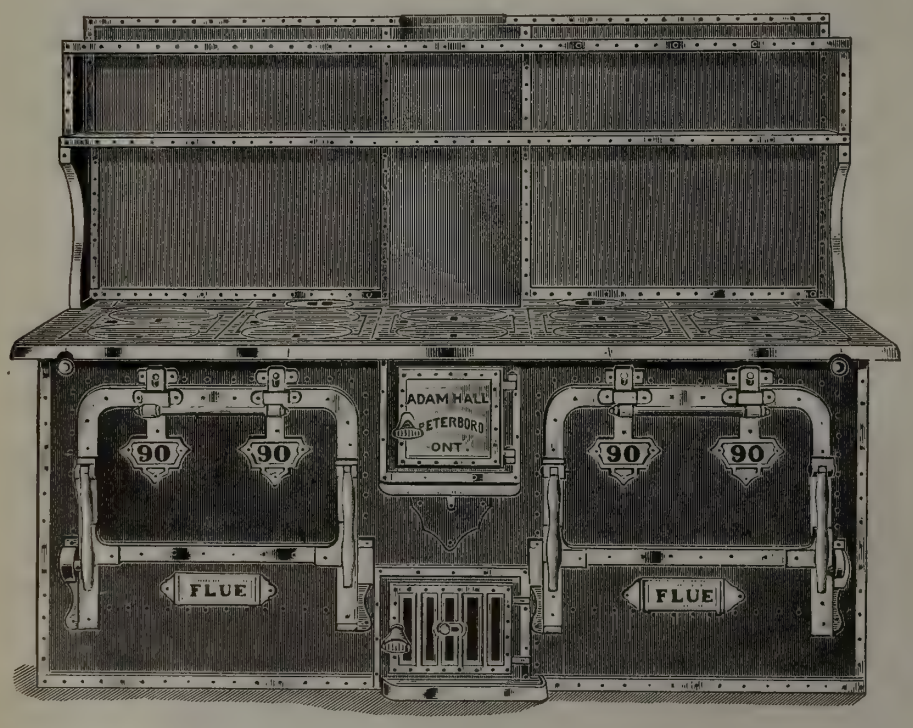
has given them the first place among lumbermen in all parts of Canada.

We can assure our patrons that the same quality of workmanship and material will be maintained in the future as it has been in the past and we solicit a continuance of your orders. We make all kinds of stoves for either large or small camps.



No. 10—36 Six Hole Leader Range and Reservoir

for either coal or wood. Fire-box for wood 28 inches. Without feet and hearth. Size of oven 24 x 28 x 16. Size of top, 54 x 30. Shipping weight, wood linings only, 450 lbs. Shipping weight, coal and wood linings, 550 lbs. Further particulars and prices in our catalogue. Write for it.



No. 10 — 90 Ten Hole Double Oven Range

for either coal or wood. Fire-box for wood 28 inches. Size of oven 24 x 28 x 16. Shipping weight, square 1,260 lbs. Shipping weight, with high shelf, 1,360 lbs. Shipping weight, with warming closet, 1,380 lbs. Fuller particulars and prices in our Catalogue. Send for it to-day.

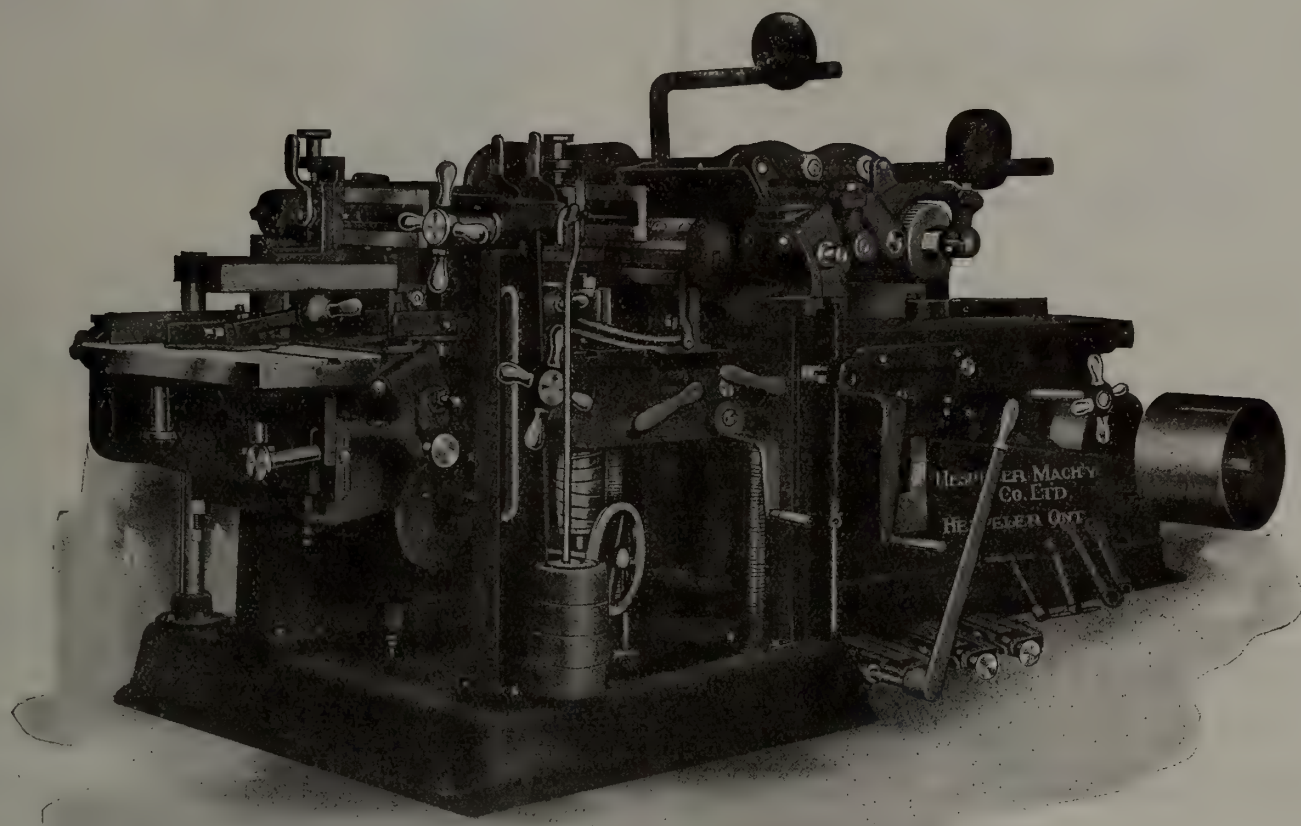
We want every lumberman to write for our new Catalogue showing the most extensive line of lumberman's Stoves, Heaters, Stove Furniture and other utensils for the lumber camp. We guarantee absolute satisfaction to every purchaser. Deal with a firm that has a good reputation to sustain.

ADAM HALL, Peterborough, Ont.

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

The Moulder Without a Peer

Our Four-Sided Heavy Duty Moulder



Everything essential to a strong and well built machine is included in this moulder

The Feed is what is known as the down feed, is positive in its action, and has unusual strength, so much so that all ordinary material will pass through the machine without the use of weights on the lever.

All Gears are cut from the solid, which insures smooth operation and a feed free from vibration.

The Feed Control is by levers, one at the feeding in end of the machine and the other at the side of the table in line with the main spindles, as shown.

The Bearings on the upper and lower cylinders (three in number in each case) are what is known as the White's patent type, familiar to all users of modern machinery and leaves nothing to be desired.

The End Table with bottom head is adjustable on ways, the outer section having another independent adjustment. The end can be swung out of the way for access to the lower knives without disturbing the guides.

Have you a copy of our Catalogue?

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

To Become Familiar With

Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies

is to become a steady customer for them. They are adapted for prompt use in Contractors and Lumber Camps, covering every urgent need, thoroughly reliable and effective. Write us for information. A handy stable list for emergencies is :—

Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil
For Cuts, Galls, Wounds and Sores. Large size. Price - - - $1.00

Fleming's Colic Cure
A prompt remedy for both Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic. Price - - $1.00

Fleming's Spavin Cure Liquid
An active Blister for Splints, Curbs, Spavins and Soft Enlargements. Price - $2.00

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
A thorough Tonic and Blood Purifier that cures a score of ailments besides Heaves. Price - - - $1.00

Fleming's Sweeny Cure
A mild blister, cures Sweeny, Shoulder Lameness, etc. - - - $1.00

Fleming's Veterinary Eye Lotion
Cures Inflammation of the Eyes. Price 50c

All Remedies can be sent by Mail.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VET. ADVISER. Devoted to Diseases of Horses and Cattle will be mailed free. *Write for a copy.*

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
TORONTO, CANADA

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) $4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 11.00 doz.

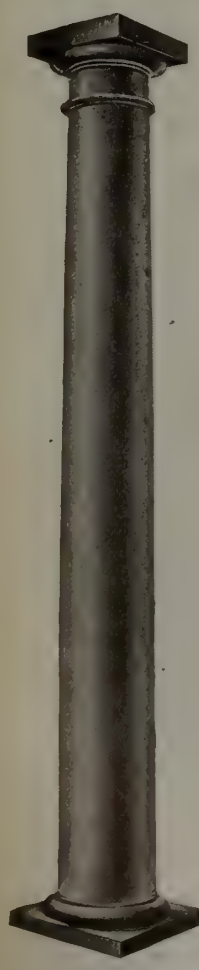
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses 5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses 8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses 15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)
2 lb. tins 2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins 3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)
Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



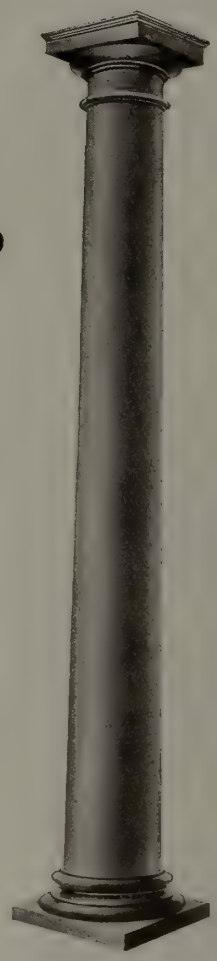
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Colonial Columns?

If you do and have not stocked our products, you are losing a whole lot of trade that you should be getting. Don't let another day pass without writing for our catalogue.

The "Lock-Joint" in our Columns prevents shrinkage and checking and forms a perfect surface.

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The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

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The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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R. M. Beal Leather Co.
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Modern Conveying Systems

of Jeffrey design and construction will reduce the cost of handling materials in your Saw Mill and Woodworking Plant.

Catalog T 57 treats directly on this subject, illustrating and describing systems operating under many different conditions, common in the Lumber Industry. If you are interested in a new conveying equipment we will gladly send you a copy of this catalog. Specify "T 57"

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Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts., MONTREAL

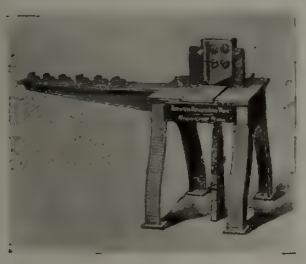
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KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills
Lath Mills
Head Blocks
Picket Header

Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters

Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
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Williamsport - Pennsylvania

TENDERS

A few dollars spent in advertising your proposals in the CONTRACT RECORD would result in additional competition, which might save your city or town or your client many hundreds of dollars.

Published Every Wednesday



Two Dollars a Year

Proposals for Waterworks, Sewerage, Bridges, Electric Light Plants, Railway and Canal Construction and Buildings of all kinds are advertised in the CONTRACT RECORD.

For sample copy address

The Contract Record

Confederation Life Building Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 ox & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 10
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 20
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 35
XXXXX 5 to 2"...		4 05
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
4/4 x 6in., 16 ft., No. 2		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		30 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry		
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		28 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		25 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		35 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood		
4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	48 00	53 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s.c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	28 50	32 00
Pine, s.c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11'	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, box boards,		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 50	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 50	15 50
1"x4"-8" & up 12'-16'	16 50	18 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	18 50	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 60	4 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	14 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 50
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 50
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00	3 25
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60	65

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
8 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00	
2" "	68 00	

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	50 00	
8/4 " " "	58 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00	
8/4 " " "	49 00	
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00	
8/4 " " "	46 00	

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00	
1¼ in. "	53 00	
1½ in. "	55 00	
2in. "	57 00	
2½ and 3" "	75 00	
4 in. "	80 00	

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00	
1¼" "	41 00	
1½" "	43 00	
2" "	47 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00	
1¼ and 1¼" "	33 00	
2" "	34 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00	
1" x 5"	24 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00	
1" x 10"	29 00	
1" x 12"	33 00	
1" x 13" and up	33 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00	
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	
No. 2	14 00	

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50	
No. 2, 48"	3 75	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25	

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 10 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 lt.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	20 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

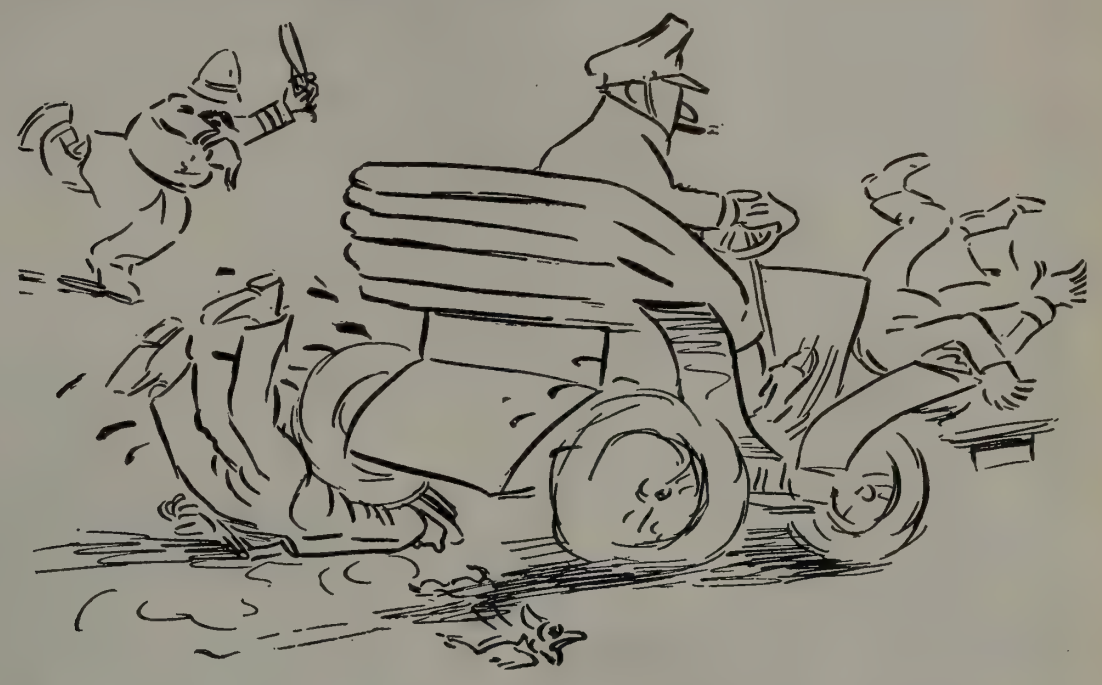
White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Pine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	22 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	3 00
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

You Can't Stop It



So get a-board, or better yet, a car of boards or shingles and lath from our Quebec or New Brunswick mills

A little talk with a "Silk Finish" about our Fenderson Mill Products

Spruce This mill is still doing business at the old stand, sawing the same nice, small sound knotted Spruce, and turning out the finest dressed "Silk Finish" Spruce coming from Canada to-day. A full stock of 1 in., 1-1/4 in., 2, and 3 in., in any width always on hand. You can't stop it—the trade want it because its the best.

White Pine Old growth, gang sawn White Pine with a sound red knot of an excellent character, good dry stock—Tonawanda grades—and can be worked as desired. This is **real good goods.**

Shingles Our Fenderson 16 in. New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles are the same uniformly good shingles that we have always supplied. The Old Reliable Brand.

Lath The very best Canadian Spruce Slab Lath.

Any or all of the above in the same car
Remember! If it's Fenderson's—it's right

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

One of the Best Investments for a Box Factory is a well built and modern Variety Saw



New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

It is a time and money saver, not only in manufacturing boxes and shooks, but a variety of other work will drift into a box shop occasionally, which only a **Variety Saw** will be able to handle and the profits on these orders will usually put any returns from the choicest of box orders away on the shady side.

We call your attention to a brand new machine made especially for variety work in box factories, jobbing shops, etc. namely,

Our New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

This machine possesses advantages in quick and accurate adjustments over any other variety saw and will be found a decided improvement in Ripping, Crosscutting, Boring, Bevel Sawing, Cropping, Grooving, Mitering, etc.

We invite you to write for Circular 11-R which tells all about it

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., 465-485 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

SALES OFFICES

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New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West
Vancouver, B. C.

98 Woodbridge St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Evansville,
Indiana

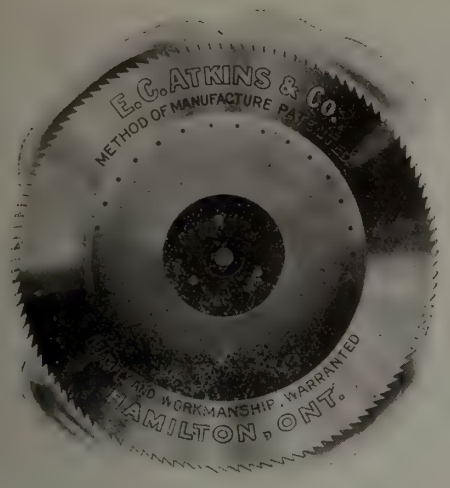
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San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.
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Atkins Sterling Saws

Made in Canada

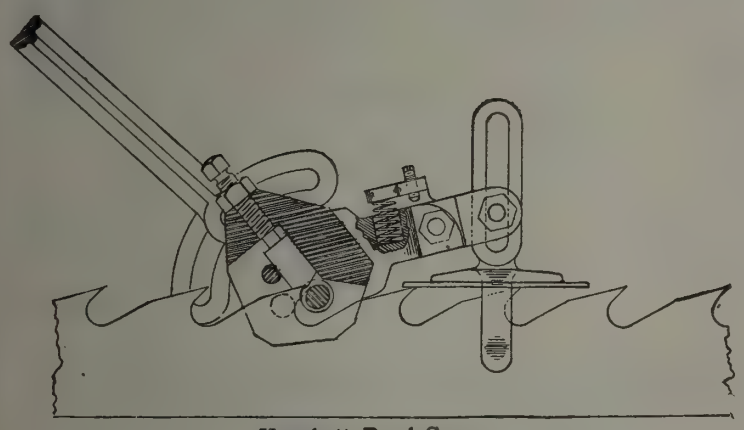
Don't let anyone persuade you to believe there that are any finer Saws made than **Atkins Sterling Saws.** If you are using them—**you know it.** If you are not using them, **you ought** to know it. The best way to find out is to try them. That's easy to do. Write us. Every saw guaranteed perfect.



E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

U. S. Factory: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

Hamilton, Ont.



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Mill Men!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.



The Spark Extinguisher

shown in illustration was sold by us about a year ago to the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Limited. It has been so satisfactory that we have just shipped two others to the same company for use at other mills. If you use wood for fuel you cannot afford to be without this apparatus. It is guaranteed to extinguish all dangerous sparks and will not affect the draft. Made to fit any stack or chimney.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Geo. W. Reed & Co., Limited Dept. B

Craig Street West, MONTREAL



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LA. — **CLYDE IRON WORKS** — BRANCH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

DULUTH, MINN.



Say Old Chap!

Do you know that I had quite a lot of second-hand machinery that was no use to me so I put a small "ad" in the **"Canada Lumberman"** and sold the whole line? The "ad" only cost me a couple of dollars and I got ever so many replies.

Why don't you sell those old machines of yours, there are lots of fellows who would be glad to get them?

The "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this paper is buying and selling second hand equipment every day.

Write for Sample Copy



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Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

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Logging Locomotives



Designed for all round service in logging operations. The minimum number of moving and wearing parts insure low upkeep cost, and their short rigid wheel base make them suitable for roads with sharp curves and uneven tracks.

Finished, interchangeable repair parts always on hand.

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Bank of Ottawa Building, MONTREAL, CANADA

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All

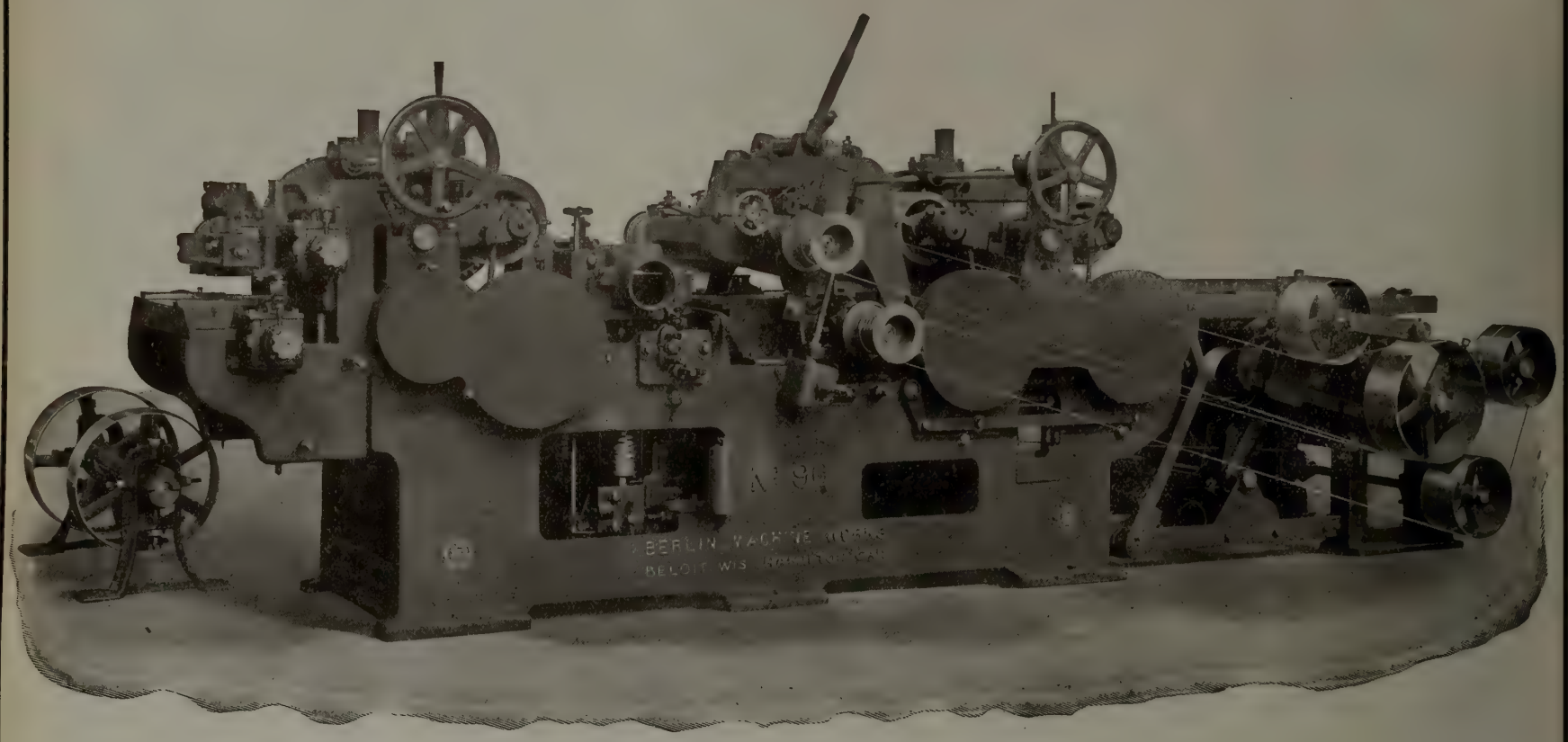




skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

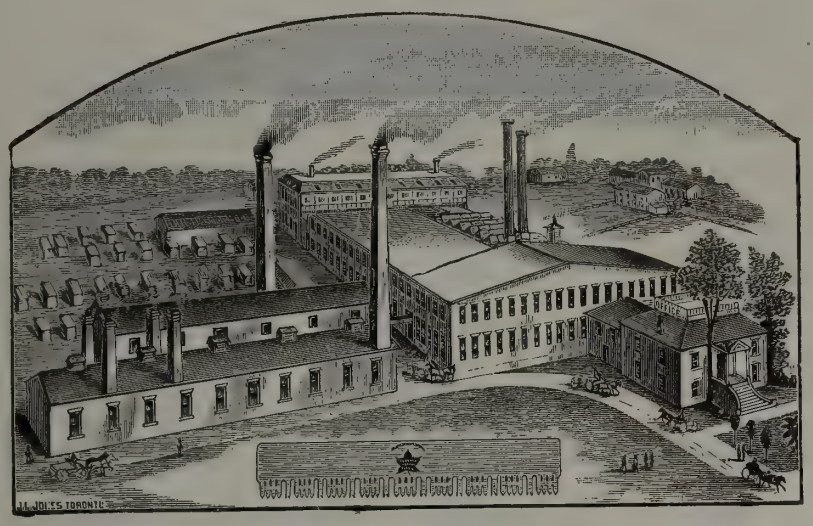
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly Dietrich Co., Limited

GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
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Mill Saws
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Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

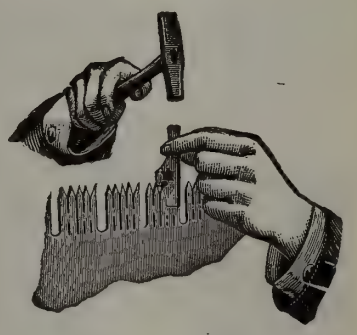
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

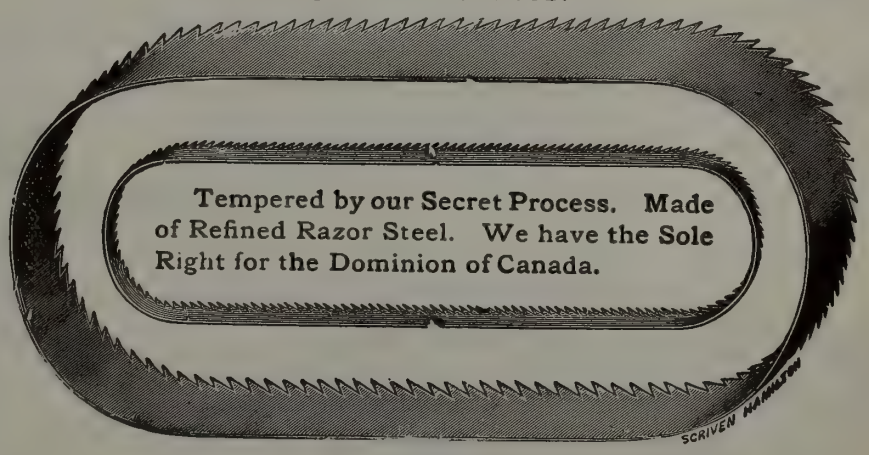
SHURLY DIETRICH, CO., LIMITED

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

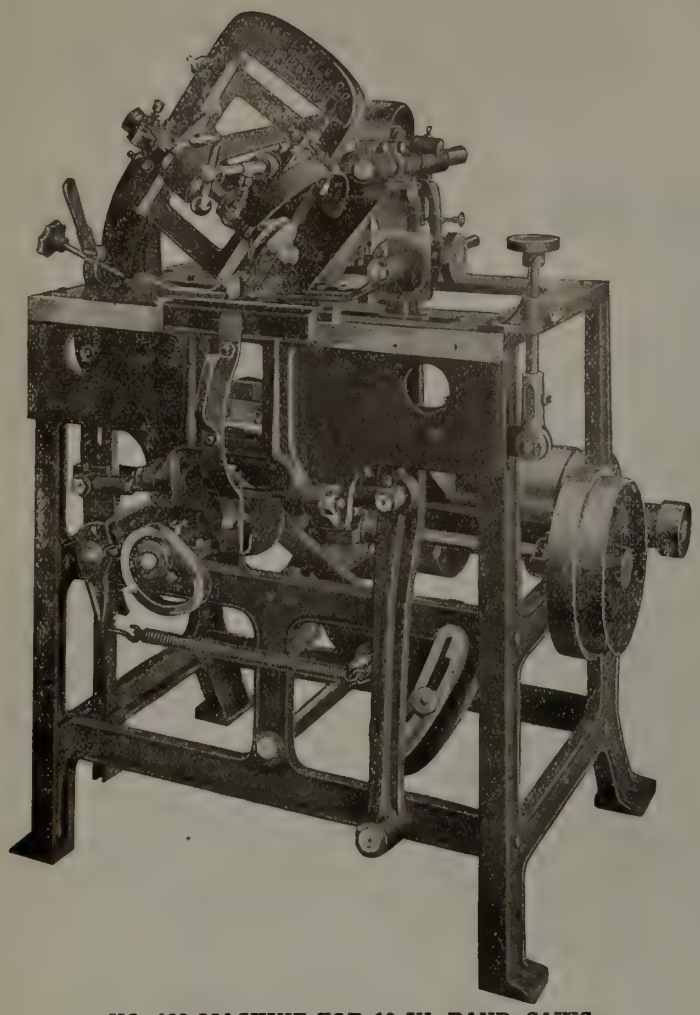


We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

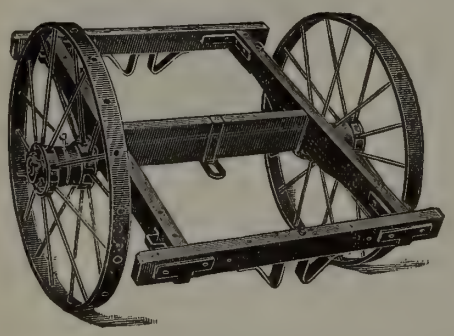
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Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

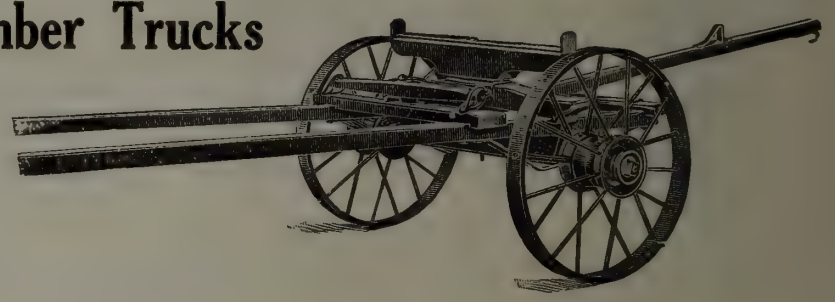
Agents for Canada **Brantford, Ont.**



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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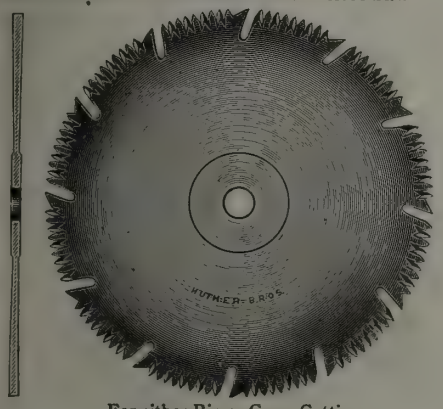
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Don't imagine that one kind of rope is good for all purposes. Different purposes demand different grades of rope. To get a sound knowledge of the best ropes for all purposes consult the **Greening Company**. We make all kinds of wire rope and in all sizes. Our stock of standard rope is very large and we can ship orders with unusual promptness. Write for Catalog **No. 1.**

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que.

HUTHER BROS.

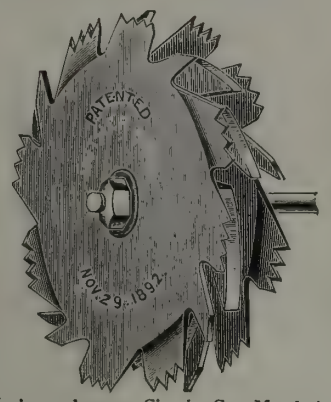
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KEBO BALATA BELTING

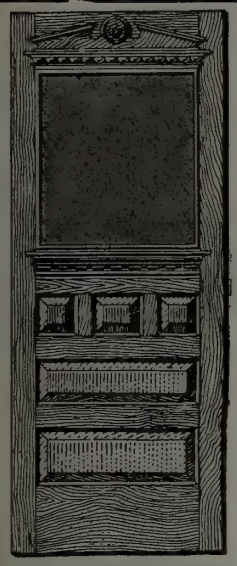
For wet drives there is no belting made to equal **KEBO** Balata.

KEBO Belts are stretched in the making. Each ply of Canvas is treated separately thus thoroughly impregnating the canvas with the adhesive solution and making the finished belt uniform and impervious to moisture. Even long soaking in brine does not impair **"KEBO."**

We back up our claim for **KEBO** by fully guaranteeing every foot you buy.

Write us about your belting needs—the first order will mean repeat ones. Orders for **KEBO** satisfy both you and ourselves.

J. R. BAXTER & CO.
Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL



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Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

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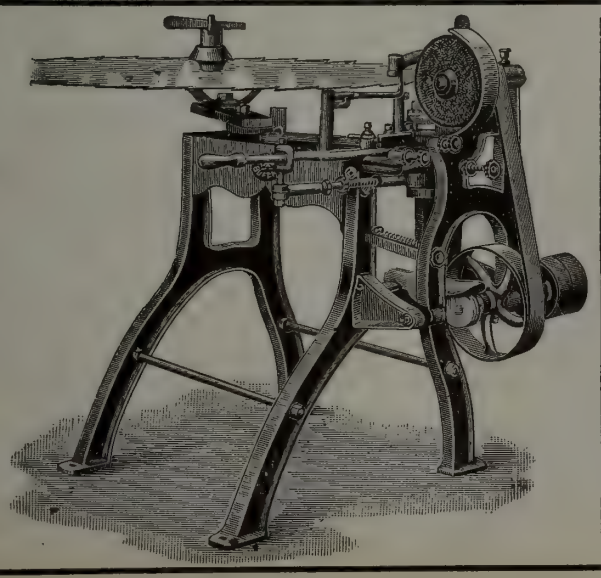
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VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart | Silicate

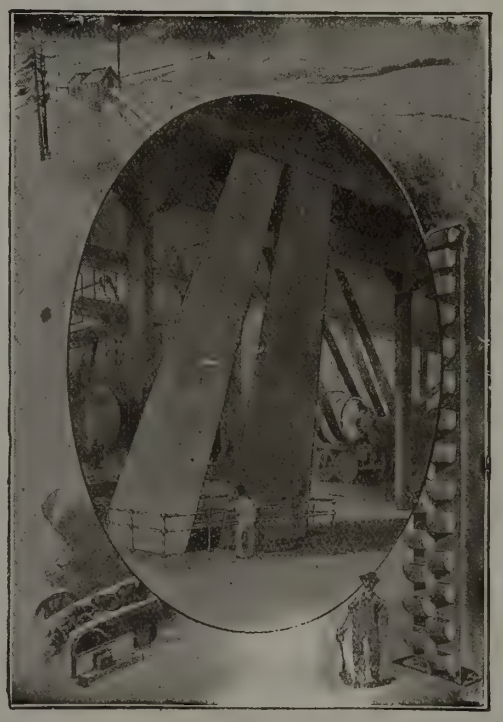
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Saw Filers
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Limited
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RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and, Conveying.

Rubber Hose

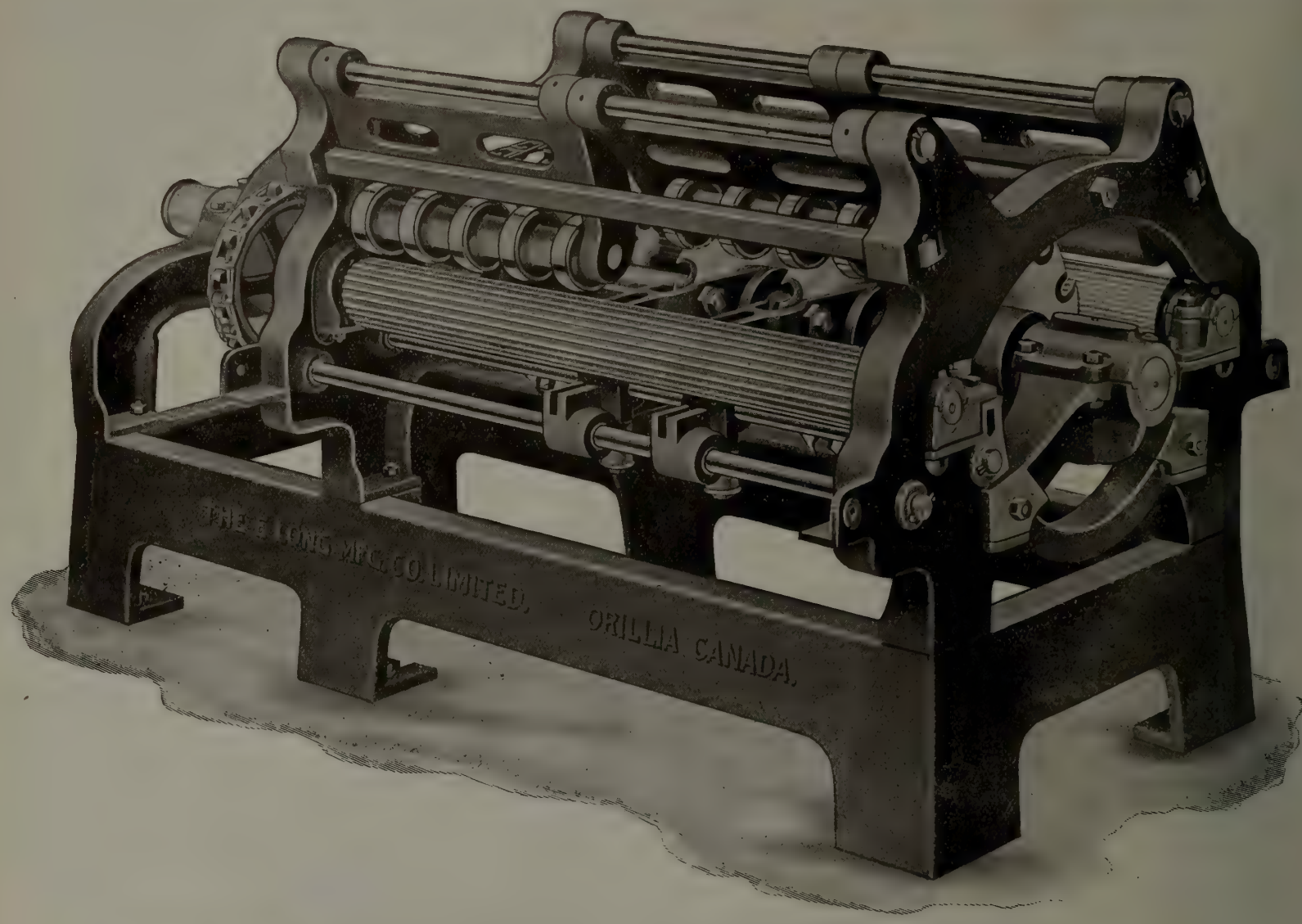
for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

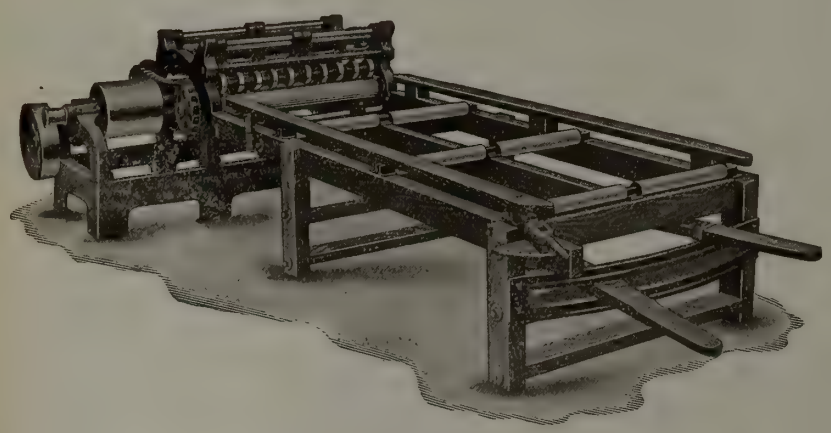
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LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.



48" EDGER WITHOUT FRONT TABLE



48" EDGER WITH FRONT TABLE

We build a full line of

EDGERS

and will be pleased to submit specifications and prices on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

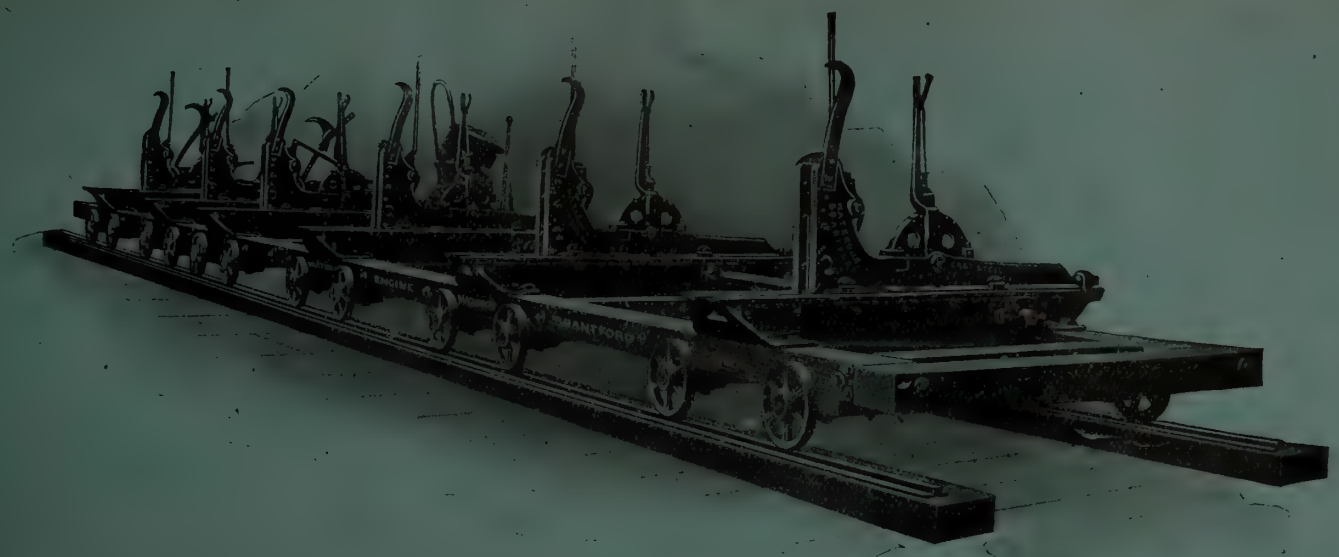
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With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
Log Seats extra wide with taper nose and reversible liners, all-steel.
Knees, very high, with 6 in. taper movement, Boss Dogs and Nigger Hook, all-steel.
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Trout Power Set Works, rope driven, continuous acting, no lost motion, no stooping.
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Steel wheels, steel axles, adjustable, babbitted, self-feeding axle bearings.
Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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Brantford, Canada

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BY LUMBERMEN

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we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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Staved Columns

made with our "V" Locked Joint giving a larger glueing area.

Even thickness in our column is obtained by using more staves than other manufacturers. The well seasoned wood in our products prevents checking.

Our products will prove

Great Sellers

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The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

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General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HADLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, July 15, 1910 No. 14

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
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Policy holders constitute the company and participate in its profits.

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The Babbitt that has the confidence of the Public

ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



Every Pound Guaranteed
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Every Belt Guaranteed

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Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Wholesale Manufacturers of

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Including—
Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

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BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

FOR STRENGTH UNIFORMITY RELIABILITY ENDURANCE



TEST IT
TRY IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER FOR WET or DRY WORK.

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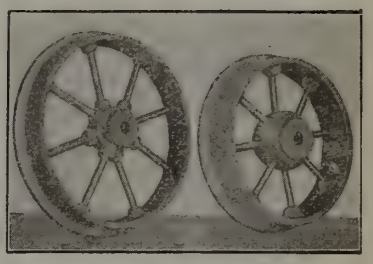
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15 000	"	1¼"	" " " " "
14,000	"	1½"	" " " " "
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Also have at our Mill in the South two million feet dry lumber for direct shipment. -- Let us have your inquiries.

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Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

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Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We Can Ship You Promptly Any of the Above Stock, Carefully Inspected

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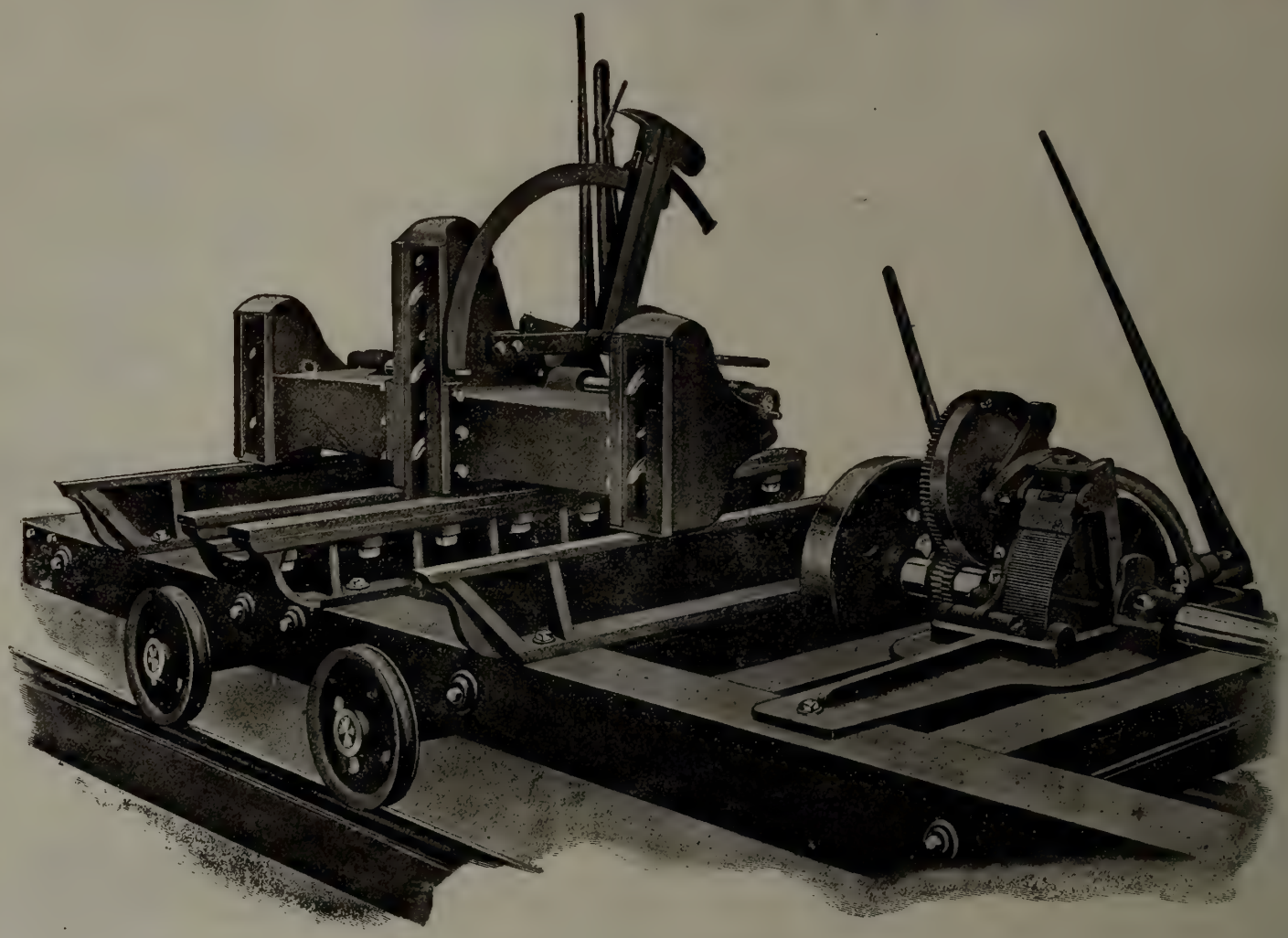
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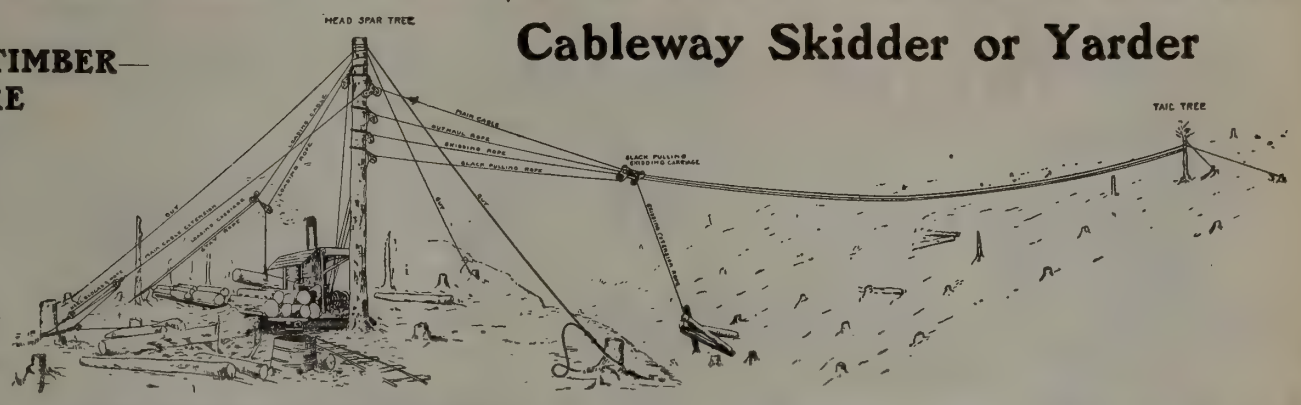
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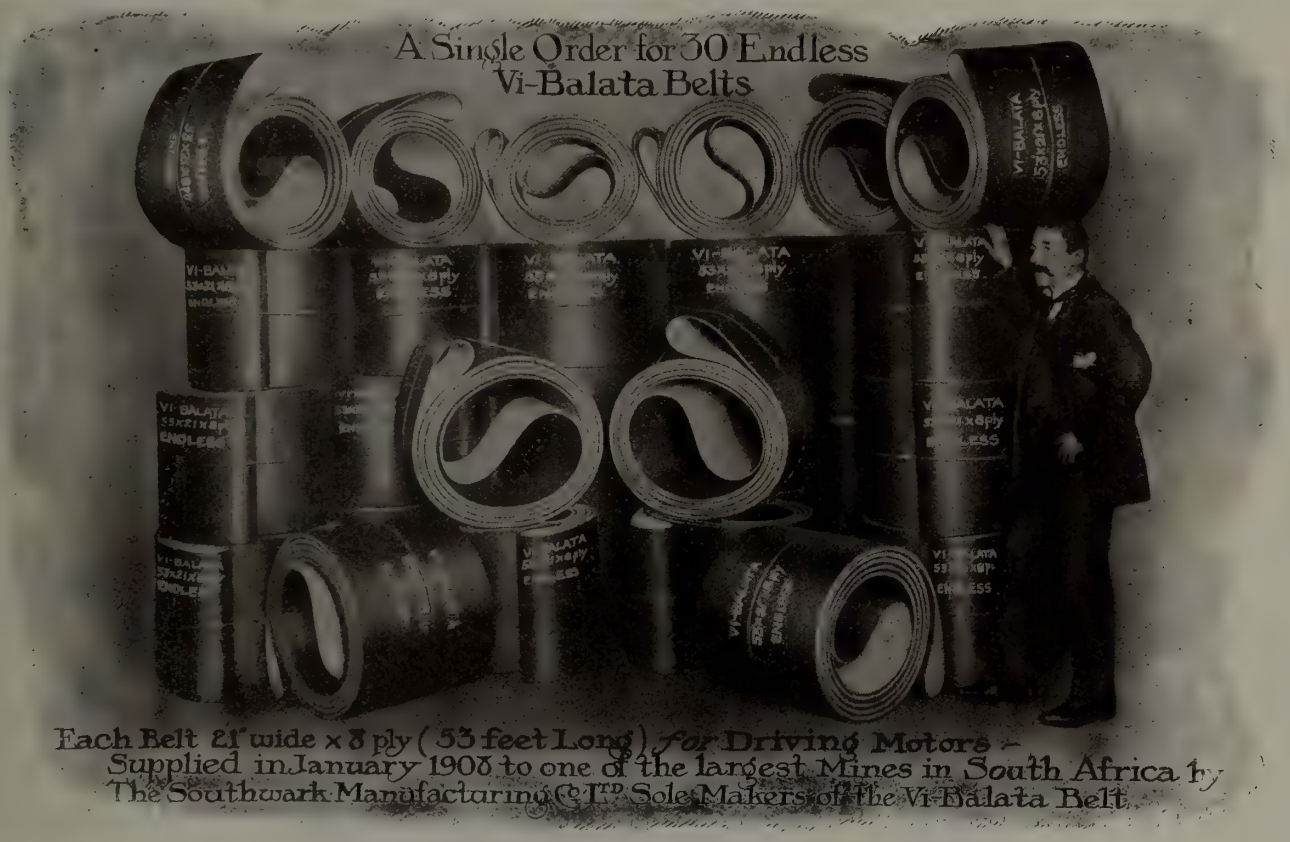
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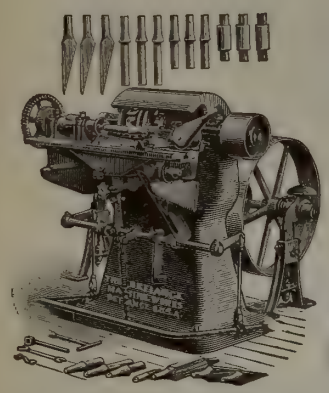
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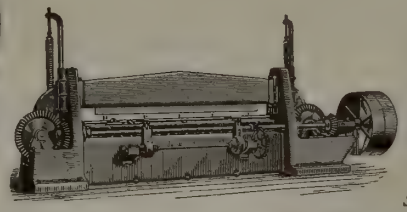
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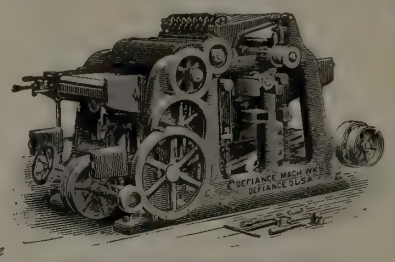
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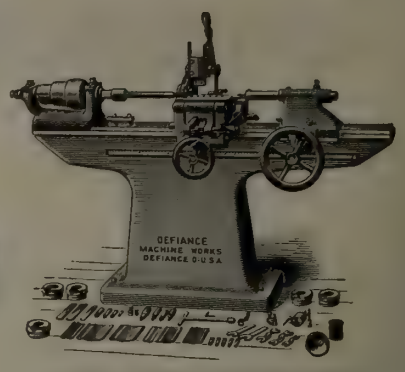
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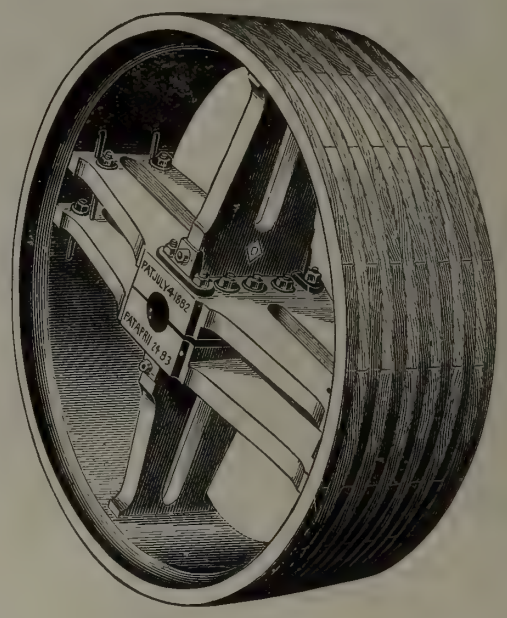
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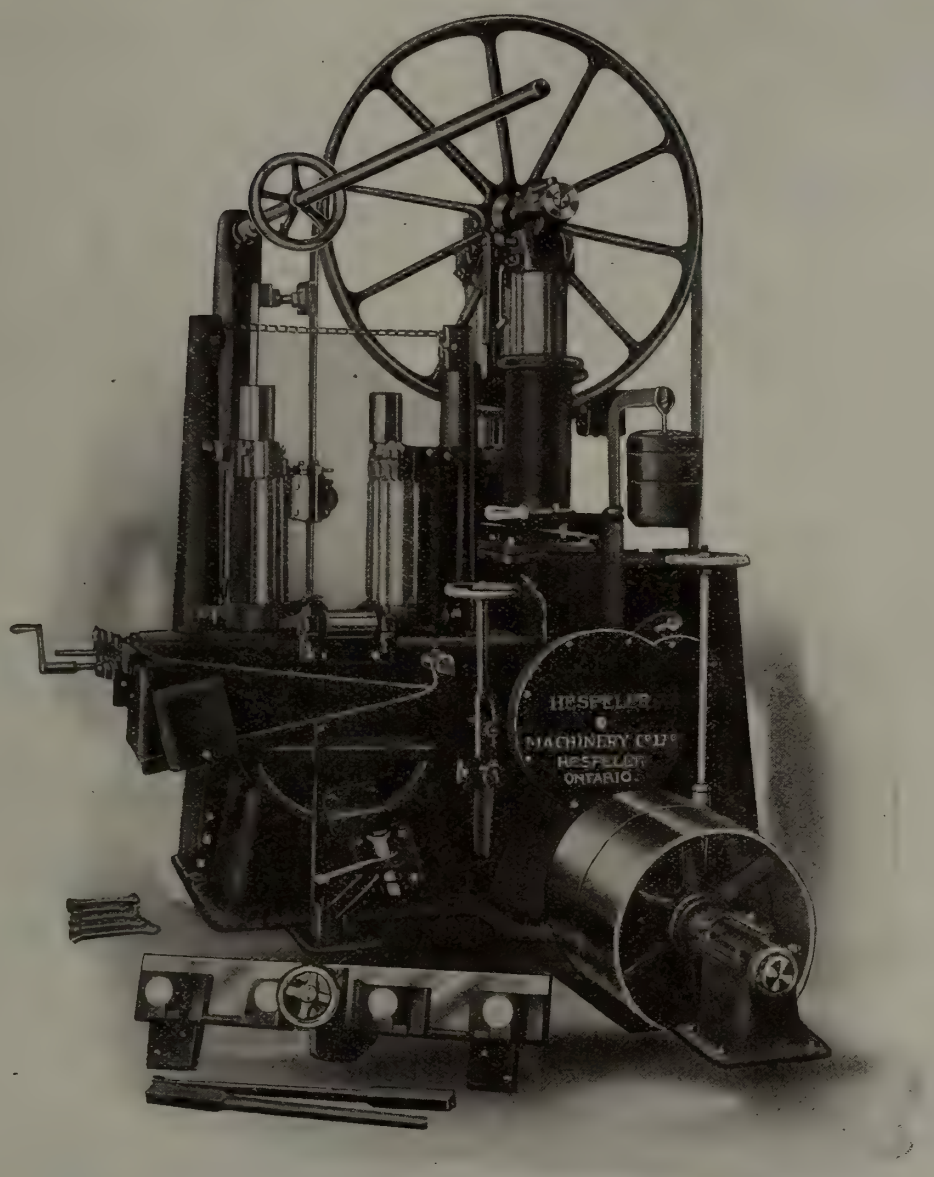
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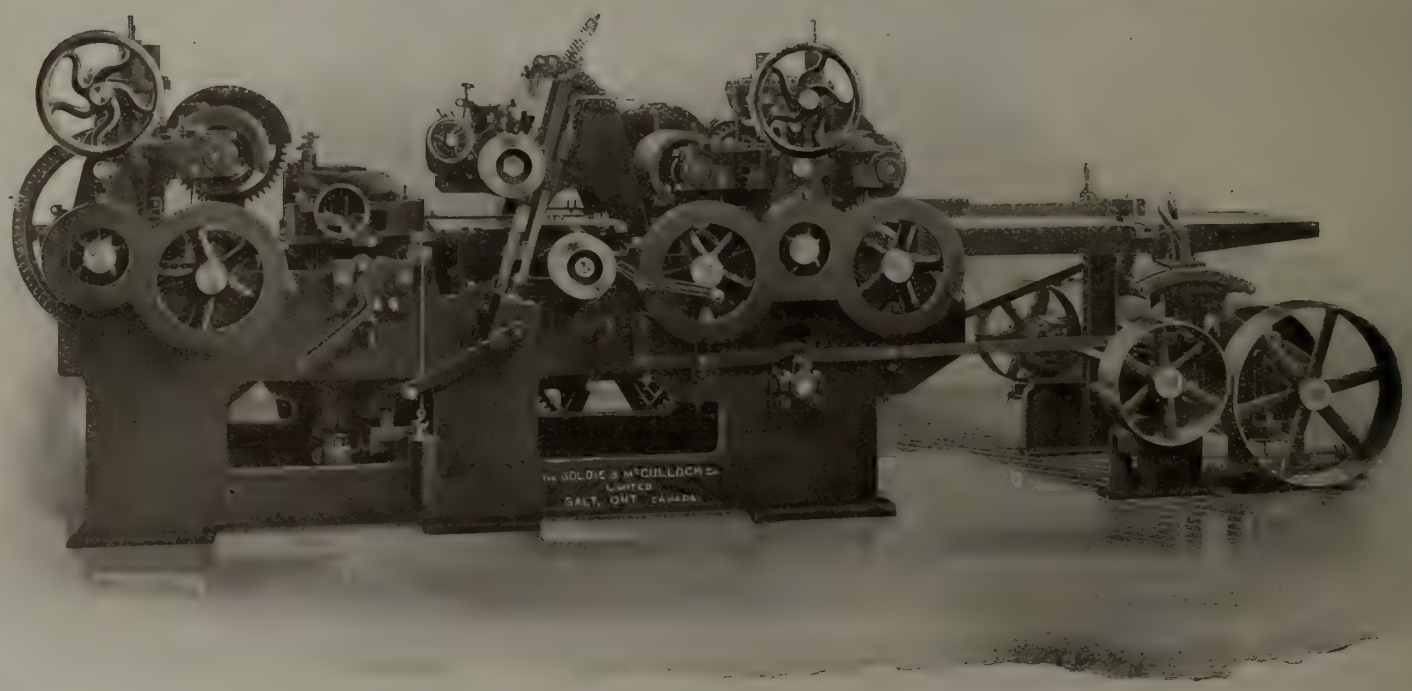
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, July 15, 1910 No. 14

Companies' Act Creates Criticism

It is difficult to realize that the Government of British Columbia are really serious in their frequent attempts to penalize companies doing business in British Columbia which have not been registered or licensed by the Province. On July 1, the one day of all the year which is devoted to the idea of unity among the provinces of the Dominion, the Legislature of British Columbia brought into effect an act which will be considered with alarm by every Canadian and British establishment carrying on business in British Columbia. Briefly, the new act requires every company (other than those originating in the Province) which desires to carry on business in British Columbia to be registered or licensed by the Provincial Government. Companies having an established business outside of the Province, in which at least one-half of their capital is invested, may commute the license fees for $250. Companies doing business without a license or registration render themselves liable to a penalty of $50 a day, and agents $20 a day. Debts due to companies not licensed or registered cannot be collected under the law of the Province.

There are thousands of manufacturing establishments in Canada which will be adversely affected by this law, among them being a number which are interested in lumbering. Manufacturers cannot sell a single dollar's worth of goods in the Province, and if they should do so in spite of the law, the customer could with impunity refuse to make payment. An unlicensed publishing company in another Province cannot send a copy of its paper or journal to a British Columbia subscriber. If its agents canvass for subscriptions or advertising, they are liable to a penalty of $20 a day. The company's subscription bills cannot be collected. Railway companies cannot operate their trains. Banks, even though they have Dominion charters, cannot collect upon commercial paper, and many other equally serious disabilities are imposed upon establishments of all classes unless they see fit to establish a head office in the Province and empower an attorney to act for them therein. The act was passed in spite of strenuous opposition from Victoria Board of Trade and the Board of Trade and business men generally of Vancouver. The general belief is that unless the Government decides to repeal the measure, it will be appealed to the Privy Council, if necessary. From the history of similar appeals in the past, it seems probable that this course could have only one result —the repeal of the measure in toto.

Government Helps to Bear Prices

For many years the lumber manufacturers of Canada have urged upon the Canadian Government the necessity for a protective duty upon lumber entering this country, but the voting power of the farmer has always bulked so largely in the eyes of the Government that they have systematically sought his favor in every possible manner, chief among the methods being the free-lumber sop. This does not apply to any one government or another. "Protective" and "tariff for revenue only" policies have alike included "free lumber" for the great farming voter to build his houses and barns, and for the protected manufacturer of agricultural implements to turn into reapers, harvesters, etc. Governments no doubt believe that they understand the best interests of the whole people better than anyone else, but the continual changes both in legislation and in election results prove that they are often in error. In regard to lumber, they have surely been ignorant or indifferent to the necessities and the deserts of one of the most important of the country's manufacturing industries. Not only does the rough lumber imported into Canada free of duty have a continually disturbing effect upon the stability of this great Canadian industry, but, as has been pointed out frequently in these columns, the free importation of lumber in a finished form, such as veneers and staves, has gradually served to extinguish many important wealth-producing industries.

In regard to rough lumber, the Government's policy is to give the consumer of lumber the benefit of competition from foreign lumber. Its policy in this regard is proclaimed as a patriotic concern for the consumer. Lumber manufacturers are therefore ground between the upper and nether millstones, and at the same time they have not the benefit of free access into the markets of their chief competitors, the manufacturers of the United States. Indeed, the Government of the United States, in spite of the rapidly waning supply of lumber in that country, consider that their patriotic duty is very different from that of the Government of Canada, which is far less seriously threatened by a timber famine. Rough lumber entering the United States pays no less than $1.25 per thousand feet duty. Contrast this with our Canadian policy. Not only does our Government open the gates to foreign lumber, but by its own action invites competition, and in its patriotic defence of the Canadian consumer, buys its lumber, where it sees a bargain, from the United States manufacturers. A few years ago, this was the course adopted by the Government of Ontario in securing lumber for the construction of stations on the T. & N. O. Railway. Of course the Ontario Government does not make the customs tariff, and is to some extent justified in seeking the cheapest market. It is a different matter with the Dominion Government, however. Not only do they invite foreign lumber into Canadian markets, but right in the country which depends largely upon its lumber industry—British Columbia—they ignore the Canadian manufacturer, when they think fit, and obtain their supplies of lumber from the mills of the United States. In Seattle, to-day, Canadian orders for United States lumber are a feature of the local trade. The Grand Trunk Pacific—virtually a creation of the Canadian Government—recently placed orders for 3,000,000 feet of lumber at Puget Sound points. At the same time the line yards of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are purchasing large quantities of lumber in the Pacific Coast States. The Weyerhauser Mill, at Everett, Wash., is shipping, and has been shipping for a month or two, a carload of lumber a day to Canada.

The Government of Canada has probably no control over the Grand Trunk Pacific which would enable it to insist upon its buying lumber from Canadian manufacturers. There are, however, we believe, stipu-

lations in thte act for the creation of the G. T. P., requiring it to employ, so far as possible, both Canadian labor and materials in its construction work. Without great stretching of authority, such requirements could surely be used for the encouragement of the Canadian manufacturers of lumber. There would not be quite so strong a case against the purchase of G. T. P. supplies in the United States if there were a great difference in the price, making it more profitable to buy the foreign lumber; but such is not the case. Reports from Seattle even state that the price obtained for the lumber sold in Canada is from one dollar to one dollar and a half greater than could be realized on the same freight rate by Pacific Coast mills in Canada.

It will be claimed by those who favor free importation of lumber into Canada that the Canadian mills are unable to supply enough lumber to fill the present excessive demand from the prairies, and that, if there were a duty on lumber entering Canada the prices would now go so high as to make them an unfair tax upon the consumer. This would be the case if a duty were suddenly imposed to-day, but conditions at present are abnormal, and the mills of Canada, if they had been protected in the past, would now have capacity sufficient to meet even such an abnormal demand without advancing prices greatly.

The lumber manufacturers of Canada are so scattered, and in the past have been so lacking in organization, that they have been unable to impress the Government with the magnitude of their importance and the reasonableness of their claim for a protective duty. The time may still be far in the future when they will be able to succeed in this direction, but the situation at present prevailing on the west coast is one which should open the eyes of the Government to the fact hat proection of the farmer, if allowed to run mad, may become a dangerous factor in trade depression, for there is no doubt that, so soon as the present excessive demand for lumber begins to decline, the United States mills will do their utmost to retain the hold they have secured upon Canadian markets. With a declining volume of trade, the Canadian manufacturer will have to face an increasingly aggressive competition from mnufacturers across the line, who themselves have the advantage of freedom from Canadian competition in their own markets.

An Interesting Experiment in Co-operation

Lumber manufacturers will be much interested in tthe experiment which is being made by Mr. A. E. Watts, president of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, of Creston, B.C., in the direction of encouraging his employees by giving them a direct interest in the company. Co-operative plans have been tried under various circumstances, and it seems to have been proved that in certain cases they work out successfully. The best circumstances are those in which the employees are made partners in a practical sense. There is a limit, of course, to the amount of actual stock that can be given in this manner to an average employee, without adversely affecting profits; but it is certain also that a carefully devised plan of co-operation can be made to produce actual profit, to say nothing of the improved social conditions resulting to all concerned, and the freedom from labor difficulties which is promoted. The frequent failures that have resulted in co-operative undertakings have mostly been in cases where a number of people of mutual interests have banded themselves together to undertake a line of business in which they have had little or no experience. Where the business is already well established, and the co-operative plan is introduced as a measure of encouragement for the employees, the chances of success are good. This is the state of affairs in connection with the Wattsburg Lumber Company, as explained by Mr. Watts in a recent interview. Mr. Watts said: "My proposal of making employees partners is to give them a real business interest in the business in which they are engaged, and I do not propose asking men to purchase shares (they are not for sale), but will each year distribute a certain proportion of shares to the employees who exhibit a real interest in the business in a practical way. These shares will be fully paid up, and will carry no liability with them, and will be given according to the worth of the men and their ability and the measure of success they make. My idea is to attract good men, who wish to make permanent homes, and for that purpose we have reserved lands near our mills which will be either sold on easy terms or leased to workmen under perpetual lease. Lumber and all necessary articles for construction of permanent residences will be supplied on time and at wholesale prices.

"With the high wages men can now earn at our works in logging camps, in the sawmill, and in the sash and door factory, if they own their own home, with an acre or two of land, if attended to in their spare time, they can save at least half of their wages; and it is a well-known fact that an acre of the productive land of the Kootenays can produce from $100 to $200 worth of produce annually. Therefore, if he chooses he can be practically independent in the course of a few years, besides becoming a partner in a lucrative business. But it is distinctly understood that we have no use for drones or men who are looking for easy snaps, and also that when we are giving our shares as an inducement to attract good men, they are not getting shares in a bogus concern, but in a concern whose assets are worth over half a million. Neither is a sawmill of this kind a temporary business."

If diligently pursued, this plan ought to make of the Wattsburg Lumber Company one of the most prosperous and at the same time interesting concerns in the lumber business. The working out of the plan will involve, above everything else, a patient, careful and conscientious oversight of the work of every employee. It can readily be imagined that some of the unfavored ones will imagine themselves ill-treated, and will, if discharged, do their utmost to discredit the company. The plan will have to stand upon its own merits. Mr. Watts is to be complimented upon his courage in undertaking such a scheme. He no doubt believes that, commercially, it can be worked out to a success, and that not the least of the benefits resulting will be the increased profits of the company, which must necessarily result from securing a staff composed of competent and ambitious workmen.

Railway Freight Rate Troubles in the United States

The movement on the part of the railroads to increase their freight charges on lumber is not confined to Canada. In the United States the same thing has recently occurred, and the same stubborn fight on the part of shippers is in progress, although somewhat better success has been met with by the shippers across the line than by those in Canada. The situation in the United States was dealt with in a very practical manner recently by B. F. Dulweber, in an adddress to the Lumbermen's Club, of Cincinnati. Mr. Dulweber said in part: In fixing freight rates, the railroads do not base their charges on the cost to them of the service performed, as all other business is transacted to-day, but arbitrarily fix a rate without regard to such cost. These rates are fixed at "what the traffic will bear"—in other words, what the public will stand for.

This basis of ratemaking has resulted in low rates where the people interested have made a hard fight and have brought influences to bear to keep the rates down; while those lines of trade that have not made much of a fight in this direction have secured extremely high rates.

Unfortunately, the lumbermen do not seem to have given this matter the consideration to which it is entitled, and their demands for lower rates or objections to increases in rates in the past have been few, and those few have been made in a half-hearted way.

The result of this is—and I want you to clearly understand this—that the present rates on lumber are several times higher than those on any other commodity, when based on the actual cost to the carrier

I do not deny that there are rates in effect on certain commodities which perhaps are too low. In fact, I believe that there are some commodities which are being transported by the railroads at an actual

loss; but as we have seen from the previous figures which I have quoted, the average results do not justify any increase; and I maintain that each commodity should bear its own burden, and not one commodity pay part of the freight on the other, as is now the rule.

The profit to the carrier of transporting lumber to-day is many times greater than that of transporting any other commodity, so that we are making up with the freight that we ship the losses that the railroads experience in handling other freight, and are making a profit for the railroads on such freight as is handled without a profit, as well as paying them a good profit on our own. This, I think, you will all agree with me, is not right, and I believe that rates should be so based as to compel each commodity to pay its fair proportion.

I believe it is clearly established that even the present rates on lumber are exorbitant. I might add that a comparison could be made with practically every commodity that is handled, and discrimination against lumber would be found.

The thought may occur to you that we of the lumber business are not so much concerned in whether lumber is paying more or less than it should, in that eventually the consumer pays the freight. This is perhaps true to an extent, and the argument of the railroads that it does not make any difference what the freight rate is so long as everybody pays the same and all sections are treated alike, may have held good once upon a time, but conditions to-day are changed.

Lumber is no longer the absolute necessity that it was a few years ago. The price has materially advanced, and in the higher grades at least we find competition of metals and other substitutes for lumber, so that we are concerned in transporting our lumber as cheaply as possible in order to meet this competition.

It must also be borne in mind that the quality of timber that is being sawed to-day is much inferior to that of a few years ago, with the result that we have a greatly increased production of the lower grades of lumber.

The present rates on lumber are such that in many cases the cost of putting this low-grade material to the consuming market is more than the value of such lumber at the point of shipment

We all know to-day that there is a large accumulation of low-grade lumber at the mills, and I attribute this condition more to the exorbitant, unfair freight rates on lumber than to anything else.

In conclusion, I would urge upon you the necessity of prompt and unanimous action, and, as I have previously said, it will be necessary to prepare our case well. We are unquestionably right, but it will be necessary for us to fight hard in order to prove it.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A prediction that will be most welcome to British Columbia mill men and loggers, if it comes to be realized, was that made by Mr. John O'Brien, of the well-known firm of Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien, at the recent Forestry Commission session at Victoria. "Within two years," said Mr. O'Brien, "the duty will be removed on lumber going into the United States, and mills in British Columbia will soon be manufacturing the low-grade cedar." Mr. O'Brien has been called as a witness in connection with the request made by the loggers that the export of rough cedar be permitted.

Timber Inspector Haslam reports that there is no diminution in the output of logs, and a tremendous surplus is being created, owing to the large number of firms engaged in the business in B C. His estimates of 600,000 feet per day in excess of the cutting requirements of the mills, still holds good, and there will be much work for the newly organized British Columbia Log Brokerage Association to do if prices are to be maintained and the cut of the small operators taken care of in order to prevent a serious drop in values a little later. So long as loggers insist upon producing so largely in excess of the demands of the market, they can expect little sympathy for their request for temporary permission to export logs to the United States.

The minimum carload weight for freight cars in Canada is likely to be materially altered in the near future, as a result—according to the statement of the Canadian Freight Association—of the increased size of cars which are now being drawn by the railway companies. Any change of this nature will, of course, have an important bearing upon shipments of lumber. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a statement which is being circulated by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in connection with this matter. The subject should be carefully considered by all shippers of lumber, and it would be of great assistance to the Secretary of the Association if those who have any objections or suggestions to offer in connection with the matter would fall in with his proposal and send him their ideas as soon as possible.

The letter appearing in the last issue of The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker upon the necessity for a duty on veneers entering Canada dealt with a subject of importance to all veneer manufacturers. Referring to this question, another correspondent—one who was engaged in the manufacture of veneers on an extensive scale, but had to close his plant because of the competition of United States veneers—says: A brief comparison of the tariff on veneer of the United States and Canada is the best evidence that I know of that it is necessary to do something in connection with the Canadian tariff. The veneer business is one which is particularly well adapted to Canada, and Canada should be a very large shipper of veneer, not only to the United States, but abroad. Protection at the present time is not adequate, and I believe it is of the greatest imporance for veneer manufacurers to take united action in securing relief.

In the closing hours of the session in the Quebec Legislature of this year, another move was made by the Government which indicates their determination to keep Quebec's supply of timber for home manufacture. This was in the form of a bill which, by its innocent wording, escaped any general notice. The essential clause read, referring to a certain act: "Timber to be cut on lands granted by way of subsidy in virtue of this act is subject to any regulations ordering the manufacture thereof within the Dominion which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may enact." This "afterthought" of Sir Lomer Gouin brings upwards of three millions of acres, which has been granted as subsidies to railroads, under the recent order-in-council which forbids the exportation of timber cut on Crown lands in an unmanufactured state. It means a big restriction on the amount of available timber which may be exported.

"The real reason for the desire on the part of the railroads to advance rates is not that such advance is essential to yield a fair return on the value of the property, but to further the stock jobbing operations of Wall Street," said B. F. Dulweber recently in an address to the Lumbermen's Club, of Cincinnati. "We all know that the actual operation of the roads has become but a secondary consideration, and is merely the means through which some of the railway powers gather enormous profits by the manipulation of the capitalization of their properties. For some years the plan has been, as soon as the stock paid dividends, to issue more stocks and bonds; in other words, pour in some more water, and, by extra pressure brought to bear on those in charge of the operating departments, pay a dividend on this water, and when this dividend was secured, still more water was poured in, and the same operation repeated again and again. The point has now been reached, however, where the operating departments of the railroads are securing maximum results from those in their charge, so that to permit the enhancement of their private fortune, to further increase capitalization or indebtedness, it is necessary to find some other means of increasing their earning power, so as to pay dividends on this increased capitalization; therefore, they now say to us, 'It is necessary to increase rates.' Will we stand for it? I don't think so." The recent stock issues and "melon slicing" in connection with Canadian railroads have no doubt the same relation to increased freight rates as they have in the United States.

Will Increase Minimum Carload

Canadian Freight Association Adopt Proposal of Serious Importance to Shippers—36,000 lbs in Place of 30,000 lbs.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association have recently been advised that the Canadian Freight Association intend to increase the minimum carload weight of all classes of freight. As this will have an important bearing upon lumber shipments, the Association has drawn up a circular upon the subject and submitted it to its members. The secretary of the Association, Mr. Frank Hawkins, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, would appreciate it if readers of the "Canada Lumberman" would let him know their views upon the matter. The circular is as follows:

The Canadian Freight Association, which represents practically all railways in Canada, proposes to revise and increase the carload minimums in the Canadian classification, and if adopted apply same to all tariffs, class or commodity.

The matter is of vital importance to every shipper, and you are asked to give it careful consideration. If you find that the proposition is unreasonable or cannot be complied with, so far as you are concerned, please to write to the secretary, stating fully your objections and reasons therefor.

To illustrate how the proposed change would affect shipments of lumber:

The Proposition:—The present minimum carload weight provided under section "A" of rule 1 of the classification, and that proposed, are as follows: 10th class, present minimum, 30,000 lbs.; proposed minimum, 36,000 lbs.

The above weights are for cars not over 36 feet 6 inches in length, inside measurement (or platform measurement of flat cars). No change is contemplated in the minimum carload weights of traffic now carried at commodity rates requiring higher than classification minimums.

The principal reasons advanced by the railway companies in support of the revision are:

(a) The larger cars in service, as compared with the equipment in use some years ago, when the present minimum weights were established;

(b) The average carrying capacity of the equipment having increased approximately fifty per cent., it is not considered unfair to increase the minimum carload weights approximately twenty-five per cent. on traffic which can be loaded to the proposed minimum weights;

(c) The proposed advance will bring about a more economical use of cars in the interests of both shippers and railways, especially in times of car shortages;

(d) Many commodities are now being ordinarily loaded up to and in excess of the proposed minimums. In such instances, the proposed change does not impose any new obligation upon shippers.

In order that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association may have the fullest information on the subject, replies to the following questions are suggested:

(1) Do you now have any difficulty in loading up to the required carload minimum weights?

(2) If so, is it because of the bulky nature of the goods: because of the inability of the purchaser to take the quantity on account of the limited market; because of cars being supplied of shorter length than 36 feet 6 inches, or because of cars being furnished unsuitable for the lengths of lumber to be loaded?

(3) How, and to what extent, would you be affected by the proposed increase?

(4) Would an extension of the mixed carload privileges be of any assistance to you? If so, in what way?

(5) What is average weight per car of your shipments, of different kinds of lumber, say, extending over three consecutive summer months?

Railway Companies Standing Pat

Ottawa, July 11.—The railway companies have done nothing yet in regard to the protest of the Canadian lumbermen against their tariff schedules on lumber shipped to Montreal for export by water. It will be remembered that the C. P. R. and G. T. R., in response to the order of the Railway Commission, filed new schedules purporting to be, "on the whole, lower than the domestic rates." These rates, filed on June 15 last, did not come up to the expectations of the lumbermen in the least, and, through Mr. Frank Hawkins, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the railways were notified of the lumbermen's objections.

Although a fortnight has elapsed, the C. P. R. has taken no notice of the complaint. On behalf of the G. T. R., Mr. C. A. Hayes, general freight agent, has written Mr. Hawkins that the order of the Railway Board has been complied with, according to their interpretation. He asks the lumbermen to point to any features of the new rates that are not substantially in accord with the judgment.

The lumbermen take the attitude that the railway companies are obliged to make their tariff conform with the order, and are not likely to compile a tariff, or part of a tariff, for them. In respect of the G. T. R., there is the omission of filing any new export tariff at all for transportation from points in Quebec to Montreal or west of Ottawa.

When the matter comes to be finally adjusted, the lumbermen will insist on the reduction for export rates being made according to the views of the Railway Commission expressed during the hearing of the case. The Commission intimated at one time that the percentage of increase in export rates should be no greater than the percentage of increase in domestic rates. In the old tariff there was often a marked difference in the two rates. When the increases went into effect, and special export rates were practically withdrawn, the shippers of lumber for export suffered most. The attempt at readjustment in the new schedule filed last month provides a shade of preference for export lumber from some points, but the percentage of increase remains far above the ratio of increase for domestic lumber.

Until these issues are dealt with, the question of reimbursing the lumber shipper for overcharges will remain in abeyance.

Ontario Sash and Door Association Formed

The sash and door manufacturers of Ontario held their second meeting in Toronto on June 30, and after considerable discussion decided to form an association, to be known as the Ontario Sash and Door Manufacturers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Cargill, of the Cargill Planing Mill Co., Cargill, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., F. W. Brennen, of the M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co, Hamilton; Executive, R. E. Truax, of R. Truax & Son, Walkerton; C. Lloyd, of C. Lloyd & Son, Wingham, and J. Evans, of P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt, Ont. The principal object of the association will be the betterment of trade conditions by means of periodical meetings, at which various matters of importance may be discussed and dealt with. The association involves no binding requirements whatever upon any of its members.

B. C. Shingle Men Defended

Editor "Canada Lumberman."

Sir,—We have read with interest your extract from a letter dealing with British Columbia shingles, published in your issue of May 15th. We, of course, do not know from whom the complainant has been buying his shingles, but in justice to the established and reliable firms that are now, and have been, manufacturing shingles for a number of years, this complaint requires an answer. It is beyond question that a great deal of thought and careful attention has been given by the straight shingle men to the production of a first-class article, and I don't think any of the well-known B. C. firms would allow the packing of shingles of a known lower grade inside bunches marked as a higher grade.

As B. C. red cedar shingle manufacturers, we believe in our goods, and claim there are none better. We also believe there is no ordinary-priced material that can compare with a good shingle as a roofing material.

We are sorry to find that some dealers are buying Star A Star shingles for use in our good Canadian market, and respectfully submit that the handsome profits made by Mr. Retailer on shingles will at least warrant his buying a make of shingles that he can guarantee to his customer, and thus avoid his troubles. We would respectfully suggest also that more buying be done direct from mills instead of through brokers, some of which buy any shingles they can get cheap enough.

B. C. shingles are to-day (with all the benefits of grading associations in Washington), commanding a higher price in the United States than the Washington-made article—a result of persistent maintenance of uniformity of both grade and manufacture.

ALBERT COTTON, Vancouver, B.C.

The above letter should be read in connection with the letter appearing on page 26 of the "Canada Lumberman" of Julv 1, dealing with the same subject from another point of view. There is no question of the excellence of the major portion of the output of B. C. shingles, but unfortunately there is also no question that there are pirates in this business, as in all others, who trade upon the good reputation of others and do a great deal of harm. Public discussion of the matter will, it is hoped, assist in making it difficult for these people to carry on their dishonest methods.—Editor.

The British Columbia Provincial timber inspector estimates the actual cut during 1909 at 750,000,000 feet. The cut in 1900 from licensed, leased and Crown-granted lands in the Province was 250,647,493 feet, while in 1909 it reached 579,310,960 feet. In 1900 the total (Provincial Government) revenue from timber in the Province amounted to $145,766; in 1909 it reached $2,343,907.

Fire Fiend Takes Heavy Toll

Gillies Bros. West Yard Destroyed—Heavy Losses at Tomiko—William Milne and Sons Lose their Mill

Ottawa, July 5.—In one of the worst lumber yard fires in the history of the Ottawa Valley Gillies Bros., of Braeside, forty miles up the Ottawa river from the Capital, last evening, lost between 25 and 30 million feet of lumber, chiefly white and red pine. The flames were confined entirely to the west yard. The east yard, cedar yard and Malloch's yard, were undamaged, and both of the company's mills escaped, so that taking everything into consideration the company feel that they escaped fairly well. The east and west yards contained, roughly, about 43 million feet of lumber, almost all red and white pine. Of this the east yard contained approximately from 12 to 15 millions, leaving 25 to 30 millions in the west yard, which was destroyed. The value of the lumber burned was from $500,000 to $550,000. The insurance was carried on both yards as one risk and amounted to about $740,000. It is divided among about fifty companies. The lumber burned was probably one-half s. c and better (No. 3 barn and better), the balance being box and mill culls. About 75 per cent. was white pine. The quantity of lumber consumed is about equal to a good season's output of the Gillies mills.

It is understood that the firm was in fairly good shape as far as stock taking is concerned. This will greatly facilitate settlement with the several insurance companies involved. Despite the large insurance the blow to the lumber company will be serious. About 500 men were employed in the lumber manufacturing and shipping at Braeside and all these are temporarily thrown into confusion. Although the lumber was insured, the loss of tracks (of which there were over four miles in the yard), piling frames and rollers, pile bottoms, etc., is estimated to involve about $50,000 and the company also have to take into consideration the loss from the mill being idle, which will be considerable. The company immediately commenced work on repairing the damage to the yard and have now a couple of tracks in shape, so that they may start sawing almost immediately.

Gillies Bros., Limited, have been at Braeside for thirty-seven years and this was their first fire of any consequence, a fact which speaks volumes for the careful and business-like management of the company.

The yard visited by the fire is known as the old yard. It is about a mile long, beside Chat's Lake and 100 yards from the main line of the C. P. R. Railway tracks run into the piling grounds. Herein lies the only explanation of the conflagration. At six o'clock a C. P. R. shunting engine was in the yard coupling a number of cars loaded with pine. An hour later the fire was discovered near where the engine had been. Very soon the blaze had possession of several acres of the dry lumber and the reflection was visible fifty miles distant.

Fire brigades from Arnprior and Carleton Place were on the scene within an hour. Their efforts, with the labor of hundreds of individual fire fighters kept the flames from reaching the new piling ground of the Gillies firm, a few hundred yards nearer to Arnprior. A great quantity of pine and cedar are stored there. No lumber was piled in the yard, now fire-swept, since last August.

The space between the two yards served as a barrier to the fire. If the flames had gained the second yard the town of Arnprior would have been threatened. The C. P. R. lost five loaded cars of lumber and four empty cars.

The great loss has renewed the advocacy for the Railway Commission enforcing better regulations for the protection of lumber and forests from the menace of engines. There is no certainty of the fire being caused from engine sparks, but no other cause is apparent.

On June 30, a disastrous fire broke out at Tomiko, Ont., which destroyed about 20,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $250,000, at the Tomiko Mills. The owners of the lumber were Ferguson & McFadden, the Temagami Lumber Company, and The De Laplante Lumber Company of Toronto. The wide space maintained between the mill and the lumber piles was the only thing that saved the former from destruction. The lumber was well covered by insurance. About a quarter of a million feet of lumber was all that was saved in the yard. The lumber destroyed was very largely high-grade stock. A full season's supply of logs is on hand, and the mill, which is a large one, with two double cutting bands, will soon have stock enough produced to meet the more urgent demands of the market. The capacity of the mill is about 100,000 feet a day. The fire is believed to have originated from sparks from the lumber company's yard engine.

The saw mill of Wm. Milne & Sons, Limited, Spanish River, on the C. P. R. Soo Branch, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is forty thousand dollars, and the insurance thirty thousand. The lumber piles were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown, but an investigation will be held into allegations of threats from discharged employees. New machinery had just been installed, and the mill was working day and night at full capacity, making even a greater loss just at this season.

A disastrous fire broke out recently in Joliette, Que., resulting in the destruction of the Copping saw mill, with a loss of about $75,000. There is no insurance. For a time the Poitras mill and other buildings were in serious danger. Seventy-five men are temporarily thrown out of employment. The mill will be rebuilt at once, as from 250,000 to 300,000 logs are floating in the river awaiting sawing.

The Atikokan Lumber Company's big mill at Atikokan, Ont., on Rainy River, was destroyed by fire on June 30. The large timber limits of the Hines Lumber Company, one of the best in the section, were swept by the flames One hundred men worked three nights and days to save the village of Mine Centre, and the saw mill at that place, with success, although the smoke and heat were intense.

Fire recently destroyed the saw mill and lumber yard of Charles Mitchell, at Powassan, Ont. The mill and machinery are a total loss, and a quantity of lumber was destroyed and damaged. The loss is about 7,000, partly covered by insurance.

The manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Winnipeg, reports that the company's loss by bush fires in the Rainy River district exceeds $2,000,000.

A portable saw mill and 12,000 feet of pine lumber were burned near Brockville recently. The mill was owned by W. Warren, of Lansdowne.

B. C. Fire Warden's Report

Chief Fire Warden, Wynard C. Gladwin, has transmitted to the British Columbia Minister of Lands his general report of the work done throughout the province by the divisional and district fire wardens during the month of May. In this report it is pointed out that the extremely dry weather during April rendered conditions especially dangerous during early May, and it was during this period that most of the reported damage was accomplished. This was especially the case of the interior, and while excellent work was accomplished by the fire wardens, as shown by the returns, the organization was not yet perfected in the early period, as the districts have all been rearranged, and reallotted, and the new fire wardens have yet to become acquainted with their territories. In all 129 fires took place, originating from causes as follows: Twelve from campers, nine from donkey engines, thirty-two from settlers, twenty-eight from railway locomotives, and forty-eight from unknown causes. The amount of standing timber destroyed was 1,300,000 feet; 65,000 feet cut logs on brow. The amount of cordwood destroyed was 142 cords; 15 cords shingle bolts. The quality of timber destroyed was 1-3 good, rest fair. The value of timber destroyed was $6,000. The number of men engaged fighting fires, 471; wages, $2,024; expenses incurred by owners of timber lands, $1,000; expenses of fire wardens, $2,447.25; miscellaneous, $270.10.

Rates for fire insurance on lumber camps will probably be considerably increased when the new schedules are published by the companies, as a result of the recent conflagrations in the northern forests. Mr. John A. Robertson, secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association, states that it is probable the rates on lumber camps will be increased, but that there is no change contemplated in the price for insurance on lumber itself. The rate on lumber camps at present is five per cent.

Forestry Secretary on Tour in the States

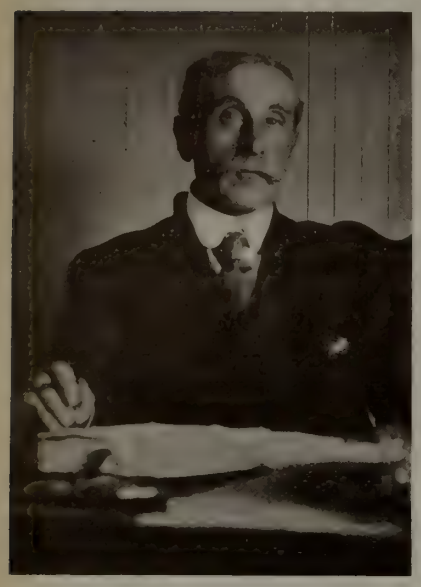
Mr. James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, is making a tour in the United States. He will visit Washington to study the methods of organization of the American Forestry Association and to meet the officers of that association. He will also study the method of management of the Bureau of Forestry. Mr. Lawler will also visit Philadelphia and meet some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He will then go to the Yale summer school at Milford, Pa., and spend three weeks studying there. Afterwards Mr. Lawler will return to Toronto for a few days and then go to Ottawa where in future he will make his headquarters.

Nipegon Pulp Limits to be Sold

The Ontario Government will shortly advertise for sale the right to cut pulpwood in the Nipegon Limit, which is tributary to Nipegon River and along the shores of Nipegon Lake. The successful tenderer will have to erect and equip a paper mill at a cost of $500,000, and no export of the products will be permitted except in the form of paper. This concession was advertised for sale two years ago, but the tenders were not satisfactory.

Lumbering Progress in New Brunswick

Active Developments in the Restigouche and Miramichi Districts—An Eighty Million Foot Boom—Interesting Details Regarding the Principal Saw Mill Companies



A. H. Hilyard, Manager of the Dalhousie Lumber Company

From a lumbering standpoint, the Restigouche and Miramcihi Rivers are probably the most important ones in the Maritime Provinces. All along the shores these two rivers are dotted with saw mills of every size, all just now busily engaged, and some working at night as well as at day. The very dry weather which prevailed this year in March, seriously interfered with logging operations, making it difficult to get the booms down stream, and consequently rendering the timber more expensive by the time it reached the mills.

A visit to the Restigouche River would hardly be complete, from a lumber standpoint, without a view of the immense boom brought down the river annually by the Restigouche Boom Company.

It was the privilege of the representative of the "Canada Lumberman" to view this boom recently, and it is only when one sees this mass of 80,000,000 feet of logs, that an adequate idea can be obtained of the immense business done in the lumber line in the vicinity of the town of Campbellton, N.B. This year's drive will exceed 100,000,000 feet, and is all consumed by the Campbellton and Dalhousie mills.

The Restigouche Boom Company, Limited, is capitalized by the lumber firms of these two places and operates under a Dominion charter. Its incorporation has minimized the work of the different firms, which heretofore brought their logs down separately. After the logs are cut by the owners, they are taken charge of by the Boom Company and brought down to the mouth of the river. Until this year the company could only use one side of the river for rafting purposes, which made the drive down very slow and tedious, but a new charter has been secured, and from now on the entire river can be used for rafting purposes, thus greatly facilitating the bringing down of the logs.

Campbellton, on the south side of the boundary river, Restigouche, is a town of over 4,000, and is rapidly growing. Its chief and practically only industry is lumbering. Here are located several large lumber concerns. One of these is the Shives Lumber Company, Limited, the largest lumber consumers in New Brunswick. Over 45,000,000 feet are annually used by this firm in their three mills, in which 400 men find employment. Around their largest mills, just on the outskirts of the town, there has grown up quite a village, all owned by the company and called Athol. Here they have built houses for their employees, which are given them at a nominal rental, a schoolhouse, a church, and other modern conveniences. Their long lumber mill is one of the most up-to-date in the province, fitted with all the latest machinery, and capable of an output of over 250,000 feet per day. The products of this firm find a market all over the world, in England, South America, and Australia, as well as our own continent.



A Section of the Restigouche Boom Coy's 80,000,000 ft. Boom



Long-Lumber Mill of the Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton

The William Richards Company, Limited, are also large manufacturers located at this point. They make a specialty of deal lumber and shingles. They have several mills and employ a large number of men.

Although a comparatively new concern here, operating only about a year at this point, the firm of K. & V. Nordin, Limited, are running to their full capacity. They are now building two new kilns to hold 90,000 feet of lumber, and are also putting in a new planer, which will double their capacity for next year.

The Alexander Lumber Company, who have heretofore specialized in shingles, are adding a long-lumber plant, with which they will be in a position to turn out all grades of lumber.

The Chaleur Bay Mills Lumber Company, operating on the opposite side of the river from Campbellton, have a fine mill, which is ocmparatively new, the old mill having been destroyed by fire about a year ago.

Other operators at this point are: B. A. Mowat. W. H. Miller and J. & D. A. Harquail Company, the latter being a woodworking establishment.



Long-Lumber Mill of the Dalhousie Lumber Company

Coming down the river to Dalhousie, we find located one of the most progressive lumber firms on the Restigouche, the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Limited, the vice-president and general manager of which is A. H. Hilyard, one of the best known lumbermen in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hilyard has been connected with the lumber industry for over a quarter of a century, coming to Dalhousie from St. John in 1903, when the Dalhousie Lumber Company first started operations, having bought out the business of Geo. Moffatt. About four years ago the plant was destroyed by fire, with the result that on the site there has now been erected a most up-to-date mill in every particular, fitted with the very latest machinery, which turns out over 25,000,000 feet of long lumber a year. Besides their long lumber mill,

the company also operate a shingle mill at this point, and last year's output in shingles alone was over 40,000,000. Their shingles are considered standard, and find a ready market. They also manufacture a large quantity of pulpwood yearly. Over 300 men find employment in their mills.

Operating at this point also are Bearinger & Chain, of which C. A. Doyle is manager. This firm intend in 1910 to treble their output, and are preparing for one of the largest cuts since they started in business.

It will thus be seen that the Restigouche is a most important lumber centre. Over one hundred million feet will be sawn by these firms this season, made up of spruce, fir, cedar and pine.

The Miramichi River is also the centre of a great lumbering industry. On its shore there are a large number of mills, having a tremendous output. To mention all separately would be practically an impossible task within the scope of this article, but many changes and additions are being made which are worthy of note. At South Nelson, three large firms are at present operating: T. Lynch & Co., Geo. Burchill & Sons, and John O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien has lately purchased a new planer and matcher, which will treble the capacity of his mill. Mr. O'Brien has been in the lumber business for over forty years,, was for fourteen years a member of the Provincial Government, and is at present sheriff of Northumberland County. This year he has had built a splendid steam tug-boat, which is named the " J. O'B."

The present month will see a number of additions to the already large number of mills on the Miramichi. Messrs. D G. & G. D. Buckley are erecting a new saw mill at French Fort Cove, which will add materially to the volume of the lumber output, as well as provide work for a large number of men. The mill will contain a stock-gang and rotary, and will have a daily capacity of about 45,000 feet of long lumber and 30,000 to 35,000 of laths.

W. & R. Walsh, of Chatham, have also started a new mill. It is only partly fitted out as yet, their lath machine being the only part of the plant in operation. The firm are somewhat uncertain as to their future operations, owing to a doubt as to whether or not the Government will expropriate their property in connection with the new banch line of the railroad. As soon as this is settled they will install a rotary for the manufacture of long lumber, as well as a box machine for the manufacture of box-shooks.

J. H. Crandall has started a new mill at Chatham, which is a portable with a lath machine. The capacity will be about 20,000 feet of long lumber per day and 15,000 to 17,000 of laths

In addition to the already large mill property now owned by the J. B. Snowball Company, of Chatham, they have purchased the saw mill at Millerton owned by Vanderbeck & Sons, of New York. This mill is equipped with a rotary and a lath machine, and has a daily capacity of 25,000 superfiicial feet of long lumber and about 12,000 to 14,000 of lath. The power is supplied by a boiler with a capacity of 150 h.-p., and an engine of 85 h.-p. The mill was built three years ago at a cost of $18,000. Included in the purchase is a valuable tract of timber land. This firm have also recently started a box plant in connection with their Chatham mill.

The Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company of Nordin have added another saw mill to their property, having bought the mill at Rexton formerly owned by Curran Bros.

Since the above article was written a fire has completely wiped out the town of Campbellton, N.B. The fire occurred on July 11, having originated in the William Richards Company's shingle mill. The loss is reported to be over $2,500,000, and it is reported that seven lives were lost. The buildings destroyed included the William Richards, Shives and Mowat mills and a number of smaller lumber manufacturing plants. The fire continued throughout July 11 and the day following. The town is nearly a mile long, and it is reported that not a building is left standing. Assistance was sent from Dalhousie, several miles distant. Fire also broke out in Dalhousie, but was subdued by hard work. A fire broke out also in the Miramichi Company's pulp mill at Chatham on the same day and considerable damage was done.

Logging Machinery in Canadian Woods

Increasing Adoption of Steam Power Methods Indicates a New Era in Woods Work—Companies which are Doing the Pioneer Work

Probably the most significant feature of the lumber business in Canada to-day is the extent to which manufacturers are inquiring into the advantages of adopting machinery for their logging operations. In British Columbia logging by machinery has already become general, and the most modern methods are in use. This cannot be said, however, of Eastern Canada. Although the lumber industry in Canada had its beginnings in the East, it can be said of the manufacturers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, that they have been very slow to take advantage of the benefits to be obtained from the use of logging machinery. Nor is it in one sense peculiar that this should be the case. Logging methods have been established by long custom in the East, and it is a difficult matter to persuade a man that the methods which have been giving satisfaction for a hundred years or more are in need of a change. The very antiquity of the logging methods of Eastern Canada, however, is the greatest barrier in the path of improvement. In newer districts, where the lumber industry is, comparatively speaking, of recent growth, those who have gone into it have naturally considered, first of all, the question of efficient and economic operation. They have been brought face to face with the problem of logging by machinery, and, not being influenced by the traditions of fathers and grandfathers who had been in the business before them, they have been more amenable to the arguments in favor of using machinery.

In Eastern Canada, however, of late, especially in Ontario, the larger operators have been looking into the machinery matter, with the result that to-day a number of them have adopted the use of machinery, and are securing encouraging results. One of the most enterprising firms in Ontario, the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, are using practically the same efficient machinery and railroading methods as are in use in the Southern States. They have a combined cableway, skidder and loader for handling their white pine timber up to 60 feet in length. This they are operating in very smooth country, which is especially suitable for such work. They have been using machinery, in fact, for their logging during the past five years, and report that they have been well satisfied with the results With the use of 20 men they are skidding and loading on an average of 30,000 feet of logs a day, averaging from 40 to 60 feet in length. Their main cable is 1,100 feet long, and cleans up on one line a space of 200 0feet by 1,100 feet. With one setting of the machine they can clean up an area of about 60 acres, or, in other words, they can log a circle with a diameter of 2,200 feet. They are using this skidder, of course, in connection with their railroad operations, and consider it one of the best propositions that a lumberman can use.

During the past six months much interest has been taken in other sections of the country in these methods, and several machines of various types are being introduced, mainly in the Province of Ontario. Among the companies introducing them are Eddy Bros. & Co., at Blind River, large operators from Bay City, Mich., who have used the cableway skidder to clean off the trees in rough mountainous localities, where the timber has been inaccessible in the past, thus saving a large amount of timber and greatly decreasing its cost. This company are, furthermore, considering the complete elimination of the use of horses in their woods, by hauling their sleighs by steam. They have already one machine for this work, and are performing other functions by steam, such as loading and unloading sleighs, building dams, etc.

Another company at Blind River, the Hope Lumber Company, have also installed a combined ground skidder and sleigh hoist. The White Pine Lumber Company, also, at Blind River, are using logging machinery on their limit back of Webbwood. They have two locomotives and twenty-five logging cars, all of standard gauge. They also have one steam logging loader, and expect to install a steam skidding machine during the coming season.

In connection with the use of logging machinery, the White Pine Lumber Company, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," say: "We have had very good success with our railroad so far, and expect to put in about ten million feet with it this coming summer, running one camp all season. We have had some trouble on account of the roughness of the country, but as yet have had nothing we could not negotiate, and more than keep our camps clear of logs.

"In the summer time we figure on building our railroad branches so as to have fair skidding distances between them and log right from the stump to the car without decking. In this way we keep our outfit working all summer, and have no idle horses eating their heads off. We have operated three years with a 15-ton locomotive, and this winter have taken in a 36-ton locomotive, which will enable us to negotiate steeper hills and sharper curves, which will be necessary in the new country we are opening up at the present time. We also have an alligator, with which we do all of our towing, as well as towing for other companies."

The White Pine Lumber Company estimate that they can log at least $2 per thousand feet cheaper with the machinery that they have installed than they could with horses.

The Serpent River Lumber Company, of Massey, Ont., have installed two cableway skidders on their limits, and intend in the future to conduct practically all their logging by steam. This company are exceptionally well favored to save money by the use of machinery,

because their ground is very rough and their timber is thick and of good quality.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has recently been looking into this question closely, and expects to be able within a short time to adopt some of the devices for logging by machinery which are now on the market. In view of the varying character of the territory in which his lumbering is carried on, he is naturally giving the question the closest possible study before ordering machinery. In a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Booth stated that to his mind the manufacturers of logging machinery had displayed great ingenuity in the design and construction of their machines. In view of the continually decreasing cost of labor, he said, it was well worth while looking into the economical advantages of the use of machinery for logging.

A prominent firm of manufacturers of logging engines and mill machinery, in a communication with the "Canada Lumberman," upon this subject, recently said:

"Handling logs in the woods by machinery is coming more and more into favor with the lumbermen every year. We know this from enquiries we have from time to time for our logging engines. When we first started building them we would only get one or two enquiries per month, but now we get as many as ten and twelve per day. There is not the slightest doubt but that in the very near future all lumbering operations, of any size, will be done with steam instead of horses.

"One of our engines will easily do the work of twenty teams (forty horses), and the first cost is greatly in favor of the engine. The engine sells for $6,000, and sleds for a large opeartion will cost about $4,000, or a total cost of $10,000. Horses, such as are used in the woods, would cost $500 per team, or $10,000, and then there are sleds and harness to buy and keep in repair.

"Now, as to the cost of operating. It takes a driver and teamtender, at least, with each team, or forty men in all, who have to be fed and kept, while three men are all that are required with the engine; an engineer, fireman, and man to steer. You will readily see the advantage of the engine in this one item of operating expenses alone.

"Another great advantage with the engine is that when the operations stop, the expense also stops, while with horses it is not so. They have to be fed and taken out of the woods, and often kept with only enough work to give them exercise till the next year's lumbering starts.

"One party using our engine says that the cost of operating is as $45 is to $112 per twenty-four hours in favor of the engine."

With a view to presenting the case in favor of the use of logging machinery to readers of the "Canada Lumberman" as clearly as possible, a large number of inquiries have recently been made, both of the users of logging machinery and the manufacturers. The result is, as above shown, a convincing argument in favor of this development of the lumber industry. The following discussion of the subject is a compilation of the points which have been gathered as a result of the above inquiries.

The factors which have led to the increased cost of logging in Eastern Canada of recent years may be classified under three general heads: First, the poorer class of men going into the woods; second, the increased cost of supplies, and, third, the increased logging difficulties. In the past the class of men who entered the woods in the winter season were either from the farms, farmers' boys, or mill hands. They obtained good wages in the woods, and were well fed and healthy, and, until even the past six or eight years, it was easy to obtain good woods men. Recently there have been so many public works, railways, etc., constructed, on which high wages were paid, that the men have gone to this work very largely, and only the scum have gone to the woods. The old-time lumber jack has died off and gradually disappeared, so that the labor question now is a very serious one, and it is a difficult matter to get good men of the proper quality, and even to get enough men of any quality. From the Eastern Provinces a large number of the good men have gone to New England, and a similar migration has occurred throughout the whole of the country. It has been necessary for the lumbermen of the Georgian Bay region, for instance, to send to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and even Quebec, for men. This entails considerable expense to the labor agent and to the railway. If they could figure simply on the expense of the absolute number of men they wanted, it would not be so bad. But suppose the agent sends a crew of fifty men. They run the risk of having the men desert at any town they come to. When they leave the train at the nearest point to the camp the men may be stolen by a neighboring operator. Again, men who have had their expenses paid frequently jump in order to avoid having to pay the transportation money back.

For such reasons as this, securing labor has become a very heavy item in the cost of labor. Where fifty men are needed, it may be that 250 must be secured. The question is, therefore, how can machinery affect this situation? It does not at first seem as though it could, but it can be of assistance in the case of the operator who works from

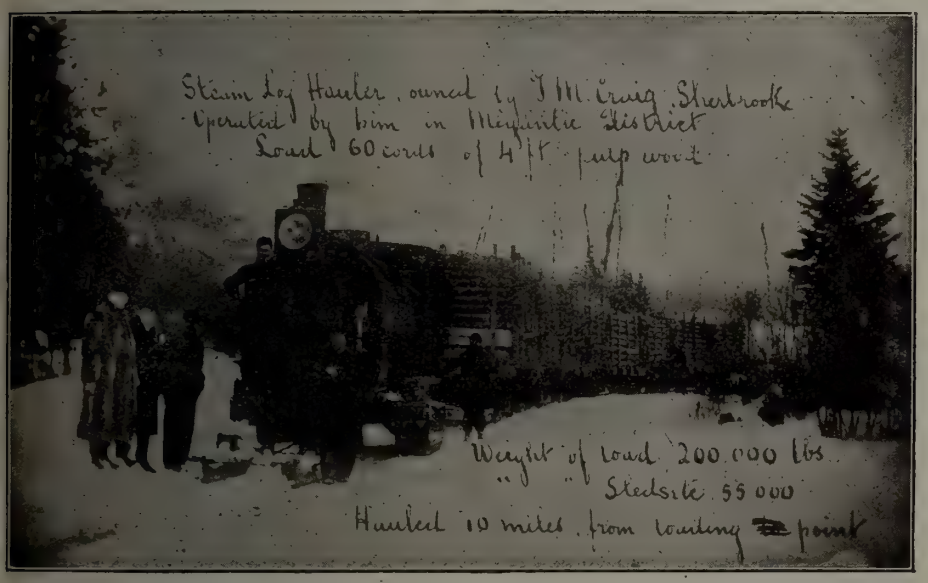


A Cableway Skidder Conveying Logs to the River

September 15th to March 15th, which is the rule in Eastern Canada, on account of the fact that they operate only so long as they can use cold weather, snow and ice. By using machinery, the operator can carry on his work throughout the entire year, every day of the year, if he wants to, because he has the power. He can log with machinery just as cheap, if not cheaper, in June as he can in January. So, instead of having a certain number of men for six months of the year, he can have one-half that number for twelve months. He can, under such circumstances, obtain a different class of men, as he is able to offer them steady work throughout the year. The man who has a family to consider is far more apt to look for a permanent position of this sort. Instead of having to send out for men every two or three months, the operator will therefore obtain a good class of permanent woods men. This has been shown to be the case in the Southern States, where machinery has been introduced practically everywhere, and where they even have schools, shower baths, Y.M.C.A.'s, and other public buildings right in the woods. Machinery, therefore, would indirectly affect the labor question by reducing the number of men required and rendering them more easy to secure eventually. Moreover, a man of that class would give a far better day's work.

The labor question is again influenced by machinery, from the fact that by its means work can be performed with the aid of a much smaller number of men. One-half, one-third, and even as low as one-fifth, the number of men can in certain cases, do the work with machinery. With the use of machinery, the young men are not only successful, but often make better workmen than the old-timers. They take hold more quickly and perform their operations better. So, instead of having to hunt for old lumber jacks, the youngest boys of the farms, cities, saw mills or machinery shops furnish the best labor.

The second influence in the increased cost of logging is the increase of the cost of supplies. Everyone knows that the cost of supplies



Steam Log Hauler Drawing Logs to the Mill or River

has increased greatly in the past few years. A smaller amount of labor will consume a smaller amount of supplies. This point is of still further importance, in that operations are always pushing back further from the base of supplies; that is, from the railways. It can easily be seen that if it costs a dollar per hundredweight to " tote " in supplies a distance of thirty miles into the woods, when you go back sixty miles the cost will more than double. This is of even more importance where horses are used, because the feed is a heavy item, and it becomes very expensive to feed horses when they are taken far back into the woods.

The third point to be considered is the increased scarcity of timber. This has an important effect upon the increased cost of logging. The more accessible timber having already been cut, the operations are pushing back, as above mentioned, and not only are they going further back, as a matter of actual distance, but they are going further back into the hills and mountains and into the inaccessible localities, and the conditions in every way are becoming more severe for the operator, as the " hauls " and the " drives " are becoming longer. Furthermore, the timber is becoming smaller, not only from the fact that they are going into localities where the timber grows smaller, but also from the fact that the increasing price received for the timber allows them to cut smaller trees and also to cut further up into the tree.

The usual way of handling logs in Eastern Canada is, of course, by horses, or, in some backward sections, by oxen. The cost of logging by steam. The trees are frequently brought to the mill in full length and are there cut into logs by power. They are skidded to the railways by power, loaded on the cars by power, hauled by power, unloaded by power, and conveyed into the mill by power.—(To be continued.)

with horses is increasing even more rapidly than the cost of supplies or of labor. A good team of logging horses to-day will cost in different sections of the country from $350 to $700, with perhaps an average of $475 during the past year. The question then arises, how can machinery decrease this cost? The present system of operating in Eastern Canada is mainly by winter logging and driving the logs to the mills on the stream in the spring. There are a few railroad operations, but they are so few in number in the Eastern Provinces that they may be left out of consideration. In general the operations are conducted, beginning at the latter part of the summer or the early part of the fall, and continuing throughout the winter months, so long as the cold weather lasts, the logs being piled upon the banks of the streams or the lakes, and by means of floatable water, increased by dams, sluices, etc., driven to the mills.

There has been from the earliest days practically no change in regard to the logging industry in general in the eastern provinces of Canada. Practically no improvements or radical changes have been introduced until the present decade. The lumberman of to-day is handling his logs in the woods practically in the same manner as did his grandfather. This is a statement which in itself, to any practical business man, should attract great attention, and make him realize that there is something radically wrong. It is practically the only industry of any size in regard to which such a statement would have any truth. There have, of course, been slight changes in the construction of sluices or improvements in the building of roads, dams, etc., and there have been changes in that horses are used instead of oxen, and the methods in a general way have increased in efficiency, but there has been no radical change such as all other industries have shown. Yet lumbering is one of the largest industries in the country. It handles a very bulky product, a product of great weight, and which, in comparison to its usefulness, weight and bulk, is exceedingly low in price. It would, therefore, seem that it is the one industry which should demand the most efficient power devices for its conduct, yet, as above stated, until the past ten or fifteen years there have been absolutely no improvements, and at the present day such improvements as are in use are very local in their application.

In contrast to this condition in the north, we have in the Southern and Western United States, and in other foreign countries, exactly opposite conditions. In fact, while the first logs in North America were hauled in Northern New England and Canada, and the logging industry has only within the past few years been introduced in some of the Southern States and Mexico, it is found that the most efficient operations in the woods are carried on in these new sections. All Canadian lumbermen are familiar with the invasion of the yellow pine into Canada a year or two ago, and know how their prices were completely upset and sale almost absolutely prevented by the introduction of this foreign product. The fact that this magnificent timber could be shipped thousands of miles and undersell lower grades at the place of production in Canada, was astounding, and it certainly should mean something to the Canadian producer. The reasons of this, of course, are several. The invasion was at a time when sales had to be made. Yet, at the same time, they were made at some profit. Stumpage is said to be cheaper there, and, as a matter of fact, yellow pine stumpage to-day can be bought from $2.50 to $4 per thousand feet, which is considerably less than the cost of well-situated Canadian timber. Milling costs approximately the same as in Canada. It would cost more from the point of view of the poor and highly paid labor which is used there, but that the mills are very modern and splendidly situated for cheap production There are additional costs, moreover, which are very important, such as the fact that dry kilns are necessary, and other special processes for handling the lumber because of the climatic conditions which prevail

The great difference, however, between the two regions is in the cost of logging. In the State of Louisiana, yellow pine during the past year has been cut, skidded and hauled to the mill, a distance of 30 miles, for less than $1.50 per thousand feet. This, of course, can be explained, in a measure, by the fact that the ground is smooth, devoid of underbrush, rocks and other difficulties, and that operations, therefore, are easily conducted. But we find, however, among other timber in the south, very nearly the same difficulties as exist in Canada. The almost impenetrable cypress swamps, where animals cannot be used for operations, and where men can hardly get around, are exploited at a most astoundingly low cost. While not quite as low as the cost for exploiting yellow pine, many of the cypress mills will cut, skid and haul their logs a distance of eight or ten miles to the mill for from $3 to $4 per thousand feet. Cheap labor has nothing to do with this, in that, while the ordinary negro labor is somewhat cheaper, ranging from $1 to $1.50 per day, it is less efficient than northern labor, and the necessary white labor is very much more expensive; so that probably the average labor costs in New England and Canada are considerably less than in the South. The main reason for the low cost of production in the woods of the south is the fine organization, equipment and power methods which are utilized. The only manual operations in the majority of cases in the southern exploitations of forests is in the felling of the trees. Every other operation is conducted

Round Timber Measurement Methods

Various Systems Used for Computing Contents of Logs - Some Complicated Formulae and Some that are Simple—Two Methods which are Practised

By A. H. D. Ross, M. A., M.F.

In a former article I pointed out how widely the best known of the log rules differ from one another, and how grossly inaccurate most of them are for the estimation of the board contents of the smaller logs. Attention was also drawn to some of the difficulties which stand in the way of adopting any one of the 54 rules now in existence as a standard of measurement throughout the Dominion; and the suggestion was made that the cubic foot unit of measurement should be adopted.

In estimating the amount of earth or other material in a cut, a fill or an excavation, we generally use the cubic yard unit because it is a definite and fixed quantity and everybody understands it. If we were to state the number of wagon loads, instead of the number of yards, we would at once be asked the size of the wagon box, how full it was, how closely the material in it was packed together, etc., etc. In a somewhat similar manner, when we estimate the number of "board feet" in a log of given dimensions much will depend upon what log rule we use, how it is applied, and the dimensions of the material sawn out. Even if we assume that the product is to consist of square-edged boards one inch in thickness, the estimated number of board feet in a log 16 feet long and with end diameters of 8 and 10 inches, lies anywhere between 16 and 49. This is about as unsatisfactory as to say that a given volume of earth will fill a wagon box anywhere from 16 to 49 times—the earth to be packed equally close in each case and the box to be filled to the same level. Then, again, as nearly all the log rules in existence are designed for inch lumber, they do not give any idea of the quantities of plank, deal, lath, etc., that may be sawn out. In the case of our sixteen-foot log, with diameters of 8 and 10 inches, it would be much more satisfactory to state that it has a volume of 7.16 vubic feet and let the buyer decide for himself what use he will make of it.

If, then, it is admitted that the cubic foot is a definite and understandable unit of measurement, it will be in order for us to make some inquiries regarding the simplest and most accurate methods of computing the volumes of logs of given dimensions. Quite a number of formulae have been developed for this purpose—some of them very simple, others quite complex; but fortunately they all agree to within about two per cent. of one another. In the case of square and waney timber, each stick is a frustrum of a pyramid, whose height and basal areas are known, and the volume can be determined readily enough. In the case of round timber the end sections may be considered as circles of given diameters, and a table giving the number of square feet in circles of these diameters enormously simplifies the work of computing their volumes. If the stick were a perfect cylinder its volume in cubic feet would be its length in feet multiplied by the number of square feet in either of the circular cross-sections. It so happens, however, that the basal areas are very seldom equal and that the surface lines, running from one end of the log to the other, are very rarely straight. These lines are, as a rule, slightly convex, and the form of the log approximates more or less closely to that of a frustrum of a paraboloid. If cut from a tree which has grown in a crowded stand it may be almost cylindrical; if from one which has grown in the open it may be nearly conical, or even approximate to the form of a neiloid. Hence it will be seen that formulae for the determination of its volume will depend upon those for the volumes of the frustra of paraboloids, cones and neiloids, or of solids which resemble them more or less closely.

We will say nothing whatever about the derivation of these formulae, but will endeavor to reduce them to as simple expressions as possible, and apply them to the case of a log 12 feet in length whose end diameters are 18.5 and 17 inches, for the purpose of comparing results. We will furthermore assume that the diameter of our log at 2 feet from the large end is 18.4 inches; at 3 feet, 18.3; at 4 feet, 18.2; at 6 feet, 17.9; at 8 feet, 17.6; at 9 feet, 17.5; and at 10 feet, 17.3 inches. These figures show that the surface lines are convex and that the taper increases towards the top of the log.

One of these formulae, which is much used in France, is known as the "Fifth Girth" formulae, and may be written: $V=2L(\frac{C}{5})^2$, where V is the volume in cubic feet, and L and C are its length and circumference in feet. With a middle diameter of 17.9 inches the circumference will be 4 11-16 feet. Hence a fifth of the circumference will be 15-16 feet, and the volume is $2\times12\times15\text{-}16\times15\text{-}16=21.098$ cubic feet. This estimate is higher than for the formulae which follow.

Newton's formulae is one of the most accurate, and applies to any sort of a frustrum, but necessitates the measurement of the length and three diameters. From tables giving the number of square feet in circles of given diameters we can find the "basal areas" of the cross sections of the log at its ends and middle point, and substitute these numbers in the formula $V=1\text{-}6\ L\ (B+4B_{1|2}+b)$. This gives a volume of $12\text{-}6(1.867+4\times1.747+1.576)=20.862$ cubic feet, or 1.1% less than that given by the Fifth Girth formula.

Schiffel gives the formula

$$V=\tfrac{1}{8}L(B+2B_{1/4}+2B_{1/2}+2B_{3/4}+b)$$

Applying this to the case of our 12-foot log, whose diameters are given at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ its length, we get a volume of

$$^{12}/_{8}[1\ 867+2(1\ 826+1.747+1.676)+1.576]$$

=20.893 cubic feet.

Breyman's formula is

$$V=\tfrac{1}{8}L[B+3(B_{1/3}+B_{2/3})+b]$$

Applied to the above example, it gives a volume of 20.896 cubic feet.

Oetsel gives the formula

$$V=\ ^{1}/_{9}\ L(5B_{1/4}+3B_{3/4}+b)$$

which gives a volume of 20.955 cubic feet.

A still more complicated formula is that of Weddel, viz.:

$$V=\ ^{1}/_{20}L[B+B_{1/4}+B_{2/3}+5(B\tfrac{1}{6}+B\ ^{5}/_{6})+6B_{1/2}]$$

which works out to 20.838 cubic feet.

Simony's formula,

$$\tfrac{1}{3}L(2B_{1/4}-B_{1/2}+2B_{3/4})$$

gives a volume of 20.980 cubic feet.

Hossfeldt's formula is

$$V=\tfrac{1}{4}L(3B_{1/3}+b)$$

and gives a volume of 20.991 cubic feet.

Rudorf's formula is very complicated, but may be reduced to the form

$$V=0.1963L[(D+d)^2+\tfrac{2}{3}(D-d)^2]$$

where D and d are the end diameters of the log in feet. This gives a volume of 20:590 cubic feet.

Walter's formula is also a complicated one, but may be written

$$V=.1963L[(D+d)^2+(D-d)^2(\frac{D^2}{d^2}+\ ^{4}/_{5})]$$

It gives us a volume of 20.662 cubic feet.

The objection to most of the formulæ given so far is that they are too complicated for ordinary use, and necessitate a good deal of measuring. It will be observed, however, that they all give practically the same result. The question therefore arises: "Is there a single formula which will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes?" There are two such formulæ. One of these is Huber's, and may be written $V=L\,B_{1|2}$. In the above example, it gives our log a volume of $12x1.747=20.964$ cubic feet, which agrees very closely with the Newton, Schiffel, Breyman, Oetsel, Weddel, Simony and Hossfeldt formulae. The only objection to it is that it is sometimes inconvenient to get the diameter of a log at its middle point.

Smalian's formula is $V=\frac{1}{2}L\ (B+b)$, and in our example gives a volume of 20.658 cubic feet. This is 1.4% less than that given by Huber's formula. For logs less than 20 feet in length, Smalian's formula is sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes. All that it is necessary to know is the length of the log and its end diameters, and apply the formula, $V=\frac{1}{2}L(B+b)$, The values of B and b (in square feet) are then picked out from the table for the Areas of Circles, added together, and their sum multiplied by half the length of the log.

Where the middle diameter can be easily obtained, it is of course preferable to pick out the value of $B\frac{1}{2}$ in square feet, and multiply it by the length of the log in feet.

From this it will be seen that the number of cubic feet in a stick of round timber can be found quite accurately by applying the simplest kind of arithmetic to measurements of its length and diameters at properly-selected points. In the case of long sticks, like masts, spars, telephone poles, etc., the work is greatly simplified by chalking them off into ten-foot sections, measuring the diameters at the middle point of the sections, and applying Huber's formula. For example, if we assume that our stick is 56 feet long, that the mid-diameter if the five 10-foot sections are 17, 15, 14, 12 and 9 inches, and that the mid-diameter of the 6-foot section is 7 inches, then the stick contains

$$10(1.576+1.227+1.069+.785+.442)+6\times.267=50.99+1.602$$

$=52.592$ cubic feet.

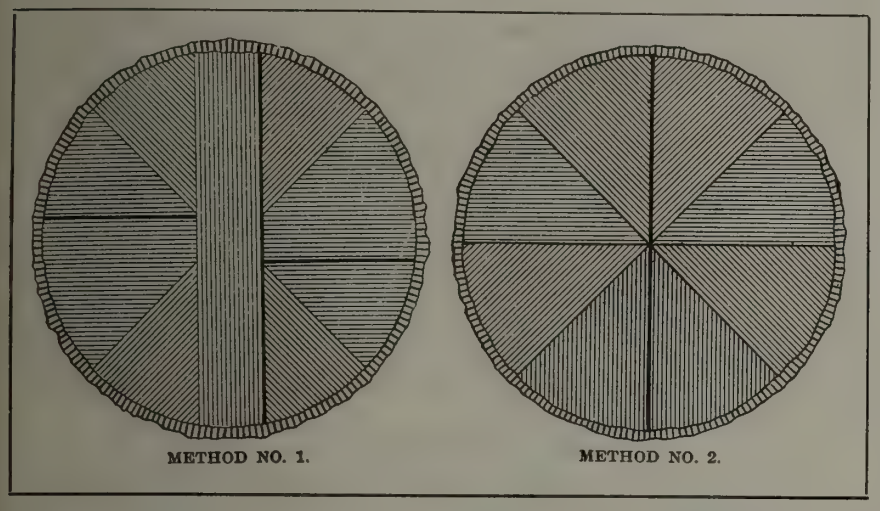
In the above formulae the fractions coming after the letter B indicate the position in the log at which the basal area of a cross section is estimated. For instance, B½ means the basal area of a cross section in the middle of the log.

Methods of Quarter Sawing Oak

Plans Adopted by an Experienced Sawyer—Comparisons of Results Secured by Two Different Methods

There are scarcely two experts on the quarter-sawing of oak logs who will agree exactly as to the best methods of sawing. The head of one large oak-manufacturing institution has made repeated tests of various systems, and has repeatedly employed the methods illustrated in the two diagrams accompanying this article, says the Hardwood Record. In the method illustrated in Figure No. 1 the log is split one side of the heart, and the minor portion dropped onto the log deck. Four to seven or eight boards are then cut through the centre of the log; the half section is again split in halves, and the quarter thrown onto the deck. The remaining quarter is then sawn; then the half section is split and the same process ensues. Many advocates of this system contend that a larger amount of wide stock, and less waste results than by any other means.

In the second method, illustrated in Figure 2, the log is split



METHOD NO. 1. METHOD NO. 2.

absolutely in the centre and the half dropped onto the log deck and each half is sawn without removal from the carriage.

The gentleman referred to has made repeated tests of these two methods and his deduction is that method No. 2 affords the best net result in quality and economy of time in sawing. These results are indicated in the following tables and show very closely what has been achieved in scores of tests. It will be noted that the prices shown are lower than the present average values on quarter-sawed stock, but the comparison is just as valuable:

Method No. 1.

Log 12 ft. long, 43 in. diameter, containing	1,046 ft.
Lumber cut	810 ft.
Loss, 22.5%	236 ft.
1 and 2—58 pcs., aver. 11.9 in., 689 ft. at $75	85%
No. 1 com.—15 pcs., aver. 6.5 in., 95 ft. at $45	12%
No. 2 com.— 9 pcs., aver. 3.2 in., 26 ft. at $25	3%
Value of lumber	$52.74
Average price, log scale	50.40
Average price, lumber scale	65.10
Time sawing	35 min.

	Product.					
	—1 and 2—		No. 1 Com.		No. 3 Com.	
Width.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.
3 in.	..	..	..	..	4	3
4 in.	..	..	..	4	2	..
5 in.	..	..	1	3	..	..
6 in.	..	3	..	1	..	..
7 in.	..	6	1	..	..	..
8 in.	..	7	..	..	..	..
9 in.	..	4	..	3	..	..
10 in.	..	4	..	1	..	..
11 in.	..	3	..	1	..	..
12 in.	..	4	..	..	..	..
13 in.	2	2	..	..	..	..
14 in.	..	2	..	..	..	..
15 in.	..	6	..	..	..	..
16 in.	..	8	..	..	..	..
17 in.	..	4	..	..	..	..
18 in.	..	3	..	..	..	..

Method No. 2.

Log 12 ft. long, 42 in. diameter, containing	1,007 ft.
Lumber cut	801 ft.
Loss, 20.4%	206 ft.
1 and 2—64 pcs., ave. 11.5 in., 729 ft. at $75	91%
No. 1 com.—11 pcs., aver. 5 in., 54 ft. at $45	7%
No. 2 com.— 6 pcs., aver. 3 in., 18 ft. at $25	2%
Value of lumber	$55.55
Average price, log scale	50.00
Average price, lumber scale	69.30
Time sawing	30 min.

	Product.					
	—1 and 2—		No. 1 Com.		No. 2 Com.	
Width.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.
3 in.	..	..	..	..	..	5
4 in.	..	..	..	5	1	..
5 in.	..	..	..	4	..	..
6 in.	..	2	..	..	..	..
7 in.	..	7	..	1	..	..
8 in.	..	6	1	..	..	..
9 in.	..	4	..	..	..	..
10 in.	..	8	..	..	..	..
11 in.	..	9	..	..	..	..
12 in.	..	8	..	..	..	..
13 in.	1	3	..	..	..	..
14 in.	..	2	..	..	..	..
15 in.	1	4	..	..	..	..
16 in.	..	2	..	..	..	..
17 in.	..	1	..	..	..	..
18 in.	..	4	..	..	..	..
19 in.	..	2	..	..	..	..

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, is provided by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of July 5:—

	Cubic ft. 1908.	Cubic ft. 1909.	Cubic ft. 1910.
Waney White Pine	551,160	583,000	236,240
White Pine	96,040	51,240	9,640
Red Pine	8,000	5,400	4,760
Oak	129,000	408,160	67,040
Elm	44,080	61,880	224,630
Ash	4,000	480	720
Birch and Maple	59,880	45,080	40,680

Important Development of Siemon Company

The Siemon Company, of Toronto, with capital of $1,000,000, which has recently been formed, is planning to develop the operations of Siemon Bros., Limited, of Wiarton, in such a manner a sto make them the most complete of their kind in Canada. They intend not only to continue and enlarge the operations at Wiarton, but to take over the plant of Geo. Niebergall & Son, of Parry Sound, where they will manufacture lumber and veneer. The plant will be considerably increased, and by this means the company will be enabled to use a great deal of the inferior lumber which would otherwise go to waste, for the manufacture of the cheaper grades of furniture. The Wiarton plant will also be increased considerably. At the Parry Sound plant a large patent veneer drier will be installed. This will be 100 feet long and will cost about $15,000. It will be ready for operation this fall. The company intend next year to build a new factory at Parry Sound for furniture and flooring. At Lakefield they recently secured a bonus of $15,000 from the town and will erect at that place next fall a furniture ad flooring factory. They have already secured a mill site and mill at Lakefield alongside of the canal. This was the property formerly of Lillicrap & Tate, both of whom will remain in the business. About $50,000 will be spent upon this plant. Mr. William Niebergall will continue as superintendent of the saw mill end of the business at Pary Sound.

The company have also been making arrangements to secure an extensive supply of lumber for their mills and factories. They have taken over limits at St. Joseph's Island amounting to 5,000 acres, of which 3,051 is freehold. They own also on St. Joseph's Island a town site at Milford Haven, which has an excellent harbor with large up-to-date mill capable of cutting 40,000 feet hardwood per day, and they have a mill also at Mud Lake. They are taking over also a tract of 60,000 acres of hardwood on the north shore which is held under one of the old Government leases, and which contains large quantities of maple and birch of excellent quality, and also considerable amount of young pine, which will be allowed to grow for some years before cutting. These arrangements will provide the company with sufficient timber to last them for many years to come, making their business complete in every way and enabling them to handle all their lumber from the stump to the finished product. They have in mind also plans for the utiliation of several of their bi-products, at Wiarton in the manufacture of various lines of small specialties. This plan will be worked out in the near future.

In connection with all these developments, Siemon Bros., of Wiarton, will be continued under their former name and their capital has been increased from $100,000 to $300,000. The company have found their export trade increasing so rapidly of late that they have been obliged to make these arrangements in order to keep up with the trade. They are going in extensively for export business, and are already shipping large quantities of their products to Great Britain and South Africa. By means of their enlarged capacity they will now be able to develop their export business considerably.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Storing Finished Lumber—The Manufacturer and his Customers

Storing Lumber and Handling Shavings

By James F. Hobart

I recently watched the erection of a small shed for the storage of finished lumber. The method of construction, manner of laying out, and the general arrangement of the whole business appeal so strongly to me that they are given here for the use of anyone who may be interested in a similar proposition. The structure, as shown by Fig. 1, is of balloon frame construction, about 72 feet long, 20 feet wide and has a height of 20 feet, divided into two 10-foot stories. The lower story, as shown by the halftone, is open along its entire length, on one side.

The building is on the west side of a street, running north and south, therefore the building is open to the west, and " the front of



Fig. 1—General View of Lumber Shed

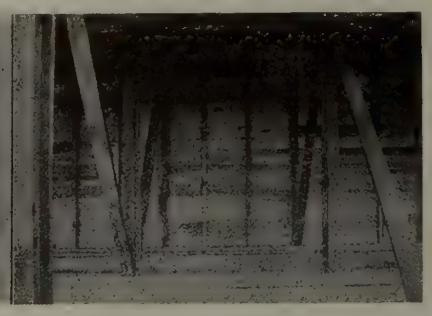


Fig. 2—Arrangements of Interior Framing

the building is on the back side, and the back or rear of the structure faces the street."

The Storage Structure

The storage building is divided into bents of about 6 feet each, giving twelve spaces for piling material, each 6 by 10 by 20 feet deep. The foundation of the building is monolithic concrete and it was deposited in a trench, or trenches, along the 72-foot way of the building, and across each end. Five trenches were made, 5 feet apart. They were 12 inches deep. Plank molds or forms were used to keep the concrete in shape during the placing of that material. The plank forms were carefully leveled and the concrete smoothed off level with the upper edges so that a fairly level surface was obtained upon all of the lines of concrete.

The sills which were placed upon these concrete foundations were made of 2-inch plank, 8 inches wide, and each line of plank extended the entire length of the 72 feet and was anchored to the concrete by bolts spaced every 5 or 6 feet. Fig 3 show sthe manner in which the foundation and sill arrangement was made. The bolts, one of which is shown at A, were ½ inch diameter and 4 inches long. They were placed after the concrete had been deposited in the forms. Each bolt

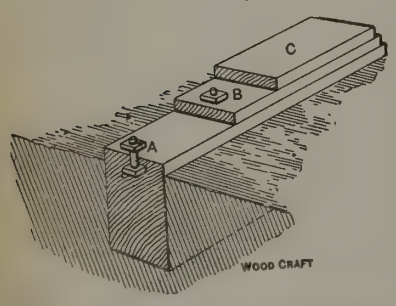


Fig. 3—Foundation and Sill Arrangement

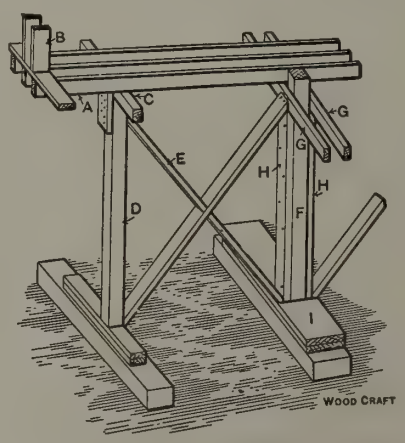


Fig. 4—Details of Interior Framing

was pushed down about 1½ inches and the concrete smoothed off and packed closely around each bolt.

The lower layer of plank B was bored to receive the bolts which were pushed through the holes and then the nuts were screwed home and cut into the second layer of plank C which was then spiked to the first layer and care taken to break joints in all cases. The top layer of plank was thus made smooth and free from all bolt heads or nuts. The anchor bolts were put in to keep the several lines of sills in place under the impact of pieces of lumber, however vigorously the latter may be piled by the laborers.

The sills also formed the bearings upon which the lumber was piled. Thus there are four sills for lumber piling, the rear sill not being available for this purpose except when the lumber is exceptionally long. By means of this arrangement of sills, there is no danger of any of the piling bearings ever getting out of place. As the concrete is raised a few inches above the surface of the ground, there will never be any danger of flooding the stock even during heavy summer showers or winter thaws.

Overhang of Shed

It will be noted, by referring to Fig. 1, that the front of the building overhangs several feet—about five or six—and this shelter permits lumber to be piled in the lower story without any danger of its getting wet. The convenience of the overhanging shed, during rainy weather, needs no advertising. But the great value of the overhang is in the fact that it keeps rain off the ends of the lumber piles, something which the ordinary open shed does not do.

The method of arranging the interior framing of the shed, together with the placing of the concrete foundations and the diagonal braces, are plainly shown by Fig. 2, in which two of the sills and the bracing are visible. By this method of bracing, short lumber may be piled, without the danger of its falling down between the posts which are supposed to hold it in place.

The manner in which the interior framing is put together is shown in detail in Fig. 3. It will be seen that the overhang of the building, a distance of five to six feet, is carried entirely by the second-story floor joists. At first sight this seems to be a very poor arrangement, but a little study of the overhang, as shown at A, makes it at once apparent that not only is the second-story amply supported but that there is no need for much support under the overhanging portion of the building. This matter may be figured as follows. The overhang A which extends from B to C can never be heavily loaded, therefore, it will never require very strong support.

Simple and Direct Frame

As shown by Fig. 3, there are two sliding doors in the upper portion of the structure and this makes it necessary that an alley or passageway be kept clear at all times along the front side of the building. This means that the support C must carry all the load in the front portion of the building and as no load can come upon the overhang, consequently there is no need of any heavy timbering to support this portion of the structure.

The simplicity and directness of the framing in this building appeal very strongly to the designing engineer. It is evident that the building was planned by someone who was thoroughly conversant with the needs of storage structures and the limitations of balloon framing and its very light material. The load is carried direct by the line of posts, one of which is shown at D, and the beam or plate C is held in position by both the patch ledger and the diagonal bracing E.

Directness is also shown at post F where the load is carried by the beams G which are spiked to post F, and still further directly supported by the pair of scantlings H, which in turn are spiked to post F. The sill I is made wide enough to receive both the post F and scantlings H and also the diagonal bracing E. These are all toenailed or spiked to the posts and to the sills and to the scantlings. The latter, with the posts, form the racks or sides of the spaces in and against which the lumber is piled. By means of this arrangement, short lumber, down to three or four feet long, is easily held in place when carefully piled, one of the posts or braces being almost sure to engage any piece of lumber of the length stated.

Lights and Landing

Referring again to Fig. 1, it will be noted that there is an outside stairway leading to the upper story. The landing or platform at the head of the stairs is formed by extending outward the timber C, Fig. 4, together with the plate A and the ledgers G. This makes a very solid landing and posts are unnecessary. The upper story of the storage building is served by two large sliding doors which are plainly visible in Fig. 1, and as may be seen in the same engraving the lighting is by means of single sash windows placed high up from the floor. Only windows enough are provided to give light for piling stuff and for getting around in the building when the large sliding doors are closed. High up windows in a storage shed are pretty good preventatives of dampness to stored dry lumber.

Electric Drives

The structure was designed and erected for use in the ordinary run of business. The company have also recently added a new jobbing shop, driven by electrical motors, which take current from high-pressure mains, a bank of transformers just outside the new shop serving to reduce the 14,000 street railway current to a voltage which can be handled by the shop motors. Current is supplied by a hydroelectric

station several miles distant. It comes to town at 25,000 volts, is transformed down to 14,000 volts to supply the street railway sub-stations and, incidentally, any local concerns which are fortunate enough to acquire a right to use the water-power current.

The running of the shop by electric motor left a problem for solution in regard to the quantities of shavings and sawdust made in the shop. The absence of the usual boiler, for steam generating purposes, left the disposal of the shavings an unsolved problem and it was finally decided to put in an exhaust fan and a system of piping from each and every machine. This was done in the usual way, but the main pipe leading from the fan was carried out of the shop through the pitch of the roof about 25 feet from the ground, a dust collector was installed at that level and the shavings discharged into it and thence to a dust bin of sufficient capacity to run the shop for several days without being emptied.

Disposal of Sawdust

This bin possessed all the novelty there was in this arrangement. It was located at a height above the ground which permitted a team attached to a large box wagon to be driven underneath the storage room. Means were provided to chute the shavings into the box wagon which was then driven to a nearby boiler-house and the contents discharged, to be consumed under that steam generator. A deal was made with the owner of the boiler and the wood-shop manager was enabled to dispose of the shavings and sawdust made in his shop at a figure which more than paid for the teaming and the interest on the overhead storage bin.

Handling the Waste

In many localities it used to be the custom to discharge the waste into a " hell " wherein the refuse was consumed. It must be pretty far in the backwoods, nowadays, when this form of disposal will pay or even be tolerated. Wood is worth too much to be disposed of in this manner and some kind of a market can always be found for the waste, even though it is only to the livery stable men for bedding to their horses.—Woodcraft.

Deceptions by the Buyer

By Alex Lendrum

This is a subject which may be construed from many angles, but it is not my intention to make an attack on any buyer personally or reflect on the buyers of veneers generally. I regret that there are some buyers in the country who are attempting to, and in some cases are, taking advantage of the manufacturer of veneers, and my remarks are confined exclusively to this class of buyers. I would divide the deceptive buyer into two classes: First, the buyer who attempts to deceive the manufacturer by misrepresenting quotations or prices which he may or may not have received; second, the buyer who attempts so to manipulate his specifications as to force the manufacturer to quote on, or furnish a proportion of sizes which it is impossible for even the best grade of logs to produce or to consume the product of the log.

As to the buyer who misrepresents quotations and prices he had received, it might well be argued that this is a proposition which must be met by the individual salesman or the sales department, and until such time as the manufacturers of veneer realize that they are being worked by this class of buyers this condition will continue. We all know how often when we make quotations on a specification of veneers that if our quotation is $10 a thousand feet the buyer will advise that it is probably the highest quotation he has received, and he is offered from many sources the same stock by reliable concerns at $8. I regret that there are some manufacturers that as soon as this occurs figure to themselves that if Jones can produce this bill of veneer profitably at $8 they can do likewise. This practically permits the buyer to make the price upon the manufacturer's product, and as long as the buyer is permitted to make this price, the manufacturer can not receive a profitable figure for his stock.

As to the second class of buyers, who, through manipulation of their specifications try to secure stock in greater proportion than the logs will produce, this is a condition which the manufacturer is actually responsible for. I refer particularly to the buyers of 1/8-inch door stock. We are all fully aware that, regardless of how good the quality of logs may be in birch, ash, gum or oak, only a certain amount of stiles and panel stock can be secured from the logs and that the amount of small stock in rails and panels from the log must necessarily be taken care of, or it will in a short time result in the manufacturer having his warehouse piled full of little stock. For instance, we divide door specifications into classes; that is, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 panel doors, and from the average run of logs which are available (and this I think applies to almost every locality) the product of the log will just about be consumed on a 5- and 6-panel door. If we quote the buyer on a 5-panel door complete, that is, four stiles, ten cross rails, ten panels and two bottom rails at a given price, and 2-panel doors, consisting of four stiles, four cross rails, four panels and two bottom rails, at a proportionately higher price, then we must secure this exact proportion to take care of the product of our log, and the price on the 2-panel door must be proportionately higher to take care of the waste of cutting over the 5-panel door.

Further, where buyers wish to secure stiles or panels in excess of proportions required in these respective doors, the manufacturer must then secure a price that will permit him to produce the stock. For the last few months a great many specifications have been sent broadcast over the country for door stock in which would be combined a certain percentage of 5- and 6-panel and a percentage of 1- and 2-panel doors, and unless the manufacturer will carefully figure out these specifications and figure the proper proportion of stiles that would be admitted in each size, likewise the panels, it is a very difficult proposition upon which to make an intelligent quotation, and evidently from some of the quotations which have been sent out by the manufacturers this careful analysis of the specifications has been overlooked. We received recently an inquiry with specifications for approximately 400,000 feet of 1/8-inch door stock which purported to be several different sizes of 5-panel doors. By a careful checking up of the proportions of the sizes in this specification we discovered that there was an excess of stiles of almost 60,000 feet, so that this particular buyer had attempted to secure from the manufacturer this great excess of stiles in the price of a 5-panel door; this, probably for the reason that he was able to buy from some other manufacturer a large amount of accumulated small sizes at a very low price, and then hoped to work in his next regular specifications a sufficient excess of stiles to work with the small cheap stock. I do not attach any blame to the buyer for attempting to buy this stock in this manner, but I do attach blame to the manufacturer who is willing to have such a deal put over on him.

I have referred in this matter almost exclusively to the subject of door stock, because that is our principal business and the only one with which we are fully familiar, and I have no doubt but what it applies equally to all other woods and other specifications. I have overlooked, but by no means forgotten, the buyer who after he secures your stock makes all sorts of claims and complaints as to grade, shortage of feet, etc. This really is the worst condition with which the manufacturer has to deal, because after you have shipped your stock and it is in the possession of the other fellow he makes such a complaint that it is an exceedingly difficult matter to handle. Fortunately for the veneer manufacturer these buyers are few, and they will become fewer by close affiliation of the manufacturers in giving their experiences as to the methods of various buyers.

I have in mind still another buyer who puts before the manufacturer his specifications for veneer and asks for quotation on sample shipment, and would lead the manufacturer to believe that he is a very large buyer of veneer, which he specifies. Frequently he may be a small consumer, requiring only 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 feet for his season's consumption, yet he will state that if the quality, etc., is satisfactory it will lead to large future business. On receipt of your quotation, based on prices f. o. b. plant or freight allowed in carload lots, he will then attempt to get the manufacturer to deliver this sample shipment in less than carload, that he may see the quality, etc. A great many manufacturers have made this concession, which in many cases is a very large one, and then found that six months or perhaps a year would pass before the buyer would again be in the market.

There is yet another class of buyers who are quite necessary to the trade, but at the same time one of the most difficult problems which the veneer manufacturers have to contend with. I refer to the commission men and jobbers. Naturally the commission man's main effort is to make sales and to obtain his commission by any means he sees fit —his existence depending on his commissions. He will consequently make sales at any hazard, all his efforts being to please and stand in with the buyer, very often to the disadvantage of the manufacturer. In a great many cases he will secure tentative orders from the buyer and then manipulate these options among the manufacturers, often making the manufacturer believe that he is getting the best price obtainable, and then is probably agreeing to deliver the goods at less price than his competitors would take for the order. The commission man succeeds in making the sale, breaking the market price for the stock, thereby sending the manufacturers tumbling over themselves to cut prices to secure the next order. Frequently the commission man will visit the manufacturers with a tale of woe that Jones and Brown are quoting stock at a less price than any manufacturer can profitably produce the stock. The result often is that the manufacturer may authorize this commission man to place his goods at that price, or a little lower and possibly gives extra dating to secure the business. The commission man will often make representations to the buyer as to the grade of goods and will take orders for a class of stock that can not be produced by the manufacturer. He will then represent to the manufacturer that the buyer is not particular as to the grade or quality, and even though the price is low the manufacturer will obtain better results than if he had sold to the buyer who paid the market price and required actually the grade of stock he was buying. I do not believe there is anything so disastrous to the manufacturer as to make a connection or fall into the hands of an unscrupulous commission man,

Lumber News of Western Canada

Outline of Properties of Canadian Western Lumber Coy. —Output of B.C. Coast—Big River Company's New Plant

The share capital of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, under which name the Fraser River Lumber Company, of New Westminster, B. C., has been reorganized, amounts to $10,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $7,500,000 common stock issued and fully paid up The recent issue which was floated in England by Mr. W. Mackenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway, was £1,500,000, 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at 88, repayable in 35 years at par, or sooner, by means of sinking fund.

In the prospectus recently issued by the company its assets are estimated as follows:

5,500,000,000 feet of timber at $7.50 per 1,000 ft.	$41,250.000
75,000 acres of land at $15 an acre	1,125,000
Estimated value of lumber, logs and merchandise on hand	1,020,000
Saw mill, planing mill, dry kilns, tramway, docks, railway equipment, stores, warehouses, dwelling houses and town site of 425 acres	2,500,000
	$45 895,000

The prospectus states that the company was formed to acquire certain blocks of freehold land, aggregating about 75,000 acres, upon which is a valuable body of timber, and also a number of valuable timber leases and licenses upon 60,460 acres partly granted by the Dominion and partly by the Province. The company's land and timber is in easily accessible blocks, mostly in the Comox district, the larger portion lying in the valley of the Tsolum and Oyster rivers and their tributaries. The total cut has been estimated at 5,500,000,000 feet of good merchantable timber, about 75 per cent. of which is on the company's freehold land. The principal growth is fir, which, according to the prospectus, scales from 3,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber per tree. The trees are said to run to a good percentage of No. 1 logs. The situation of the land is such that when the timber is cut most of it is expected to become readily saleable for agricultural purposes The prospectus states further that the company expect to derive a profit of $7.50 per thousand feet upon the timber after allowing for all expenses, and that the land will realize an average of $15 per acre

When the establishment of a plant now in course of erection in the Comox district is complete the Canadian Western Lumber Company, with which Messrs. Mackenzie & Man, of the Canadian Northern Railway system, are principally identified, will have the largest logging outfit on the Pacific Coast. The plant will be ready by October 1st, when 500,000 feet will be shipped daily to the Fraser River mill of the company, situated some two miles above New Westminster. Twenty-one miles of logging railroad running from Comox Harbor to berth 29 on the Tsolum River is now being constructed. Steam skidders are being installed, and the water power of Wolf Lake is being developed to supply the logging camp with electricity, a feature which will make it unique among logging camps in the province.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, recently visited the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains where the Dominion Government intends to establish a huge forest reserve. Speaking of the district Mr. Campbell said: "The timber in this reserve is to be used. It is for the purpose of providing an area which will be given over entirely to the production of timber that the reserve is being established. No settlement will be allowed in the reserve. The placing of this great area on a basis that will be permanent will allow of a complete organization for the protection of the timber from fire. Another purpose to be served by the reserve will be the protection of the watersheds. All the small streams which have their sources in the Rockies are dependent on the preservation of the surrounding timber. Once the mountains are denuded of their timber there will be no small streams which provide water for the prairie country below.

The Big River Lumber Company, Big River, Sask., of which Mr. Wm. Cowan is the President, are progressing rapidly with the construction of their new mill. The mill will be one of the largest in the world, having a capacity of 500,000 feet a day. The company have purchased a planing mill outfit from the Berlin Machine works, consisting of some twenty machines, including a number of Berlin 94x fast feed planers and matchers and some of their latest No. 90 fast feed planers and matchers with profiling attachment. The machinery is to be shipped by September 1st and installed immediately. The machines will all be provided with a direct motor drive, each having an individual motor. Filer & Stowell, Milwaukee, have the contract for the sawmill outfit. The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company, St. Catherines, Ont., are supplying the motors, which consist of two 75 h.p., eleven 50 h.p., one 35 h.p., one 25 h.p., six 20 h.p., two 10 h.p., and four 5 h.p. motors. The product of the mill will include flooring, ceiling, shiplap, car siding, dimension stock and timber.

Pacific Coast Daily Output

The following estimate shows the daily cut of the principal mills in the Vancouver, Victoria and Fraser River Districts:

Name.	Feet.
VANCOUVER DISTRICT.	
North Pacific Lumber Co. (This plant is being rebuilt and will be in operation about September 1st.)	175,000
Canadian Pacific Lumber Co.	100,000
Burrard Lumber Co.	25,000
Heaps & Co.	50,000
Anglo-American Lumber Co.	60,000
Hastings Shingle Co.	50,000
B. C. L. & T. Co.	230,000
Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	85,000
Red Cedar Lumber Co. (2 mills)	60,000
Rat Portage Lumber Co.	60,000
False Creek Lumber Co.	40,000
Vancouver Lumber Co.	125,000
Stewart Lumber Co.	25,000
Patterson Lumber Co.	40,000
Emerson Lumber Co.	40,000
VICTORIA DISTRICT.	
Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Co., Victoria	90,000
Lemon & Gunnason, Victoria	30,000
Leigh & Sons, Victoria	25,000
Chemainus.	
Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	100,000
Sydney.	
Sannich Lumber Co.	40,000
Cowichan.	
International Lumber Co. (not operating)	50,000
Nanaimo.	
Red Fir Lumber Co.	40,000
FRASER RIVER DISTRICT.	
Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills	350,000
Brunette Sawmills, Sapperton	80,000
Small & Bucklin, New Westminster	60,000
Delta Lumber Co., Ladners	25,000
Royal City Mills, New Westminster	80,000
Harrison.	
Harrison Lake Lumber Co.	75,000

In this estimate no effort has been made to figure the cedar logs utilized in the manufacture of shingles.

Miscellaneous News from the West

Sixty-nine million feet of logs were measured by the British Columbia scalers during May. This is a record, exceeding the best previous total by seventeen million feet. At nine dollars per thousand this output is worth $621,000.

Because of the slack condition of the market, shingle manufacturers of British Columbia decided to close down on July 1st for an indefinite period. The effect of this cessation of operations will mean a large decrease in the production.

In the Saskatchewan Lumber Company's mill at Crooked River recently, with one circular saw and one 8-inch horizontal band resaw and one man edging, the record cut of 104,008 feet of spruce lumber in ten hours was made. The lumber was cut into one inch and two inch.

The mills at Edmonton, cut during the past winter, ten million feet of logs, an increase over that of the winter previous, conditions having been very favorable. With the burning of the mill of the Edmonton Lumber Company, a short time ago, the output of that district will be curtailed and there is likelihood of a shortage of lumber.

A Vancouver committee, assisted by Rev. Alf. Hall, of Toronto, has commenced a campaign to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the new Strathcona Sailors' and Loggers' Institute. Negotiations for amalgamating all the seamen's interests into one movement were successful. An anonymous donor starts the fund with ten thousand dollars.

The cracking of a saw at the collar line is unusual, but may possibly arise from the saw not being up to its proper speed when in the cut and the feed of the timber being too fast for it, causing it to run out and wedge the timber against the fence, thus creating considerable lateral pressure. If the speed of the saw is reduced from any cause the speed of the feed should at once be reduced in proportion. Body [illegible] also caused by improper tension of the saw plate, forcing dull saws, etc. Care must be taken that the saw has a sufficient number of teeth in proportion to the rate of feed.

A saw will heat at the centre from a variety of causes, such as (1) bearings not in good order; (2) saw too "open" in the body for the speed; (3) speed too slow to properly expand the rim; (4) teeth with insufficient set; (5) saw improperly lined as regards the log; (6) improper packing.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A Heavy Band Rip Saw

The accompanying illustration shows J. A. Fay & Egan Co's. largest band rip saw, which has a capacity for material 28 in. wide and 14 in. thick. The machine is adapted to reducing large timbers to those of smaller dimensions, ripping wide lumber into strips of varying widths, resawing from the side of timber, etc As shown by the illustration, the column is very heavy, cored, and it is free from vibration.

The most important feature on this machine is the manufacturer's patent knife-edge straining device, which enables their No. 109 to run a very thin blade at a great speed without danger of buckling or breaking. The feed is very powerful, consisting of five 8 in. rolls. There are three driven feed rolls in the table. The upper rolls are



J. A. Fay & Egan Coy's Largest Band Rip Saw

adjustable up and down instantly, and may be raised from the board stopping the feed, or lifted quickly out of the way for use as a hand feed rip saw by a single movement of a long lever conveniently located for the operator. For further particulars readers should write to the manufacturers for their large illustrated circular. The proper address of the company is 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Another Emery Wheel Factory for Canada

Arrangements have recently been made for establishing a factory for the manufacture of grinding wheels in New Toronto. The company is composed of Mr. J. R. Baxter, of Montreal, President; Mr. A. T. McCutcheon, of Springfield, Ohio, Vice-President, with Mr. E. W. Sawyer, formerly factory superintendent for the Safety Emery Wheel Company, of Springfield, Ohio, as General Manager. Mr. Sawyer has been with the Safety Emery Wheel Company for the last seventeen years, his expert practical knowledge having been an important factor in its success. It is his intention to turn out in Canada the same high grade of wheels as manufactured by the Safety Emery Wheel Company. The Dominion Abrasive Wheel Company, Limited, will make a feature of wheels for sharpening saws, planer knives, etc., and claim that they have a wheel for this purpose which will grind rapidly without burning the tool. They already have factory arrangements well advanced and anticipate commencing to manufacture almost immediately. We understand they have appointed Messrs. J. R. Baxter & Co., of Montreal, as their representatives for the Province of Quebec.

An Improvement in Wire Cloth Screens

While wire cloth has the advantage over perforated metal for sieving purposes, in many cases the rough or uneven surface of the former has been a great disadvantage. This has been overcome by passing the cloth between heavy rolls to flatten the crowns of the wire. The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., have always done more or less of this work, and lately, finding the demand for same largely increased, they installed rolls to take care of the demand for medium weight screens. This proved such a success that the firm was encouraged to put in heavier rolls. These rolls are now installed, and are claimed to be the heaviest rolls to be found in any wire cloth plant on the continent. The installation of these rolls marks the completion of a wire weaving plant that the company assert is equal to that of any concern in the world making the same class of work.

An Attractive Huther Catalogue

Huther Saws are interestingly and attractively described in a new catalogue issued by the Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Company, Inc., of 1190 University Ave., Rochester, N.Y. The catalogue, which is attractively bound in a red paper cover, contains a generous amount of illustration, showing the various band, circular and special grooving saws, for which the Huther Company have become so well known, and a number of excellent illustrations are also included to accompany the descriptions of the company's special saws for the cooperage trade. The catalogue also contains descriptions and illustrations of the saw fitting machinery produced by Huther Bros. Sawmill men and all who are in any way interested in the use of saws will do well to write to the company for a copy of the catalogue

128,350 Laths in Ten Hours

The C. Beck Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Penetang, Ont., on a trial cut recently, made 128,350 4 ft. laths 1½ in. x ⅜ in., in ten hours, counted, tied and piled. The lath mill foreman was Mr. Dan McMillan and the mill foreman, Mr. Fred Peacock. This enormous cut was made on one of P. Payette's No. 1 four saw bolters and No. 2 five saw lath mills. The lath mill crew and the maker of the lath mill and bolter deserve special commendation, as this, the company claim, is the largest output of laths that have ever been manufactured in ten hours cutting.

The market for spruce deals in Great Britain is dealt with by the Timber Trades Journal in a recent issue as follows: "There is no change to report in the c.i.f. market for these goods, values remaining unchanged but firm. The few liner parcels which have arrived since our last report have been placed at rather better prices than those previously ruling. With regard to the spot market, this is not in altogether such a satisfactory condition. The demand is by no means so good as anticipated; expectations for a ready sale of early cargoes have not been fulfilled and consequently there has been perhaps more cutting than usual to obtain orders. Probably the importers would rather dispose of these early arrivals at cost, and get their profit on later deliveries, than yard them right at the commencement of the import season. Whatever the cause, it appears to us, if the reports we hear are true—and we have no reason to doubt them—that the majority of sales of decent lines ex quay have been made at prices which, if not actual cost, do not show a working margin of profit. The state of things cannot last all through the season, and values will be regulated more than ever by the law of demand. The chief wood which competes with spruce on the West Coast is, as is well known, Riga and kindred white deals, and as these are exceptionally firm, there is nothing to fear from that quarter. Further, as c.i.f. values at present are firm, the market will require very careful watching, for if the demand does not improve very considerably, we shall not be at all surprised to see spruce easier later on; but if the demand even becomes normal we cannot see any justification for predicting a falling off in values.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Lath Wanted

WANTED 3/8 x 1½—4' Lath 10 cars No. 1, 20 cars No. 2, and 10 cars No. 3, either rail or water shipment. ALLEGHENY LUMBER CO., Pittsburg, Penn. 13

Wanted at Once

ABOUT 100,000 FEET 2-INCH BIRCH OR maple lumber, must be dry; to measure 12 feet long and from 7 to 12 inches wide. The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN COMPANY, Limited, 400-432 St. Ambroise Street, Montreal. 14

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply BOX 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash

WE DESIRE TO PURCHASE AT ONCE good Birch, Basswood, Oak and Ash lumber, all sizes. Write us and tell us what you have. BARTRAM BROS, Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont. 14

Wanted Soft Elm, Birch and Spruce

Soft Elm, Good 1½ x 6" and up
Birch, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 1¼" 1½" 2" 3" and 4"
Spruce, Clear 2 x 4" and up

Box 982 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Squares Wanted

HARD MAPLE, BEECH, OR BIRCH 1-1/8 x 1-1/8 x 42 and 1 x 1 x 50 and 1¼ x 1¼ x 50—Basswood 1¼ x 1¼ x 50. Parties who can supply any of these sizes will please send for complete specifications We can give you sufficient number of sizes to work up all your slabs, edgings, etc. Box 104, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Wanted—Spruce and Pine

WE DESIRE TO CONTRACT WITH A FEW mills for their whole output in Spruce and White Pine. BARTRAM BROS. Limited, Citizens Building, Ottawa, Ont 14

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Hemlock Logs

FOR SALE FROM SIX TO EIGHT THOUSand Hemlock logs, will saw to specifications. For further particulars apply to Box 195, Jordan Ont. t.f.

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Pine Shingles for Sale

600 M. 3 x Pine Shingles at $2.75 per M this seasons cut
200 M. 3x Pine Shingles at $2 50 per M last seasons cut
400 M. 1 x Pine Shingles at 80c. per M both seasons cut

Prices F. O. B. Cars, Powassan, Ont.

14 PORTER & CO.

For Sale Cedar Shingles and W. P. Mill Culls

1,000,000 18" Good C. B. Cedar Shingles
500,000 1 x 7" and up 12/16' Mill Culls
500,000 1 x 12" and up 12/16' Mill Culls

Box 983, CANADA LUMBENMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. Coy., Huntsville, Ont tf

For Sale—Must Move at Once

800 XX Shingles.
2 cars 4/4 Cull Ash.
2 cars 8/4 Cull Ash.

THE JOHN CAREW LUMBER CO., Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario. 17

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Alligator and Boom Chains Wanted

AN ALLIGATOR IN GOOD CONDITION and a quantity of ⅝" boom chains wanted. Box 109 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 16

Alligator Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A SMALL alligator in good condition, please send description and price to BOX 110 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ontario. 14

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

PORTABLE SAW-MILL, 30 HORSE POWER, single edger, slab saw, all complete first class shape. J. R. CAMERON, Arkell, Ont. 15

For Sale

1-50 h. p. return tubular boiler
1-45 h. p high and low pressure engine

Formerly run planing mill, also several other boilers and engines of different sizes. The EVANS Co. Limited, Sudbury Ont. 14

Logging Outfit For Sale

CAMP COOKING UTENSILS, BLANKETS, sleighs, harness, chains, anchors, alligators, etc. Our woods operation being completed we wish to clear this stock all out.

A good opportunity for a party in the business. Stock sheets sent on request.

The CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., Limited
Lakefield, Ont. tf

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. fly-wheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 12

Boiler for Sale

NEW McDOUGALL HORIZONTAL RE-turn Tubular Boiler 56" x 15 ft., shell 7/16," with 72—3½" tubes, 125 lbs. working prsssure, complete with fittings.—The JOHN McDOUGALL CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO., LTD., Montreal, Que. 14

Second Hand Boilers For Sale

In good condition.

1 44 x 12	49	3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 11' 6",	52	3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 12	48	3" tubes Dome.
1 48 x 13' 6"	39	3½" tubes Dome
1 48 x 12	52	3" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 12	52	3½" tubes Dome.
1 54 x 14	52	3½" tubes Dome.
2 58 x 12	78	3" tubes Dome.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY
Brantford, Canada tf

Modern Paning Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLILS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct currant dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address, RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra.

WANTED SITUATION AS LUMBER BUYER and inspector, references furnished. Apply Box 107, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 15

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER Company. Have experience from stump to office, best of reference as to ability etc. Capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 106, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

YOUNG MAN HAS EXPERIENCE AS BOOKkeeper for lumber and general store business, has done considerable inspecting and shipping, desires position as Bookeeper for lumber office. Apply Box 114 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Can. 14

SITUATION WANTED BY PLANING MILL manager—capable of handling large plant, in veneered stock, doors and sash, cabinets, special knowledge in veneer and planing mills. Conversant with English and French languages. Able to guarantee benefit and stand responsible for administration. Ready to take charge after reasonable notice. Confidence fully respected. Box 113 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto Ont. 14

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

WANTED GOOD WHITE PINE SALESMAN well acquainted with Mills and Canadian trade, must be well up on grades. Give experience state salary wanted. Confidence fully respected. Address Box 993 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

SAWMILL AND LOGGING HELP WANTED openings for all kinds of experienced men. Send your address stating what position you can fill. It will be listed free of charge. Address W. A. ANSTIE, Secretary, Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. 14

HELP WANTED—SAWMILL FOREMAN manager for small plant in interior. Only thoroughly competent and experienced man need apply, as any other cannot hold job. Wages $125 per month, with all the year round employment. Send full particulars to box 105 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 14

WANTED—TWO SAWERS WITH GOOD references, one for circular saws and one for Band-Saws. Both to work with Steam-Feed Nigger and Loader. Address to J. H. DANSEREAU, Three Rivers Que. 14

GOOD LUMBER SALESMAN FOR WESTern Ontario. Good salary to right man. State age, experience and salary wanted Box 112 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Investment Opportunity

A RELIABLE B. C. LUMBER FIRM REquire an experienced lumberman to take management of a retail yard in Saskatchewan. Must be willing to invest about $10,000.00. For particualrs write Box 592, Vancouver, B. C. 14

For Sale—Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

HAS AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS, CONtracts on hand to be finished and requisite lumber in yard. Apply Box 1456, GUELPH. 14

Planing Mill For Sale

IN THE THRIVING TOWN OF ORILLIA, a convenient, modern planing mill, complete with drying kiln plant, and equipped with the best American machinery. G. T. R. sidings running through both ends of mill The C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railroads are now being built through the mill yard within 60 feet of the mill. Reasons for selling, owner giving all time to distant lumbering interests. Apply to P. O. Box 716, Orillia. 14

MISCELLANEOUS

Forest Estates Wanted

IMPORTANT SYNDICATE OPEN TO purchase for cash large forest estates in Canada Especially those suitable for wood pulp. Send full particulars and price to LYNDALL, 62 Rue De La Chaussee D'Antin, Paris, France. 14

For Sale—Timber Limit

BERTH 3, TOWNSHIP OF GUARD, PARRY Sound District, containing hemlock, birch (black) maple, red oak, basswood, spruce, and cedar. Apply Box 1456, Cuelph. 14

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Timber Limits For Sale

NINE SQUARE MILES ON CHERRY Creek and North Fork of Spallumcheen river Osogoos division, Yale district, British Columbia, about 50 miles East of Vernon and 20 miles west of Upper Arrow Lake.

These limits are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills and contain about 100 million feet of the finest of Cedar, with a fair proportion of Hemlock, White Pine and Fir and are very conveniently situated for logging, with easy slopes toward streams. This is one of the most desirable properties in the Yale district and is steadily increasing in value. For further information address, BEATY TIMBER COMPANY, 4 Wellington St., East, Toronto. 14

Mississipi and Arkansas each supplied more than one-fifth of the cottonwood lumber output in 1908, and Louisiana about one-eighth. Over one-half of the total production, 232,475,000 feet B. M., was reported by these three states.

Persons contemplating the manufacture of excelsior should know that it is essential to have perfectly dry stock for the machines to do the work, and the straighter the grain of the wood the better the grade of the product. The timber should be split up into bolts and stacked at least one year before being cut into excelsior. Second growth white poplar makes good stock and meets with a ready sale.

American Ash.

Ash is widely distributed throughout the eastern half of the United States, and no state or group of states distinctly leads in its production. The output, 225,367,000 feet B. M., for 1908 was a decrease of nearly 27,000,000 feet, or 10.6 per cent., from the cut in 1907. Michigan and Arkansas each furnished 9.4 per cent. of the total, and Ohio and Indiana almost as much; slightly more than 8 per cent was cut in Wisconsin, and nearly 7 per cent. each in Tennessee and New York. The total cut in 1900 was 269,120,000 feet, or 43,753,000 feet more than the cut in 1908. Of this production in 1900, however, Michigan supplied 85,753,000 feet, or more than four times as much as was cut in that state in 1908.

Mahogany in Mexico.

The sources of supply of all varieties of Mexican mahogany are fast being depleted. All the streams from the port of Tuxtan south to Progreso, down which mahogany and cedar logs can be floated, have been stripped of merchantable timber of these species. Even as far back as Oaxaca, the old mahogany and cedar stumps, standing at a considerable distance from the river, indicate how thoroughly the merchantable supply has been exploited; while farther back from these streams there still are numerous individual trees, the cost of transporting them to the only means by which they can be got to market, namely, water courses, prohibiting their being cut. Most of the claims made by the land agents, that the mahogany and cedar on their lands are in themselves worth the price they ask for the land. are usually not based on facts.

Nevertheless, a considerable number of mahogany and cedar logs are floated down the Usumacinta River in Tabasco, and the port of Laguna, in Campeche, also ships a lot of these species, in addition to the dye woods. Contrary to the popular belief, nearly all the mahogany and cedar in Campeche even has been cut and hauled to the limit of the merchantable stand. The same condition prevails along the streams in this state as in the other states previously mentioned; and only when more modern methods of logging have been introduced and old methods of hauling by mules and oxen done away with, will it be commercially profitable to log any further inland.

Back from the coast, along the railroad lines, there are, however, large bodies of mahogany, cedar, and other valuale hardwoods close enough to the tracks to be economically handled.

Beginning at Yucatan and extending 300 miles in a line northeast and south-west, with an average width of 100 miles, there is an area of about 35,000 square miles of as good a growth of mahogany cedar, and mixed hardwoods as can be found in any locality. This tract commences at Yucatan and extends into Campeche, reaching over the Tabasco nearly to the Usumacinta River, and almost half of it lies in Guatemala. The stand on this area is of exceptional quality, and there are probably very few mahogany and cedar forests covering so extensive an acreage. Patches have been encountered where trees stretch for a mile, with practically nothing but mahogany. The old methods of handling these woods are not only wasteful, but are prohibitive of exploitation; and with the introduction of new appliances there is a great field for enterprise in this industry.

Redwood.

The name "redwood" is used commercially to cover two distinct species, the coast redwood, which grows chiefly in a narrow belt along the coast, north of San Francisco, and the "big tree," which is confined to a limited region on the western slope of the Sierras. Only a small amount of "big tree" lumber is manufactured, however, nearly all of the commercial supply of redwood being furnished by the coast species. Redwood is unique in that it is cut in only one state, California, and in very restricted portions of that state.

Teak for Interior Trim and Furniture.

The latest fad, and by far the most expensive in interior trim and high class furniture is teak wood. The modernness of this fad, however, applies only to the United States, as for a thousand years or more in China as well a sother parts of the Orient teak has been the highest prized wood for furniture, shrines and religious objects. The famous blackwood furniture of that part of the world is made of Siam or Java teak. In Europe, more especially in England, the highest class of bank fixtures have been invariably made in teak wood. In the southern part of California, in Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena and thereabouts, teak has been used in a large number of the magnificent mansions erected by wealthy eastern people in that section, so aptly termed the millionaire's play-ground. In the majority of these palaces teak wood is used for interior trim, staircases, etc., with artistic especially designed teak furniture to match. The beautiful new Havens residence in Oakland is being fitted up with doors, wainscotting, beamed ceilings and floors of teak and hand-carved furniture of the same wood. One of the San Francisco furniture makers is busy at the present time on a large order of special designs in teak wood furniture for one of the wealthiest and best known families. The members of this family have always possessed the most correct taste in matters of art, and a number of the designs were drawn by the two talented young daughters of the house. This special furniture, by the way, is very costly, as teak wood in the plank is worth $250 per M. feet and is the highest priced wood known. The finished article, however, is well worth the money and labor and artistic effort expended upon it, as there is nothing in the world in the line of house furnishing in which more refined taste and individuality can be displayed than in the designing and selection of carved teak wood furniture.

Varnish Resistance and the Wood.

If you would observe a striking illustration of one of the many varnish intricacies, take a piece of yellow pine, and finish it with any hard tough varnish. Then run your fingernail across the finish, and you will find that part of the surface is easily scratched, and the rest is not affected at all. Upon examination, you will note the varnish that is scratched rests upon the soft grain of the wood, while the scratch-resisting varnish covers the hard grain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Your Vacation Film

The success of your vacation pictures depends, most of all, upon your film. Look to it, if you hand over your Kodak for loading in a strange store, that no inferior substitute film is inserted. *The quality of your pictures is at stake.*

"Kodak film" means more than merely a film to fit your Kodak camera; it means film that is made by the Eastman Kodak Company. Kodak film is the film used the world over by explorers, by war correspondents, by hunters of big game, the film used by every expedition where adverse conditions demand absolute dependability in photographic equipment.

Experiment with no experiments. Look for "Kodak" on the spool end and N. C. on the box.

Canadian Kodak Co.
Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Established 1892

Oille & McKeen

Wholesale Lumber

North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

There is, as usual of late, nothing important to note in the general lumber trade of Ontario, unless it be a weakening in the price of shingles, and some uncertainty about the exact condition of the market for hemlock. British Columbia shingles have probably commenced to feel the full effect of the United States tariff. Manufacturers in British Columbia anticipated being able to advance and maintain higher prices early in the season. Apparently they did not reckon on the competition from the East, or even that from the manufacturers of patent rofing. In country districts, moreover, corrugated iron as a roofing material is an important trade factor. The shingle men do not seem to have given it enough consideration. The result is that shingles have weakened, and there is talk of some of the mills closing down for a time. Three X shingles are selling now at $3.05, and in some cases $3. Lath give good indications of holding at about the same price as last year. There is no danger of an over-supply of lath so long as many of the firms turn their slabs into pickets, as they are now doing.

Norway prices are firm. Frequent reports are being made of logs being held up by lack of water. A slight advance would cause no surprise. Dry Norway is pretty well out of the market. Hemlock remains a puzzle, though there is no uncertainty about the fact that prices are difficult to maintain. Most of the manufacturers are hoping that they will soon get higher prices, but, considering the quantity on the market, compared with the demand, it is not likely that their hopes will be realized. There is still a large quantity of dry hemlock on the market, and a lot of new stock is being cut this year, also. In spite of this, however, one hears of an occasional sale of a large block of stock. One Georgian Bay manufacturer has practically closed a deal quite recently for the sale of one and a half million feet, and if it comes up to expectations another three and a half million may be included in the order.

White pine culls and box grades are a little stronger. The common end, however, is showing some weakness, especially in 4-inch and 5-inch strips. There is a large portion of this year's cut now in the hands of middlemen, for which high prices were paid. High prices are therefore being asked for it, and it does not look as though any concession in prices will be made. Manufacturers report that the volume of trade is quite good, and that collections are being readily met.

Prices of pulpwood in Ontario remain about steady. Niagara Falls quotations are as follows, f.o.b. cars, per cord of 128 cubic feet: Rough wood, $9; peeled wood, $10.50 to $11; two-foot machine rossed wood, $12.50 to $14.

Ottawa valley mill owners are fairly well satisfied with the market conditions prevailing at present as the demand for lumber has improved during the past month, and prices are steady. All stock better than mill culls is now in second and third hands. Shop grades are reported to be selling extremely well as a result of the good building trade. The improvement in the market for box lumber which made itself felt about a month ago is still continuing. Narrow short box is selling at $12 to $13. Lengths of 12 to 16 feet are somewhat improved, the 3 to 6-inch sizes selling at $14, while 7-inch and up bring $15 to $16. Dead culls are steady at $11 to $12 f.o.b Ottawa. There is a good demand for lath and shingles, although cedar clear butts have declined a little. Railway ties are dull, comparatively speaking.

Eastern Canada.

The log driving season in New Brunswick has come to an end, and from certain indications it is likely that the sawing season will be just about normal. There have been a number of extensive hang-ups, but they have been pretty well distributed among the various manufacturers, and most of the mills are assured of a sufficient quantity of logs to keep them operating until the rivers are frozen over. There is no sign of an over supply of logs of any kind, as operators during the last two or three years have been gradually becoming much more conservative and cautious. The market for English spruce deals is fairly satisfactory and steady, with a tendency towards greater firmness. Shipments have been quite extensive during the last few months, and stocks of English spruce deals are, therefore, somewhat reduced, amounting to about four and a half to five million feet at present. Merchantable sizes are quoted at from $15 to $15.75 per thousand superficial feet in the usual specification on the wharf at Miramichi ports. Spruce lath are rather quiet, but prices are unchanged. Shipments during June were much lighter to New England than they were in May. Present prices of spruce lath at Miramichi ports are about $2.65 to $2.75 per thousand.

The spruce market at Boston is not at all satisfactory, there being only an intermittent demand, which is confined largely to small lots. The only thing which seems to be able to induce business is a considerable concession in price. Many of the manufacturers are making plans to stop operating until an improvement comes about. Some of the buyers still claim that prices have yet to decline further before they will advance again. For this reason they are not buying ahead of time. Frames 9-inch and under are being offered at $23, which is the general price for most of the business in progress. There is only a light demand for randoms; 2 x 8 is selling at $21 to $21.50. There is only a quiet demand for small random. Boards also are slow, but prices are fairly steady. The demand for shingles at Boston shows an important improvement. A few of the dealers report that the demand is slightly better, but, in spite of this, prices have been low. For cedar extras the quotations have been as low as $3.15 to $3.25. There is also no improvement in the demand for lath, prices having in some cases declined. They range from $3.60 to $3.70 for 1⅝ inch, and from $3.40 to $3.50 for 1½ inch. At New York the wholesalers report that there is very little new demand for northern pine, although the quantity of business is fair. Prices are about steady, and the situation is apparently under satisfactory control. For this reason, it is believed that an increase in demand will be quickly followed by higher prices. Yard stocks are low. The demand for eastern spruce at New York is only fair and the business is quiet.

Great Britain.

There has been quite an increase in activity in the lumber movement at the Surrey Commercial Docks, where most of the lumber-laden vessels for London are now discharging. There has also been a satisfactory increase in the demand for lumber "from stock," a feature which is considered extremely satisfactory. At Foy, Morgan & Co.'s recent auction sale a small parcel of Vancouver clear silver spruce was quite an attraction and sold at good prices. For 3¾ x 4 inch the price secured was 4s. 8d. per foot cube, which is about the price of an average log of mahogany. Some clear silver birch sold at prices varying from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per foot cube, and planed boards were also sold at good prices—2½ x 7 spruce brought £8; 3 x 11 pine was sold at £10 10s.

The lumber business at Liverpool has not shown any important change in general conditions. Dealers are still holding back with their orders for future delivery. Spruce deals are steady, and arrivals are being rapidly taken into consumption. The market for future deliveries of spruce deal is unchanged for St. John shipments of ordinary specifications. Shipments from Nova Scotia ports are sold at the usual reductions. The c.i.f. birch market is firm and steady, and so is the spot market. The import of logs during the last few weeks has been rather heavy, especially from Quebec, and quite a fair proportion of these have gone into consumption. It is believed, however, that if arrivals were to be increased materially they would disturb the market, as the demand seems to be falling off Fresh birch planks are not being imported extensively. There has, however, been a satisfactory sale for those that have arrived. Quite a quantity of last year's goods are still in stocks, and are being offered at low prices, so as to clear them before the fresh planks arrive in large quantities.

Pine logs are exceptionally firm, both c.i.f. and spot, for prime and second quality Quebec wood. It is generally believed that prices will advance, and buyers are, therefore, showing a decided inclination to get into the market early. The deal and board markets are firm for c.i.f. values, particularly for the better qualities of boards. Lower qualities are easier, as they are suffering from the competition of woods which can be substituted. Quebec red pine is very largely taking the place of yellow pine. Stocks, however, are low, and there is a good and improved demand for fresh goods.

At Manchester and in its district there is a steady volume of trade, although there is no improvement to note. Spruce is not so firm as it has been of late. Anything which is a little out of the ordinary line is inclined to weaken. Some parcels have recently been sold at what were cargo values a few days previously. This condition, however, as a rule, prevails during the spruce season. Arrivals of flooring are quite extensive, and they are selling steadily at a basis of £10 2s. 6d., c.i.f. At Southampton the timber trade continues in a fairly satisfactory condition. Arrivals of new goods have been fairly heavy.

At Glasgow the amount of business in progress is only moderate. A cargo of spruce which recently arrived from St. John, N.B., met with good demand at firm prices. The market has been very bare of spruce for some time. The arrivals of sawn pitch pine have recently been quite heavy. American hardwoods are not meeting with much demand. The arrivals of Quebec goods are not being disposed of quite as satisfactorily as would be desired. The continued dullness in house

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WE Have Good Logs

We cut Special Bills to order in a hurry in White Pine, Norway and Fir —any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Can we quote you on Heavy Construction Timber, Bridge Timber, Ship Timber, etc.

Yard Stock is a specialty with us.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

building is restraining the demand for pine goods. A few lots of birch logs and planks have recently been sold from the quay at good prices.

United States.

The midsummer lull has made its appearance in the lumber trade of the United States. The great quantity of building in progress, however, will in all probability prevent the quietness from becoming so marked as usual. There is nothing important in the way of a change to note in connection with the northern pine trade at Chicago. In that city the building operations are going ahead steadily, and the number of new buildings are encouraging, as they indicate a material increase over the same period of last year. Prices of northern pine at the yards are quite steady. There is quite a good demand for cedar posts at Chicago, but the demand for poles is rather light Stocks, however, are limited, and prices are fairly steady. Hardwoods are moving satisfactorily, the stocks of dry lumber being strongly held, as a rule. There is no indication of weakness in connection with northern hardwoods at Chicago, the stocks being limited and the apparent amount of production being on the decrease. Plain oak continues strong, with a good demand, and prices are firm. It is expected by quite a number of dealers that this wood will advance during the summer. There is a fair inquiry for quartered white oak, and prices are steady. Quartered red oak is also moving fairly well, but the demand is not strong. Cottonwood and gum are a trifle firmer. Maple is in good demand and birch is moving freely at steady prices. The floor manufacturers have plenty of orders and prices are well maintained.

The demand for hemlock at Chicago and throughout the surrounding country is good, and stocks are only moderate, so that there is no prospect of weakness in the market. The demand for fir, spruce and cedar is just about steady. Yard stocks of spruce are moving actively, manufacturers being unable to keep up with their orders. Prices, however, are strong. Fir and spruce have also been selling well for car material. Dealers in western pine report that the Chicago [illegible], largely because they are now better able to secure stocks to fill their orders. There is a good demand for shop lumber. Yellow pine is not doing quite so well. There is a fair amount of business in progress, especially in construction timbers, but the prices show a tendency to sag. White cedar shingles are selling fairly well at unchanged prices. Red cedars are only steady at $3.32 and $2.84, Chicago basis. There is a good demand for lath, and prices are firm.

The demand for northern pine at Lake Erie points continues fair for the better grades and unsatisfactory for the box lumber and common boards. Whatever grades have to meet the competition of southern pine are dull. Hardwoods at Buffalo are quiet, as a result, probably, of the scarcity of stocks. Oak, birch and chestnut are the only woods in really active demand. The demand for hemlock continues strong at Buffalo, but stocks are plentiful. Competition from yellow pine and spruce is not bothering hemlock very much, as prices are low enough to prevent them from being substituted to any great extent. There is a good demand for western pine, and prices are strong. Shingles are only steady, at a basis of $2.15 for red cedar clears at Pacific Coast mills. There is a good demand, however, and no weakness is in evidence. At the same time, there seems to be no possibility of an advance.

Market Correspondence

A Normal Season for New Brunswick Sawing

Chatham, N.B., July 8th, 1910.—The fortnight has been productive of many features in the lumber business and industry of this section. It may now be said that some estimate may be made in regard to the prospects for manufacturing during the present season, as the log-driving season is now over, and it is possible to figure upon the supply of raw material. Judging from these supplies, it is probable that the sawing season will be about as usual. Hang-ups have been considerable. There is scarcely a manufacturer in any part of the Province but has some quantity, small or large, hung up; but there are still enough logs which have come out, and which are sure to come out, to keep most of the mills sawing until the rivers freeze up. At the same time, there has been no loading up with an over-surplus of logs, either cedar or spruce. The average quantity of the winter's cut seems to have taken a new level during the past three or four years. Three years ago, many New Brunswick lumbermen were decidedly "long" on logs when the slump came in the English deal market. Since that time woods operations have been marked by more caution and a wider recognition of the fact that the lumber markets are always uncertain. That caution has been quite apparent in last winter's logging operations and in the buying of logs during the present spring.

The local feeling in regard to the trade in "English" spruce deals is of a confident nature. The conditions governing the buying and selling of this, the most important of all lines to the New Brunswick lumberman, have changed but little during the past few months, so far as any rapid or remarkable changes are concerned. But, though no sensational features have developed, there has been a steadily increasing firmness for several months past. This improvement has matured in the face of shipments of considerable volume, the shipments from this Province being in sufficient quantity to keep stocks of "English" spruce deals somewhat smaller in quantity than is usual in the early summer. Four and one-half to five millions of feet would cover the available marketable stocks in this section, with possibly a million and a half superficial feet at smaller plants at outlying points.

An enquirer for merchantable spruce deals, sawn into sizes suitable for the English markets, would be quoted from $15 to $15.75 per thousand superficial feet, in the usual specification, 50% sevens and eights, 50% nines and elevens, on the wharf at Miramichi ports. Freight rates from Miramichi ports, the West Coast, Great Britain, average 32s. 6d. per standard.

The market for spruce lath is not as lively as would be required to cause any greater firmness in price, although no further concessions are looked for, judging from the tone of inquiries and the figures supplied in the way of quotations. Shipments of lath from New Brunswick to New England ports were much lighter during June than was the case during the month of May. During the latter month, quantities went forward which kept the wharves close to a clean-up, and a smaller volume of shipments in this line during June was quite natural. Present quotations on spruce lath indicate a local value of from $2.65 to $2.75 per thousand. Freight rates on lath from the north shore of New Brunswick to New York City are from 85c to 90c per thousand, and from Bay of Fundy ports to the same point, 65c to 70c per thousand.

Satisfactory Trade at Ottawa

Ottawa, July 11.—With the demand for lumber better than a month ago, the mill owners of the Ottawa Valley are fairly well satisfied with existing market conditions. The prices are steady. Everything better than mill culls is in second and third hands. Dealers report the trade much more satisfactory in respect of maintaining prices than a year ago. A large manufacturer relates that shop grades are among the most buoyant stock in the lumber trade. They are bought heavily to be made over into sashes, doors, etc, and are then readily sold owing to the brisk building trade. In fact, this situation has brought about the present improvement as compared with the early part of June. Unsettled weather in the United States had put a damper on orders to as great an extent as the uncertain state of the United States tariff did twelve months ago. The manufacturers of fine lumber in the Ottawa district are benefiting from local building activity as much as anywhere else. The building permits issued at the Ottawa City Hall for the first six months of the year amount to $1,300,000. This comparatively big sum is made up of permits for houses which will require a considerable quantity of lumber in their finishing. Such a total was never reached in the city in any ordinary year before. Last year's record was produced by the starting of the million and a half dollar hotel and station of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, of course, were not undertakings of great consequence to lumber sellers.

The lumber sold for factory use is a little better than box. The betterment of the market for box noted a month ago is still in evidence. Narrow short box is worth $12 to $13. Lengths, 12 to 16 feet, are in still better demand. In widths, 3 in. to 6 in., it sells at $14, and 1 in. up, from $15 to $16. The production of dead culls is heavy, and a lot is held by middlemen. The price is maintained at $11 and $12, f.o.b. Ottawa, although earlier in the summer some dealers had expected a drop.

Lath and shingles are in good demand. A slight drop occurred in cedar clear butts, but inquiries are too numerous to indicate any general weakening in prices.

Some dealers report a slackening in the demand for railway ties. J. R. Booth will make about 100,000 pieces during the summer, and they have been all contracted for.

Water conditions are very favorable. The Chaudiere dam is operating with half the stop logs out, so plentiful is the flow of water. The log drives that were not abandoned in small streams early in the spring have come through speedily. The E. B. Eddy Company have received word of the delivery of their logs out of the Rouge and DesMoines Rivers, and pulp wood and saw logs are plentiful at all points. Shipping is brisk. The docks at Booth's mill have been filled all month.

The increasing value of the by-products of lumber mills is attested by the use J. R. Booth is making of the spruce slabs and blocks from his saw mill. These were formerly sold to city wood haulers for a trifle. Now they are picked out of the pine wood and carted to the sulphite mill across the street. Their value there is $5

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
Figs
Prunes
Evaporated Apples

We have some choice Grocery Barbados Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Wholesale Grocers
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Write for complete Catalog.

We again appeal to the lumberman not to leave the question of purchasing one of these Log Haulers until late in the fall. Write us now as it will give us an opportunity to meet your delivery.

They are really wonderful money savers.

Can we quote you?

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

per cord. Formerly they were sold at less than one dollar, and were less desirable than pine, which makes a better fuel. A saving has also been accomplished in pine blocks. Instead of all going to the wood dealers, the best are selected for export to match factories.

Mr. Booth is building a barking mill, to be used in conjunction with the new pulp mill erected beside the lumber mill. When the barker is completed the new pulp mill will start operations. It is a concrete structure, 45 x 75 feet, containing eight grinders, with room for four more when they are needed. Mr. Booth's first pulp mill, built seventy years ago of brick, contains 14 grinders, consuming 80 cords of wood per day. The increase in the quantity of pulp needed shows the constant expansion of Mr. Booth's paper industry. For the first three years he sold all the pulp produced. Then, four years ago, he built a 100-ton a day paper mill. Early this year a cardboard mill, which cost $235,000, began operations with a capacity of 40 tons a day. In connection with the new barking mill, which is nearing completion, Mr. Booth will build two underground passages under his mill platform, to connect with the pulp mill. About 100 workmen are employed on building alone, in addition to the army of mill hands.

The E. B. Eddy Company are experiencing a great relief from the onerous and expensive work of other summers in hauling the winter's supply of pulp wood to the ground wood plant. The huge conveyor, 51 feet high and 500 feet long, has already deposited 5,000 cords of wood in a heap, to be used by the ground wood plant next winter.

Keen opposition to the proposal of the C. P. R. to close the Ottawa end of the Rideau Canal is manifested by the lumber interests. The Ottawa Board of Trade, as well as many other similar bodies in the Ottawa Valley, have petitioned the Dominion Government against the scheme. An alternative plan to construct a new outlet for the canal emptying into the Ottawa River at the Chaudiere, meets with the approval of some industrial and municipal men, but it may be too costly for the railway. The C. P. R. has asked permission to close the canal in order to utilize its bed for a right-of-way in conjunction with a mile subway crossing under the centre of the city and connecting the Union and Central Stations.

The Georgian Bay Canal Company has made another offer to the Government, in which it agrees to begins the gigantic work on a guarantee of 3½ per cent. of its bonds. This would mean something over $100,000, or perhaps much more, in view of the increasing cost of labor. All previous proposals of the Georgian Bay Canal Company involved too much outlay to permit of Government co-operation at present.

Notes.

The newly-formed McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company of Ottawa celebrated Dominion Day by a parade through the city of sixteen of their delivery wagons laden with shingles, doors, dressed lumber, etc., from the five yards in which they have stock.

The Beaver Company of Buffalo, N.Y., propose to establish a branch factory in Ottawa for the manufacture of their brand of pulp board, which is used in many places as a substitute for plaster. The company would employ 150 hands.

Alex. MacLaren, of the James MacLaren Co., of Buckingham, was home this month for a few days from the saw mills in British Columbia. He announced while here that he would not rebuild the woollen mills owned by him at Wakefield, and which were recently destroyed by fire.

Poles and Posts in Good Demand in Quebec

Telegraph and railway poles continue in active demand at the different Quebec shipping points. At the present time there is an exceedingly healthy demand for almost all the different lengths. The big railway and electrical companies, whose supplies are drawn from this district, are in the market now, and poles are picked up as quickly as they can be taken out. Prevailing prices are as follows:

Ties—Standard railway ties, 6-inch	$0.45	to	$0.50
Mill run cedar ties	0.38	to	0.45
Telegraph poles, 30 feet long, 6-inch top	$2.25	to	$2.50
Telegraph poles, 35 feet long, 7-inch top	2.75	to	3.00
Telegraph poles, 40 feet long, 7-inch top	4.00	to	4.25
Telegraph poles, 45 feet long, 7-inch top	5.00	to	5.25
Telegraph poles, 50 feet long, 7-inch top	6.50	to	7.50

Exports of deals from St. John, N.B., during the winter season of 1909-10 amounted to 22,804 standards.

Every Province in the Dominion has applied for space for a provincial exhibit at this year's Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and the result cannot fail to be the greatest display of the national resources of Canada ever placed on exhibition. It will be a great chance for Canadians as well as visitors from other countries to see just what each corner of the great Dominion depends on for future greatness. And the net result cannot fail to be a pleasant surprise to Canadians as well as outsiders.

Factory Inspectors Report on Ontario Saw Mills

Factory Inspector Robert Hungerford whose work includes the inspection of many of the sawmills of Northern Ontario, refers to them in his latest report as follows: "I would not consider that I had written a report on factory inspection if I failed to offer something on the very interesting subject of saw mills. My district extending to that part of the Province where lumbering is the principle industry, I have visited a great number of mills of various capacity ranging from the small water-power mill cutting in the neighborhood of seven or eight thousand feet of lumber per day to the immense mill employing 500 men and cutting 400,000 feet of lumber per day; besides lath, pickets and box material. I suppose every Inspector has his hobby, but I want to say, for an interesting manufacturing institution give me the large and up-to-date saw mill. They are most interesting to me for many reasons. Their splendid organization is one of the interesting features. Every man standing at his post seems to form a part of the great machine that produces a continual stream of lumber from the jack-ladder to the pile in the yard. They are interesting because of the very quick results of the labor, it being only a very few minutes from the time the log leaves the water until it is in the lumber on the broad-way ready to be piled. They are interesting to the Inspector because there are dangers caused by the high-speeded and to some extent unguarded saws. The modern rapid working gun-shot or steam feed has a strong tendency to increase the danger, owing to its high rate of speed, and the increased rapidity with which the men on the carriage are compelled to work, as well as at the saws. The dangers of saw mills are often augmented by the lack of room . There are very few saw mills to my knowledge that have sufficient room to safely operate the machinery contained, many of them having doubled the capacity originally intended without increasing the size of the mill, thus dangerously crowding the machinery, and leaving insufficient space for passages. Indeed, some of them have no passages that can be safely used while the machinery is in operation.

I have seen mills where there was not six inches of space between the carriage and the wall on either side, while there should be at least three feet. Another interesting feature in the inspection of saw mills is that the work never becomes monotonous, owing to there being no two mills alike; and in going through many of them the Inspector becomes quite interested in his own safety, and, having a decided awakening effect, they are always interesting.

The saw mills and lumbering trade, as well as being interesting to me are most interesting and important industry to the citizens of the country. The wealth involved, and the number of people employed, when taken into considerationn, will rank it probably the most important industry in the country, apart from farming.

We have many thriving little towns in the northern part of the Province which are entirely sustained by the lumbering industry, the male population being employed all summer in the mill, while in the winter they are engaged in the woods getting out timber for the summer's cut.

In the inspection of saw mills it is seldom necessary for us to enter into any serious argument as to the ventilation or sanitary condition of the mill. Both ends of the mill are always open, and indeed in some cases both sides; and as they are almost invariably built on the bank of a lake or river, the supply of fresh air is always assured. The smell of the nice new lumber is always a beneficial as well as a pleasant feature of the saw mill.

The lath mill, which in an adjunct to every large saw mill, requires close attention on the part of the Inspector, on account of the employment of boys under the required age. The cutting of lath is generally let out by contract, and the contractor in his desire to increase his profits engages boys at as low a rate of wages as possible, and as the work is of that character at which a boy soon becomes expert and equally as useful as a man, it will be seen that there is some temptation for him to take a chance on violating the law. I have also experienced some trouble in keeping boys out of the shingle mill, which is another adjunct to the saw mill, where they are employed packing shingles.

I cannot close my report on saw mills without again calling attention to the great danger of operating a gang edger. I am pleased to report, however, that I have seen but one in use within the past year without a guard. They are becoming much more generally used, and if not thoroughly guarded will, I am sure, greatly augment the list of accidents in saw mills. In my opinion these machines can be rendered compartively safe by the use of a finger guard in front and the roller guard on the back, which I would strongly recommend to be used in all cases where gang edgers are operated.

There are many dangers in the saw mills, and much work for the Inspector, but I like them just the same.

Mr. A. Fraser, the well-known lumberman, of Fredericton, N.B., is leaving on a three months' trip to the Old Country. Mr. Fraser has not been enjoying good health of late, and he hopes that a change of air may prove beneficial.

Lumbermen

Who are critical in their demands always find in our method of selling direct to the regular trade, the close attention to the minutest details so absolutely impossible to secure when buying haphazardly.

To provide for filling all our orders promptly and satisfactorily, we have large and well assorted stocks on hand constantly—a feature that can hardly help pleasing you.

We want to prove to you that we are different from the others in many ways.

A Trial Will Convince You

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO., Limited

Fraser Mills, B. C.

"DELIVERY SPECIALISTS"

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

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CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,
etc.

Everything
in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac, Lumber
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

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THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary Alta.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Strong & Murphy, lumber merchants, Belle River, Ont., have sustained loss by fire.

F. J. Snider, sawmill proprietors, Bruce Mines, Ont., are stated to have assigned to A Grigg.

Boyd, Caldwell & Co., Limited, Lanark, Ont., have taken a rental of Affleck's planing mill, where they intend manufacturing shingles. As soon as the building has undergone certain needed repairs and machinery has been installed the mill will begin operations.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Dunbar Lumber Company, of Elk Lake, Ont., held at the office of E. R. C, Clarkson and Sons, Mr. D. Connelly and Mr. D. McNair, of Lang, Joudin and Company, and Mr. M. M. Drake, the largest creditor and stockholder of the lumber company, were appointed to act with the assignee in the winding-up of the estate.

The Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Ltd., of Great Britain, has obtained an Ontario license to carry on business as preparers of timber and merchants, timber importers, sawmill proprietors, tar distillers, etc. The capital of the company for its Ontario operations is not to exceed $30,000. E. B. Smith, Sault Ste Marie, is attorney for the company.

The Canada Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont., capital, $200,000; incorporators, W. H. McAuliffe, A. G. Gill, A. M. Davis and M. E. Davis, lumber merchants, all of Ottawa. The Continental Lumber Company, Limited, River Charlo, N.B., capital, $100,000, incorporators, J. E. Brochu, attorney, L. L. Maynard and A. Laberge, accountants, all of Providence, R. I., U S. A.

The Beaver Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest pulp and paper manufacturing concerns in the United States, will locate a Canadian branch at Ottawa. The United States company employs 3,000 hands at Beaver Falls, N. Y. A large tract of land has been secured on the G. T. R. siding in the western end of the city. It is announced that work will start immediately on the erection of a large factory building. Some of the machinery has already arrived and additional shipments will be made from time to time as the building progresses. The statement is made that 150 hands will be employed at the start, and if the business increases, as the firm confidently expects, the staff will be doubled. The chief product of the new factory will be beaver board, which is coming into general use as a substitute for plaster. It takes the place of lath, plaster and wall paper for walls and ceilings. It is made of pulpwood, after being subjected to high pressure.

Eastern Provinces

Menard & Falstrault, lumber manufacturers, Longue Pointe, Que., Arthur Menard and Victor Falstrault have registered.

The Quebec Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the Kiamiaka Valley Lumber Company. The capital is $20,000, and the incorporators are J. Dumas, Lac-aux-Ecorces, Que., and O. Lalonde, Val Barette, Que.

A St. John, N.B., despatch reports that a sale is under consideration of the West River timber limits owned by George D. Prescott, M.P.P., The prospective purchasers are the White Lumber & Mercantile Company, of Sussex. The price mentioned is in the vicinity of $85,000 and will include the timber areas and mills at West River.

A great future for the paper, pulp and concrete industries in Canada was predicted by Mr. J. A. Decew, Montreal, in a paper on the "Chemical industries of Canada," read before the convention of the Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Clifton Hotel recently. He declared that these lines of commercial endeavor were bound to take greater leaps forward in the next few years than any other.

The Continental Lumber Company, Limited, is the latest to enter the list of Restigouche River Lumber firms. This company has been granted a Dominion charter to do business. The incorporators are Jos. E. Brocher, L. L. Maynar, Arthur Thebege, Jos. A. Auger, of Providence, R. I., Walter J. Miller and John MacLean, of Campbellton, N.B. The head office of the company will be at River Charlo and the capital stock is $100,000. The company will operate the Currie mill at River Charlo

Mr. William Brown, of the Canada Woodenware Company, South Bay, N.B., has completed arrangements for the shipping to South Bay of the machinery saved from the burning of the Hampton factory some years ago. There is about $7,000 worth of this machinery on hand which can be utilized at the South Bay plant. Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the company, and the last stage has now been entered upon on the way toward the construction of the plant. The plant will be in operation shortly.

Senator Edwards, Ottawa; Angus McLean, of Buffalo, and H. G. Turner, engineer, of New York, recently visited the Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands at Quebec, seeking permission to erect a dam on the Grand Cascepedia River in order to construct a pulp and paper mill which will cost $2,000,000. The demand is opposed by rich American fishermen who contend that the erection of a dam will put an end to salmon fishing. Under the actual existing conditions the river yields a revenue of $15,000 to the Provincial Fishery Department. It is pointed out by the lumber men that if the pulp and paper plant is built it will bring the Province a yearly revenue of $150,000 in stumpage and dues.

Western Canada

An order for dissolution has been granted to the McNair Timber Company by the Supreme Court at Vancouver.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the Ruskin Logging Company, Ltd., capital, $100,000.

The Claresholm Lumber & Grain Co., Ltd,, of Claresholm, Alta, have changed their name to the Western Canada Grain Co.

A sawmill is to be built in the Nicola Valley by the American Timber Holding

Co., which has limits there. Those interested are F. H. Mitchell, F. Steinmetz and Frank Smith, of Seattle.

It is understood that the Dominion Shingle Company, of Aldergrove, B. C., will at once replace the shingle mill destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.

Nicola, B. C., is looking forward to possessing one of the largest sawmills in British Columbia, to be established by the American Timber Holdings Co., of Minneapolis. The mill will be "up the Coldwater," where the company is acquiring excellent limits.

The North Star Lumber Company, Limited, has secured an extra provincial license in the Province of British Columbia. Its head office is at the city of Brandon and its head office for the Province of British Columbia is at Vancouver. Mr. John Hanbury, Vancouver, is attorney for the company.

An extra provincial license has been granted by the Province of British Columbia to the British Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, whose head office is at Montreal. The capital of the company is $2,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The head office for British Columbia is at Vancouver, where Mr. F. L. Buckley is attorney for the company

The American Timber Holding Company has been registered as an extra provincial company in the Province of British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Huron, South Dakota. The capital is $6,000,000, in shares of $100 each, and the head office of the company for the Province of British Columbia is at Vancouver, where W. E. Burns is attorney for the company.

The new mill of the Edgewood Lumber Company, now under construction at West Robson, B. C., is progressing favorably, and the prospects are that sawing will commence about August 1. The mill will have a capacity of 15,000 feet of lumber a day. The Edgewood Lumber Company was organized last year, when a small mill, to aid settlement, was built at Edgewood, on the Arrow lakes. The company has an authorized capital of $100,000, and its stock is chiefly held in Nelson.

A Revelstoke, B. C., despatch announces that the Eagle River Lumber Company's timber holdings at Three Valley, and the Mundy Lumber Company's mill have been sold to an English syndicate organized by Cecil Ward, who organized the Canadian Timber & Sawmill Company, which bought the Trout Lake mill and limits from W. Cowan and E. L. Kinman. The new company is being organized as the Mundy B. C. Lumber Co., with capital stock of $5,000,000. The price paid for the limits, which were acquired from the department of the interior in 1904, and including the mill, is $1,250,000.

What is claimed to be the only compound engine in British Columbia coast sawmills has been installed in the mill of the Red Fir Lumber Company. It has double-pointed piston valves, cylinders 16 by 24 and 25½ by 24, 125 revolutions per minute, developing 250 h.p. It has a twelve-foot drive wheel and is installed on a solid foundation in the construction of which 175 tons of concrete were used.

It is reported that St. Louis parties have purchased 20,000 acres of timber in the vicinity of Port Renfrew for a cash consideration of over $100,000. The deal was put through by C. C. Michener, president of the Red Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, but the names of the purchasers have not been made public. It is understood that a logging railway will be built from the property (the logging of which will commence shortly) to Port San Juan, to provide water transportation in the event of the Canadian Northern choosing an inland route.

London advices report the offering for subscription of 150,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sterling bonds in the Swanson Bay Forests, Woodpulp and Lumber Mills, Ltd., the directorate of which includes several well-known names in the timber trade, amongst which are Mr. R. M. Cox, of Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Mackarell, of Ottawa; Mr. J. W. Robson, J.P., of Robson, Miller & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Mr. C. E. Read, of the Hull Lumber Co., Quebec. The properties of the company consist of pulp and saw mills at Swanson Bay, and timber leases of over 86,000 acres of pulp and timber lands. Swanson Bay is situated on the North West Coast of British Columbia, opposite Princess Royal Island, and not far from the projected terminus of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is stated in the prospectus that the British Admiralty obtain their supplies of spruce for oar purposes from this company, and that a cargo of over a million superficial feet of lumber is now being cut to the order of a firm of timber merchants in England.

Recent shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

Vessel.	Cargo.
June 17—Rewa, New York	194,421 ft. spruce deals.
June 18—Toftwood, Rosario	2,667,791 sup. ft. scantling.
June 21—Frumentia, Fleetwood	2,075,449 sup. ft. spruce deals.
June 21—Terschilling, Brow Head, f.o.	2,748,807 sup. ft. spruce deals.
June 22—H. H. Kitchener, New Haven, Conn.	147,023 sup. ft. deal ends.
June 22—Tay, Salem, Mass., f.o	150,530 sup. ft. spruce plank and scantling.
June 23—Ronald, New York	1,701,000 spruce lath.
June 23—Annie Blanche, Boston	84,691 sup. ft. hemlock.
June 24—Nellie Eaton, Salem, f.o	114,822 sup. ft. spruce boards and scantling.
June 24—Moama, Vineyard Haven, f.o.	2,381,300 spruce lath.
June 25—Gladiator, Brow Head, f.o	2,660,955 ft. spruce deals.
June 25—Wavonia, New York	1,697,000 spruce lath.
June 25—Roger Drury, Vineyard Haven	1,883,700 spruce lath.
June 28—Peter C. Schultz, New York	213,425 ft. spruce deals.
June 28—Hunter, Mystic	156,808 ft. spruce plank.
	200,000 spruce lath.
	200,000 cedar shingles.
June 28—Abbie C. Stubbs, New York	1,100 pieces piling.
June 29—Flyaway, Hingham, Mass	43,615 ft. spruce plank and scantling.
	1,100,000 cedar shingles.
June 29—Lilla B. Hirtle, Barbadoes	1,135,000 cedar shingles.
June 29—Orthia, Glasgow	1,805,478 ft. spruce deals.

A band saw after runninng a few hours becomes longer in the back edge on account of the back pressure from saw guide, which gradually brings the tension more and more toward the teeth or sawing edge. If any little cracks exist by reason of improper finishing they will increase and the flaw will break. If the manufacturers of band saws would study the matter they would soon find out that the fault lies in the method of making the steel and preparing it for the saw.—James T. Burke, Chief Factory Inspector for Ontario.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Ask us for prices on 150,000 to 200,000 feet of 4-4 genuine

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar

good widths and lengths, ready for for immediate shipment.

We have also a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 Common ⅝ Poplar.

Get your order in early for

Red Oak

2 cars 5-4 common and better.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

Quartered Oak

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

What about

Chestnut

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better bone dry for prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of

Soft White Pine

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

White Ash

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.

Hard Maple

Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Get our prices on

White Oak

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on

Red Gum and Cottonwood

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We can make prompt shipment on

White Oak

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa — Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders
Red Pine Dimension
up to 35 feet

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Fleming's Guaranteed Stock Remedies

is to become a steady customer for them. They are adapted for prompt use in Contractors and Lumber Camps, covering every urgent need, thoroughly reliable and effective. Write us for information. A handy stable list for emergencies is :—

Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil
For Cuts, Galls, Wounds and Sores. Large size. Price - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Colic Cure
A prompt remedy for both Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic. Price - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Spavin Cure Liquid
An active Blister for Splints, Curbs, Spavins and Soft Enlargements. Price - **$2.00**

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
A thorough Tonic and Blood Purifier that cures a score of ailments besides Heaves. Price - - - **$1.00**

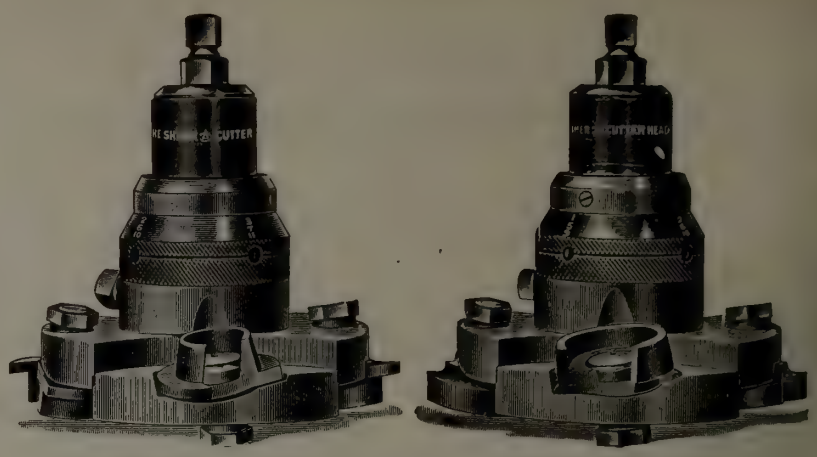
Fleming's Sweeny Cure
A mild blister, cures Sweeny, Shoulder Lameness, etc. - - - **$1.00**

Fleming's Veterinary Eye Lotion
Cures Inflammation of the Eyes. Price **50c**

All Remedies can be sent by Mail.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VET. ADVISER. Devoted to Diseases of Horses and Cattle will be mailed free. *Write for a copy.*

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
TORONTO, CANADA



For Matching Hard, Cross-Grained and Knotty Lumber

The Shimer Cutter Head

is the Only Tool You Can Rely Upon

It has strength, Durability and correct working principles. It feeds faster, works smoother, cuts true to pattern. No fitting, no trying—no filing to shape. You sharpen the Cutters with a file and set them with a gauge—plain as day.

Everybody profits by their use. For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding. For Ship Lap, Jointing, Double Ceiling. For Doors, Sash and Special designs. Coping Heads to match.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**



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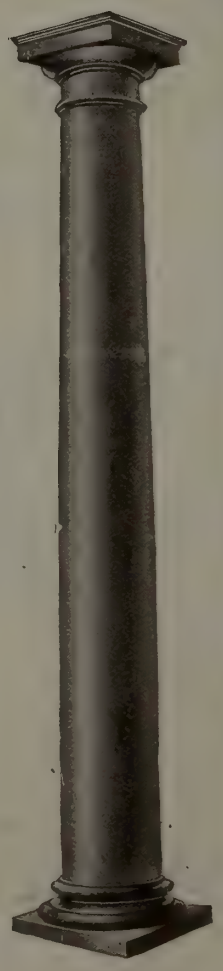
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Write us to-day.



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To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

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Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
TORONTO, Canada.

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Oats

If you get quotations on your season's requirements **NOW** you receive benefit of Lake and Rail freights.

Our specialty is Oats for lumbering and logging operations

National Elevator Co.

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It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

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Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

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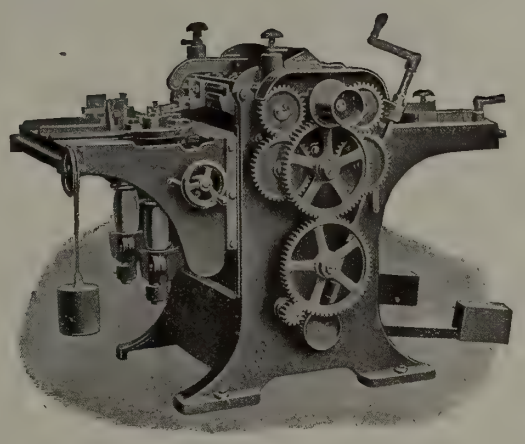
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Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

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Herbert Smith, Manager



Planing Matching Ceiling Flooring Novelty Siding Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

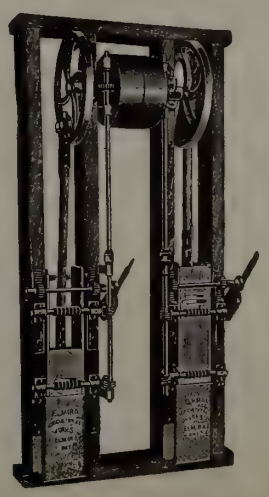
4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

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Write for Circular and Prices

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

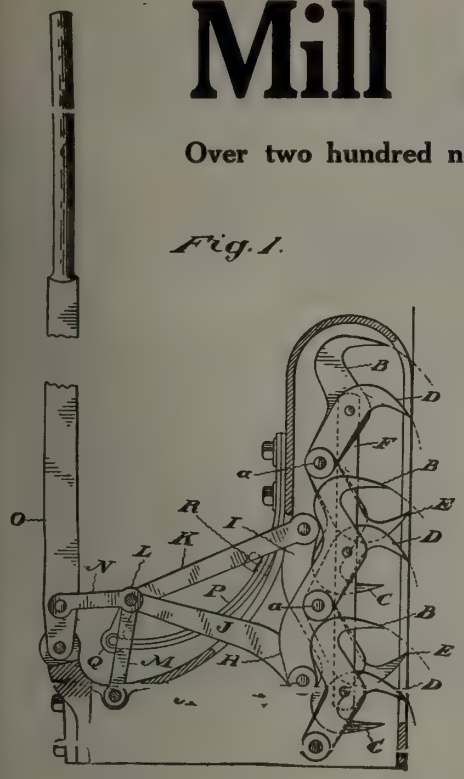
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P. Payette's New Patent

Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company

Penetanguishene, Ont.

Reduce the Cost of



handling Materials in your Saw Mill and Woodworking Plant—

Install a

Jeffrey Conveyer

Catalog T57 Illustrates and describes conveying systems for handling lumber, pulp wood, refuse, etc. Each equipment operating under entirely different conditions.

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Cost Nothing For Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

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The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B No. 2 Cuts and Better	46 00	48 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 and 9x & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
1" Good Shorts	34 50	37 50
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		1 95
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 95
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 05
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
XXXXX 5 to 2"		3 80
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
4/4 x 6in., 16 ft., No. 2		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		30 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry		
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		28 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		25 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		35 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood		
4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
11in. x 7in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	48 00	52 00
2" x 7" and up	54 00	58 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	59 00	62 00
Pine good strips:	35 00	38 00
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing stripe	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	28 50	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts 1x4 and up 6 to 11'	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 50	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
Mill run Spruce: 1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 50	15 50
1"x4"-8" & up 12'-16'	16 50	18 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	18 50	20 00
1½" & 2" x 13" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 60	4 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	14 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54	00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62	00
1¼ and 1½" "	65	00
2" "	68	00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45	00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56	00
8/4 " " "	58	00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47	00
8/4 " " "	49	00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42	00
8/4 " " "	46	00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47	00
1¼ in. "	53	00
1½ in. "	55	00
2in. "	57	00
2½ and 3" "	75	00
4 in. "	80	00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31	00
1¼" "	41	00
1½" "	43	00
2" "	47	00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23	00
1¼ and 1½" "	33	00
2" "	33	00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21	00
1" x 5"	24	00
1" x 6 and 8"	27	00
1" x 10"	29	00
1" x 12"	33	00
1" x 13" and up	33	00
1¼, 1⅜ and 2"	30	00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"		15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"		16 00
No. 2		14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"		1 50
No. 2, 48"		3 75
No. 1, 48" pine		4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2 50

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	
" 9/4 to 12/4	97 00	
Selects 4/4	84 00	
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	
" " 5/4	65 00	
" " 6/4	65 00	
" " 8/4	67 00	
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	
" " 5/4	57 00	
" " 6/4	59 00	
" " 8/4	61 00	
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	
" " 5/4	45 00	
" " 6/4	47 00	
" " 8/4	51 00	
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	
" " 6/4	37 00	
" " 8/4	37 00	
Dressing 5/4	46 00	
" 5/4 x 10	51 00	
" 5/4 x 12	52 00	
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00	
" " 6/4	58 00	
" " 8/4	58 00	
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00	
" " 6/4	47 00	
" " 8/4	47 00	
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00	
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00	
" " 1 x 10	35 00	
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00	
" " 1 x 10	35 00	
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00	
" " 1 x 10	29 00	
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00	
" 1 x 10	24 00	
" 1 x 12	26 00	
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00		
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

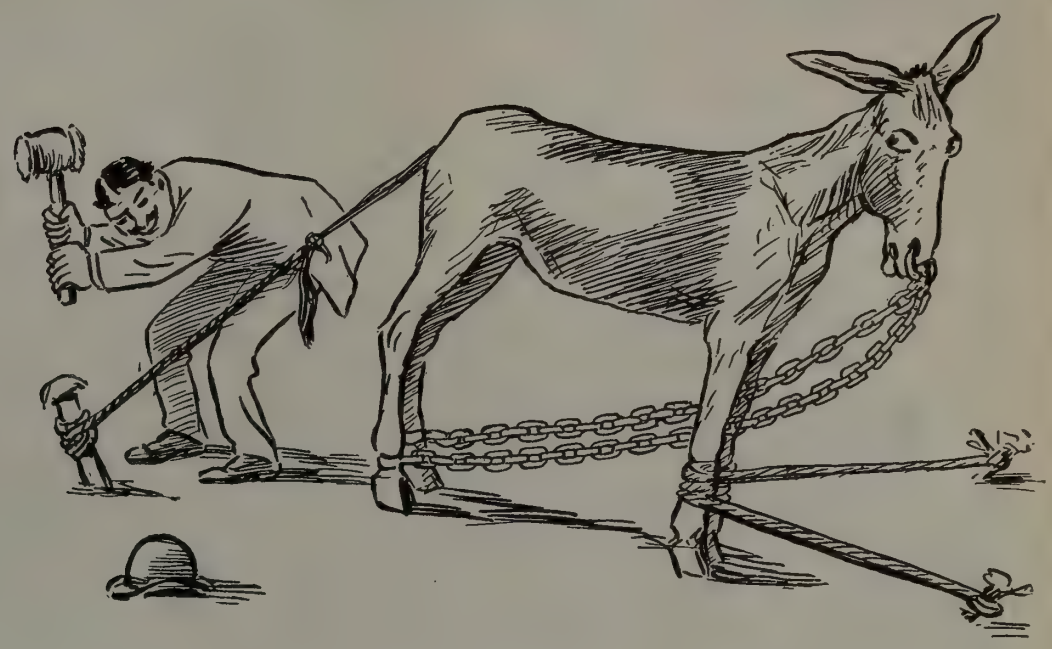
White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	22 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	3 00
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

There's No Chance for a Kick if You Buy



"Fenderson's Quality Lumber and Shingles"

We offer the finest material in the trade *It costs you no more to handle the best*
Remember! If it's Fenderson's—it's right

Here is a "Quality" Product of Special Interest to you

White Pine, mighty fine stock too, bone dry, of excellent grade, good sound red-knotted, old growth, gang sawn, insuring plump and uniform thickness. We dress this with a characteristic Fenderson "Silk Finish."

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

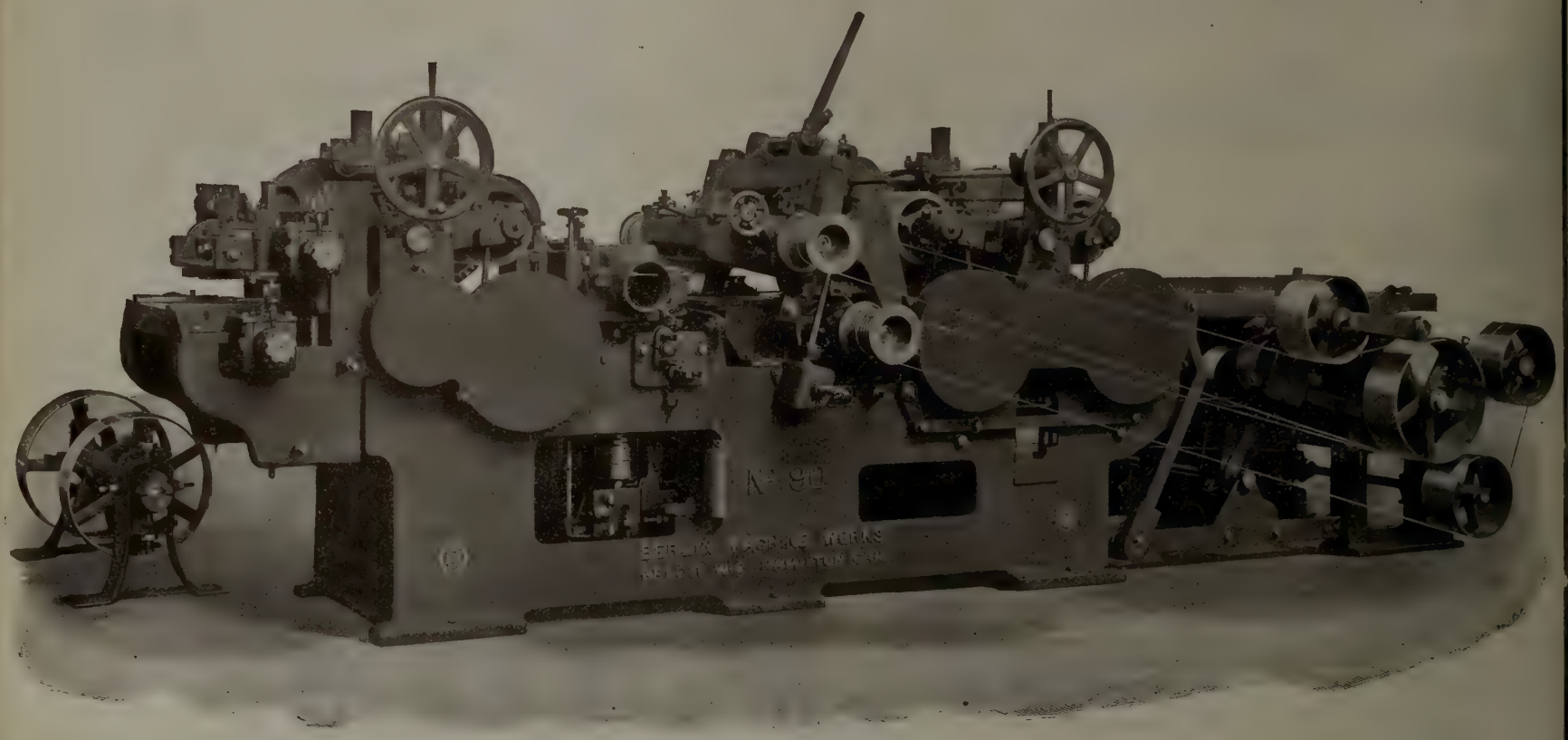
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Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

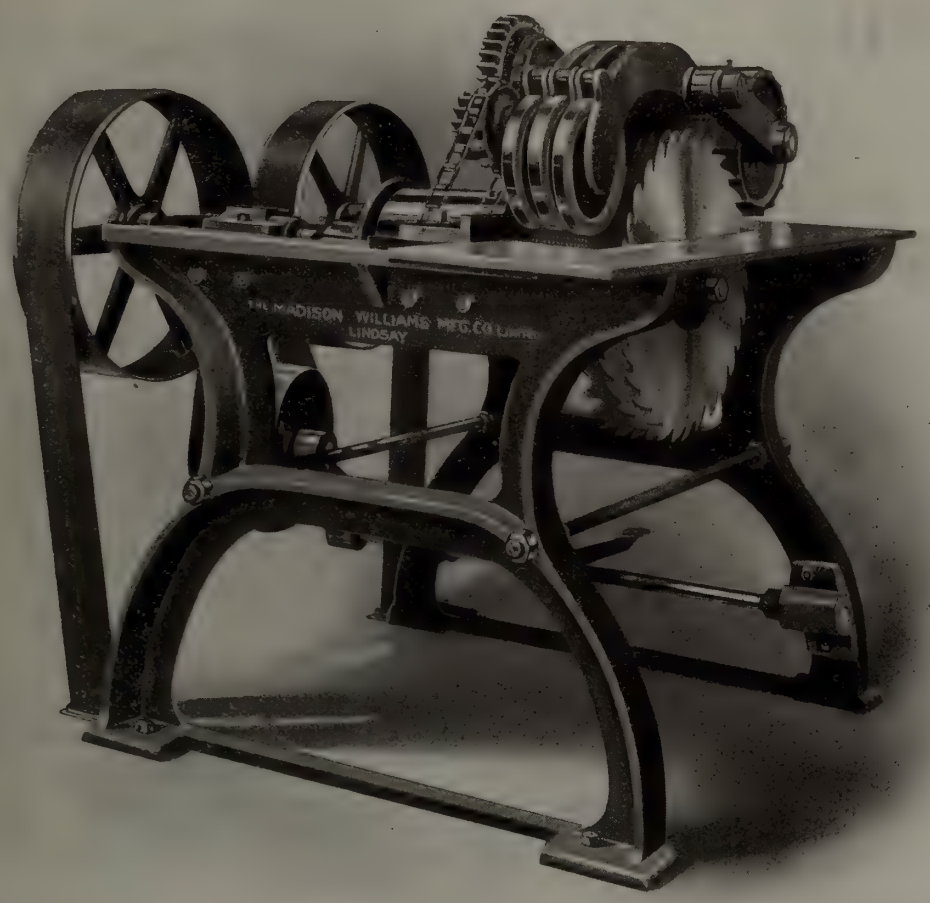
If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.



3 Saw Power Feed Bolter

A SUBSTANTIALLY AND WELL BUILT MACHINE

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited
Lindsay, Ontario

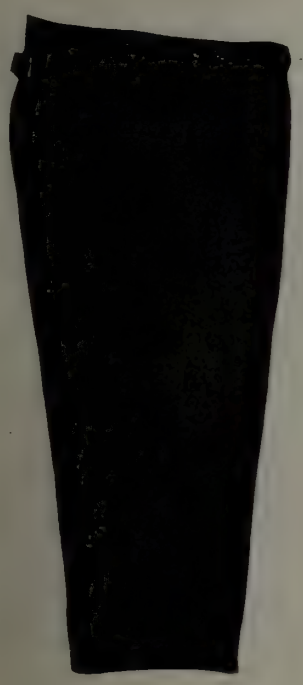
Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative:
H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative:
The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

The man who comes back time and time again

is the customer we are looking for



The best way to insure these repeat orders is to sell him

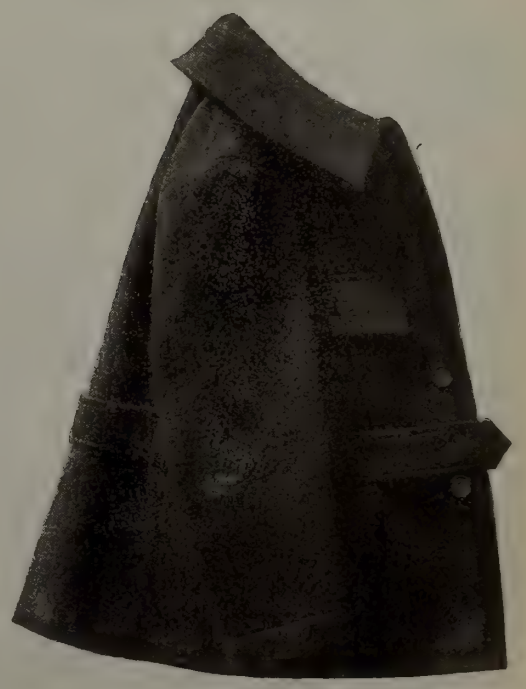
Goods of Unfailing Quality

"Carss" Mackinaws speak for themselves and bring old customers back for more of the same kind and quality.

Happy is the lumber camp where "Carss" Mackinaws are worn by everybody.

Our booklet will tell you just why "Carss" Mackinaws are the most economical to buy, and an easy way to procure them.

Where can we send it to you?



Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited

ORILLIA - Ontario

For over thirty years manufacturers of the "only Genuine Waterproof Mackinaw in Canada"

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

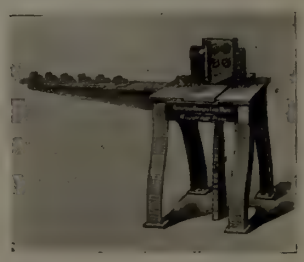
International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills
Lath Mills
Head Blocks
Picket Header

Trimmers
Saws
Edgers
Gang Bolters

Saw Grinders
Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
Pole Tram Cars
Two-Saw Trimmer or Equalizer

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.





RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the

Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such a road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter of a mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from the teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previous setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions; that is, such as windfalls, underbrush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not brake or otherwise damage them.

It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulpwood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited

Manufacturing Agents for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

Montreal, P. Q. **Vancouver, B. C.**

One of the Best Investments for a Box Factory is a well built and modern Variety Saw



New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

It is a time and money saver, not only in manufacturing boxes and shooks, but a variety of other work will drift into a box shop occasionally, which only a **Variety Saw** will be able to handle and the profits on these orders will usually put any returns from the choicest of box orders away on the shady side.

We call your attention to a brand new machine made especially for variety work in box factories, jobbing shops, etc. namely,

Our New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

This machine possesses advantages in quick and accurate adjustments over any other variety saw and will be found a decided improvement in Ripping, Crosscutting, Boring, Bevel Sawing, Cropping, Grooving, Mitering, etc.

We invite you to write for Circular 11-R which tells all about it

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., 465-485 West Front Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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Larrigans and Leggins That Last



We are prepared to back up every claim that is made for our products because we do all our own tanning and know we can deliver the goods.
Our larrigans and leggins are strong, well made and will outlast other makes.

Try us on your next order

Also Tanners of English Oak Harness Leather

The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

YOU reap the benefit of what only years of expert experience can produce when you order

DOMINION ABRASIVE WHEELS

for all classes of grinding

Best by Test

MANUFACTURED BY

Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co.
Limited
New Toronto, Ont.

Fast Cutting but will not draw the temper of your tools.

Send us your orders and we will **guarantee** you satisfaction.

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Montreal

Headquarters for Prov. of Quebec

The Mammoth Growth *of the* DISSTON SAW INDUSTRY

is not the result of chance; it is not because of priority in the field; it is because Disston Saws have been consistently good and consistently improved every year since the foundation of the business.

The pioneers who cut their way through the forests of the West, rearing cities where there were only wildernesses, relied upon the Disston Saw as one of their chief mechanical aids.

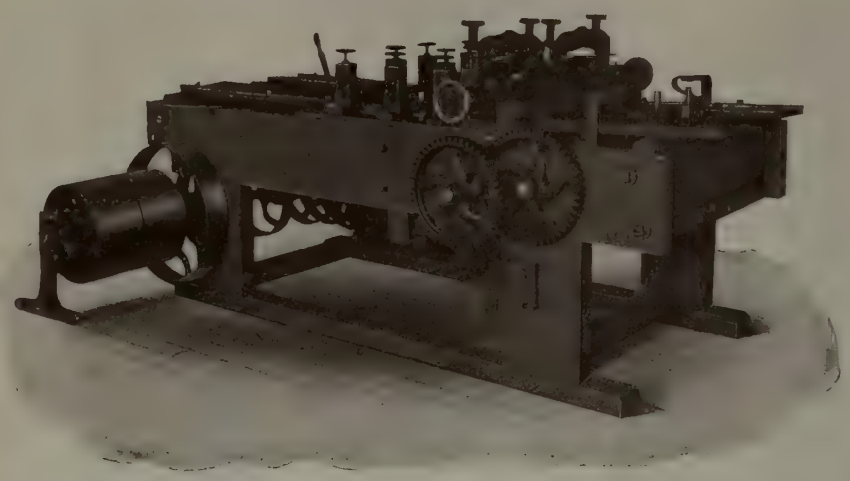
In every part of the civilized world to-day Disston Saws are in use, running the gamut of saw superiority from the smallest hand saw, butcher saw or hack saw to the largest circular and band saws.

Knowing how to make every particular saw best for the purpose for which it is to be used—and making the steel that goes into it also best for that purpose—and subjecting every one to rigid tests—is the chief "salesmanship" in the Disston business.

If you are unable to obtain the Disston Brand, write us and we will see that you are properly supplied.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
Incorporated
Keystone, Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada



Eclipse Double Bed Clapboard Planer

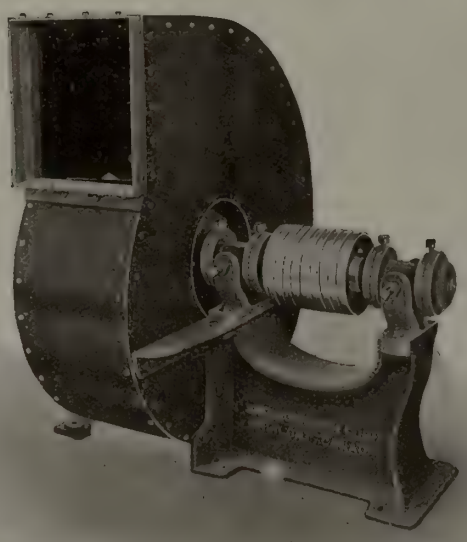
If you are a stranger to them and they to you, get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

Sleeper & Akhurst, Coaticook, Que.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

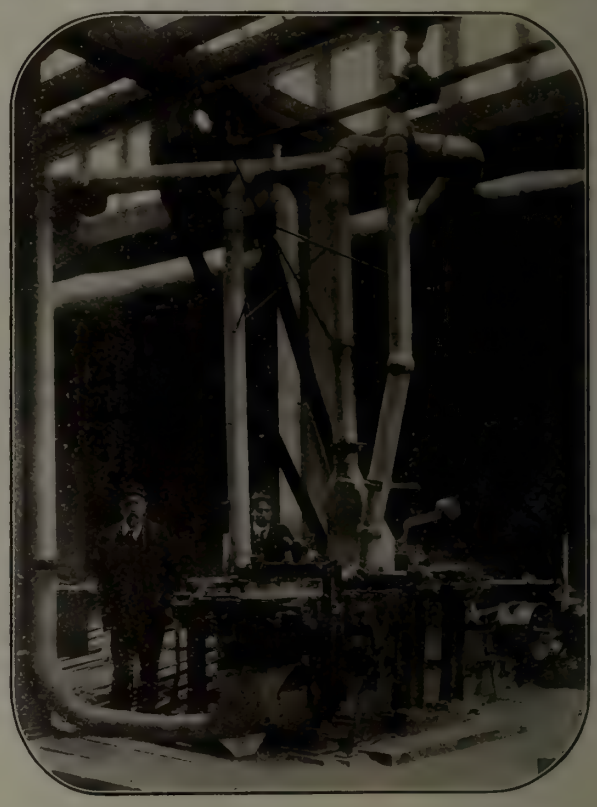
Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO

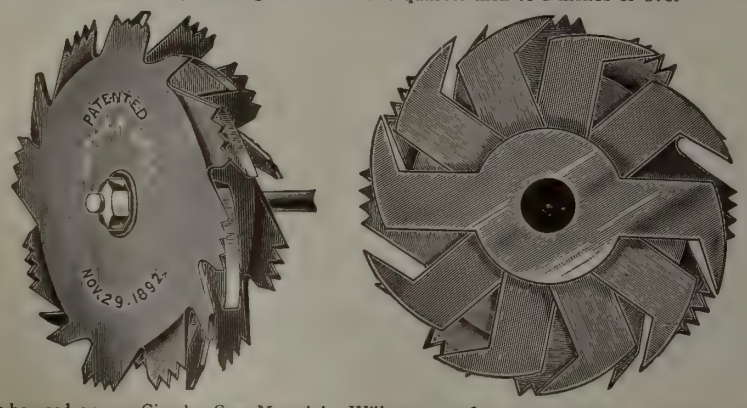


Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

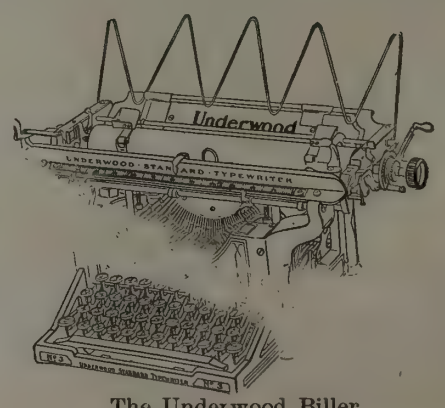
LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

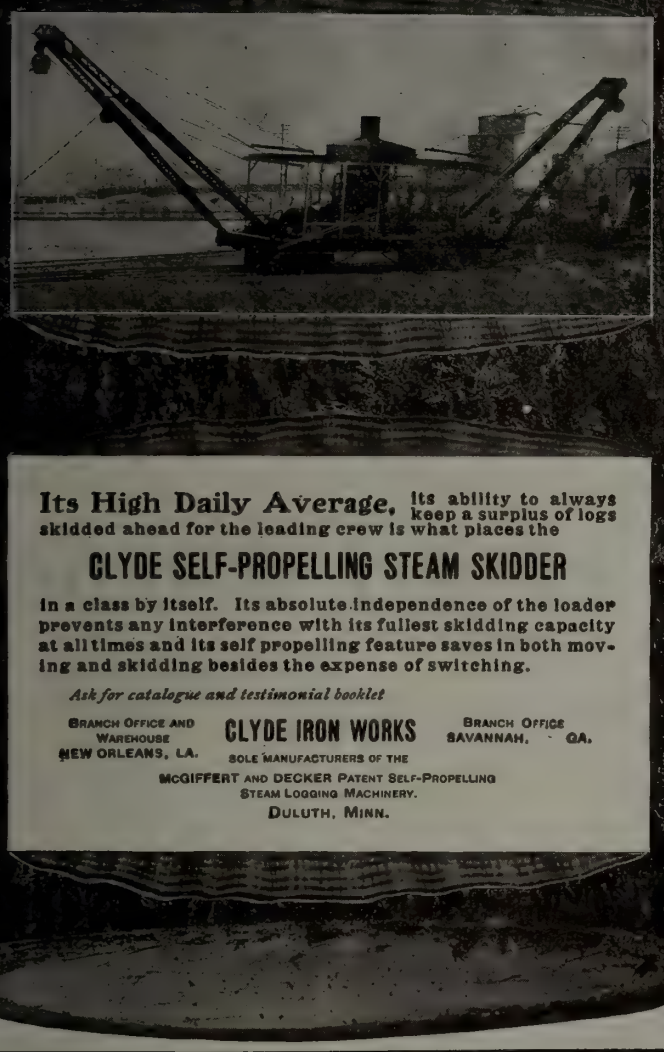
These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools



Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

Ask for catalogue and testimonial booklet

BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LA. — **CLYDE IRON WORKS** — BRANCH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

DULUTH, MINN.

G110



Advertiser

Say Old Chap!



Non Advertiser

Do you know that I had quite a lot of second-hand machinery that was no use to me so I put a small "ad" in the **"Canada Lumberman"** and sold the whole line? The "ad" only cost me a couple of dollars and I got ever so many replies.

Why don't you sell those old machines of yours, there are lots of fellows who would be glad to get them?

The "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this paper is buying and selling second hand equipment every day.

Write for Sample Copy

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - - - Canada

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

Canadian Hart | Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market. Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers

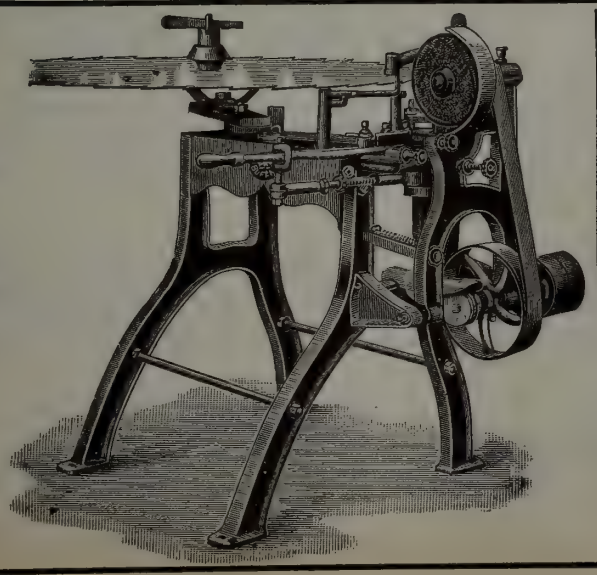
ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart Knife Grinders Grinding Machinery

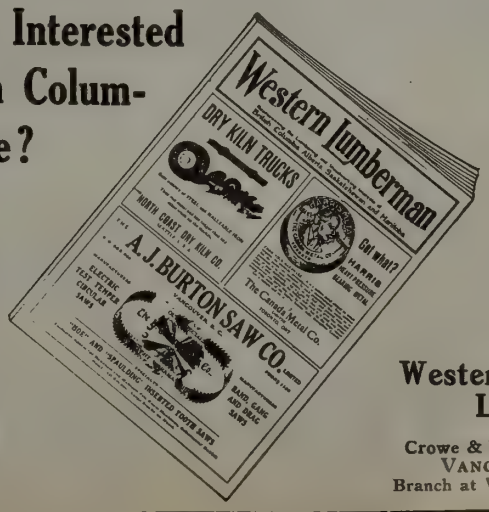
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Limited

Barton Street East HAMILTON



Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers VANCOUVER, B. C.

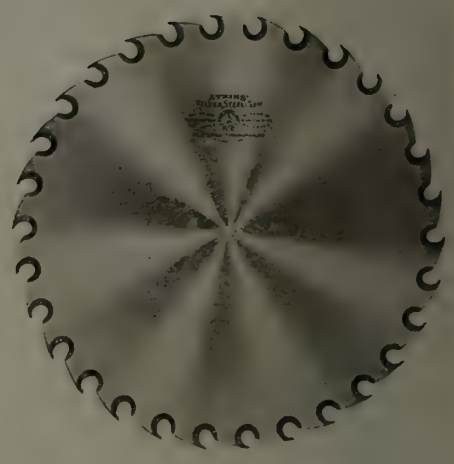
Branch at Winnipeg



Atkins Sterling Saws

Made in Canada

Don't let anyone persuade you to believe that there are any finer Saws made than **Atkins Sterling Saws.** If you are using them—**you know it.** If you are not using them, **you ought** to know it. The best way to find out is to try them. That's easy to do. Write us. Every saw guaranteed perfect.



E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

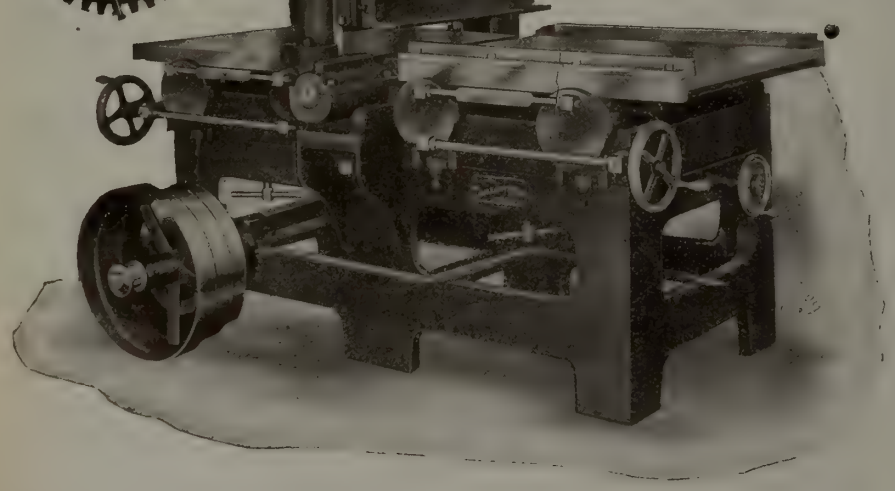
U. S. Factory: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. **Hamilton, Ont.**



A GREAT PROFIT BUILDER

just describes our

No. 171 Undercut Face Planer



Four reasons why this machine is rapidly replacing the time honoured hand planer

IT

Does the work of 3 or 4 Hand Planers

And does it as well or better

Is great on winding Stock

Will soon pay for itself in the saving of stock alone

Is absolutely safe

Accidents are impossible on it. No matter how careless the operator may be, his fingers cannot get caught in the knives.

We should be glad to have you give it a 30 days' trial at our expense aud prove that our claims are not exaggerated.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND LIST OF USERS

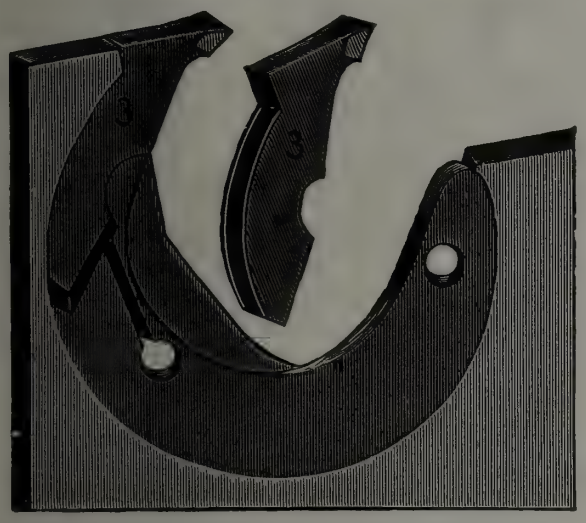
JOHN BALLANTINE & CO., Ltd., Preston, Ontario

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the Simond's Process in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

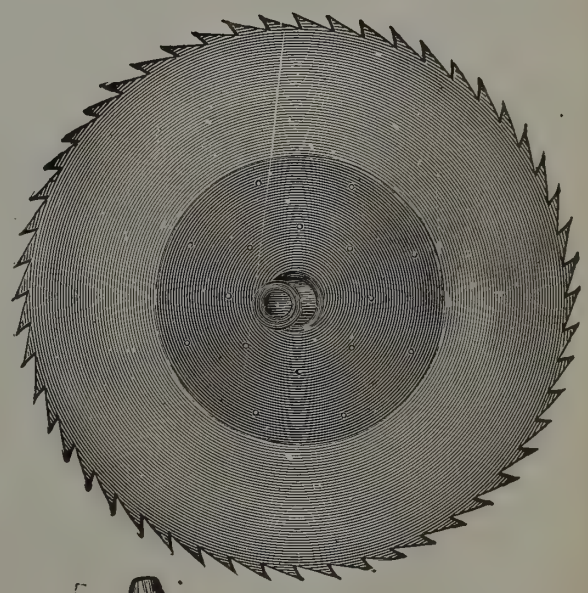
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws pertectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

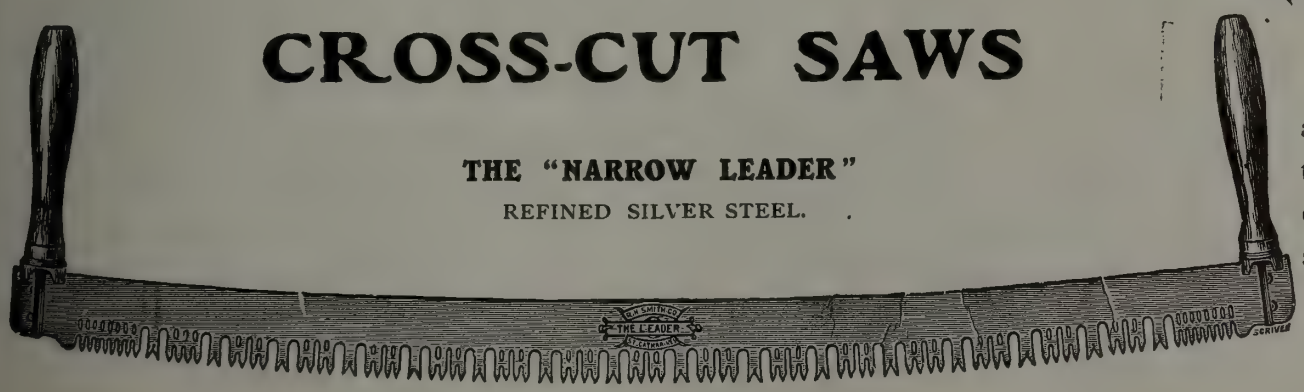
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

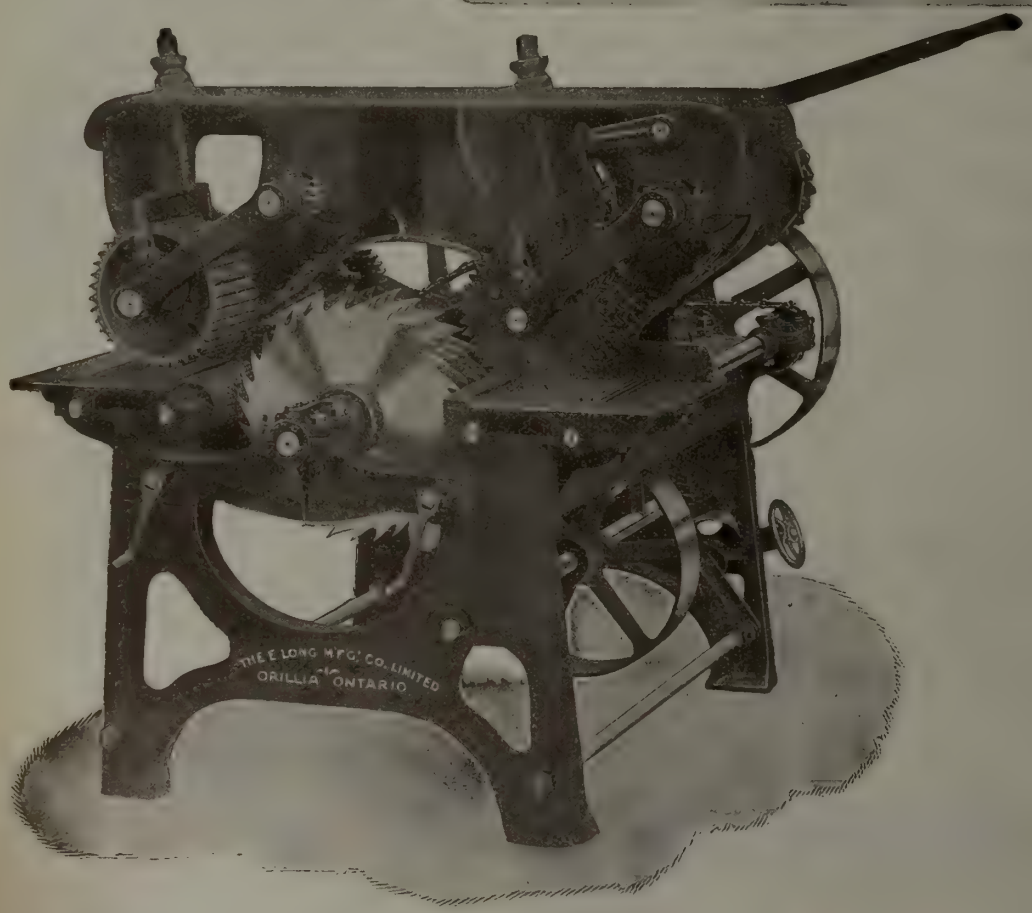
Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.





4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, and Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**



Steel Carriages

With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
Log Seats extra wide with taper nose and reversible liners, all-steel.
Knees, very high, with 6 in. taper movement, Boss Dogs and Nigger Hook, all-steel.
Rack and Pinion, cut steel, pinion split to eliminate back lash.
Trout Power Set Works, rope driven, continuous acting, no lost motion, no stooping.
Set Shaft, best low carbon forged steel, extra heavy, full carriage length.
Steel wheels, steel axles, adjustable, babbitted, self-feeding axle bearings.
Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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Waterous Engine Works Co.,

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BY LUMBERMEN

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our last advertisement

About Lumber Fire Insurance

we are SPECIALISTS

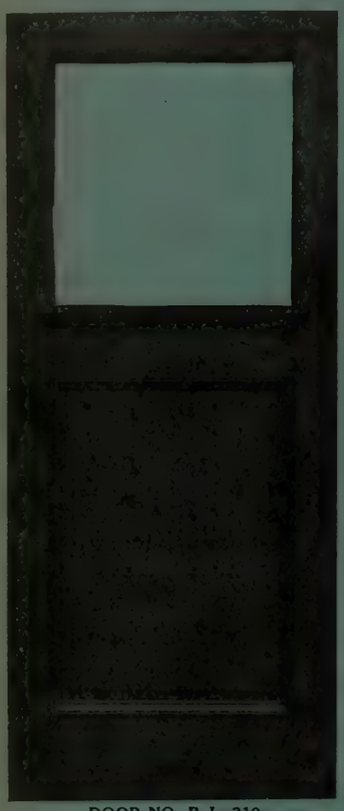
on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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DOOR NO. B. L. 310

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WEST TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Staved Columns
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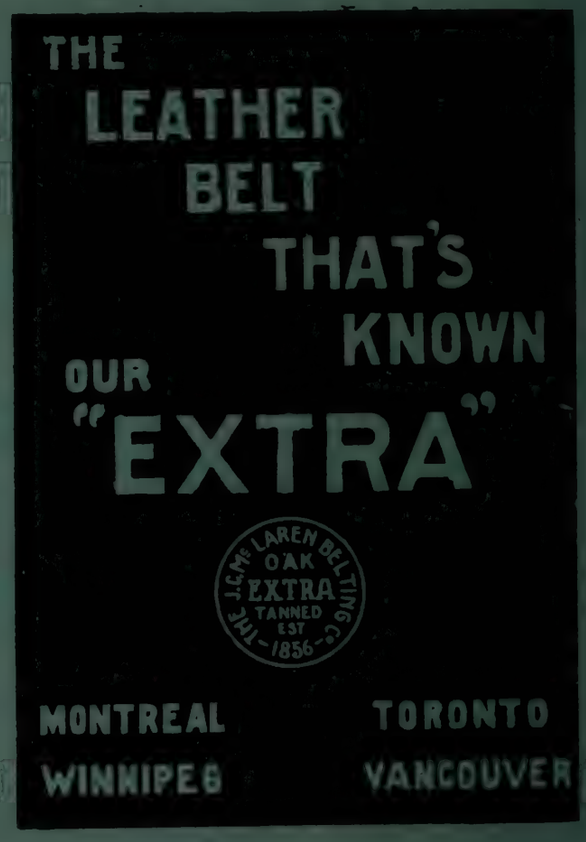
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General Mill Supplies MONTREAL



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

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AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, August 1, 1910 No. 15

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

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Port Hope, Ont.

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We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

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ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



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"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF

Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMENS', CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

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WILL YOU send us a specification of your

BELTING requirements.

HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH
TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
OAK LEATHER BELTING
BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN N.B. WINNIPEG
FACTORIES MONTREAL TORONTO
BRANCHES CALGARY VANCOUVER

EDGERS



Garland Gang Edger

Built in all widths, and saws shifted by levers or hand wheels.
Will edge lumber perfectly and will handle anything up to six inches thick.
Notice how mandrel is carried at pulley end—the whole machine is made in the same solid manner.



Combination Gang Edger

How do you handle your small cants?
Is it costing you more than you think it ought to turn them into boards?
Here is a machine on which you can cut cants as large as eight inches thick into boards, and **at the same time** you can edge the lumber coming from your band or circular.
It is a very handy machine in a great many mills. Would you like to know more about it?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

Dressed Lumber and Flooring

If you haven't stocked our lumber then there is something good in store for you. We can ship **PROMPTLY** from our large stock of choice lumber, our lengths and grades are well proportioned.

Good Lumber from Good Logs.

Prices yours for the asking. Better let us quote you on your needs now.

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George Gordon & Company, Limited

Cache Bay - - Ontario

Mills at FRENCH RIVER, ONT. Rail or Water Shipments. Yards at POINT EDWARD, ONT.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

Head Offices, 35 and 36 Home Life Building - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

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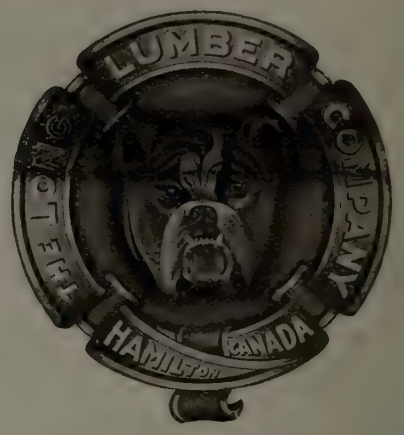
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Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths



A Bargain in Pine

300,000 feet Pine must be moved at once

Mostly 2 x 4, 2 x 6, and 1 in., 10 to 16 ft.

Common and better $14.00
No. 1 Mill Culls $11.00
No. 2 Mill Culls at your own price
F. O. B. 11½c. rate to Hamilton
Terms 2% 30 days

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Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. Waldie, Pres. R. S. Waldie, Vice-Pres. G. E. Clemens, Secy.

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Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT. Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

C. Beck Mfg. Co. LIMITED
Penetanguishene, Ont.

Red and White Pine
Lath Boxes Shooks Pails Tubs

We do planing mill work promptly and properly.
Phone, write or wire for prices. Phone night and day.

SHIPMENT BY RAIL OR WATER

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Box Factory: Foot of Parliament Street, Toronto, Canada

J. B. MILLER, President W. B. TINDALL, Secretary-Treasurer

The
Parry Sound Lumber Co.
Limited

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks
Cedar Telegraph Poles, etc.

Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

Address all communications to the

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Telegraph Codes:
Lumberman's Standard
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LeBel, Turnbull Lumber Co.
Limited

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Lumber, Lath Shingles, Posts

Etc.

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If you handle shingles why not have the best?

If you want the best, get our Famous Metis Shingles. Extras, Clears, 2nd Clears, Specials, Extra No. 1 & No. 1.

To the man who puts them on his roof they are worth from 25 to 50c per M, in the wear-out over any other Shingle on the Market.

In Spruce, we have it planed and matched, Novelty Siding, Ship Lap, Sheeting, etc.

Also Hemlock rough and planed, 1 side Feather Edged Clapboards, Lathes, etc.

Write us for prices, it will pay you. Special prices on Shingles in 25 car lots.

Yours for Trade

KEDDY & KENNEY

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Cedar Fence Posts

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Ask for our quotations

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Mills at
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Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

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Always on Hand

An exceptionally nice lot of 2″ Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1″, 2″, 3″ Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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Rail or Lake Shipment
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Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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We have for quick shipment

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1 in., and 2 in. thick
stock widths

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1 in. in M. C. and Box
1¼ in. in Box and S. C.
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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Timber, Lath and Shingles

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British Columbia Timber
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

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Pine, Spruce Hemlock, Lath

Kiln-Dried Spruce Flooring, Sheathing, Etc.
Good Stocks Prompt Shipments

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Thomas Nagle Lumber Co.
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St. John, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q.

We have an exceptionally large stock of

Dry Spruce and Pine

for immediate shipment. Send us your enquiries.

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Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

Big bargains in 1x4 and up by 6 feet and up common and dressing, also 2x4 and up x 12/16 feet mostly 8 inch common and dressing dry red pine.

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Spruce and Birch

To Sellers

Send me your list, there is probably something I can use.

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34 Rose Ave., TORONTO
Lumber Salesman, Inspector and Arbitrator
Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Lath and Shingles.
Lists and consignments solicited. Will sell on salary or commission. Inspection contracts wanted—charges moderate. Fifteen years experience as salesman and inspector. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MR. MANUFACTURER!
It is just possible I can furnish you with the
Hardwood Lumber
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Brockville Lumber Company
LIMITED
Brockville, Ont.
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Wholesale and Retail
Lumber,
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And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and PLANING MILL GOODS.

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Manufacturers of
Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors and Factory Material
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A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

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We have long appreciated the fact that price is not the only requisite a dealer must seek in placing his order for doors. Poorly manufactured doors can scarcely be considered a bargain at any price.
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We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**
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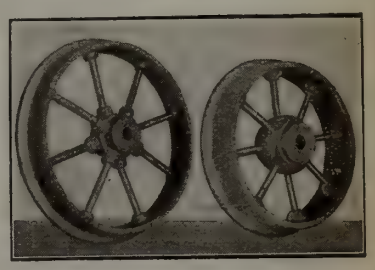
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Yellow Pine Timbers
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ESTABLISHED 1889

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Thin "Empire" Flooring

This flooring is 3/8 inch thick, just a little thicker than a carpet, and can be laid on an old floor without disturbing or multilating the interior woodwork. Also used largely in new buildings.

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White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Birch

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We have in our Toronto yards for immediate Shipment—

3000 feet	1 inch	No. 1	Common	African	Mahogany	-	12½c.
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Also have at our Mill in the South two million feet dry lumber for direct shipment. -- Let us have your inquiries.

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And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

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Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30″ if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty,

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50,000 ft.—2 x 6 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

150,000 ft.—2 x 5 ft. and up x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

250.000 ft. — 2 x 8 x 12 ft. and up Mill Run Red Pine.

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Quantity 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ and 3 in. Red Pine and Spruce.

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QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK
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40,000 feet 5/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
30,000 feet 5/4 Sap and Select.
50,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd.
40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
60,000 feet 8/4 1st and 2nd.
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200 000 feet High Grade Boxing.
Special Sizes Cut to Order

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40,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Better.
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45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
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4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

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Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard, etc.

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"Silo Material"

to your liking

Dressing done to your order Complete Stock

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10 to 30 feet

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Three railroads to ship by, C.N.O. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

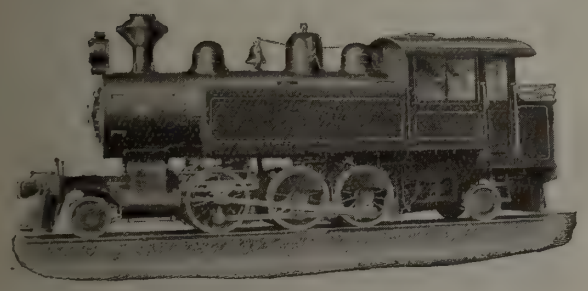
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Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades
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Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

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It will climb any hill	1 Horse will
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The "Handy" Logging Engine is designed and built for the rough logging of New England and Canada to replace horses **in all of the General work of the camp** not now done by the Cableway Skidder, the Sleigh Hauler, the Sleigh Hoist and the Long Haul Engine—that is:

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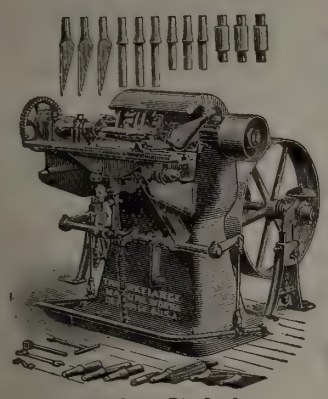
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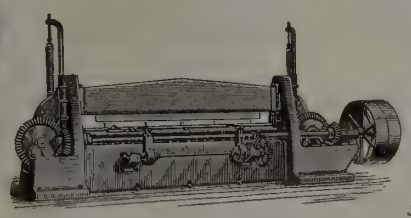
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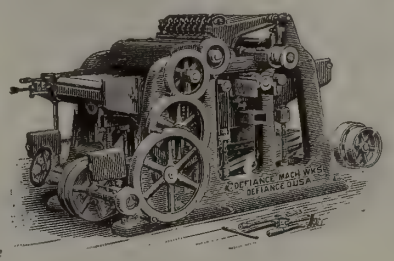
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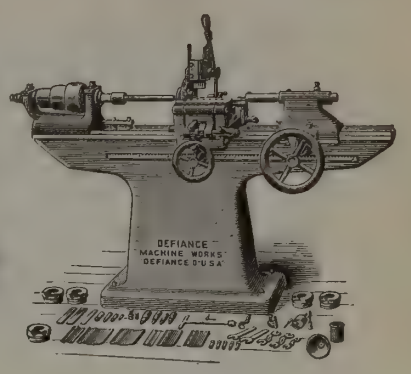
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Variety Turning and Boring Lathe

Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

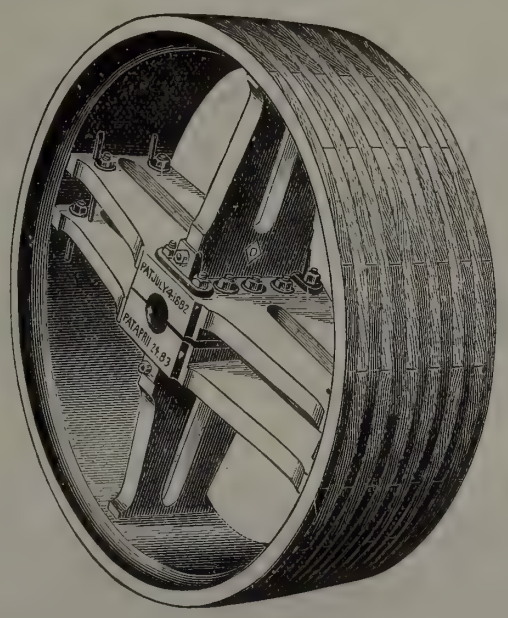
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We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together.

We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end !

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The Spark Extinguisher

shown in illustration was sold by us about a year ago to the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Limited. It has been so satisfactory that we have just shipped two others to the same company for use at other mills If you use wood for fuel you cannot afford to be without this apparatus. It is guaranteed to extinguish all dangerous sparks and will not affect the draft. Made to fit any stack or chimney.

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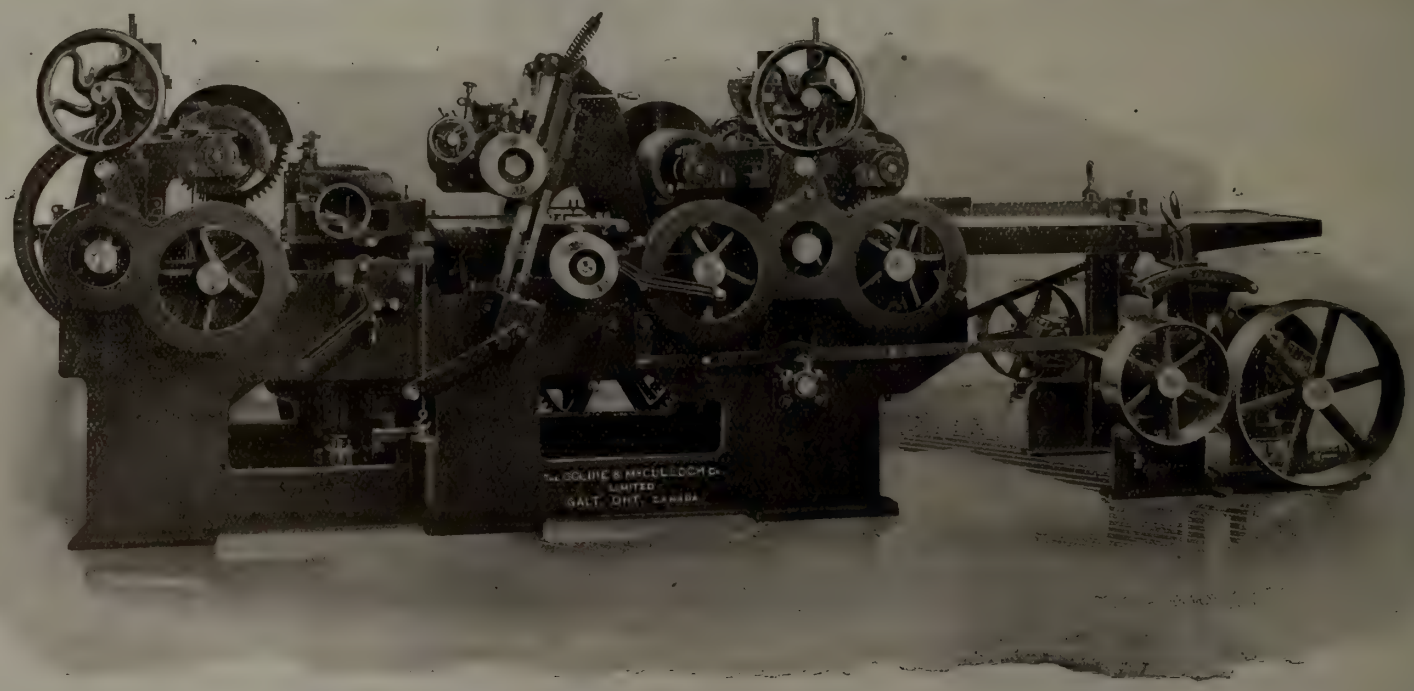
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Refining Lumber at the Mills

Increasing freight rates, and the hopelessness of ever inducing the railway companies to act upon reasonable, honorable lines, in the matter of estimating the weights of cars, are placing too great a burden upon the shippers of lumber, and of many other commodities for that matter, that an extra impetus has been given to the movement toward refining lumber as completely as possible at the mill before shipping it. This problem of refining lumber is, in fact, about the most important matter which the lumber manufacturer has to consider to-day. When freight charges are so exorbitant, and promise to become even more so in the course of time, it is all important that nothing should be shipped which is not in its most economical shipping form. This means simply that at the producing end, knots and other defects which go to waste in the factory, should be cut out. In a general way, it means cutting dimension stock for factory use in the woods. The freight item being an important one in the lumber industry, and the low-grade stock being something of a burden and bringing only a small price, a price frequently below the cost of logs, and the quantity of this stock increasing in proportion as the timber resources are cut out, these reasons are leading mill men to figure more seriously on ways and means for realizing more out of the low-grade.

Formerly, when there was only a comparatively small percentage of it, because the timber was better, low-grade lumber found a ready market, at a low price, it is true, but it all helped out a little, so not much attention was paid to it. Now and then a furniture factory would conclude to go into the mill business and cut its stock to specific dimensions in the woods. Unfortunately, some of these ventures did not prove very successful, because too much was expected of the saw milling end, and there was too little specific knowledge of saw milling by the people undertaking it. Also, lumber values were lower and there was not the same inducement to go to extra trouble about it. Some furniture facories persisted in it, however, and others have from time to time arranged with mill men to cut certain regularly used stock into smaller dimensions in the woods, thus saving freight and furnishing better material, too, because it dries up better.

Much greater importance, however, has been given to the subject because of the continually increasing percentage of low-grade lumber. It is a very questionable undertaking to ship to the factory, sometimes a long distance away, lumber which will produce perhaps only 50 per cent. of clear cuttings. The 50 per cent. of waste could much more profitably be thrown away in the woods than at the factory, where it costs money to deliver it. For these reasons a general tendency has sprung up of recent years among mill owners towards the working of specific small dimensions at the mills. Hand in hand with this has appeared the movement, now well under way, in the direction of utilizing so far as possible every by-product of the saw mill. It is possibly a matter only of a few years now before larger and more sucessful mills will be entirely revolutionized in these directions..

Sash and Door Trade Troubles

Every branch of business connected with the manufacture of lumber or lumber products has its own peculiar troubles, which at first thought one would imagine could be easily removed. Enquiry, however, almost inevitably leads to the conviction that the remedy is nearly as complicated a matter as the disease. As a fair example of this, take the business of manufacturing sash and doors. In Ontario recently the manufacturers held an informal meeting, at which the only point upon which all were thoroughly agreed was that there was no profit worth mentioning to be secured at present, nor had there been for some years past. When it came to suggesting a remedy there was some sort of agreement that a uniform price list should be prepared and every member of the industry should undertake to live up to it. But there was a strong impression prevalent that it would not be possible to induce all the manufacturers to observe the requirements of such a price list. The same thing has been tried in the past, and while at times it has been briefly successful, the end has always been the same, and every man in the business has at one time or another awakened to the unpleasant knowledge that some of his fellow-manufacturers were cutting his business throat.

Broadly speaking, these are the troubles of the business to-day, and there are many minor factors helping to bring about this result. From a purely business point of view one of the most important causes of trouble is that the demand for doors is too varied. There are far too many of what are known as custom orders and too few stock orders. One might imagine that custom orders would be profitable, but such is not the case. Even at a higher price the custom orders do not compensate for all the rearrangements that have to be made in machinery to turn out the special products. Doors and sash for stock orders may be run out in great quantities with rapidity and ease and under reasonable conditions they should afford good profits. Many of the manufacturers to-day, therefore, are discouraging the special orders. One of the reasons for the excessive cost of manufacturing custom doors is the fact that the laborer of to-day is not as skilled as he was some years ago and he is slow to adapt himself to the necessary changes in the machines. It is a constant source of surprise to the purchaser of doors that the custom work is so expensive. It is none the less a matter of fact, that will be vouched for by all manufacturers, that the cost of a stock door is less even than that of a custom door of smaller size. Specializing, therefore, is the only remedy. When a manufacturer can refuse all but stock orders his manufacturing costs will be greatly reduced. And when custom orders are all handled by one manufacturer the cost of producing them will be likewise reduced, by the fact that laborers will become better able to adjust themselves quickly to the necessary changes in the machines, when they are employed entirely upon this class of work.

There are many other difficulties which make the manufacturing of

dooors a perilous matter from the profit point of view. The cost of machinery is a very serious matter, and one which it is very difficult to foresee or regulate. The specialization which prevails in the manufacture of machinery has resulted in wonderful improvements. So rapidly have these been made that door-making machinery has been going out of date more quickly than almost any other. The cost of manufacturing has advanced until it is quite double that of wages. Coincident with this is the trouble caused by the small manufacturer, without sufficient capital to renew his machinery. He turns out a poor door at a high cost, finds he has to sell below the general market price to induce anyone to take his doors, and by so doing makes trouble for everyone concerned. The tendency towards specialization in manufacturing and the increasing amount of capital needed in the business will in the course of time eliminate the small manufacturer, but in the meantime he is a thorn in the flesh of the large manufacturers.

Last but by no means least of the worries of the sash and dooor manufacturer is the difficulty of figuring costs accurately. The costs change from day to day and are so elusive that one must be on a perpetual hunt in order to keep them properly checked up. This is the result, more than anything else, of the mixing of custom and stock work in the same factory. Once these can be separated the cost finding bugbear will be dispelled. It is clear to anyone from these few considerations that what the business needs more than anything else is a mutual understanding by manufacturers of each other's special conditions. The recent formation of an association of sash and door manufacturers in Ontario will perhaps lead to a solution of some of these difficulties.

British Columbia's Practical Forestry Policy

Premier McBride of British Columbia, in a recent address before the Victoria Board of Trade at their annual meeting, spoke of the resources and development of the country. The most interesting portion of the address, from a lumberman's point of veiw, was the reference to the work of the Timber Commission. Premier McBride's announcement that the commission's report is expected in a few months, and that the Legislature will pass effective legislation based upon the report, gives promise of the settlement of many of the difficulties which have long been a source of worry and expense to the lumberman. The granting of renewable licenses at the suggestion of the Commission in its interim report, indicates that both the Government and the Commission have realized that the interests of the people and the interests of the lumberman are the same. If the governments of other provinces could be induced to take a similar view of the matter, the lumbermen would be more likely to take a keen interest in their properties. Another reference of Premier McBride's showed that both the Government and the Commission were working carefully upon a plan for reducing the loss of timber by fire. It is probably safe to conclude that, in addition to increasing tthe fire-fighting staff, this plan will involve extremely strict regulations regarding the railroads, which have been proved to be one of the greatest causes of fire.

Premier McBride's references to lumber matters were in part as follows:

"The timber industry of the province is a subject which it is difficult to deal with in a few words. The output of lumber for 1909 was 775,000,000 feet, valued at $12,000,000. Of this, 450,000,000 were cut from coastt mills and 325,000,000 feet from mountain mills. The total cut is an increase of 10,000,000 feet over 1908. The outlook for the present year is particularly bright.

"In connection with the timber industry, the Government is taking special pains to secure the best means of conserving this resource by means of a Commission, which will report on the best methods to pursue, so that the wisest legislation may be enacted. We are fully determined to protect this unrivalled asset. The Commission has visited every portion of the province and collected data of a varied description. It has also visited Washington and had a conference with Mr. Gifford Pinchot, until recently chief forester of the United States Government. It has been to Ottawa and consulted with timber experts there. The Government expects that the report will be ready within the next few months, and at the next session up-to-date legislation to protect the timber wealth of the province will be brought down.

"To guard against the danger of forest fires there is a staff of fifty-three district fire wardens, three divisional fire wardens and one chief fire warden. This is nearly double the force of a year ago. The vote for fire fighting is $75,000. Besides this all road foremen have been appointed as assistant fire wardens with instructions from the Public Works Department to put on crews to fight fires in case of necessity, thus giving a good reserve force when required. Other precautions have been taken by way of circulars and making it necessary for settlers to take out permits for clearing, thus helping to check indiscriminate burning. In the new timber bill we hope to incorporate provisions which will considerably reduce the present cost of fire protection, and which will have for their object the conservation of the timber wealth of the province."

All for the Settler—The Lumberman Ignored

An interesting press despatch emanating from Englehart, a New Ontario town on the T. & N. O. Railway, recently told of the prosperity which awaits the energetic settler in Northern Ontario who buys a quarter-section of land from the Government. The description was an optimistic one, indicating that, for an initial outlay of about $100, a capable settler could depend upon a fairly comfortable living, with a prospect of independence in the not too distant future. The reason for this is that the land is densely covered with valuable pulpwood, and until the produce of the land is sufficient to sustain the settler, the sale of pulpwood can be depended upon to keep him in funds. An average of from $3,000 to $4,000 worth of pulpwood is found on each quarter-section.

The Government of Ontario is fortunate in possessing such fertile and valuable lands to attract settlers, and yet when one comes to consider the revenue-producing value of the timber on much of the land in Northern Ontario, he is led to question the wisdom of the policy, which, up to date, has been followed by succeeding governments. There is naturally an overlapping, in many localities, of the interests of settlers and lumbermen, and in these places the Government's duty is to see both that the lumberman receives fair play and that the settler who secures the right to cut timber is a bona-fide settler, whose presence will be a lasting benefit to the district, rather than a timber thief, whose only object is to sell the timber on the land and move along to pastures new.

Those who have not come into contact with the actual conditions prevailing in the north will not believe that men who have skinned the timber in this manner can move along and secure further permission from the Government to do the same thing over again. But this is the real state of affairs, and the timber license owner is despoiled of his own property by men whom he knows to be thieves, who know themselves to be thieves, and whom the Government, unless abnormally stupid, must also know to be thieves. Every license owner in the Georgian Bay district can cite numerous cases where fake settlers have been given the right to cut timber on limits which they (the license owners) have paid for themselves. The situation is notoriously unjust, but the Government simply snaps its fingers and asks, "What are you going to do about it anyway?" Instead of stopping this continued legalized robbery, they look to their own affairs, and impose increased stumpage dues and ground rents upon the lumbermen, at the same time saddling them with the total cost of protecting the timber from fire, a burden which the Government ought to share. Somehow or other, the lumberman is impotent in the matter. His interests seem to be of no account. Why he should be singled out for penalties on all sides is a puzzle. He is no longer able to make large profits, even though in

the early days, good profits were possible for the pioneers. These pioneers, who risked everything and denied themselves everything, were entitled to a generous measure of success; but what success they had has turned the heads of the Government and the public, who have come to consider them in the light of millionaires. It was an unlucky day for the lumberman when the term "lumber king" was coined. It did more to bias the public than any other factor. The days of lumber kings are passed. The situation of the manufacturer of lumber is in fact precarious. He must make a large profit in good business years to enable him to survive the periodical lean years. But the Government harrasses him unceasingly, and there is no possibility of laying up profits to guard against times of depression. The result is that when a bad year or two come, the manufacturer of lumber, and with him wholesalers and retailers in general, live in continued anxiety, with the chance of failure continually threatening. This may seem to be a pessimistic picture; yet there is not a lumberman in the land who will not recognize in it the picture he has been facing for many years. The Government of Ontario and the governments in general, should look to their own interests less selfishly and more patriotically in these matters of taxation, and protection against thievery. The lumber manufacturer is an asset of great importance to the country, and it would not be unwise to adopt not only a policy of conservation of our timber, but one of conservation of the rights and interests of the men who turn it into a necessary article of commerce.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

According to Mr. E. F. Stephenson, inspector of crown timber agencies, 240,408,390 feet of lumber were cut on Dominion lands during the departmental year ending March 31 last, an increase of 58,980,930 feet over the output of the previous year. These figures are but a partial indication of the total amount cut, as many lumbermen prefer to draw their main supply of logs from their provincial holdings. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 943,843,098 feet of lumber was marketed last year, about half of this coming from British Columbia. The number of logs cut on Dominion lands last year is estimated at about 4,000,000 pieces. Mr. Stephenson thinks that unless some great fires sweep the Canadian forests there is a supply of timber for a great many years yet. The fire loss this year has been very small so far.

British Columbia's new Companies' Act, requiring that companies doing business in the Province shall pay a license fee, graded according to capital, from $50 to $250, has stirred up a hornets' nest of opposition. The measure was intended as a protection for British Columbia manufacturers against competition from large extra-provincial companies. It seems, according to the criticisms which have been published, that it will either be disallowed by the Dominion Government or prove something of a boomerang by inducing other provinces to enact similar legislation, aimed against British Columbia. It is interesting to imagine what would happen to the lumber trade of the Province if the markets of the prairies and Eastern Canada were cut off. It is not likely, however, that any such serious situation will be reached. The united and widespread opposition to the measure is likely to result in its being repealed after a short trial, or disallowed by the Dominion Government.

The burden of low-grade stock is again agitating the saw mill world. For a while just preceding the panic furniture factories, box factories and other consumers that work up lumber, were using practically all the low-grade the mills could supply, and not much worry was felt over its disposal. Now, however, it seems that partly because of low-grade timber, partly from the fact that the mills are cutting up the timber cleaner, and the lumbermen claim, partly because of the fact that the tariff was reduced and let in more low-grade from Canada, there is gradually accumulating more of the low-grade lumber than the mills seem able to dispose of comfortably. It will continue to be quite a problem from now on, and how much worry it may cause will depend some on the success and progress made with efforts at refining low-grade at the mill and reducing it to small dimensions of one kind and another.—The Woodworker.

Pulpwood producers will be much interested in a recent statement by John Norris, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in an address before the representatives of the associated dailies of New York State. Referring to the increasing price of news print paper, he said that the manufacturers, by means of an agreement were limiting the output. "Within three years," he said, "we have had three print-paper famines. In twenty months the print paper makers of the country have kept the stock of paper on hand for all the newspapers to an average supply of less than eight days. The mill owners admit that they have produced only ninety-two per cent. of their capacity. The penalty that publishers are temporarily paying for this restriction of output and artificial stimulation of prices may be stated approximately at five dollars per ton. In New York State we are cutting timber five times as fast as it is being reproduced. If we continue, we shall not have a sawing stick left in the State in twenty years."

A scientific study of the cause of shrinkage, warping, checks, etc., in lumber, as a result of drying either in the air or in kilns, has of late been undertaken by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works of Grand Rapids, Mich., with the result that they have been able to reach an accurate knowledge of the causes of these injuries to lumber, and have produced a process of kiln-drying which turns out lumber without any of these defects. An interesting circular relating to this matter has been issued by the company, which will give the reader a very good idea of the causes of these defects and of the proper method for preventing them. Years of experimental work, with the results carefully tabulated, were necessary to enable the Grand Rapids Veneer Works to reduce their Vapor Process to an exact science. Simple but reliable methods of testing have been developed, which show the manufacturer when it is safe to work his lumber. If these tests are followed, the company claim, there is no possibility of trouble in the finished product. Glue joints, they say, become as safe a proposition as solid wood; gum dries permanently flat; oak and cypress may be resawn without fear of cupping or internal checks. Those who are interested in the drying of lumber will do themselves a service by communicating with the company and looking into the claims which they make in connection with their Vapor Process.

In an editorial, entitled "American Methods," the Timber News, of London, Eng., has stirred up something of a hornets' nest among the lumber journals of the United States. The burden of the article is the statement that "British timber agents and importers have on many occasions good cause to declare that they have been swindled out of their money by certain lumber shippers in various American ports, timber often being sent (and for which shippers have drawn the money before it has been received on this side) which on arrival has turned out to be of a very low grade, and far from what the shipper, according to his contract, ought to have supplied." An instance is quoted of a Hamburg firm which has taken civil and criminal proceedings against two New Orleans lumber companies, and already been awarded £5,000 damages in the civil case. It looks as though the Timber News had been a little hasty in taking up arms, but from the result of this particular case, and from the haste and energy with which several of the United States journals have criticized the London journal for its article, it would also appear that the shoe pinches in spots. Whatever the facts may be, the result will be beneficial, as too much publicity cannot be given to the few unscrupulous members of the trade whose methods may have far-reaching evil effects. The fact that the defendants in the civil suit had to pay $25,000 for the liberties they took with their customers in Hamburg, is a strong indication that the laws and customs of the United States, if rigidly enforced, are quite sufficient to protect foreign purchasers.

Lumber News from Ontario Points

Railways Standing Pat on Freight Tariff Matter—South Africa Trade Opportunities Neglected—Algonquin Park Limits

Ottawa, July 23.—Lumbermen are still in doubt as to what action the C. P. R. and G. T. R. will take to comply with the order of the Railway Commision calling on them to file tariffs restoring lower rates for lumber sent to Montreal for ocean export. The tariffs filed on June 15 purporting to meet this demand of the Commission have been objected to by the lumbermen in letters to the railway companies. These protests brought no redress. Further action was taken this week by Mr. Frank Hawkins, on behalf of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He made an appeal to the Railway Commission calling attention to the fact that in the opinion of the lumbermen the railways were not complying with the order. A similar letter was sent on behalf of the Montreal Lumbermen's Association. Now the lumbermen are waiting for the Railway Commission to act.

Ottawa, July 23.—J. R. Booth has denied two rather sensational stories regarding the closing of his lumber mill consequent upon the G. T. R. not being able to clear away the lumber on account of the strike. In one quarter it was stated that Mr. Booth contemplated legal action for damages against the railway. The lumber king declared this report was foundationless. On the other hand, it was alleged that Mr. Booth need not have closed his mill at all unless he wanted to add to the evil effects of the strike, thus creating sympathy for the G. T. R. and hostility to the men. Mr. Booth answered this by saying that he had nothing to do with the railway, and was looking after his own interests. The reason for the mill being closed, he asserted, could be seen in a hundred loaded wagons and fifty loaded cars, which could be moved only by the G. T. R.

Canada's Trade with South Africa

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is drawing the attention of its members to the trade in wood goods with British South Africa. In a circular letter recently issued, the secretary says:

"The figures below, taken from the latest monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, show that, of a total import of unmanufactured wood into British South Africa, amounting to $2,429,937 during the calendar year 1909, the United States furnished 26½%, while Canada's share amounted to only a fraction over 6%. In manufactured wood, the difference is still greater, United States having supplied 27.3% of the total import, whilst Canada only furnished 2.3%. Are you satisfied with your share of the British South African trade? The figures are as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
Unmanufactured—		
Total imports	$1,994,487	$2,429,937
Of this quantity,		
United States supplied	525,298	642,395
Canada supplied	105,067	149,066
Manufactured—		
Total imports	693,305	757,584
Of this quantity,		
United States supplied	162,702	207,301
Canada supplied	15,238	17,072

"The Canadian Government maintains a trade commission service in South Africa, and the resident representatives are: John A. Chesley, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony, S.A.; H. R. Poussette, Durban, Natal, South Africa. The Canadian Government also subsidizes a direct steamship line, with regular sailings the year around. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Montreal, P.Q., will gladly give full information regarding space, rates of freight, sailing dates, etc., etc. If you are interested in opening up trade with British South Africa, you are invited to communicate with the above-named commissioners and steamship people in Montreal."

Algonquin Park Timber may be Saved

Negotiations for the extinguishing of the timber licenses in Algonquin Park are in progress, and the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has scalers on various limits in the park measuring the standing timber so that a valuation can be made of it. Measurers are now said to be at work on the limits of the Munns Lumber Company, of Orillia, which is controlled by J. B. Tudhope, M.P.P., of Orillia. This concern is one of the licensees cutting in the park. These licenses, which originally were for pine only, were extended later to include hardwood. The Tudhope concern is now getting out hardwood and floating it along a stream to mills on the Canada Atlantic division of the Grand Trunk.

It is reported that the Department contemplates the purchase of the Munns lease in order to end, for the present at least, lumbering operations in the park reservation. Mr. Tudhope's company has already refused cash offers. Notwithstanding this the plan that is now contemplated in official quarters, it is understood, is the purchase of the Munns and other licenses by the issuing of debentures for about half a million dollars. Hon. Frank Cochrane, the head of the department, has expressed himself more than once, as being utterly opposed to any lumbering operations in the park, which is the watershed of several rivers. As a result of the rejection by the Munns Company and other licensees of all offers to sell out, scalers have been put to work to measure the timber so that an inventory can be made of its actual value.

Lumbermen in Jovial Mood—The Laidlaw Picnic

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, of Toronto, held their annual picnic at Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe, on Saturday, July 16th. A special train carried them thither, and during the journey to and from that place an excellent extemporary programme was carried out upon the train. The morning was an unfavorable one, but in spite of this about 200 people turned out to take advantage of the picnic. The programme on the train was very diverse, and was opened at the hour of 7.30 a.m., with a selection on the pipes by real live pipers, Messrs. Murray and McDonald. This was followed by a pleasant half hour with pipes of another class, which the gentlemen of the party regaled themselves with in the first car. Mr. C. G. MacBeth was the next entertainer, and he delivered an inspiring address up on "The Senators," referring with much feeling to the long list of Conservative Senators who had died since the election of the first Laurier government. Mr. Robert Wallace followed, with a recitation entitled "Tommy-rot Talk on Sorting." It should be explained that the title of this address does not infer that Mr. Wallace's remarks were unimportant. In Mr. Wallace's vocabulary, "Tommy-Rot" is a synonym for "tamarac." Mr. John Storey followed Mr. Wallace, and delivered an appreciative address upon "Bowmanville—Its Manufacturing Interests and Its Beauty," paying particular attention to the latter.

The most interesting event of the trip was a competition among the ladies, which commenced at 8.50. Mr. J. D. Coupland was given the delicate task of deciding a contest as to which of the ladies was the owner of the sweetest smile. The prize for the fortunate winner was a bottle of perfume. It is instructive to note that this competition was open to ladies of all ages, and that it was easily won by a very little girl. The next contest was a mathematical one, which has not yet been decided. The problem submitted was, "How many bales of shingles (90 pounds to the bale) in a pine log 20 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. The person sending in the first correct answer to the secretary will be entitled to lose $10.

Mr. A. C. Gordon then made quite a hit with a vocal selection entitled "The Old Grey Bonnet."

Another important contest was one which took place among the men as to who was the owner of the sourest face. Mrs. W. Markle was the lady to whom was given the difficult duty of judging the contestants. After very carefully investigating each face, she was about to bestow the reward (a bottle of vinegar) upon her own husband when she discovered the features of Mr. A. E. Eckhardt trying to make themselves pleasant at the far end of the car. Mr. Eckhardt was promptly presented with the prize.

Mr. R. Campbell delivered an interesting monologue entitled "Mohawk," explaining to the company why Mohawk Park, near Brantford, had not been selected as a site for the picnic. Upon arrival at Beaverton, the picnickers made straightway for the grounds, and from then until the time of departure everyone had an enjoyable time. The events of the afternoon included a keenly contested baseball match between two teams selected respectively from the east and north yards and the west and belt line yards. The west and belt line nine were the victors. Games and races of many other varieties were also indulged in.

During the afternoon an event of unusual interest occurred, when Reeve A. W. Talbot, of Beaverton, visited the picnickers and presented them with a gigantic wrought-iron key, symbolical of the fact that the freedom of the town was thereby conveyed upon all the visitors. At about 7 p.m. the return journey was commenced, and from then until 9.15, when the party reached Toronto, the hilarity continued unabated.

Benjamin Lewis, a marker in the James MacLaren Company mills at Buckingham, was instantly killed on July 21st by falling on a revolving saw. The victim was an experienced hand. The fatality happened just after the mill had started for the day. While walking past the saw Lewis missed his footing and fell on the saw, which cut off both arms and mangled the victim's body almost instantaneously.

The Wallaceburg Cooperage Co., of Wallaceburg, Ont., are running full blast, two stave knives, hoop machinery and heading machinery, and report business as very good for this season of the year.

Lumber Affairs of Eastern Canada

Quebec's New Forestry School—Arrangement of Alexander Gibson Company's Matters Nearing Completion

Mr. G. C. Piche, the director of the new forestry school established by the Quebec Government, in a recent interview gave some interesting particulars regarding the work of the school, the sessions of which begin during the coming autumn. This school will be affiliated with Laval University, and will have four professors, two in forestry, one in mathematics and one in forest law. Lectures will be given in the lecture rooms of the university. The regular course covers two years, previous to which the students in this course must have had a year's practical experience in the woods. The course will embrace forestry in all branches, sylviculture, forest management, forest utilization, etc., mathematics, natural and applied science, forest law, construction of buildings, dams, roads, etc. Students are to be admitted to the regular course by examination, held in August of each year. During their year of preliminary work in the forest they are to receive a salary and expenses from the government. Candidates must be twenty years old, enjoy goood health, be of good moral character and speak and write correctly both French and English. Students will also be admitted to special courses, without having to pass the examination for admission, but these will not receive the diploma and degree (Forestry Engineer) as the others do. The nucleus of the school has existed for some two years past, a number of young men having been in the employ of the government as "students" and occupied in the supervision of cutting and enforcement of government regulations, work in the nursery at Berthierville, etc.

Alexander Gibson Company Arrangement

The affairs of the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company are rapidly nearing completion. The case of the Royal Trust



Mills of the Alexander Gibson Company.

Company and others v. the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, Alex. Gibson, the Bank of Montreal and others, which came before the Supreme Court in Chancery at St. John, N.B., has been settled out of court. The action was commenced some time ago on a motion to foreclose the mortgages held by the Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills. The bank has a first charge on the property of the Alexander Gibson Company of $689,848.55, Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine a somewhat lesser sum, and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills $207,926, a third charge. The property comprises, besides a railway equipment and mills, four hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber limits. The terms of settlement are that the property is to be sold and out of the proceeds Alexander Gibson is to receive $5,000 per year for life. He is to have the use of his house and grounds at Marysville during his life. The balance will be divided among the mortgagees.

Personal and Trade News from the East

On July 13 the saw mill owned by C. I. Keith at River Charles, N.B., was destroyed by fire with a loss of $4,000.

J. F. Steeves, of the well-known lumber firm of Church E. Gates & Co., of New York, is spending a short vacation with his sons at his old home, Hillsborough, N.B.

The Smith Lumber Company of Woodstock, N.B., have practically rebuilt their mill within the past year, putting in a new boiler and new machinery, which now makes it a thoroughly up-to-date mill.

P. G. Mahoney, the well known New Brunswick lumberman, is having his saw mill at Calhoun's, N.B., thoroughly overhauled, and many new improvements added, which will make it one of the most up-to-date in the vicinity.

Mr. A. Dufresne, Forestry Engineer, who has been in the employ of the Canada Paper Company, of Windsor Mills, Que., for the past ten years, has resigned his position with this firm and accepted one with the News Pulp and Paper Company, of St. Raymond, Que.

Forest fires along the C. P. R. from Fredericton, N.B., to McAdam Junction, were responsible recently for the loss of 1,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber owned by J. S. Scott of Fredericton. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The lumber had all been sold to the A. C. Dutton Lumber Co. of Springfield, Mass., who were to make payment upon delivery, which was to have taken place in a few days.

Mr. Arthur Hilyard, of Bathurst, N.B., visited St. John on a business trip recently. He states that lumbering conditions on the north shore are bright both in fact and in prospect. The entire cut has been ordered by English firms and shipments are heavy in spite of the usual midsummer slackness. He considers the prices of the English market very satisfactory and the prospects good of their remaining so, as the English stocks have been greatly reduced.

A farewell banquet was recently tendered to W. H. Doherty, late manager of the Sussex Manufacturing Company, at the Depot House, Sussex. Mr. Doherty subsequently left for Galt, Ont., where he will be general manager of the new Canadian Machinery Corporation, Ltd., which has a capital of $4,000,000. The woodworking machine department of the Sussex Manufacturing Company will be included in the new company.

A working agreement has been arrived at between the National Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Ontario Government for the payment by the Commission of a portion of the cost of fire-ranging along the tracks of the railway in Northern Ontario. The G. T. R. and C. P. R. already pay the entire cost of this service on their lines, and it is hoped before long to complete the system under which all railways will pay for the preventive work that is absolutely necessary if the forests of the north are to be perpetuated.

The Campbellton Situation

The recent fire at Campbellton, N.B., which swept a town practically out of existence, will mean a serious temporary check to the lumber industry in that centre, where were located several of the leading lumber firms of New Brunswick. Fortunately the long lumber mill of the Shives Lumber Company was located several miles above the town, and so escaped. The Shives Lumber Company had two double-gang shingle mills, located in the town, which were lost. An immense quantity of shingles were also stocked here awaiting shipment. While nothing has been definitely decided upon, it is almost certain that the Shives Lumber Company will rebuild their shingle mills at Athol, alongside the long lumber mill.

The heaviest loser among the lumber firms will be the Wm. Richards & Co., Limited, one of the oldest firms in the provinces. Their shingle mill and splendid long lumber mill both were completely wiped out, at a total loss, as no insurance was carried. It is improbable that the company will rebuild, which will mean a great loss to the many people who have previously found employment there.

B. A. Mowatt and C. Miller also had their shingle mill destroyed. It is estimated that over one million shingles, held up in Campbellton awaiting a better market, were burnt. The great bulk of the manufactured stock was insured.

While the town has been given a decided check by the catastrophe, there is no question as to Campbellton's future. Situated as it is on the bank of the Restigouche, ideally located from a lumbering standpoint, in a short while, a newer and better Campbellton will be erected where the old town stood. Already dozens of buildings are being rushed to completion and ready temporary assistance is being secured from outside sources.

The prospectus has just been issued of the Swanson Bay Forests, Wood Pulp and Lumber Mills, Ltd., of which the general manager in British Columbia is Mr. James Wood. The capital is $1,500,500. This company is being formed to acquire, and work pulp and timber leases at Swanson Bay and other adjacent parts of the coast of British Columbia, equipped with a pulp mill and saw mill now in operation. The leases comprise over 86,000 acres of specially selected pulp and timber lands, estimated to contain over 3,000,000 feet of excellent timber suitable for the manufacture of pulp and lumber. The company also acquire 506 acres of freehold land at Swanson Bay. Swanson Bay is 400 miles north of Vancouver and about 130 miles south of Prince Rupert. The purchase price payable by the company (under the contract for sale between Messrs. John William Robson and Walter Maclachlan and the company), for the leases, pulp mill, saw mill, freehold property, wharf, lots, and all the plant, stock, and other assets, is £50,000 in cash, £150,000 in fully-paid first mortgage sterling bonds, and 300,000 fully-paid shares. The whole undertaking will be taken over from The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, Limited, as a going concern as from January 1, 1910.

Logging Machinery in Canadian Woods

Various Methods Available for Increasing Output of Camps and Reducing the Cost — Comparisons of Efficiency — Concluded from Previous Issue

The Canadian operator in considering this broad question of power logging and the possibilities of reducing cost thereby has always reasoned that such devices as are used in the Southern States and certain foreign countries and in the Western States, were not adapted to the rough northern conditions. This has been the truth. It would be as fooolish to try and use a large portable pine logging machine in Canada as it would be to use an ocean liner in one of the Muskoka lakes, and it is only within the past two or three years that machines have been changed and adapted to the rough conditions existing in this country. It will,



Logging with Cableway Skidder.

therefore, be in line here to give an idea of the various machines adaptable to Canadian conditions and their uses.

The first operation in logging, outside of the road and camp considerations, etc., is the felling of the tree. At the present time there is no power suitable to do this with the small timber and rough conditions prevailing in the eastern provinces of Canada. When trees are felled they are cut up into logs. In the large timber of the West this cutting up is possible by power with some saving. In the Eastern Provinces it is not. However, the trees need not be cut up where they are felled. They may be conveyed to the roads, to the streams, or to the mill, in tree lengths, and at one of these points cut up by power with a saving of a major cost of this operation. It may be argued that trees of full length cannot be skidded. This is erroneous, as is shown from the fact that most timber in New England is skidded in that way, under conditions almost identical to those found in the Eastern Provinces. It is, moreover, not more expensive to do this, but cheaper, when the methods are properly understood. Moreover, the steam methods of skidding, to be discussed hereinafter, will allow the handling of trees in full lengths, and in fact such full length operation is more desirable than the hauling in the log lengths.

The next operation is skidding the logs. This is done in various ways in different sections, but is ordinarily done by one or two horses hauling the logs singly or several chained together or dogged in tandem upon the ground or upon small sleighs, the rear end dragging upon the ground. The logs are then conveyed a short distance, usually less than a quarter of a mile, and piled on skids for the sleigh haul, if further than this distance from the driveable streams. The skidding of the logs is the most expensive operation in the woods. The expense increases very rapidly with the roughness of the ground and the small size of the timber. In very mountainous regions the logs frequently have to be hauled by the men themselves, rolled or pushed or sledded off the hills at great expense, and with, moreover, frequent damage to the logs and to the standing timber. To illustrate this, there have been camps in Northern Ontario where logs had to be thrown off rough bluffs four or five times before they reached smooth ground where they could be suitably handled by the teams. Under such conditions the cost of skidding will frequently run as high as $5 or $6 per thousand feeet and the percentage of damage as high as 15 or 20 per cent., to say nothing of the grit which works into the logs, frequently causing damage to the saws in the mill.

The machines that can be used for skidding are of three kinds. Two of these, which are known respectively as snaking machines and slack rope machines, drag the logs upon the ground as do the horses. They merely change the kind of power without greatly changing the method of work. The third machine is a cableway skidder which raises the logs and conveys them through the air in part or whole suspension. It will be readily seen that the first two methods are for comparatively smooth ground, ground where horses could convey the logs by the old method, or ground not very much rougher or steeper. In all these three methods the steam engine is used, supplied with suitable drums and attachments in the way of wire ropes, blocks, etc. This engine must be very portable in order to pull itself about the rough country, and must be strong and efficient.

In the snaking method logs are drawn in by a single wire rope. This rope is pulled out to the stump either by horses or by men. The logs are then attached singly, or a number, and drawn in by the main strength of the engine. Such a system has practical efficiency for a distance of 1,000 feet on rough ground and 1,500 feet on very smooth ground, such as is found in the pine plains. It is not very suitable to any country with rough bluffs, precipices, bolders or similar ground encumbrances. In a general way it may be said that the eastern provinces of Canada present very few conditions where this method in itself is suitable. There may, however, be localities throughout any of the territory where it may be used to advantage, and it may furthermore be used for very short hauls in connection with the systems described hereafter.

The second system is the slack rope system, which also draws the logs upon the ground, but differs from the snaking system in that the pulling cable is returned to the stump or other place where the logs are to be attached, by a return cable—this cable passing through blocks at the further end. This has several points of advantage over the snaking system. First, the pulling line is returned much more rapidly to the place where the logs are to be attached, no men or horses being needed for the work. It can, therefore, be brought back over rougher or steeper ground than the line for the snaking system. Secondly, it is a method suitable to much longer hauls—hauls up to one and a quarter miles in length being possible in the conditions which prevail in the Eastern Provinces of Canada, while in the far West, with the large timber there found, this method is now being used up to two miles. Thirdly, the return line serves as a brake upon the load in going down very steep or rough places, thus preventing the logs from running away



Handling Pulp Wood in the Cord.

and tangling themselves in standing timber or being damaged. With this point in its favor the slack rope method becomes one of wider use to the Eastern Provinces than the snaking method, so that in a broad way it may be said that nearly all the flat country or steep country of smooth surface is suitable for this system. This machine, therefore, is one by which any relatively smooth ground logs can be taken directly from the stump and hauled a distance not to exceed one mile, to the sleigh road or to the driveable waterway. It may again be used under local conditions frequently found where lakes occur close together but without water connection. The logs may be landed in one lake, floated to

the nearest point to the other and dragged from the first lake to the second or into other waterways. By such a use of this machine drives may be frequently shortened and timber rapidly brought from one watershed into another.

The third machine above mentioned is a cableway skidder. It is the most versatile of the three machines and the one most suitable to the conditions of the eastern provinces of Canada. Its great versatility is due to the fact that it can at any time be used also as a slack rope or as a snaking machine, while the other two machines cannot be used as a cableway skidder. The cableway skidder conveys the logs in suspension instead of dragging them upon the ground. In addition to the suitable engine it consists primarily of an overhead cable, which is stretched from the tree at the engine, and the place of log deposit, to the farthest point from which these logs are to be skidded, and is there attached to a second tree, there being no intermediate support. A suitable carriage runs upon it and conveying ropes for handling this carriage and the logs. It will be seen that the logs, being brought in through the air, the nature of the ground has little or no influence upon the operations. Small cliffs, boulders, fallen timber, and underbrush, or mud, do not seriously hinder the operations of this machine as they do the others. In fact, recognizing that the reach of such a machine is over a quarter of a mile in a straight line, it may be said that there is no tree growing that it cannot secure, providing, of course, that its engine can be brought within a quarter of a mile of the tree. This is a point of vital importance in that there is remaining a great deal of timber throughout the country which is inacessible under the present methods. If 20 or 30 per cent. of such timber on a limit can be secured cheaply, it will add very largely to the value of any holding.

Summing up the features of these three machines and their efficiencies as compared with the present-day method of skidding by horses, the following is essentially true: Where the timber is small and scattered and standing on smooth ground, where it can be readily skidded by horses and does not go over 5,000 feet to the acre, the method of skidding by horses is the cheapest. Where the ground is smooth and the timber cuts over 5,000 feet and less than 10,000 feet to the acre, a snaking system is by far the cheapest. Where the distance necessary to the skid increases over fifteen hundred feet, under the same conditions, a slack rope system should be used, and on all timber standing on rough ground or in swamps, or on any kind of ground cutting over 8,000 feet to the acre, the cableway skidding method is the cheapest.

As an example of the saving to be effected by these methods, it is asserted by those who are in touch with the conditions in Eastern Canada, that a snaking machine on smooth ground, with timber cutting five thousand feet to the acre and skidding a distance of one thousand feet in every direction from the machine, will skid logs for from 50 cents to $1.50 per thousand feet, either putting them on skids or loading sleds or putting them in the stream; that a slack rope machine pulling a distance of one-half mile, would handle logs under suitable conditions in timber cutting from five to fifteen thousand feet to the acre, for from 75 cents to $1.50 per thousand feet, and that with a cableway skidder the cost will vary more widely because the ground and nature of the timber will vary widely where such a machine would be used. There is practically no timber growing, however, no matter how rough the ground, that it will not skid for less than $2 a thousand feet, and its cost will reach a minimum in smooth ground with timber cutting over 10,000 feet to the acre. Under such conditions the cost will be as low as 35 cents per thousand feeet. Pine timber in Ontario runs anywhere from three thousand to thirty-five thousand feet to the acre. The average timber in Ontario cuts three to four thousand feet to the acre or else the operators do not go into it. In this latter case the saving has been as great as $6 per thousand feet compared with the methods previously in use. In a general way a saving can be effected in skidding in the eastern provinces of Canada by the use of steam, which will vary greatly under specific conditions, but wherever there are any difficulties steam will operate very much more cheaply than animals.

The next operation in logging is the sleigh haul. Logs are usually put upon skids in the fall and held until the snow renders hauling possible. The logs are loaded on the sleds by hand. If in a flat country, this is quite expensive, but where there are suitable banks it is done quite cheaply. The loading of sleighs may be accomplished by steam, as is the loading of cars. The steam hauling of sleighs is also a recent introduction, and the successful methods are two. The first is the Lombard sleigh hauler, now built by a number of concerns in the Eastern provinces and the northern States under various names, which consists of a modified traction engine, the driving wheel being replaced by two large chains, thus securing a suitable bearing upon the road for the machine. This machine, on any flat or uphill road over four miles in length, is more efficient than horses, and its comparative efficiency rapidly increases with the length of the road and the amount of uphill work. Thus, on a flat ten-mile road, it will haul for one-quarter the cost of hauling by horses. It is, however, not suitable to very rough roads or very steep grades—that is to say, grades of eight or ten per cent. Nor is it particularly desirable on short roads; that is to say, under three or four miles in length, the various operations that have to be made for it, and its cumbersomeness, rapidly decreasing its efficiency on short hauls. It travels on a road approximately the same as an ordinary sleigh, and requiring little if any more preparation.



Hauling Loaded Sleds over a Ridge.

The second method of sleigh hauling is by hoist, similar to an incline hoist, as used in railroad logging. This is a short-haul method solely, and one not to be used on a flat road or a road with a moderate grade, unless that grade be uphill. It is a method, however, by which loaded sleighs can be hauled up any grade encountered, no matter how steep, and by which loaded sleighs may be lowered down hills too steep for horses to go over safely. Or it may haul empty sleighs up hills, thus saving the horses. It is a device by which logs can be taken from one watershed to another cheaply and easily. Thus a large saving can be made in eliminating the improvement of small streams, the logs being taken over the intervening height of land to the main streams, and frequently roads can be very materially shortened by disregarding the natural grade which has to be followed with horses, and by cutting over

intervening ridges. In other words, it enables the usual law of the lumberman to be broken where desirable; that is, "always haul downhill." In connection with all the above-mentioned methods, it is to be noted that this fact applies, and that it is an important advantage. It is possible, for instance, to have the ground skidder so constructed that it can be used as a sleigh hoist, thus securing more for your money. Moreover, a cableway skidder is also a slack rope or snaking machine, and a man having large operations to perform should buy a machine which can be used for the greatest number of operations.

There are a great many operations in the woods that can be performed by steam. For instance, you can deck up logs alongside the road; load or unload sleighs; deck logs along the stream for the drive; break them down in the spring; clear off wing dams; build stream improvements; build camps, etc. If a camp is not situated over a mile from a driveable stream, every single operation to-day can be performed by steam, with the exception of felling the trees and toting the provisions to the camp, and it can be done cheaper than by horses or men. The importance of this increases the farther back you go from the railroad. The greater the haul, the greater the saving by these methods, because a small amount of fuel is used instead of food or fodder. Any of these machines suitable for this work will burn less than three cords of ordinary refuse wood per day.

It will be understood that all these sleighs, haulers, general utility engines, and various types of steam skidders, in order to be suitable for eastern Canadian conditions, must be very portable. They are therefore built for using high-pressure steam, and are as compact as possible. The ordinary types of machine will pull themselves about the woods on any ordinary sleigh road, while the smallest type of machine, the general utility engine, will go practically any place that it is possible to put a skidding team to—climbing hills, mountains, etc. All can be taken into the woods, usually by the ordinary tote team, being separated into their various parts, so that an ordinary four-horse team can take them.



Logging by Steam—Snaking System.

U.S. Senate Report on Cost of Lumber

The United States Senate's special committee upon the cost of living recently presented its report and had the following to say regarding lumber:

"The average wholesale prices of forest products in March, 1910, as compared with average prices in March, 1900, were as follows:

"Hemlock, 16.7 per cent. higher this year than ten years ago; hard maple, 12.7 per cent. higher; plain white oak, 33.3 per cent. higher; quartered white oak, 30.4 per cent. higher; yellow pine sidings, 40.9 per cent higher; poplar, 56.3 per cent. higher; common to good strained rosin, 160 per cent. higher; cypress shingles, 35.1 per cent. higher; spruce, 28.2 per cent. higher; tar, 53.8 per cent. higher; turpentine, 14.5 per cent. higher.

"Of the twenty-one commodities under lumber and building materials eighteen advanced and three declined in price. Rosin advanced 160 per cent. and poplar lumber made the second highest advance. Cement and putty declined.

"The average prices of lumber, etc., in 1909, as compared to 1900, were as follows:

"Pine doors, Buffalo market, 12.8 per cent. higher than in 1900; hemlock, 24.7 per cent. higher; hard maple, 12,7 per cent. higher; plain white oak, 18.6 per cent. higher; quartered white oak, 30.8 per cent. higher; white pine boards, No. 2 barn, Buffalo market, 54.3 per cent. higher; white pine boards, upper (same market), 55.3 per cent. higher; yellow pine sidings, 59.6 per cent. higher; poplar, 52.9 per cent. higher; strained rosin, 118.5 per cent. higher; cypress shingles, 14.6 per cent. higher; 18-inch white pine shingles, 14.6 per cent. higher; 18-inch white pine shingles, 33.3 per cent. higher; spruce, 43.3 per cent. higher; tar, 20.2 per cent. higher; turpentine spirits, 2.9 per cent. higher.

Cost of Labor has Increased

"The wages per hour of labor employed in the lumber business in 1907 were 22.2 per cent. higher than in 1900. In planing mills the labor wages per hour were 18.8 per cent. higher in 1907 than in 1900. The hours of labor per week in the lumber industry were 2.6 per cent. lower in 1907 than in 1900, and the hours of labor per week in planing mills were 2.9 per cent. lower in 1907 than in 1900.

"In the building trades the advance of wages per hour was 31.6 per cent. from 1900 to 1907.

"The average yearly earnings of an employee in the lumber industry of Wisconsin were: $537.75 in 1907, $490.90 in 1905, and $467.76 in 1900. The average yearly earnings of such an employee in 1907 were 9.5 per cent. higher than in 1905, or 15 per cent. higher than in 1900.

"The tariff seems to have been no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the past decade. The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time, for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

"Prices of forest products advanced 40.3 per cent. from 1900 to 1909. Lumber has steadily advanced since 1900, and the price in 1909 was 41.8 per cent. above the price in 1900, yet with this advance other countries have been demanding our lumber in increasing quantities. A table shows that exports of sawed timber were 525,134,000 feet in 1900, valued at $6,672,564. By 1909 exports of timber had increased to $9,330,728 in value, though the quantity was only 434,985,000 feet. Exports of boards, deals and planks in 1900 aggregated 1,093,568,000 feet, worth $19,468,-594, compared with 1,509,936,000 feet in 1909, worth $32,398,278.

"Material decreases were made by the tariff of 1909 on articles grouped under the lumber schedule. These decreases seem to have had no appreciable effect upon lumber prices, as they have continued upward, even though lumber is imported in large quantities, the value of the imports—boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber—in 1909 being $18,000,000, practically all being from British Columbia."

Quiet Holiday Trade at Montreal

Midsummer Season Brings Less Active Business—Railway Strike Retarding Shipments—Low Grade Pine Stronger

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman,"
July 26, 1910.

Only fairly active trading is reported in local lumber circles, and for this condition the summer holiday season is largely responsible. Lumber is moving freely enough, however, in and around the port, and the exporters are having a busy season. The strike on the Grand Trunk Railway has kept some shipments back, and a shortage of cars at points of loading is bitterly complained of. Some exporters also were heavy losers by the Braeside fire, and as a result their shipment will not show up so well as expected. Quite a number of cars ready for shipment into Montreal were burned on the tracks.

The English market continues to show signs of recovering, and during June there was an active demand for Canadian lumber from this direction.

In the matter of shipping from Montreal, a congestion is at present felt around the harbor sheds, owing largely to the accumulation of freight during the Grand Trunk strike. Export dealers complain also against the long delays in bringing in lumber from the loading points consigned for export purposes. In some quarters it is felt that this is a matter for investigation by the Railway Commission. Lumbermen are charged for the storage of lumber on cars, and it is felt that the railway companies should be held equally liable for delays in delivering, which mean so much to the shipper.

The building situation is fairly hopeful. June was an exceptionally good month, and July promises to eclipse all records. In one day alone permits were taken out aggregating well over the two million dollar mark. A strike of masons and bricklayers has been retarding actual building operations, but this is not of such serious proportions now as at first appeared, and a settlement can shortly be expected.

Market News

Conditions remain practically unchanged. Pine in the lower grades is, however, evidencing signs of improvement, and not a few dealers express the opinion that an upward and firmer movement may be looked for. It is felt that the approximately 30,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed at Braeside, consisting, as it did, chiefly of the lower grades of lumber, will not be without its effect in clearing the market and buoying up existing conditions. Laths are reported holding firm; a condition quite unusual for this season of the year. Hemlock is expected to show improvement following the lead of the lower grades of pine. Spruce continues only in fair demand. No change in the dull condition of the shingle market can be reported, but dealers are looking for improvement within the next few weeks. The American market shows a weakening tendency. The heavy shipments of the Campbellton, N.B., mills will, no doubt, be missed.

Hardwoods are active, One inch rough birch is largely in demand, also 1½ inch birch. This latter, however, is reported quite scarce. Basswood is moving freely, also maple in 1 inch and 1½ inch stocks.

New York markets: Only fairly active market conditions are reported, the summer holiday season apparently making its influence felt. In wholesale circles the movement is more active than with the retailers, although the latter are not stocking up heavily. The building figures for the Manhattan district show a falling off during the first six months of the year, and this is particularly noticeable in the tenement house construction.

Boston markets: In the New England district, building contracts awarded since the first of the year show a big gain over the corresponding period in previous years. The market situation is rather quiet, but prices are holding their level, with the exception of an odd instance, where they rule lower. The demand for spruce has been fairly quiet, and buyers are hoping to purchase at a lower level. Offerings of eastern hemlock boards have not been large, and values continue well held. No improvement in the market for shingles can be reported. The best cedar extras are held by a few manufacturers at $3.40, Hardwood lumber is held firmly, but the demand is still quiet. Quartered and plain oak continue firm. Southern pine is not as active as usual at this season of the year.

Lumber Exports

Export lumber shipments through the Port of Montreal for English and Continental points during June and the first half of July are given below. Liverpool stands out prominently, having received four thousand standards. Shipments continue to be made at a steady rate, and up to July 17 over forty-one million feet had been sent abroad. The list of ports to which cargoes have been consigned, the figures being given in standards, is as follows: Liverpool, 3,999; Cardiff and Bristol, 415; Leith, 195; Belfast, 752; London and Antwerp, 946; Avonmouth, 82; South Africa, 410; London, 717; London and Avonmouth, 1,009; Manchester, 822; Bristol, 820; Glasgow, 2,052; Hull and Leith, 465; Newcastle, 693; other ports, 204; total, 13,581 standards, or 26,890,380 feet. The total shipments since the opening of navigation amount to 41,211,720 feet.

Personal and Trade News

Mr. Alex. McLaurin, President of the Canadian Lumberman's Association, sailed recently via the "Royal Edward" for a business trip to England. Mr. McLaurin is expected back towards the latter end of August.

Mr. R. M. Beckett, of Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Quebec, Que., was in Montreal recently in connection with the firm's business interests. A reorganization of this company was effected earlier in the year. Trading will continue to be carried on under the firm name of Dobell, Beckett & Company.

A large quantity of pulpwood, variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 cords, was destroyed by fire recently at Delaire's Siding, St. Evariste, near Sherbrooke, P.Q. The wood was owned by Mesrs. Howard and Craig, of Sherbrooke, and by Messrs. Delaire and Delaire. The loss is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $6,000.

Miscellaneous News from the Sunset Provinces

The E. H. Heaps' lumber mill at Ruskin, B.C., was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock on July 17. The plant was totally reduced to ashes, and also a large quantity of lumber held for shipment next week. The hotel and store and the dry kilns were saved only by the good work of the employees. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $50,000. It is likely that the mill will be rebuilt.

Negotiations are in progress in Vancouver on behalf of a New York timber company for the purchase of a large tract of timber land near the boundary line. An impression prevails that the syndicate is one of many which may be forced to come over the border by the stringency of the new law forbidding the exportation of wood for paper-making purposes. Already thirteen lots of timbered land have been purchased in Lillooet district, and 37,000 acres of crown granted lands, situated on the Columbia River near the international boundary line, are under consideration. Another tract, traversed by the Spokane and Northern Railway, consisting also of 37,000 acres of timber land, 25,000 acres of which can be used for agricultural purposes when cleared, has been cruised and estimated. The quantities and species were as follows: Cedar, 1,000,000,000 feet; spruce, 280,000,000 feeet; Douglas fir, 100,000,000 feet; white pine, 20,000,000 feet. In addition, there are fully 150,000 poles of 40 feet acreage. The timber can be driven down the Columbia River to the American side, if required. It is estimated that the deal will necessitate a turnover of something like $1,350,000.

The Dominion Saw Mills and Lumber, Ltd., is the title of a British Columbia corporation which is now raising $4,000,000 on the London money market by an issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures which will be secured on some 140 square miles of timber situated near Three Valley, a station on the main line of the C. P. R. a few miles to the west of Revelstoke. The authorized capital of the company is $5,000,000. The price of the debenture issue is 95 per cent.

Standing timber on the 90,000 acres owned by the company is estimated to total 2,250,000,000 feet, and in the statement of the assets of the company this is valued at $3 per thousand feet, giving a total value of £1,386,986. The appraised value of the mill, plant, etc., at Three Valley is £59,589. The manufactured stock of the company is figured as being worth £30,000. A manufacturing profit of $7.50 per 1,000 feet is said to be a conservative basis of valuation of the property as a going concern. The estimated manufacturing profit of $7.50 per 1,000 feet on a total of 2,250,000,000 feet amounts to £3,467,465. On the basis of an annual production of 50,000,000 feet of lumber at a profit of $7.50 per 1,000 feet, the company's annual profit would be £77,054. It is anticipated that in due course the output of the company should be increased to 120,000,000 feet per annum, in which case the annual profit on the basis given would be £184,931.

Among the directors of the company on the London board are Lord Desborough, Mr. Cecil Ward and Mr. F. C. Selous, the last two being well known in British Columbia. On the Canadian board are Mr. Elihu Stewart, formerly Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, of Ottawa; Mr. Alexander McRae, president of the Globe Lumber Company of Revelstoke; Mr. W. E. Hodges of Vancouver, and Mr. S. A. Mundy of Three Valley.

The Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York, have again favored their friends with an attractive calendar for May, 1910, to May, 1911. The calendar carries the beautiful original drawing of the Fireman, done in several colors, the original of which they secured last year. The calendar and picture tell their own story at a glance. "We protect you" is the legend on the picture, and the vigorous looking fireman, presented in strong colors, carries the idea of protection forcibly to the mind.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Retailer and the Wholesaler—A Discussion of Business Relations

Trade Relations Between Wholesaler and Retailer

By Fred Larkins

You have all heard almost endless discourses at your association meetings and through the press on the trials and tribulations of the retailer, the problems of the manufacturer and the trade relations between these two branches of the lumber trade.

As for the wholesaler, most of you have bought lumber of him and know him as a person who sells lumber to the retailer, except when he gets out of the "straight and narrow path" and sells to the contractors and consumers. I think, however, that I am safe in saying you have never given him and your trade relations with him very much thought otherwise. You have simply taken him as a matter of course without thinking of caring whence he came, why he is here or whither he goes. Most certainly you have not been accustomed to hearing of his trade relations with you at your association meetings, or seeing them discussed by the press. The result is you have never come to know who he really is or what he is here for. Neither has it occurred to you, probably, that his is a most important branch of the trade and that he is becoming a greater factor in the lumber business every day.

I shall endeavor, therefore, to explain to you as best I can who the wholesaler is, and why he is, and what I think your attitude, as retailers, should be toward him. The wholesaler, in the lumber business, is what the jobber is in other lines, and while he has not heretofore been generally recognized as such, yet he plays equally as important a part in the lumber trade as elsewhere.

Who the Wholesaler is

The first question is, "Who is the wholesaler?" When I refer to the wholesaler, I mean the person, firm or corporation which conducts its business as a legitimate wholesaler or jobber should, and in which the retailer can safely place as much confidence as he can in any manufacturer, great or small.

The wholesaler is one who buys his lumber from the manufacturers, usually at prices f.o.b. cars the mills, and on terms of spot cash as soon as invoices and bills of lading are received by him. This lumber he sells to the retailer, usually at delivered prices and on the customary sixty or ninety days' time. He not only has his traveling salesman on the road selling, but in many cases he has other representatives on the mill and looking after his supply of stocks and the shipment of same. He secures his supply of stock by various methods. He may contract for all or a portion of the output of certain mills, or he may buy blocks of stock at stipulated prices, to be ordered out and shipped within a specified time, or he may place his orders as he secures them in the open market, according to his individual taste and judgment, or according to market conditions. It matters not, however, what method he pursues along this line. So long as he is able to secure lumber that is suitable to the trade, takes care of his obligations with the manufacturers satisfactorily, sells his lumber by methods that are not detrimental to the best interests of the trade generally, maintains a due regard for his contracts and obligations with the retailer, and so conducts his business generally as to merit for him the confidence and patronage of both the manufacturer and the retailer, he is a legitimate wholesaler in every sense of the word. If he does not meet these requirements, he is not a legitimate wholesaler, is not entitled to the confidence or support of the trade and has no proper place in the lumber business.

The Wholesaler's Field

Te second question is, "Why are there any wholesalers?" The answer to this question will also answer the one we so often hear retailers ask, which is, "Why does the manufacturer permit the middleman, in the person of the wholesaler, to absorb a profit of a dollar a thousand or so instead of selling his product direct to the retailer, and either retaining this margin of profit or dividing it with the retailer?"

In the first place, it costs money and lots of it to sell lumber to retailers no matter how easy or how hard you are to be jarred loose from those precious orders. This is true whether it is done through the traveling salesman, the commission man or by mail. I will state right here that it is now a pretty generally recognized fact, and becoming more so, that the most practical, efficient and profitable method of selling to-day is by means of the traveling salesman who is exclusively in the employ of one concern on either a salary or profit-sharing basis, or both, and giving all of his attention to that one firm's business. Other methods such as selling by mail and through commission men, have been found to be productive of more lack of stability in prices and generally unsatisfactory market conditions than any other one thing save that of overproduction. Such methods are as detrimental to and should be as much discouraged by the retailer as the manufacturer. The retailer not only suffers a financial loss on every foot of lumber in his yard when prices decline, but as you all know, a declining market has a strong tendency to decrease the demand.

To dispose of the output of the average mill to the best possible advantage, it is necessary to cover a very large territory of distribution. This for the reason that different kinds, grades and sizes are used in different sections and for different purposes, and very naturally, in order to obtain the best results, it is essential that each item be offered for sale in the section where it is most used and is in best demand. Even then there are no set rules that can be profitably followed indefinitely, as the particular demands of different sections are constantly changing, either as a result of changes in the taste of the consuming public, or financial conditions, or both. Thus you will see that it is necessary to keep very closely in touch with the market in all sections at all times, if the best results are to be obtained.

It is hardly necessary, therefore, to call your attention to the fact that unless one is operating a very large mill and has a large volume of lumber to dispose of, the cost of selling direct to the retailer to the best advantage would be very large a thousand feet, and would necessitate the manufacturer securing from the retailer a very large margin in prices over and above what he could obtain by selling through the wholesaler with practically no expense. On the other hand, the wholesaler, by reason of the greater volume of business he handles, can afford to pay the manufacturer more than the latter could secure from the retailer direct, after deducting the necessary selling expense, and at the same time sell it at the prevailing market prices. In other words, the wholesaler's profit accrues as the result of what we may term a consolidation of the sales departments of several mills under one head, whereby the cost of selling, a thousand feet, is greatly reduced, thereby affording a profit to the wholesaler.

But this is not all. In fact it is only the beginning. Like every other enterprise, it takes money to run a sawmill, and I might say, unlike most other enterprises, it usually takes all the money one has and can borrow, together with all the credit he can get on everything he buys. To all practical purposes, when a car of lumber is prepared for shipment, it represents a cash outlay of whatever sum it has cost to produce it. This is made up of the original investment represented in the cost of the stumpage from which the lumber is made, and in the cost of the mills, logging equipment and other appurtenances with which it is made, and of the current expenses represented in expenditures for labor, mill supplies and other items entering into the cost of manufacture. Assuming that the manufacturer ships his product as fast as it is prepared for shipment, and sells it to the wholesaler for spot cash f.o.b. car the mill, he then uses no money in his business save that which is directly connected with his business as a manufacturer. On the other hand, if he sells his lumber to the retailer, and waits either for the car to reach destination, for the retailer to discount his bill and possibly five or ten days longer, which the latter sometimes takes for good measure, or for the bill to become due at the end of sixty or ninety days' time from date of shipment, he immediately begins to time up capital in a manner which is in no way directly connected with manufacturing. He has, in fact, become a jobber or wholesaler of his own products, and must provide the necessary extra capital to carry his accounts. In other words, he has an additional investment, amounting to the value of the lumber he has in transit or out on bills not yet due, at any given time. This means that he will have tied up in this manner at all times an average of the value of about forty-five days' output of his mill. Thus, in selling the retailer, the manufacturer not only ties up an enormous amount of money in accounts, but he is often called upon to allow the customary cash discount of 2 per cent. thirty or forty days after the car leaves the mill, whereas the wholesaler discounts his bill as soon as the invoice and bill of lading are received by him. Therefore, the question of capital and interest also enters into the proposition of selling direct to the retailer as against selling through the wholesaler. There are many mills which have barely enough capital to carry on their manufacturing business and are therefore obliged to sell to the wholesaler, who will relieve them of the necessity of tying up money in accounts. There are others who figure that, while they have plenty of money with which to carry the retailers' accounts, the same money will bring them far greater return if it is invested in standing timber, which will not only enhance in value, but prolong the life of their business, or in new and better manufacturing equipment, which will reduce their cost of production.

It will thus be seen that the wholesaler is of distinct benefit to the manufacturer in two important ways. First, he acts as his selling agent on a basis that is much less costly to him and brings him better net results in the sale of his product, and, secondly, he acts to a certain

extent as his financier by supplying him with the cash for his lumber as fast as it leaves the mill. There are also other matters of more or less importance that enter into this question, such as risks in credits, the necessity of having intricate knowledge of freight rates, if one is to sell to the retailer at delivered prices, the handling and tying up of capital in claims for freight overcharges, etc.

A Benefit to the Retailer

I have thus dwelt on the various benefits accruing to the manufacturer by reason of the existence of the wholesaler, not because it directly affects retailers or has any particular interest for them, but because, in the first place, the advent of the wholesaler in the lumber business is primarily and largely a result of these benefits and thus, to a great extent, answers the question, "Why is there a wholesaler?" In the second place, if it can be shown that the wholesaler is really of such benefit to the manufacturer that the latter sees fit, through necessity or choice, to market his product through him, it necessarily follows that the retailer must also recognize him as an important factor in the trade if he will avail himself of all the best sources of supply. In other words, the retailer is obliged to buy lumber from the wholesaler or confine his purchases entirely to those manufacturers who will sell him direct. Right here I wish to state for your information that there is to-day more lumber being marketed through the wholesaler than ever before, and the percentage is constantly increasing as time goes on, and the mills themselves realize the benefits that accrue to them by pursuing this policy. Still further, it is a fact that more than half, and I have heard it said that at least 75 per cent., of all the yellow pine lumber that is shipped to the retail yards from the mills located east of the Mississippi River is now marketed through the wholesaler. This is for the simple reason that those mills are so situated that they can better afford it, or are obliged to do so for the reasons that I have heretofore given.

Manufacturers Selling Direct "Knock"

This brings us to the real subject "trade relations between the wholesaler and the retailer." Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the retailer is enabled to exercise his own choice between the two by either buying his lumber from the manufacturer who will sell him direct or by buying through the wholesaler, which you all know is not a fact, the first proposition that confronts the retailer is the relative merits of the two bidders for his trade, and the advantages, if any, to be gained by buying from the one as against buying from the other. There are manufacturers who do sell direct and still think that is the best policy, and recognize the wholesalers as their strongest competitors, and as a result are oftentimes disposed to "knock" him by trying to convince the unsuspecting retailer that he can buy cheaper by placing his orders direct and thereby saving the middleman's profit. But when you stop to consider the difference which I have related between selling the retailer direct and selling the wholesaler, from the manufacturer's standpoint, to say nothing of the fact that no mill is going to the extra trouble to sell the retailer direct unless there is something in it, you will readily see that such an argument is an insult to any man's intelligence. In the language of the railroad traffic manager, it matters not whether he is a manufacturer or wholesaler, he is going to charge " all that the traffic will bear." Further proof of the falsity of this argument is to be found in the very existence of the wholesaler.

Another, and I might say about the only argument that has any merit to it is that by buying direct the retailer not only knows what he is going to get in the way of grades, etc., but he is assured of a reasonable uniformity in the grading and working of his stock. But even this argument will not stand unless the retailer confines his purchases exclusively to certain mills indefinitely, and you all know this would not ordinarily be a very good policy to follow from a buyer's standpoint. As a matter of fact, there is only one condition under which the retailer could better afford to buy direct from the manufacturer, and that is where he is able to buy as economically from one or more particular manufacturers from year to year, as elsewhere, and where he could always be assured of obtaining a supply from the same sources at any time and in such quantities as his requirements might demand. With very few, if any, exceptions, you all know that such conditions do not exist. Such conditions are rather for you to dream about than for you to try to find existing in reality.

Therefore, if the facts I have given are correct and my arguments are sound, we must reach the conclusion that there is no real advantage to be gained by the retailer by buying direct as compared with buying from the wholesaler, so long as the latter can supply him with his wants at market prices and in an otherwise satisfactory manner.

Advantages in Buying from Wholesalers

We now come to the question as to whether or not there are any advantages to be gained by buying from the wholesaler instead of direct from the manufacturer. I think I can show you that there are. In the first place, the source of supply of the wholesaler is only limited by the total output of all the mills that will sell him. Secondly, the nature of his business is such that the success of it largely depends on his keeping in the closest possible touch with stocks in all the manufacturing sections as well as the tendency of the market in all consuming sections. The source of supply of the manufacturer, on the other hand, is limited to the output of his one plant. Thus it is plainly seen that the wholesaler is not only in better position to supply you with your wants at all times and in every item, but is able to lay before you information as to special stocks that are suitable to the peculiar requirements of your trade. You may be needing something special or some item that is very scarce, and although you communicate with a dozen manufacturers at considerable expense in time and money, you may not be able to find it. But when you make your wants known to the wholesaler who is already in touch with all the mills, the chances are he knows right where to put his hands on the very stock you need and at a satisfactory price, thus relieving you of a great deal of trouble and worry and possibly save you some real money as well. Still further, we will assume you have a car of lumber to buy, and you have an equal opportunity of placing your order with a manufacturer direct or with a wholesaler. Suppose you give it to the manufacturer, and after waiting some time for shipment he notifies you that by reason of a fire, strike, accident, or other providential cause he finds himself unable to fill your order. He has pleaded providential causes, and you therefore have no legal recourse against him. It is therefore necessary for you to go to the trouble and expense of purchasing elsewhere, waiting on someone else to ship, and in case the market has advanced, you will suffer a financial loss as well. On the other hand, if you have placed this order with a wholesaler, with whom you have not agreed for shipment to be made from any particular mill, the latter cannot plead providential causes so long as there is a mill from which he can get your lumber. The wholesaler may encounter a plea of providential causes from the mill he places your order with, but that is his fight and not yours. That is one of the penalties he sometimes pays for his existence. This may delay the shipment of your order somewhat, though he is in better position to replace the order to best advantage than you are, but you eventually get your lumber at the price at which you originally bought it regardless of market advances.

Acts as an Arbitrator

Again, in case of complaints as to quality or manufacture of stock, the wholesaler stands between the manufacturer and retailer as an arbitrator. He hears both sides of the controversy and sees to it that justice is done to both sides. The wholesaler has no reason to show favoritism to either side, as he is under as much obligation to the one as to the other. He must see that the mill is treated right, if he would continue to purchase from that mill, and he must see that the retailer is also treated fairly if he would retain his trade. As a rule, when a retailer makes a kick on a car he does so in good faith and thinks he is right. On the other hand, the manufacturer has an equally abiding faith in his grades, and therefore does not at all times see the possibility of error on his part, and is inclined to look upon the complaint with suspicion. If the car in question has been purchased direct from the manufacturer, it is a case of the retailer's opinion against that of the manufacturer, with each considering the matter from his own point of view, and neither one inclined to give much consideration to the views of the other. Each considers the other's opinion biased by reason of his pecuniary interest in the lumber in dispute. In such cases it is often difficult for the two to get together on an amicable adjustment, which results in a long-drawn-out controversy, with probably a compromise of some sort in the end, whereby one side or the other suffers a loss. On the other hand, if the stock has been purchased from the wholesaler, the latter comes along and looks over the same as a more or less disinterested party, and ascertains the true facts in the case. If the retailer is wrong, he points out his error to him and the matter is quickly and satisfactorily settled. If the manufacturer is at fault the wholesaler reports the facts to him and he usually has sufficient confidence in the ability and disposition of the wholesaler to see that he is treated right to cause him to accept his report on a complaint without further question.

Will do More for Customers

Though possibly of somewhat less importance, yet I think you will agree with me that there is less of the spirit of independence in the attitude of the wholesaler toward the retailer in his dealings with him than is the case of the manufacturer selling him direct. The manufacturer is only interested in seeking a suitable outlet for his own product, and that product is composed of the items he figures it pays him best to manufacture. If you want something special and he does not think it will pay him to get it out for you, he is inclined to let you go elsewhere for it. If you get hard up, and want an extension on your account or note, he is disposed to cut you out and sell to those who are in position to pay promptly according to terms of sale rather than grant you an accommodation, even though you are perfectly willing to pay the interest for the overdue time. In other words, the number of retailers available for him to sell to is very great as compared to the required number to absorb his output; consequently, when something comes up that does not suit his peculiar taste, he takes on another customer in the place of the one who has displeased him in some manner. With the wholesaler, on the other hand, the success of his business depends largely on the volume of business he can do.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

A New Brunswicker's Successful Career

At a time when New Brunswick is looking forward to securing her share of the great increase in Canada's population and wealth, it is fitting to express appreciation of the efforts of those men who by their individual effort have added to the general prosperity of the province. The merger recently effected, by which the Sussex Manufacturing Company's woodworking machinery plant is to be associated with others in Ontario and elsewhere, gives promise of bigger and better things. It suggests also the name of Mr. S. H. White, a man who has done much to make Sussex one of the most progressive towns in the province. Mr. White has many thousands of dollars invested in the town and gives employment through his varied interests to scores of men and women. He is a retiring type of man, but what would mean disaster to other men calls forth in him a quiet determination to overcome difficulties, and he has on more than one occasion overcome almost unsurmountable difficulties and won from apparent failure the most pronounced success. His achievements speak for themselves.

Mr. White is best known to New Brunswickers as the president of the New Brunswick Telephone Company. A son of Mr. C. T. White, the well-known lumber operator, he commenced business in a small way as a Sussex general storekeeeper. He was associated with Mr. G. H. White for some time and later with Mr. W. J. Mills. Following his connection with the latter firm, Mr. White conceived the idea of establishing the Sussex Mercantile Company, which stands out as one of the very best departmental stores in New Brunswick to-day. It carries all classes of stock, and its fourteen stores and branches at Elgin, Havelock and Petitcodiac handle an immense volume of business.

Mr. White's other interests are many. He is president of the Sussex Manufacturing Company, which has continued expanding and increasing its lines of output until it is now one of the best assets of that town. He is the head of the Sussex Mineral Springs, with its yearly growth in trade, and has made it the big producer of mineral waters in New Brunswick. He enters the provision world as principal owner of the Maritime Dairy Company and the Sussex Packing Company. Mr. White has also a large lumber connection and has considerable business interests in St. John. His latest venture is as a leading associate in the Acme Ladder Company, which has won instant recognition in Canada and the United States, with factories at Sussex, N.B., and Worcester, Mass. Mr. White has his own strong faith in New Brunswick to thank for all his success.

Official details in connection with the consolidation which is to comprise the companies in Canada that manufacture this lighter grades of woodworking machinery and tools has been made public in an official announcement by Mr. Garnet P. Grant, who arranged the negotiations. The new company will be known as the Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, and with its headquarters at Galt, Ontario, will comprise the MacGregor, Gourlay Company, Limited, of Galt, Ontario; the John Ballantine Company, Limited, of Preston, Ontario; the Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, of Hespeler, Ontario, and the Woodworking Machinery Departments of Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, of Galt, Ontario, and of the Sussex Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Sussex, N.B.

The capitalization of the new company will be as follows:—

	Authorized.	Now Issued.
First mortgage, 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds	$1,000,000	$400,000
Preferred stock, 7 per cent. cumulative	1,500,000	850,000
Common stock	1,500,000	625,000

The Board of Directors of the new company includes among the Vice-Presidents Mr. Harry Cochshutt, of Brantford, managing director of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, and vice-president of the Frost-Wood Co. The appraisals of the Canadian American Appraisal Company show the reproductive value of the plants to be $1,500,000. This which is over two and a half times the present bond issue of the company, which amounts to a total of $400,000. The different companies are being taken over free from all floating liabilities and the new company will have ample working capital.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Main Office and Works, Columbus, Ohio, are changing the location of their Denver office from No. 1711 Tremont Place, and after August 1st will occupy a commodious suite of rooms in the First National Bank Building. This Company, besides maintaining a large selling force in over a dozen of the leading cities of the United States, also maintains a corps of engineers at their Branch Offices in the following cities: Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Montreal, Pittsburg, Charleston, W.V., Boston, New York and Birmingham. There are also nearly 100 Jeffrey Agencies in additional cities in the United States and other countries.

A Growing New Brunswick Firm

One of the most progressive firms in the Maritime Provinces at the present time is that of Alexander Dunbar & Sons Company, Limited, of Woodstock, N.B., whose well-known "Dunbar" brands of logging engines and mill machinery of all kinds are known and used from coast



Factory where "Dunbar" Logging Engines are manufactured

to coast. The present manufacturing business was started in 1889 in a small machine shop by Alexander Dunbar, Sr., and year by year, as the reliability of the machines manufactured became generally known, the business expanded rapidly, until to-day all kinds of mill machinery are turned out in addition to the logging engines.

In 1905 the present company was incorporated, and in 1906 they first started to manufacture logging engines. Continual improvements have been made to the Dunbar engine where experience has shown them necessary, and no time or expense has been spared to make it second to none manufactured. One of their latest improvements, which is to be found in no other engine, is the raising and lowering device, whereby the water in the boiler is kept at the proper level in going up or down grades, thus doing away with burnt tube ends and crown sheets. An illustration showing this will be found on another page of this paper. The steel castings for these engines are all made in England from the



Logging Train Drawn by Dunbar Engine

finest quality steel, and the boilers are built in Scotland under Lloyds' Marine Inspection.

Recently this firm were defendants in a law suit with an American concern, arising from an alleged infringement in patents on logging engines. A verdict was given in favor of the Dunbar Company by the Supreme Court in Equity, thus vindicating them and proving that they hold the only patent in Canada on logging engines. By this decision it is proven that any other patents that were held were obtained by false pretences.

The firm have now in course of construction at their works in Wood-

stock several of these engines, which they are rushing to completion in order to meet the demand next fall.

The shingle machine manufactured by the Dunbar Company stands out conspicuously as one of the best on the market. Several firms manufacture the original Dunbar machine, but this firm are the only manufacturers of the Original Dunbar Improved Machine. One of the principal improvements is the steel slab catchers, which are fitted close, so that there is practically no waste of lumber. The set rolls are made double-ended so that they may be changed when worn, thus doubling the length of service. All the feed pinions are cut from the solid, and the machine is fully guaranteed in every way. This shingle machine is in use all over the country and gives great satisfaction.

Their clapboard machine is the only one of its kind on the market and the only machine that does not require the logs to be turned. This machine should prove of great advantage in Western Canada, where the lumber is quartered. In addition to the several lines mentioned, the firm manufacture practically all kinds of mill machinery, and their past record for turning out first-class machines in every way should popularize their machines even to a greater extent than at the present time.

The Leading Saddlery House in Eastern Canada

Among the enterprising and successful industries of St. John, N.B., noted for more than sixty years as one of the most representative business concerns in the Maritime Provinces, is that of H. Horton & Son, Limited, manufacturers of Harness and Horse Collars, and general



Factory of H. Horton & Son Limited, St. John, N.B.

dealers in Horse Furnishing Goods. The business was established in 1847 by the late H. Horton, father of the President and General Manager of the business at the present time, Mr. Geo. A. Horton, who entered the employ as a clerk in 1875. Here Mr. Horton laid the foundations of the business training which has led him on to success, until to-day the business stands as the largest of its kind east of Montreal, and its well-known line of manufactures are known from coast to coast. In connection with this enterprise, a building of five storeys and basement is utilized, the fourth and fifth floors being devoted to manufacturing operations. The firm are wholesale and retail dealers in saddlery hardware, carrying a full and complete stock, embracing everything included under the general heading. They are also manufacturers of harness of all kinds, from the cheapest to the finest grades. Another important specialty is the manufacture of blankets, the firm importing the raw materials from jute factories in Scotland.

Messrs. H. Horton & Son, Limited, make a specialty of the lumber camp trade, and throughout the Maritime Provinces their trade in this connection is large. They carry a line of goods in blankets, harness, etc., that is specially suited to the lumber camps, and there is now hardly a camp in the Provinces in which the products of this firm will not be found.

In addition to the lines which they manufacture, the firm are also sole agents for the Maritime Provinces for Newlands & Co., of Galt, Ont., manufacturers of the celebrated Saskatchewan Robes and Coats, which are specially suited for the lumber camp trade. These goods have the biggest sale of any similar line made in Canada to-day. The firm also handle Bishop's Fur Robes and Coats.

In connection with their saddlery, hardware and manufacturing departments, the firm publish a very large illustrated catalogue, and price list, which shows the many lines handled, and which will be mailed free upon request.

A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" had the pleasure of a visit to the manufacturing department of the company while in St. John recently, and was shown through by the President of the Company. He was much impressed by the extensive stocks carried, and the up-to-date facilities employed by this firm in their different departments. At the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition in St. John a large space will be devoted to this company's different lines, and the public will be given an opportunity to see the expansion which has been, and is still being, made by this progressive concern.

Shipments of Lumber from St. John, N.B.

Recent shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

Vessel.	Cargo.
June 30—Romeo, Fall River	159,269 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 2—Vere B. Roberts, New York	904,000 spruce lath.
July 2—Lucia Porter, New York	373,343 sup. feet spruce plank.
July 5—Clayola, Salem, f.o	175,717 sup. feet spruce deals and plank.
July 5—Arthur J. Lord, New London	225,832 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 6—Charles C. Lister, New York	978 pieces spruce piling.
July 7—T. W. Cooper, Boston	66,830 sup. feet spruce boards.
	750,000 cedar shingles.
July 7—Georgia Pearl, New York	172,121 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 8—Minnie Stanson, New York	364,050 sup. feet spruce deals.
	59,789 sup. feet pine boards.
July 8—Cora May, Quincy, Mass	152,061 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 8—Genevieve, New York	176,074 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 8—Trongate, Havana	6,736 pieces pine boards.
	75,572 sup. feet spruce boards.
July 8—Manchester Port, Manchester, via Philadelphia	751,340 sup. feet spruce deals, etc.
For Philadelphia—	10,053,800 spruce lath.
	2,592 pieces pine deals.
July 8—Erandeo, Brow Head, f.o	2,423,520 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 8—Albert D. Mills, New York	491,072 sup. feet spruce plank.
July 9—Walter Miller, Lynn, Mass	146,060 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 11—Preference, New York	347,938 sup. feet spruce plank.
July 11—Mary Miller, New York	342,534 sup. feet spruce deals and scantling.
July 11—Elma, Elizabethport	322,451 sup. feet spruce scantling, etc.
	179,000 spruce lath.
July 12—William L. Elkins, New York	265,000 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 12—Sallie E. Ludlam, Bridgeport, Conn.	240,867 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 12—Amanda Willey, Philadelphia	2,208,200 spruce lath.
July 15—Maple Leaf, New York	1,384,000 spruce lath.
July 15—Brookline, New York	2,005,700 spruce lath.
	149,600 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 18—Margaret May Riley, New York.	357,549 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 18—Winnie Lawry, Greenwich, Conn.	252,690 sup. feet spruce deals.
July 18—R. Bowers, New York	60,460 sup. feet spruce deals.
	42,523 sup. feet spruce plak.
	28,425 sup. feet spruce scantling.
	1,598,900 spruce lath.

The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd., at Calgary, Alta., manufacturers of sash and doors, are now giving special attention to detail work. They have lately added to their equipment the latest and best woodworking machines and are extending their already large connection to all points in the West. They have profited by the experience of the older factories and their machinery is of the latest design.

The New Michel Saw Mill Co. have now in full operation their recently erected mill at New Michel, B.C. With easy logging and the most up-to-date machinery, combined with almost unbounded wealth of lumber at hand in the immediate vicinity of the mills, it is easy to foresee a bright future for this company. The mill is now working to full capacity, and it is proposed to put on a double crew at an early date.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Boston, in its financial statement for June 30, 1910, shows a net cash surplus of $418,543.14, an increase of $30,820.41. The payments for 1910 include losses amounting to $57,903.11, and dividends to policyholders of $71,574.99.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Lumber Jack at Close Range

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

Mr. Henderson's letters in the "Canada Lumberman" bring to the front the much-discussed problem: "How to better the condition of the shantymen." Some time ago, in order to study the lumberjack at close range, I visited a hardwood lumber camp. There were ninety men at this camp, of whom 50 per cent. were Americans, 25 per cent. Indians, and the remainder Canadians. The bunkhouse seemed to be swarming with vermin, in spite of the fact that quite a number boiled their clothes every Sabbath. This ceremony was performed in a large potash kettle, situated back of the camp. The literature, what there was of it, was confined to the cheapest kind of novels, of the "Diamond Dick" variety. Two stables were filled with a fine lot of horses, but no provision had been made for keeping them dry. The roofs were covered with the cheapest kind of tar paper, improperly put on. Obviously, the stables were wet and unsanitary. The foreman, if things did not go right, usually accompanied his orders with an oath. His policy, in order to get the work done, was to make the men afraid of him.

Another camp, which I will instance briefly, was occupied by a crew of pulpwood makers. This was located in a private park, a tract where signs were posted to keep out trespassers. In order to study conditions here, I hired as an ordinary hand. I arrived at the camp with another friendly lumberjack, and we were directed to the office. In answer to my inquiry about wages, the foreman replied: "We pay from $25 to $35 per month, and if you are good men and stay a month you will get $35. He then pointed to a long row of crippled axes (the souvenirs of departed lumberjacks), and told us to take our pick. The men at this camp were composed of Indians, Americans, and Canadians. There was an abundance of food, with plenty of "prune on de tab." They were cutting and skidding the spruce in twelve-foot lengths, and later on were to cut and peel the balsam. Both kinds were bunched at $8 per cord, delivered to the river.

Now I heartily coincide with Mr. Henderson relative to a Shantymen's Christian Association, not only in Canada, but in this country as well. It would be a good thing, if possible. Looking at it from my standpoint, it seems a complex question. One goes to the camps to earn some money, oftentimes a farmer's son, who has, heretofore, never been away from home. Usually he sees evidences of dishonesty on every hand. The men shirk their work. When the day's work is given in at the office, a false number of logs, or cords of pulpwood, is often reported. In the camp, after the day's work, he hears obscene stories and profane language. I will go on record by saying that the average lumber camp, as it exists to-day, is not a decent place for any respectable young man. And, again, oftentimes the employers are not strictly honest. While at the pulpwood camp above-mentioned, I noted the men who quit and called for their time. In nearly every instance they were short in their time from one to three days. A man who did not stay a month did not know what he was going to get. Under such circumstances, was there anything to conduce to the betterment of a man's morals or principles?

Do I believe in helping to better the social environment of the shantymen? Yes! A thousand times yes! I believe that "good can come out of Nazareth." When the conditions of camp life are changed for the better, the woods will attract a better class of men. Consequently, better men means steadier men—more willing workers—less shortstops and camp jumpers. My observations have not been taken from a circumscribed circle here in the Adirondacks, but especially from what I have seen throughout the Adirondack region and the Lake States. In the foregoing, I have taken two typical camps as an illustration. Perhaps conditions are different in Canada.

GEO. B. OBERTON.

North Bangor, N.Y.

A Lumber Jack Minister

That "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined" is an old saw particularly applicable to the lumber trade. This truth is exemplified by the story of the Rev. William Matteson, which comes from Galeton, Pa. Mr. Matteson originally was a lumberjack, and had the reputation of being the champion punk peeler of the Potter County woods. The surroundings of the lumberjack are not of a nature to inculcate the seeds of Christianity, nor to encourage their development should any exist. Mr. Matteson is said to have been no more spiritually inclined than the other men in his camp, but happening one day to drop into a church, and listening to the sermon, he became convinced of the error of his way, was converted, and decided to devote his life to spreading the Gospel. Later he became regularly ordained.

For a number of years he preached in various Pennsylvania churches, finally being given the pastorate of the Sweden Valley Methodist Church. He finally became convinced that he could do more good among the lumber camps by intimate association with the men of the woods than he could accomplish in any church. He therefore gave up his church and is now working in the woods of the Lyman Run district. He talks to the men as he works with them during the day, and in the evenings reads and explains the Scriptures to all who will listen. Being a practical woodsman, and thoroughly understanding the vicissitudes and temptations by which they are surrounded, he is especially adapted to this work, and if reports are to be believed, is doing a great deal of good.

The Telephone in the Lumber Camps

One of the most interesting uses to which the telephone has been put is reported from the woods of Northern Maine, where lumber camps find it an invaluable aid during the logging season. Many and varied are the tasks which the 'phone has been called upon to perform since its use has become universal, but this case is unique. Travelers in the heavily wooded sections of Maine have lately noticed the wires strung along with the trunks of trees for support. These connect with the dams on the streams down which the logs float. Should there be a sudden jam in the mass of lumber making its way down the stream, the telephone is at once pressed into service, and the man at the dam is notified to hold up all the logs until the lumbermen above have had time to straighten out the tangle. In former days this service was performed by relays of shouters. Men stood on the banks of a river at intervals small enough to allow each to be heard by his nearest neighbor. Sometimes the distances from the lumber camp to the log jam and from that to the nearest dam were very great. It can be easily seen what an enormous advantage the loggers with telephones have. The most important thing to be considered in the new system of warning is the degree of efficiency of the tree-to-tree telephone service. So it is that the lumbermen take great care in installing their apparatus and stringing the wires. An application of the telephone method was witnessed recently on the west branch of the Penobscot River. The water pursues its way over a rough and uneven course, so there are many rough spots over which the logs are to be guided. The men of the crew keep a strict watch on the glut of logs as it nears some big boulder in midstream. Perhaps it will pass down the river and avoid the obstable. If so, well and good. If the logs hit the obstruction and begin to pile up, then it is time for quick action on the part of the crew. To shout along the banks of the river for the man away below to shut the gate and keep the lower logs from passing through used to be the procedure. Nowadays the man at the telephone gives three long rings, and this attracts immediate attention at the dam. He hurries the order to keep the channel closed; dynamite is applied to the jam, and when tthe course is clear, another telephone message starts the logs floating down stream again.

Maine is also finding the telephone useful in her war on forest fires. The land agent and forest commissioner at Augusta recently had installed a number of telephone sets on look-out stations in the northern part of the State. Men are posted at these commanding spots with telescopes and keep a vigilant lookout for trouble. At the least sign of blaze or smoke they telephone to the nearest fire-fighting station for help. Without the 'phone the woods would have to burn until aid was brought by a courier.

The campaign against forest fires in Maine is more determined than ever before. Eight watch towers have been erected, each with its telescope and telephone connection. The watch towers are on the highest points of land in Hancock, Washington, Somerset, Piscataquis, Aroostook, Penobscot, Franklin and Oxford Counties, all of which have felt the effects of the fires in past seasons.

The Washington Forest Fire Association recently sent out the following advice that should be heeded:

Close season, June, July, August and September.

Don't toss away burning matches or tobacco.

Don't make a camp fire in leaves, rotten wood, or against logs, where it may spread or where you cannot be sure it is out.

Never leave a fire until it is out.

Don't burn your slashing in the dry season without a permit.

Put out any fire you find if you can. If you can't, notify a fire warden, some public officer, or the land owner.

If you don't know the fire laws, send for them. Help enforce them.

The lumber output of British Columbia during the first three months of 1910 was 115,622,703 feet, against 71,046,650 for the same months of 1909. This development is ascribed to the advent of standard gauge railways and strong financial companies in the woods of British Columbia.

"Delivery Specialists"



Large and Long Timbers

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

ALBERTA - - - - -	A. MONTGOMERY, Representative
WINNIPEG, C. N. R. Building - - -	C. BRUCE, Representative
TORONTO, 3 Toronto Street - - -	H. A. ROSE, Representative

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f

Rossed Poplar

WANTED, FOR EXPORT, 2 FT. ROSSED Popular. Must be fairly dry so as to save freight.—The HOWELL COMPANY, Ogilvie Building, Toronto, Canada. 16

Wanted Soft Elm, Birch and Spruce

Soft Elm, Good 1½ x 6" and up
Birch, 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 1¼" 1½" 2" 3" and 4"
Spruce, Clear 2 x 4" and up

Box 982 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Maple and Birch Squares

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CARS OF hard maple and birch squares, quarter cut, grade to be firsts and seconds, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, 7 x 7, 8 x 8. Quote lowest price BARTRAM BROS., LIMITED, Ottawa, Ontario. 15

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Squares Wanted

HARD MAPLE, BEECH, OR BIRCH 1-1/8 x 1-1/8 x 42 and 1 x 1 x 50 and 1¼ x 1¼ x 50—Basswood 1¼ x 1¼ x 50. Parties who can supply any of these sizes will please send for comolete specifications We can give you sufficient number of sizes to work up all your slabs, edgings, etc. Box 104, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Hemlock Logs

FOR SALE FROM SIX TO EIGHT THOUSand Hemlock logs, will saw to specifications. For further particulars apply to Box 195, Jordan Ont. t.f.

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal

Birch and Pine for Sale

2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common.
3 cars 5/4 No. 2 Common.
2 cars 5/4 No. 3 Common.
1 car 4/4 No. 3 Common.
5 cars 2 x 5 Good Common and Dressing White Pine.
3 cars 2 x 4 Good Common and Dressing White Pine.

QUINCY ADAMS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
Longford Mills, Ontario. 16

For Sale Cedar Shingles and W. P. Mill Culls

1,000,000 18" Good C. B. Cedar Shingles
500,000 1 x 7" and up 12/16' Mill Culls
500,000 1 x 12" and up 12/16' Mill Culls

Box 983, CANADA LUMBENMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

For Sale—Must Move at Once

800 XX Shingles.
2 cars 4/4 Cu't Ash.
2 cars 8/4 Cull Ash.

THE JOHN CAREW LUMBER CO., Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario. 17

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Alligator and Boom Chains Wanted

AN ALLIGATOR IN GOOD CONDITION and a quantity of ⅝" boom chains wanted. Box 109 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 16

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Jointer for Sale

FOUR-WHEEL JOINTER IN GOOD REpair. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

For Sale

PORTABLE SAW-MILL, 30 HORSE POWER, single edger, slab saw, all complete first class shape. J. R. CAMERON, Arkell, Ont. 15

Logging Engine, etc., For Sale

FOR SALE—TWO LOGGING ENGINES, also several sets of sleighs. JOHN BREAKEY, Breakeville, P. Q. 16

Engine for Sale

SELF CONTAINED STEAM ENGINE, CYlinder 8x8, almost new, in perfect condition. Will sell cheap for cash. J. RODERICK & SON, St. John, N.B. 18

Engine for Saw Mill

DIRECT ACTION SAW MILL ENGINE FOR sale. Huske frame and carriage, light rig, easily moved and set up. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Portable Mill and Lath Mill

$600.00 GOOD PORTABLE SAWMILL FOR sale, shafting and belting complete. $300.00 nearly new Savoie Guay Lath Mill, two parts, cuts small logs, shafting and belting. Cost over $500.00. R H. GRAHAM, 852 College Street, Toronto. 18

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 13' 6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1 48 x 12	52 3"	"
1 54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1 54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2 58 x 12	78 3"	"
1 60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Preter to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Logging Outfit For Sale

CAMP COOKING UTENSILS, BLANKETS, sleighs, harness, chains, anchors, alligators, etc. Our woods operation being completed we wish to clear this stock all out.

A good opportunity for a party in the business. Stock sheets sent on request.

The CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., Limited
Lakefield, Ont. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED SITUATION AS LUMBER BUYER and inspector, references furnished. Apply Box 107, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 15

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER company. Have 10 years practical experience from stump to office with large concern, capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 119 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD LUMBER SALESMAN FOR WESTern Ontario. Good salary to right man. State age, experience and salary wanted Box 112 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 17

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept, 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

MANAGER WANTED FOR LUMBER OPerations in Western Canada. Must have experience in bush, river and mill work, cutting about three million feet per year. State age, experience, with copies of references. Address, Box 116, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN, wanted to sell stock, largely mill run, rough lumber, from sawmill in Canada, in the larger towns of Ontario, like Toronto, Hamilton, etc. Reply fully stating experience, references, age and salary wanted. Address, Box 117, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Planing Mill for Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL. WILL sell cheap for cash. Box 275, Powassan, Ont. 18

Portable Mill

WANTED AT ONCE, PARTY WITH SMALL Portable Mill. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario. 16

MISCELLANEOUS

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Sale of Pine Timber on Metagami Indian Reserve

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Red, White and Jackpine timber over eight inches in diameter on the Metagami Indian Reserve situate the Metagami River in the district of Sudbury.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc. apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 13th, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 18

Tenders for Pulpwood Concessions

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Nepigon River in the District of Thunder Bay. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may be fixed from time to time for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory, and to manufacture therein the wood into paper.

Tenderers will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario for twenty-five per cent. of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital required to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 8th July, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

Heating of Saws

There are a considerable number of reasons for saws heating at the rim, such as (1) improper shaped teeth for the wood; (2) insufficient gullet space; (3) saws not "open" enough in the body for the speed of the rim; (4) an accumulation of gum on the teeth; (5) insufficient set; (6) backs of the teeth allowed to get too high; (7) improper "packing" or collars not properly turned; (8) too high a speed or too rapid a feed; (9) saw of too thin a gauge; (10) saw leading too much into the log or too long a fence; (11) dull saws.

Atherton Cedar

Atherton cedar, which is well known all over Australia, is a very valuable timber tree. Many thousands of superficial feet are shipped annually from Cairns, Queensland, to other ports of the Commonwealth, and the felling and dressing of the logs employs hundreds of men. One tree, which was felled recently on the banks of the Barron River, measured 35 feet in circumference at the base. The log was so large that it had to be split into four with blasting powder before it could be conveniently transported. Two trees growing about 30 yards apart, which were recently felled, contained 11,000 and 13,000 superficial feet of timber respectively. Many other valuable timbers are found in the Atherton scrub.

Causes of Saw Cracks

Saws may set up cracks from a variety of causes. Perhaps the most general is having angular instead of rounded gullets, and possibly they may not be sufficiently large to allow the sawdust to escape freely. Again, if the saw is allowed to get out of round or balance, and some teeth are longer than others, great strain is thrown on these, and cracks result. Cracks may also arise from the steel being of too hard a temper, from striking a nail, improper shape of teeth for the wood, too quick a feed in difficult wood, etc.

In some mills the chief object appears to be an enormous output; consequently the saws are sometimes forced and heated. If the saws are well suited to the wood and in first-class order, they should not heat, and cooling is therefore unnecessary. In gummy and difficult woods, however, a slight spray of water can often be used with advantage; it should never, however, be used in large quantities.

There is no doubt that small diameter saw collars are a mistake. By using large collars extra support is given to the saw; consequently, one of a thinner gauge can often be used with safety. The collars should by preference be made of steel, as they are less liable to spring when tightened up. The tight collar should be turned flat and the loose one slightly concave.

Split or Rived Shingles

In commenting upon the fact that the outside walls of bungalows are occasionally covered with cypress shingles which are split or rived instead of sawn, a writer makes the point that while the cost is very much greater than where other kinds of shingles are used, the expense is justified by reason of the more attractive effects produced. "The sawn shingle," he says, "is apt to get a dingy, weather-beaten look under the action of sun and wind, unless some treatment such as oil or stain is given to it in the beginning. But the rived shingle has exactly the surface of the growing tree from which the bark has been peeled, or, to be more exact, of the split surface of a trunk from which a bough has been torn, leaving the wood exposed.

"This smooth natural surface takes on a beautiful color quality under the action of the weather, as the color of the wood itself deepens and shows as an undertone below the smooth, silvery sheen of the surface, an effect which is entirely lost when this natural glint is covered with the 'fuzz' left by the saw."

Cemented Belt Joints

A correspondent writes to the Timber Trades Journal: "I find that cemented belt joints give the truest run for sticking high-class moldings, but the cement I have is not quite catisfactory. If you can recommend me a good one it would be esteemed."

He received the following reply: "We think you will find the following satisfactory: Mix 10 parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine, add enough gutta-percha cut into small pieces to make a tough, thickly flowing liquid. Carefully remove all grease from the joint, apply the cement to both faces, bring the surfaces into contact, and aply pressure until the joint is dry.

"If the belt runs over small pulleys it is an improvement to pare the joint to the round of the smallest pulley over which they run, as the buckling action which takes place at the joint is thus modified.

A wood used largely in Jamaica is that yielded by the blue or mountain mahoe, a tree rising to from 50 to 80 feet in height and with a diameter of about 3 feet. Of a dark blackish-green color, with a succession of lighter and darker bands when polished, it is found valuable for furniture and cabinet work, for interior work in houses, for railway sleepers and for shingles. The bark yields a good fibre suitable for short lengths of rope and cordage.

The United States is the greatest user of mahogany, and about 75 per cent. of the world's output is marketed there. Their mahogany supply comes chiefly from Africa, through Liverpool, where it is sold at periodical auctions. The American dealers, being the heaviest buyers, get the best. Shortage and the increasing demand have pushed prices at present to the highest point known.

There is probably no other class of lumber shipped from the United States for the Continental trade which is at the present moment a more prolific seller than satin walnut or red gum. This can be attributed, probably, to the fact that it is usually better manufactured and more thoroughly seasoned before shipment than the usual American output, and as a direct consequence there is a constant and increasing demand for this wood.

At some of the largest and most modern plants in Wisconsin and Minnesota a system of economy is employed that goes far toward proving that practical conservation comes from utilization. Dead and down timber and short top logs are sent to the mill. These are thrown on to the carriage, split, and transferred to horizontal band resaws. There they are sliced into boards, passed to the edger, thence to the trimmer, and out into the yard. At some points the mills are turning out sizes ranging from one by three, two feet long, to heavy timbers.

Multiply the width of the saw in inches by the number of thousandths of an inch in thickness, and multiply that product by ten, when the work is to be light, or by twelve, in case of heavy work. The resulting figure will approximate the number of pounds strain to which the saw will be subjected.

For example, take a 16-gauge saw 8 inches wide. The thickness will be .065 inch; therefore multiply 8 by 65 by 10, and the result will be 5,200, which will equal the number of pounds strain in the first case noted.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety — No Keys
No Bolts — Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.
In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.
Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACTS
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Midsummer dulness has prevailed very generally during the last fortnight in the lumber trade throughout Ontario. There has been, if anything, a falling off in the volume of trade, and prices in practically all lines are only holding their own. This, of course, is to be expected at this particular time of year, and it is not causing manufacturers or wholesalers much anxiety. The only decline worth noting is in the price of shingles. XXX B. C. cedars are now selling at $2.90 to $3, and even at that, the demand is light. Hemlock is moving fairly well, but prices are somewhat disturbed. In white pine, the trade is only of a "hand-to-mouth" nature. Dealers are well stocked, and their orders are very scarce.

1x4 common and dressing is selling at $24 to $25, and 1x8 at $27 to $29, which shows a decline of about $1 during the last fortnight.

The railway strike has not as yet caused any great inconvenience to shippers of soft woods. In the Georgian Bay district, manufacturers at most points will be unable to ship their lumber until the strike is over, but this is not thought to be a serious matter at present. Stocks throughout the province are pretty well distributed, and dealers can get along for several months without making further purchases. In Toronto, the stocks are sufficient to carry the trade along for two or three months anyway. Of course, from the manufacturers' point of view, the situation is an unpleasant one, as it would not take long for their yards to become choked up if they were unable to ship out their product. This has, in fact, already occurred at Ottawa, where J. R. Booth has been obliged to close his mill because of the accumulation of stock in the yards. In the hardwood trade the strike is a more serious affair. Hardwood dealers are much more in the habit of carrying only sufficient stock to meet actual demands. Toronto hardwood wholesalers have already experienced considerable inconvenience on account of car loads being delayed. Unless the strike is short-lived the hardwood dealers will be seriously affected.

The month of July has been rather a dull one in the lumber trade at Ottawa. Some dealers say it has been extremely so, and that they are not looking for much activity until prices begin to improve. For this reason there is not much concern felt about the effect of the railway strike, as prices are low and trade is not desirable, so far as the manufacturer is concerned. There is an over-supply of all common grades. From the wholesaler's point of view the season has been a satisfactory one. Up to the end of June, the sales were much greater than for the corresponding period of 1909. Even the most successful salesmen, however, now find it rather difficult to secure trade, as buyers are well stocked. Prices in general are steady, though low. Mill culls and box lumber are weak, but if any decline occurs it is not expected to be more than 50 cents per thousand.

The supply of pulpwood in Ontario has been somewhat heavier than the demand, and prices have shown a tendency to decline. Quotations at Niagara Falls at present are about as follows: Rough wood, $8.50 to $9.00; peeled wood, $10.00 to $10.50; two-foot machine, rossed, $12.00 to $14.00.

Eastern Canada

The manufacturing season in New Brunswick has so far been quite favorable, and an average output is expected, as a good percentage of the logs cut last winter were gotten out in the spring, and are available for sawing. Labor troubles, also, are conspicuous by their absence, so that conditions generally are quite favorable. Manufacturers have been further encouraged by the gradual improvement in the trade in spruce deals with the English market. The output during the present season will probably be about the average of the last three years, or perhaps a little greater. The larger part of this will be for the English markets. The sawing of spruce deals for the American markets will be rather less than usual on account of the dullness of the spruce deal markets in New York, Boston, etc. In spite of the generally favorable market conditions, the mills which are sawing for the English trade are not showing any signs of loading up heavily. In fact, the opposite is the case. None of the manufacturers are inclined to hold a large quantity of deals for better prices. The output of the Restigouche district will, of course, be considerably decreased by the conflagration which recently wiped out the town of Campbellton.

So far as manufacturers can learn, the English market for spruce deals, though showing little indication of change, has a tendency towards firmness. Higher prices, therefore, are looked for. Stocks of "English" deals are rather light, and shipments during the last fortnight have been heavy. The price of "English" spruce deals in ordinary specifications at New Brunswick ports would be about $15.75 to $16 per M. superficial feet.

Spruce at Boston is somewhat steadier than it has formerly been. Buyers, however, are still disinclined to come into the market at present prices. This seems to be rather a mistaken policy, because the manufacturers are rapidly curtailing their output, the estimate of curtailment being about 1,000,000 feet per day. The price for frames, 9 inch and under ,is $22.50. There is not much demand for random, and prices are a little uneasy. Spruce boards are in fair demand only, but steady. At New York, the arrivals of Canadian spruce have fallen off during the past fortnight, but stocks are still plentiful, and purchases will probably continue to be for immediate needs only. The building demand is quite up to the average. The demand for shingles at Boston shows no improvement, as buyers refuse to come back into the market, even at low prices. Cedar extras of the best quality are selling at $3.25, and in some cases excellent shingles have been sold at $3 and $3.15.

Lath are fairly strong, although prices have been shaded a trifle. For 1⅝ inch, the price varies from $3.60 to $3.65, and for 1½ inch from $3.35 to $3.45.

Great Britain

The volume of trade in the lumber markets of London is fair, and the deliveries continue to be extensive. Prices are inclined to stiffen, and in the near future a very fair opportunity of doing profitable business is expected. This applies both to floorings and deals. The paving demand and the packing case requirements are still very active. At Churchill and Sim's recent auction sale, 3x11 first Quebec spruce sold at £16 15s.; 3x7 to 10 inch brought £14, and 4 and 5 inch sold at £14 5s. The sawmill machinery trade is reported to be extremely busy. One of the leading woodworking machinery firms report that they are working overtime on contracts. The building trade, though not unusually brisk, continues to do its share in the consumption of lumber.

At Liverpool, the holiday season, though in full swing, is not interfering materially with the course of general trade nor with that of the timber trade. Recent arrivals of spruce have not met with quite so satisfactory a demand as would be desired, but a considerable proportion of the pine arrivals is going into consumption. There is no scarcity noticeable at present, though 9 and 11x3 inch are less plentiful than other lines. Birch has been unchanged of late. There has been a decline in the demand for logs, but planks are in rather better inquiry, and fresh arrivals are firm at advanced prices. Arrivals of Quebec pine and red pine are plentiful, and prices are about steady, though the demand has been none too good. There is an indication, however, that it will gradually improve.

At Manchester, the building trade is somewhat easier, and is causing a shrinkage in timber merchants' profits. Red deals are offering freely, but prices are still very high. Spruce deals are somewhat easier, as a result partly of the large quantity now on the quay, and the objection on the part of dealers to paying heavy yarding charges. Arrivals of pitch pine are very large and prices are somewhat reduced.

In Glasgow, business has become rather dull, and the sawmills there and in the neighborhood are doing very little business, as a result almost entirely of the midsummer holiday season. Shipbuilding is showing some slight sign of returning prosperity, but the house-building situation is very unsatisfactory. The result is that a feeling of considerable uncertainty pervades the timber market. The quays at present are quite active as a result of the arrivals of a large quantity of Montreal goods. These, however, are on contract, and consignment parcels on the quays are not likely to change hands.

United States

Prolonged warm weather and recent heavy rains have combined to produce a generally satisfactory condition in the various crops throughout the United States. This situation has had a beneficial effect upon the lumber business. The indications are that the fall trade will be good, with an excellent demand for building woods. In Chicago there is no decidedly strong demand for pine, but considering the season, it is satisfactory. Good lumber is still bringing strong prices, and dealers are assisting to maintain the prices, because they find whenever they have to replenish their stock that they themselves must pay higher prices. Lower grades of pine are still unsatisfactory and slow. The demand for hardwood in Chicago is not strong. Dry plain oak is in fair demand and steady in price. Quartered white oak is just about steady, and cottonwood and white ash are quiet. Prices, however, show no change. The hemlock situation has improved at Chicago, owing to the recent heavy demand. Higher prices are expected later on, as stocks at northern mills are reported to be only moderate. There is a good demand for spruce and fir siding, and railway material and heavy timber are also selling well. A good fall trade is expected in Southern pine at Chicago, as farmers are fairly certain of a full crop. Prices have already stiffened somewhat, and a number of the large concerns have raised them from $1 to $1.50 on a number of items. The red cedar shingle demand is only steady. Clears are selling at $3.27 to $3.32, and stars at $2.79, Chicago basis. White cedar shingles are in good demand at unchanged

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prices. Lath are strong and firm. The cooperage market shows an indication towards improvement in the demand for oil staves. Beer staves have been detrimentally affected by prohibition and the cool weather. Apple barrel stock is not in particularly good demand, the frost damage in the spring having injured this trade.

At Buffalo there is a fair demand for white pine, considering the time of year, particularly for the high-grade stock. Low-grade continues to be difficult to dispose of. Box factories are fairly busy, but are using a great deal of the low grades of the other woods, as well as white pine. Hardwood lumber continues rather dull at Buffalo, and no improvement is looked for in the immediate future. The demand, however, is active enough to keep the trade fairly busy in all lines, and preparations are being made for the fall trade, which is expected to commence actively during August. At present the most important demand is for oak, birch and chestnut house trim, the oak and birch being used largely for door veneers. Dealers in elm, basswood and maple, however, are also fairly busy, and their prices are firm. The demand for white ash is good, but consumers are slow in agreeing to pay high prices. The supply, however, is light. Hemlock at Buffalo is moving actively, which is an indication that the building season will be a busy one. Lake dealers are able to sell at prices which keep Pennsylvania hemlock pretty well out of the market. Washington fir and spruce are both finding a good demand at Buffalo. The shingle trade is steady; 16 inch clears are in good demand, and 18 inch are also fairly easy to dispose of.

At New York, the trade in Northern pine is inclined to be dull, and is not expected to improve until the fall. Retailers are at present fairly well stocked. There is a good demand for hardwoods in the better grades. Retailers and wholesalers are both holding light stocks, and if the demand should improve materially, there might be considerable excitement in securing supplies. Oak is in good demand, and maple flooring is selling fairly well. Ash, birch and chestnut are steady.

Market Correspondence

Railroad Strike Affects Ottawa Business

Ottawa, July 21, 1910.—The closing of J. R. Booth's lumber mill on July 19, as the result of the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, was the outstanding feature of the lumber industry in the Ottawa Valley in the last fortnight. At the time of writing, the mill has been closed three days, but it is expected that not more than another day or two will elapse before arrangements will be made to allow the mill to resume operations. Mr. Booth produces nearly half a million feet of lumber every 24 hours, and this is conveyed to the piling grounds by Grand Trunk cars. He devised this means of clearing the mill platforms some years ago when the city required him to obtain yards outside the corporation limits. At that time Mr. Booth was the chief owner of the Ottawa section of the G.T.R.—then the Canada Atlantic—and he built sidings from his mill to the railway and continued them into his lumber yards. These tracks were purchased by the G.T.R. when it bought the C.A.R., and since then Mr. Booth has been depending on the G.T.R. for removing the output of his lumber mill. The platforms around the mill are not capable of holding more than 12 hours' cut of the mill. Lumber barges call near, but the lumber is not loaded on them till it has seasoned a few months in the piling grounds.

Mr. Booth has had daily conferences with the local management of the G.T.R. since the strike occurred, with a hope of getting special attention paid to his lumber, but as the Company gave first attention to passenger business, no freight matters could be considered. When asked by the "Canada Lumberman" if the C.P.R. would not clear the mill platforms, Mr. Booth said that as the G.T.R. owned the tracks, no such arrangement could be made. He gave the opinion that a cessation of manufacture would disturb the trade in general, and no doubt increase prices eventually. The closing of the mills threw 2,000 men out of work and left 200 teams idle. Mr. Booth owns three yards—one on Concession Street, one in Nepean, and one called the Fraserfield. The haul is two or three miles to each, and it was customary for the cars to get loads in the daytime and be unloaded at night.

A deputation from the Board of Trade, accompanied by Mr. J. R. Booth and Mr. Peter Whelen, the president, sought the influence of the Minister of Labor to get relief from the lumber situation. The Minister thought a small number of railway men could serve the lumber mill, but Superintendent Donaldson of the G.T.R. said it would be more difficult than the Minister supposed. Mr. Booth kept all his other plants going, using wood to feed the paper mill boilers, instead of the sawdust.

Other lumbermen were also affected, but to a much smaller extent. The Shepard & Morse Co. were also put to inconvenience, piling lumber Booth supplies are left in the river, blocking the passage of other logs. The Shepard & Morse Co. were alos put to inconvenience piling lumber in the yards that otherwise would have been removed by the G.T.R. A continuance of present conditions would mean the closing down of part of the Shepard & Morse mill. The W. C. Edwards Co. was affected at Rockland to some extent, but as all their shipping from Ottawa is done by C.P.R. and by barge, no local troubles were reported. The Export Lumber Co. had one train of lumber left in the yard the day of the strike, but the C.P.R. also serves them, and the whole of this Company's shipping, which goes to South America, was diverted to the other line. The Rideau Lumber Co. has lumber available at so many points reached by the C.P.R. and by boat that it suffered only a comparatively trifling delay in shipping due to the strike. The output of the E. B. Eddy Co.'s paper plants is largely carried by the C.P.R. to points of delivery by rail, but a few shipments given to the G.T.R. were delayed. Paper makers will suffer if the strike continues to affect freight movements, as some material ordered by G.T.R. is held up en route. Sash and door factories are free from trouble consequent upon the strike, except in isolated cases.

The month of July has witnessed marked quietness in selling and shipping of lumber. A few of the dealers characterize the market as extremely dull. They are not looking actively for business, as they assert the prices are low enough, and buyers expect cuts in order to close bargains. There is consequently no great anxiety about any prospective reduction in the cut of lumber that may follow the railway strike. All the common grades of lumber are too plentiful. Several wholesalers report the season up to date, compared with other years, very satisfactory. For instance, the sales up to the end of June far exceed the returns for the corresponding month of 1909. However, the demand is found to be very slack at present, even among the most successful salesmen. It appears that buyers are well stocked up with the large deliveries earlier in the season, and there will not be a renewal of buoyant conditions for a month or so. The sash and door factories are very busy, but complain that standard prices are far below what the cost of production demands. The men in this business handle lath and shingles extensively, and report trade only fair. Larger manufacturers of shingles are, nevertheless, optimistic of the future of the market.

With buying passing through a sort of a holiday period, the price list is steady. Although many of the stocks are heavy, the holders will not come down in quotations to force sales. Mill culls and box lumber are weak. The prices, however, are not likely to drop more than 50 cents per M.

With four of the Ottawa planing mills equipped with automatic sprinklers to reduce hazard from fire, there is an opinion that the device should be made use of in all such lumber factories in the city. The factories already furnished are those of James Davidson, Library Bureau, W. C. Edwards Co., and Geo. M. Mason. The issue of a building permit recently, authorizing a factory to be constructed without the sprinkling device, does not indicate that the city contemplates any compulsory legislation on the question. Controller James Davidson, owner of one of the local lumber factories, told the "Canada Lumberman" that a sprinkler would pay for itself in three years in the amount saved in insurance premiums. His rate is 1 per cent. per annum, or the same as would be charged on a risk free from the menace of lumber.

In view of the prospective handicap to lumber shipping that would follow the closing of the Ottawa end of the Rideau Canal (a scheme which the C.P.R. wishes to accomplish), the Ottawa Board of Trade has a resolution before it, asking the Government not to allow such a proceeding unless another outlet is provided for the canal. Secretary Cecil Bethune, of the Board, claims that the closing of the canal would give the railways an opportunity to charge prohibitive rates to Oswego and northern New York. In other quarters this is regarded as an exaggerated view, as the quantity of lumber going from Ottawa through the Rideau Canal does not amount to over a million feet a year. The rates to Oswego are $1.65 by water and a little less than $2 by rail.

The Ottawa River measures only eight feet deep at the foot of the Rideau Canal, and a continuance of the dry weather would endanger transportation.

An Average Season in New Brunswick

Chatham, N.B., July 25th, 1910.—The manufacturing season thus far has been quite up to the average, so far as volume of output at the New Brunswick mills is concerned. Conditions have been quite favorable to a good season's sawing. In nearly all lines of the trade and industry a fairly large percentage of the logs cut last winter were gotten out in the spring, and have been or are available for sawing. Another favorable condition is the lack of labor troubles of any kind. The gradual improvement in the trade in spruce deals for the English market has also been a source of encouragement to the manufacturers.

Looking forward to total results of the sawing season in New Brunswick, it might be said that the total volume of long lumber manufactured at the mills in this province will be about the average of the last three years, or slightly in excess of this quantity. Much the greater portion of this output will be, of course, spruce deals, sevens, eights, nines, and elevens, for the English markets. The sawing for the American spruce deal market promises to be somewhat short of the average,

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owing to the lack of life which characterizes the trade in spruce deals and most of the other principal lines of spruce long lumber in New York, Boston and other lumber distributing centres. This condition of the latter markets will affect the owners of the American mills at St. John and on the Canadian side of the St. John River, the markets mentioned being of much greater interest to these than to manufacturers in other parts of the province.

While the mills which are sawing for the English market are working under favorable conditions, there is no indication of an anxiety to load up heavily with the manufactured article; in fact, the tendency seems to be quite the reverse. Certainly there are no evidences of a tendency to hold in stock any quantity of deals in anticipation of a better schedule of prices.

The fire at Campbellton will have the effect of curtailing the lumber output of that section. The deal mill of the William Richards Co., Ltd., was destroyed, together with 6,000,000 superficial feet of spruce deals. The same concern lost their shingle mill. Two shingle mills owned by the Shives Lumber Company were destroyed. The destruction of these plants will have a decided influence upon the season's output of the Restigouche mills, particularly of shingles, the burned plants having been a most important portion of the source of supply in this line.

A feature of the year in this direction has been the lack of forest fires. The reports of this nature tell of practically no losses. The continuous wet weather of the months of May and June have had the effect of removing thus far the danger of loss from this source.

The condition of the English market for spruce deals shows little change, but any indications of this nature are rather in the direction of firmness than otherwise. Buyers in this province find, when making enquiries, that the sentiment of the manufacturers of deals is of a most optimistic nature, and that, in most cases, higher prices are looked for rather than any concession made.

Stocks of "English" deals are not heavy enough to cause any anxiety to get them on the market in a hurry, and it is indicated that trade conditions in Great Britain will have a greater influence even than usual upon the volume of shipments during the remainder of the summer and the coming fall. The dealers of New Brunswick are in such a position that they are able to govern themselves, so far as shipping deals is concerned, according to materialization on the other end.

Shipments have been fairly heavy throughout the present month, and local stocks of "English" deals are consequently only moderate. At St. John the available quantity would be in the vicinity of nine and one-half millions superficial feet, at Chatham four and one-half millions at Campbellton seven and one-half millions, and at other points from three to five millions of feet.

An enquirer would be quoted in the vicinity of $15.75 to $16.00 per thousand superficial feet of "English" spruce deals in a specification containing, say, 50 per cent. sevens and eights and 40 per cent. nines, and balance wides, at New Brunswick shipping port.

Freight rates on lumber to the West Coast are quoted at from 31s. to 32s. 6d. per standard.

Alleged Over-Supply of Quebec Pulpwood

Mr. Gebhard Willich, U. S. Consul at Quebec, in a recent report to the State Department, says that despite the prohibition of exportation of pulpwood from Crown lands in Quebec subsequent to May 1 last, the supply on hand, and which may be secured from private lands in the future, will be entirely adequate to the demand, and there need be no apprehension of a shortage. The market for pulpwood has been poor, which shows a lack of demand on the part of buyers in the United States. There are hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood in Canada available for exportation at this time. While the percentage of pulpwood cut from Crown lands has not been large, it has been sufficient to prevent the sale at fair prices of great quantities of such wood cut on private lands. This has accumulated, and in many places has remained stacked up along railroad sidings in enormous quantities without finding a purchaser. Mr. Willich intimates that a number of concerns have sought to create the impression of an impending shortage of pulpwood, so as to justify an increase in the price of paper, and says that nothing in the situation in Quebec warrants such an assertion.

The above views are contrary to various reports received by the "Canada Lumberman" of late. The Editor would like to have an expression of views from Canadians who are in touch with the situation.

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, report, under date of July 16, as follows: "Lumberstuffs.—W. Pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the Trn. Schr. "Silver Leaf" with 150m ft., which had been sold to arrive at $30 for merchantable and $22.50 for second quality, and a small lot of 11 m. ft. ex "Dahome" for which we obtained $27 round. There is another cargo on the way, which, along with late receipts, will keep the market supplied for the present. Spruce—No arrivals in this class lumber during the fortnight, but we are expecting a cargo which is now about due. Pitch Pine—no receipts, and stocks in dealers' yards are being gradually worked off. Shingles—The Trn. Schr. "Adriatic" arrived on the 12th inst. from Dalhousie, with 1,476,500 cedar laying, which has been sold to arrive at $1.90, and the "Silver Leaf" brought down 100 m. each clears and second clears, for which consignees obtained $4.07 and $3.27 respectively, while we ourselves have two cargoes now on the way. No receipts of Long Gaspé, but supplies are expected. Shooks—Receipts consist of 733 bdls. by the SS. "Coppename" from New York, imported on dealers' account. Wood Hoops—No arrivals, but stocks are sufficient for requirements.

Gordon, Grant & Co., Port of Spain, Trinidad, report, under date of July 9, as follows: "Lumber and Cooperage Materials—We have no further arrivals of pitch pine to report, and a cargo or two of good all-heart quality would sell well. American and Canadian white pine boards are always saleable, and there is some enquiry for hemlock and spruce."

Cooperage Trade Shows Hesitancy

The coperage trade conditions in Ontario are reported upon by J. J. Innes, of the Sutherland Times Company of Chatham, under recent date, as follows:—

"The continued dry weather is reported as having a very bad effect on the apples, causing great numbers of them to fall off the trees, so that the outlook for an apple crop is not as rosy as it was a month ago. Rain is badly needed in the Eastern States, and if the present dry spell continues, it is going to have a serious effect on the apple crop.

" The demand for apple barrel stock is fairly good for this time of the year, but prices are very unsatisfactory to the manufacturers.

" Trade is being drummed to death, especially by some of the concerns who only sell cooperage stock as a side line, and work it in with their other business, such as selling automobiles, lumber or other wood goods, and have to keep travellers on the road anyway.

" The demand for stock for the general market is a little above the average of the last two years, and prices much beter in proportion than for apple barrel stock.

" The amount of stock being manufactured at the present time is comparatively light, partly on account of the low prices, and partly on account of labor condition and adverse weather.

" Trade should open up in the course of a month from now, and the prospects are that there will be an extra good fall trade this year, provided the dry weather does not greatly affect the apple crop and wheat.

" Tight barrel stock has been in good demand for all classes of heavy dressed and rough staves, especially pipe staves for some time, and prices are fairly good. The old staves, especially in the North, have been pretty well cleaned out, and the new staves are only coming in slowly, and are being taken care of by the consumers just about as fast as they come on the market.

" The output this year will be very light, as labor was scarce, and last year's prices kept a good many stave makers from going into the business last winter.

" Southern staves are quieter, the export trade from the South being exceptionally light at the present time, stocks in New Orleans, however, are very heavy and prices are being maintained by manufacturers and dealers. It is expected there will be quite a rush for export during August, so as to take advantage of freights before cotton begins to move. "

The Nepigon Pulpwood Sale

The tenders for the right to cut pulpwood on the Nepigon Limit, which have been called for by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, will be received until October 7. Tenderers are required to state the amount they will pay as bonus, in addition to Crown dues, for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Tenderers will also be required to deposit with the tender a marked cheque for 25 per cent. of the tender, payable to the Treasurer of Ontario, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out the conditions.

The conditions, as reported in the previous issue of the "Canada Lumberman," involve the erection of a pulp and paper mill costing, when equipped, not less than $500,000. The mill must be operated so as to produce daily at least 150 tons of paper, and to employ at least 250 hands on an average for at least 10 months of each year. The successful tenderer is to have the right to cut and remove spruce, poplar or whitewood, and banksian or jack pine, 9 inches and upwards in diameter, 2 feet from the ground, sufficient to supply the mills erected for a period of 25 years. No wood cut on the limits shall be exported or sold, but used only for supplying the mills erected. The limit covers the territory extending for five miles in depth on both sides of the Nepigon River, and extending back a distance of five miles from the shores of Lake Nepigon. and extending back a distance of five miles from the shores of Lake Nepigon.

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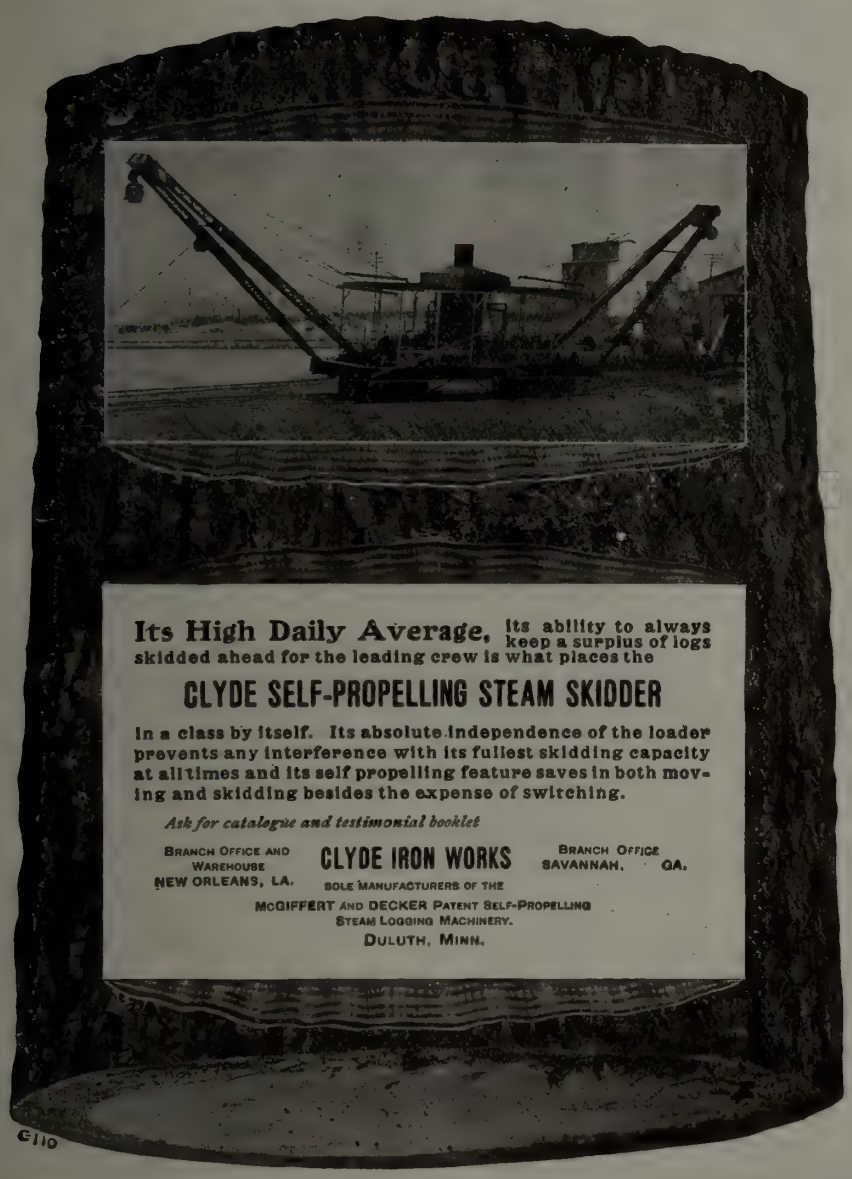
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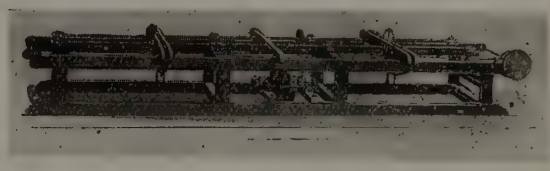
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE McGIFFERT AND DECKER PATENT SELF-PROPELLING STEAM LOGGING MACHINERY.

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G110

KEYSTONE SAWMILL MACHINERY



Keystone Two-Saw Trimmer

Best Machine on the Market



For Pointing Pickets and Shingles

Keystone Picket Header

Circular Saw Mills — **Trimmers**
Lath Mills — **Saws**
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Picket Header — **Gang Bolters**

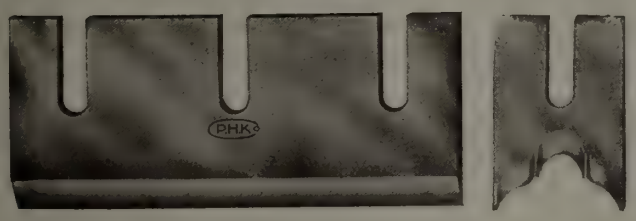
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Two or Three-Saw Double Edger
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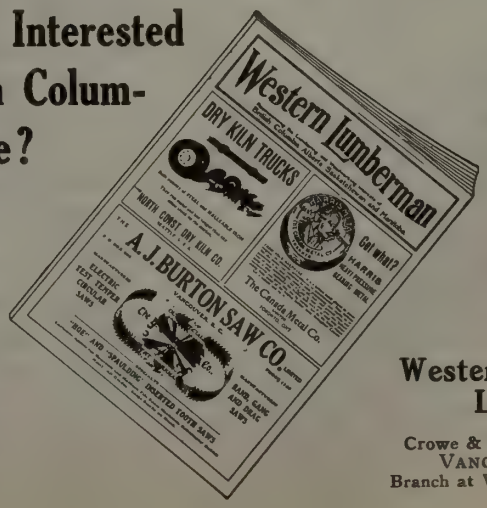
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

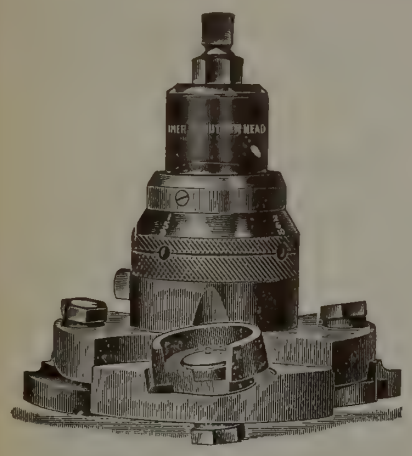
There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Where Quality Counts

If there is one place where quality is at a premium, it is in Cutter Heads. To have a good Cutter Head—the best that can be produced, should be a thought first and foremost with the planing mill operator.



The Shimer Cutter Head

Is the one Head that will show results when placed upon your matcher or moulder.

It will make a record for you in matched single tongue and groove Flooring, exceeding in quality and quantity the product of any other tool and do it with less effort on the part of the operator.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

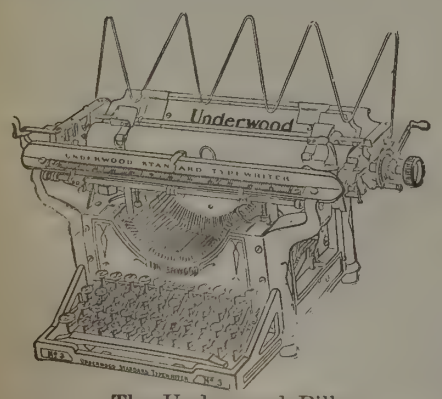
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Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



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Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

EDGINGS

Ontario

E. Cawley, sawmill proprietor, Beaverton, is advertising his business for sale.

Arthur Cook's residence, saw mill and a large amount of timber and lumber, at Devlin, Ont., were burned recently.

H. L. Merritt, of Stratford, Ont., has purchased the Chatham Bent Goods Works and is now making waggon and buggy material.

Mr. W. H. Langford, of Mt. Brydges, and Mr. Samuel Oakes, ex-reeve of the township of Caradoc, have purchased the planing mill business of Baskerville & Son, at Strathroy, Ont.

The furniture factory of Baetz Bros. & Co., at Berlin, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire recently, with a loss of about $30,000. The insurance amounted to $27,000 on the building and contents.

A permit has been issued for the new factory for the Continental Bag & Paper Company, at Ottawa, Ont. The building will be of solid brick, two storeys high, and will be 121 by 82 feet. Cost will be $30,000.

The old mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Norman, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently, with five small frame houses. The mill was dismantled five years ago and not in use, so that the loss is trifling.

The two dry kilns attached to the extensive woodenware and basket factories of the Keenan Woodenware Company at Owen Sound, were burned recently. The buildings were full of staves and headings for tubs and pails. The factories and shipping warehouse were saved. The loss is variously estimated from $10,000 to $15,000, covered by insurance.

Mr. J. L. Leitch has commenced the manufacture of veneer wood, boxes and baskets at London, Ont. Twenty-five men are employed. Mr. Leitch states that if he can secure timber in the district he will locate a mill for the manufacture of veneer wood at London in connection with his factory.

The Canadian Cooperage Company, of Galetta, Ont., are figuring on erecting another stave and hoop plant, at a point which has not yet been definitely decided upon, as there are two towns desirous of securing the mill, and the company's timber is nearly equal distance from either of these two points.

The Hope Lumber Company of Thessalon, Ont., report that they are having an excellent season's business. They are running two shifts, 70 men being employed by day and 50 men by night. The daily output is about 160,000 feet of lumber. and a large quantity of lath. The mill has been entirely overhauled of late. The company recently built a large and comfortable boarding house for their employees, and an up-to-date stable; lengthened their trams and are now building a second dock from which the lumber from the south yard will be shipped. In all the company have spent upwards of $25,000 in improvements. It is understood that Mr. Foss, who is principal of the company, intends in the future to manufacture the output into the finished product, which will add about fifty men to the pay roll.

A company which will be known as the Meaford Transportation Company, Limited, is being organized at Meaford, Ont. A charter has already been obtained, the applicants for which were Captain J. F. Lunan, Col. H. R. Cleland, W. T. Moore, C. T. Sutherland and Homer Reid, the first three being the provisional directors. Every year there is carried to Meaford by outside boats probably ten or twelve million feet of lumber, the carrying charges for which would be of great benefit to the town if the business could be kept there. With this object in view, and with the intention also of taking contracts for the transportation of lumber to other ports, it is proposed to purchase a boat with a carrying capacity, approximately, of about 700,000 feet of lumber.

Eastern Provinces

The sawmill of J. Morrison, Montreal, was recently destroyed by fire.

C. J. O. Couture & Frere, lumber merchants, Amqui, Que., are stated to have assigned.

Recently issued Canadian patents include a patent for chain saw mortiser issued in the name of V. Varin, Montreal.

The Scott Lumber Company's sawmill, at Fredericton, N.B., operated by the Bank of Nova Scotia, was destroyed by fire recently.

The plant of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, at Chatham, N.B., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of about $3,000.

A building permit has been issued to Rhodes, Curry & Company, of Sydney, N.S., for the erection of buildings for the Imperial Oil Company, on King's Road. Cost $2,000.

Fire destroyed three hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to Hill Brothers at their mill at Folleigh, N.S., recently. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and is covered by insurance.

Paul Lea Company, Limited, of Moncton, N.B., who own a large woodworking factory there, intend to erect a branch warehouse at Compbellton, N.B., to meet the demand which will be occasioned by the recent fire.

The Blue River Lumber Company, Limited, with G. A. Forbes, of Montreal, at its head, has been organized to develop 65 square miles of timber on the North Thompson river, along the route of the Canadian Northern Railroad.

An extensive sale covering some 2,264,000 acres of timber and pulpwood lands in Newfoundland has been almost completed by Mr. Henry I. Crowe, a Newfoundland lumberman, to a well-known mine-owner interested in Ontario's northern mineral fields.

A company is seeking permission to construct a dam at Cascapedia, Que., and erect a lumber mill, the whole to cost about $200,000. Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands; Senator Edwards, H. G. Turner, engineer, New York, and Angus McClean, Buffalo, are interested parties.

The Cummings lumber yards, situated a mile above Maniwaki, Que., were destroyed by fire recently. Over 2,000 cords of pulpwood and seven hundred saw logs were destroyed. The mill being some distance from the burned area was untouched, but it is estimated that the damage will be several thousand dollars.

About 450,000 feet of timber has been cut in the vicinity of Lake Echo, N.S., since May 1st, by Gilroy Bros., owners of the lumber mills at Springhill. The timber is good quality and includes fir, spruce and hemlock. Since the middle of May, 350,000 feet has been hauled in. The daily turn out at the mills

is about 14,000 feet. It is the intention of Mr. Gilroy to keep the mill in operation until late in the fall.

A serious fire took place recently at Rooth Station, on the C.P.R. main line, between Fredericton Junction and McAdam Junction, N.B. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber cut during last winter at a new mill erected there by John S. Scott, of Fredericton, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000. The lumber, which was all white pine, had been sold to the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, of Springfield, Mass., who were to make payment on delivery, which was to have taken place in a few days. The insurance amounted to about $10,000.

Western Canada

The Nicola Valley Lumber Company, of Cranford, is to build a new mill.

Fire near Creston, B.C., recently destroyed about $10,000 worth of timber and logs.

Kreyscher's shingle mill at Nelson, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about $5,000, with no insurance.

The B.C. Gazzette gives notice of the incorporation of The Dominion Sawmills & Lumber Limited, capital $5,000,000.

Horace Smith's sawmill near Comox, B.C., has been destroyed by fire, the loss being complete, as no insurance was carried.

For the timber limits of Three Valley and the sawmills of the Mundy Lumber Company, an English company has paid $1,250,000.

The Sprague Lumber Company, of Winnipeg, will locate at Fort George, B.C., and have recently made application for over forty acre sawmill leases in the country surrounding Fort George.

Serious bush fires are reported from the Lake Lumber Company's property at Galena Bay, Arrow Lake, B.C. The report states that the company's camps and supplies and two months' cut of logs are destroyed.

The Hill Manufacturing Company, Saskatoon, Sask., whose sash and door factory was totally destroyed by fire recently, will not rebuild at present. They are considering the advisability, however, of rebuilding in the autumn so as to be ready for the spring trade next year.

An extra provincial license has been granted by the B. C. government to The British Empire Lumber Company, Limited, with capital of $1,500,000 and head office for the province at Vancouver. Mr. A. H. MacNeill, Vancouver, is attorney for the company. The head office is at Montreal.

The Arbuthnot sash and door factory at Vancouver, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently. The factory, stables, sheds, stock, lumber and machinery were all destroyed, the loss amounting to $20,000, which was only partly covered by insurance. The factory had only been running a few weeks, but was greatly rushed with business.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Barkley Sound Power Company, Limited, capital $101,000; Newport Timber Co., Ltd., capital $400,000; British Columbia Log Brokerage Co., capital $100,000; Cranbrook Sash and Door Factory, capital $100,000; Portland Canal Lumber Co., Ltd., capital $50,000.

The work of the crown timber office at New Westminster, B.C., has been practically cut in half by the creation of an office at Revelstoke under the management of R. J. Katson. The new office deals with the railway belt, starting at a point about ten miles east of Lytton and extending to the boundary of Alberta. The Nicola valley remains under the jurisdiction of the New Westminster office.

Reports have recently been published to the effect that the Barclay Sound Cedar Company, which owns extensive limits on the west coast of Vancouver Island, would shortly erect a large mill at Port Alberni. These reports are incorrect, as the company do not intend increasing their plant at Port Alberni at the present time.

St. Louis parties have purchased 20,000 acres of timber in the vicinity of Port Renfrew, B.C., for a consideration of over $100,000. The deal was put through by C. C. Michener, president of the Red Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo. It is understood that a logging railway will be built from the property, the logging of which will commence shortly, to Port San Juan to provide water transportation in the event of the Canadian Northern choosing the inland route.

The Patterson-Eckert Lumber Company, Limited, and Macken Bros., of Chilliwack, B.C., have just completed transactions whereby they will dispose of their retail businesses to a new company, recently organized, which will be known as the Macken-Smith Lumber Company. The members of the new firm, W. L. Macken and W. I. Smith, have been actively engaged in the lumber business for several years. The new company will control the outputs of the mills operated by The Patterson-Eckert Co., and Macken Bros.

The North Pacific Lumber Company's plant at Barnet which has been closed since the fire in May last, is now ready for operation. The management of the mill took advantage of the destruction caused by the fire to thoroughly renovate their plant. The mill was always one of the largest and best equippped on the coast, but many improvements had been made in milling machinery since it was first built. The present plant is one of the most modern on the coast. The new mill will have a capacity of 125,000 feet a day. It is entirely operated by electricity.

Archibald Marshall, the timber expert sent to British Columbia by the Daily Mail of London, to report on the timber possibilities of British Columbia for that journal, left Vancouver for Quebec en route for London recently. Mr. Marshall is of opinion that British Columbia is going to experience a great advance in timber values, and that a prosperous time can be looked for. He is taking a Queen Charlotte Islands timber proposition with him to submit to his friends. This proposition provides for the purchase of timber licenses covering 29 square miles of timber lands in the Queen Charlotte group. Most of the timber is very high grade spruce, and it is intended to erect a mill at a site on False Bay.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better.

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar

good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

Get your order in early for

Red Oak

2 cars 5-4 common and better.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

Quartered Oak

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

What about

Chestnut

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of

Soft White Pine

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

White Ash

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.

Hard Maple

Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Get our prices on

White Oak

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

How are you fixed on

Red Gum and Cottonwood

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We can make prompt shipment on

White Oak

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

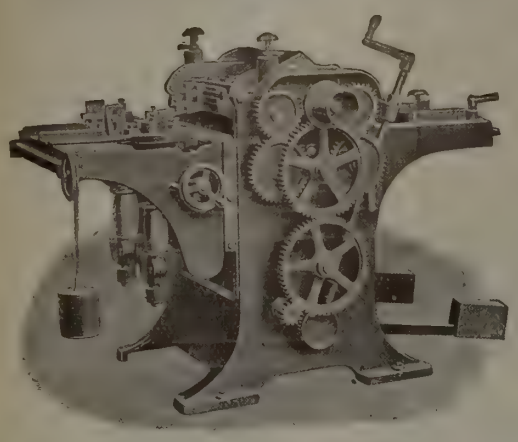
Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa — **Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal**

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce

Can take a few orders
Red Pine Dimension
up to 35 feet



Planing
Matching
Ceiling
Flooring
Novelty
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Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

Further information on request. :: ::

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The Mammoth Growth *of the* DISSTON SAW INDUSTRY

is not the result of chance; it is not because of priority in the field; it is because Disston Saws have been consistently good and consistently improved every year since the foundation of the business.

The pioneers who cut their way through the forests of the West, rearing cities where there were only wildernesses, relied upon the Disston Saw as one of their chief mechanical aids.

In every part of the civilized world to-day Disston Saws are in use, running the gamut of saw superiority from the smallest hand saw, butcher saw or hack saw to the largest circular and band saws.

Knowing how to make every particular saw best for the purpose for which it is to be used—and making the steel that goes into it also best for that purpose—and subjecting every one to rigid tests—is the chief "salesmanship" in the Disston business.

If you are unable to obtain the Disston Brand, write us and we will see that you are properly supplied.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS
Incorporated
Keystone, Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Canada

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

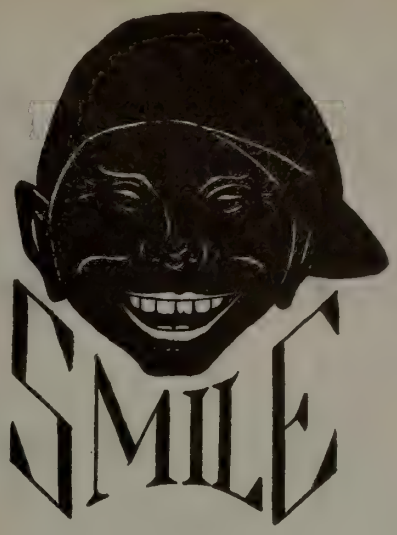
International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

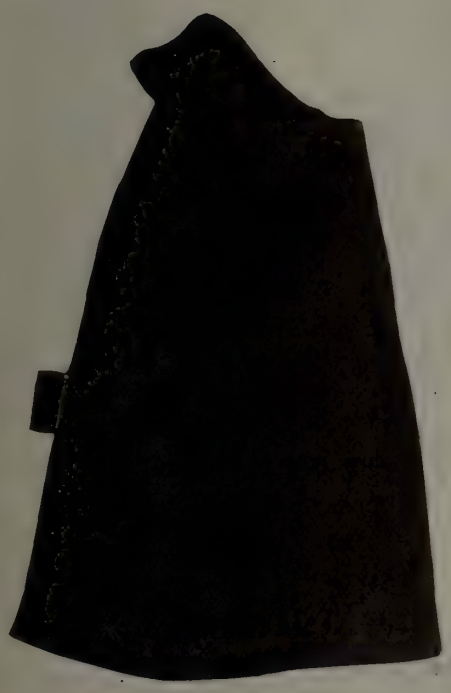
He Smiles

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TORONTO, Canada.

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TRADE **CARSS** MARK
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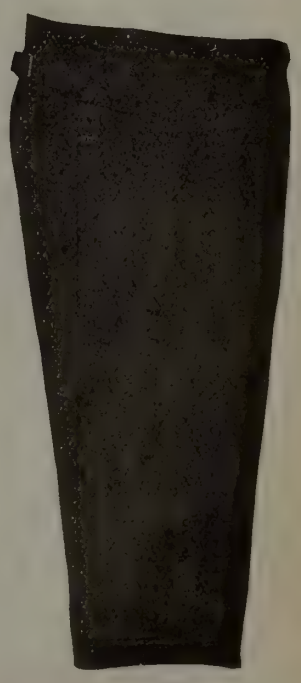


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"Carss" Mackinaw goods bear the "Carss" trade mark, not only because the maker is proud of them, but more particularly to make it easier for buyers to recognize quality.

Our new booklet tells you all about "Carss" Mackinaws, and the easy way to buy them through our mail order department.

Write for it to-day



Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Thirty years in making the "only Genuine Waterproof Mackinaw in Canada"

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

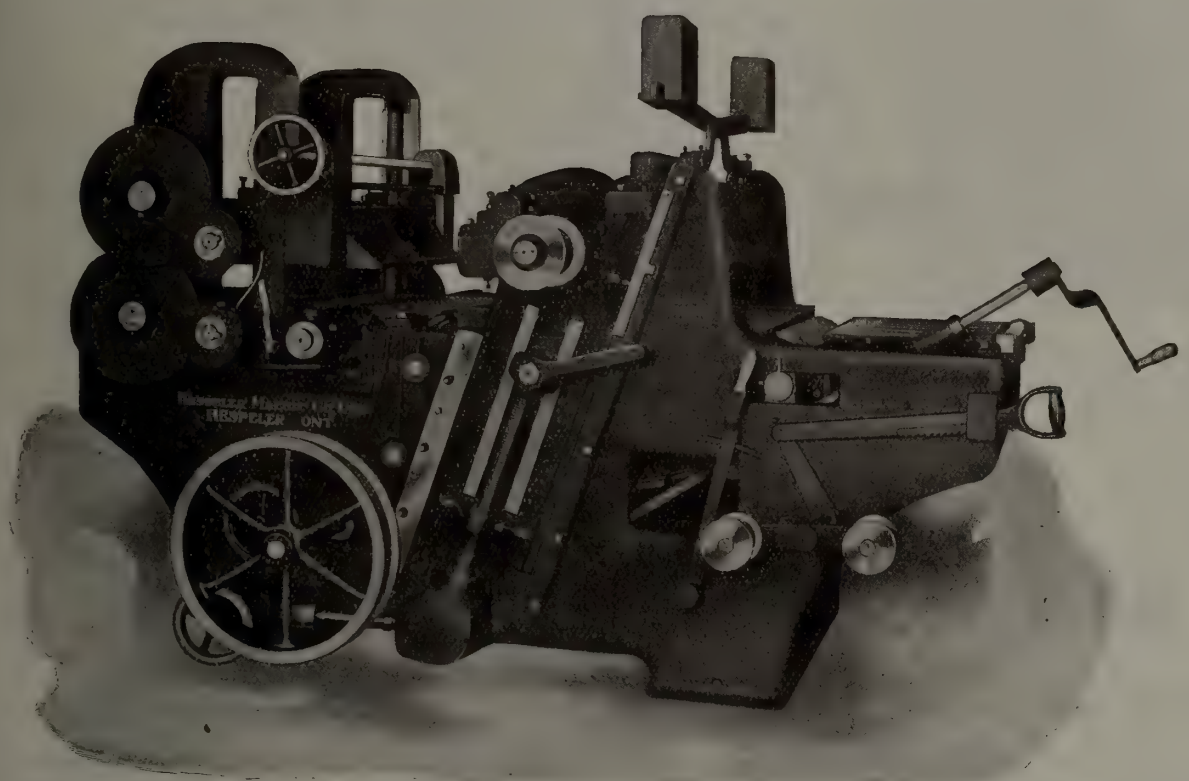
In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.

Hespeler Planers and Matchers Produce Superior Work at Less Cost and in Less Time

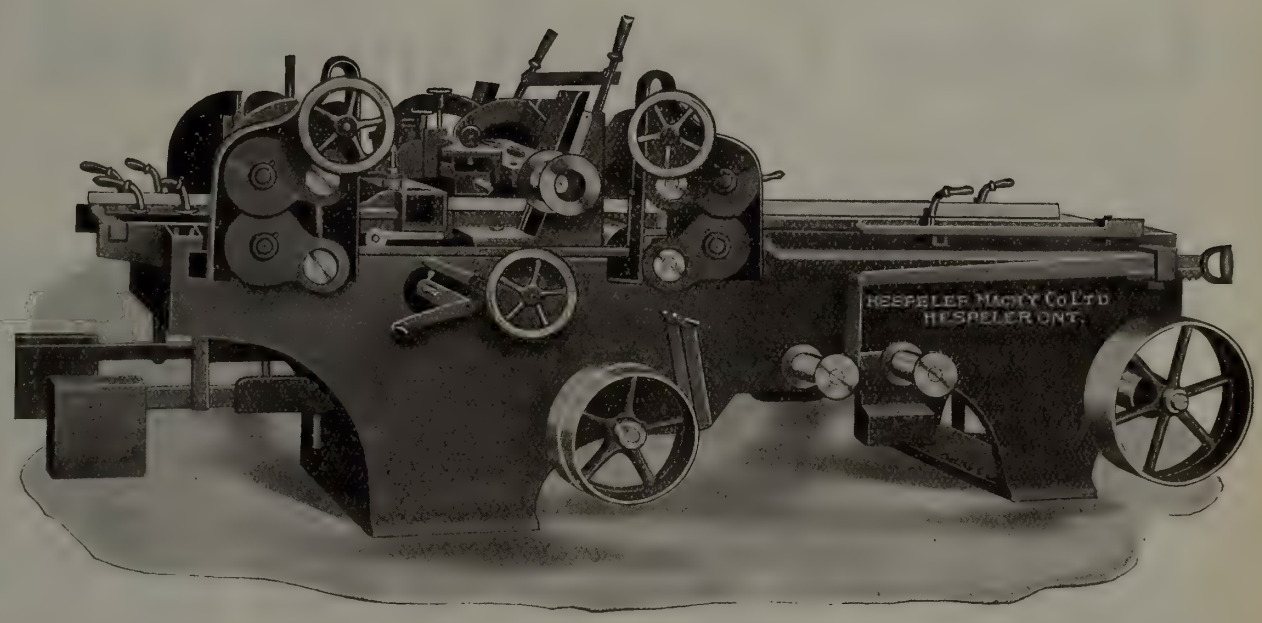


No. 31 Heavy Duty Double Cylinder Endless Bed Planer

If you want a planer to stand the heaviest kind of work this No. 31 is almost certain to meet your requirements. It is heavy and substantial, and has a capacity far beyond the ordinary machine. It is 26 inches in width and will take timber 14 inches in thickness. The Frame is extra heavy and well ribbed, the cross grits are all planed and strongly bolted together, and the whole frame is so designed so as to insure maximum strength and solidity.

No. 56 Single Cylinder Planer and Matcher

Shipping weight 5,000 lbs. This machine is of good design and heavy enough to meet all requirements within its capacity. It is free from useless trappings, but at the same time it embodies all conveniences and adjustments that are necessary, or desirable. It has a capacity to plane 24 inches wide, 7 inches thick and matches 18 inches wide. It has 2 changes of feed, 33 and 60 running feet per minute.



Complete outfits for furniture factories and planing mills supplied on short notice. Write for descriptive circular and any woodworking machine you may require.

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada



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Now Ready

You should have this new book on Saws. It contains the very latest information, lists and description covering Saws for all purposes.

Send For It To-Day

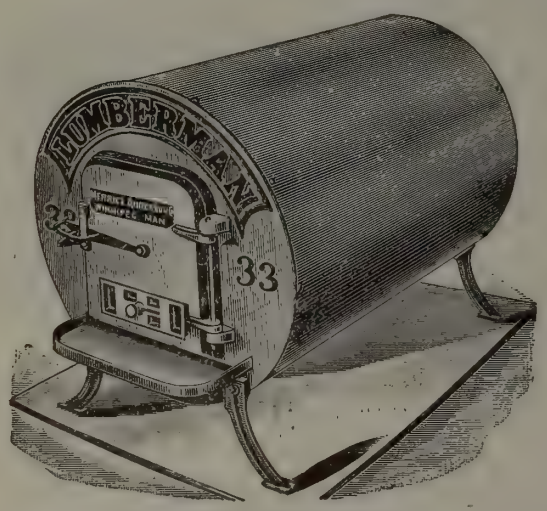
Drop a postal to the address below and we will send the book free of charge. Whether you buy Atkins Sterling Saws or not, you should have the book on your desk. Write for it now before you forget it.

E. C. Atkins & Company

U. S. Factory: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. **Hamilton, Ont.**

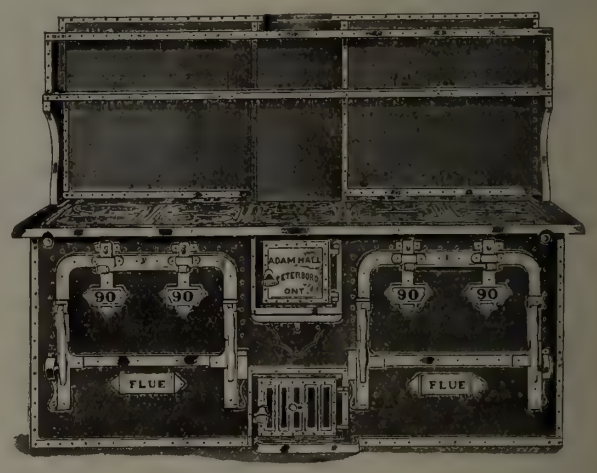
Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

If you haven't our Catalogue you should write for it to-day. For many years we have specialized on these and our Catalogue shows a line in which you are sure to be interested



THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.
Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

We make all kinds of Stoves for either large or small camps



NO. 10-90 TEN-HOLE DOUBLE OVEN RANGE.
Will burn either coal or wood. Fuel-box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16 inches. Body of very heavy English steel. Top of extra heavy cast iron.

We do business throughout Canada. Do not hesitate to write us, no matter when you may be operating.

ADAM HALL, Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

Larrigans and Leggins That Last



We are prepared to back up every claim that is made for our products because we do all our own tanning and know we can deliver the goods.
Our larrigans and leggins are strong, well made and will outlast other makes.

Try us on your next order

Also Tanners of English Oak Harness Leather

The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

The Longest Wire Cable Conveyer Ever Installed



Partial view of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyer, 1830 feet centers, recently completed for the Anglo Newfoundland Development Co. The wood is delivered to storage by cable on the upper run and reclaimed by the return cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile as shown.

Catalogue T57 illustrates and describes systems operating under many different conditions, copy will be mailed you on request. Specify edition T57.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Canadian Office and Works: Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts., MONTREAL

Toronto Office: Room 6, Dineen Bldg., 8 Temperance St.,



Say Old Chap!



Do you know that I had quite a lot of second-hand machinery that was no use to me so I put a small "ad" in the **"Canada Lumberman"** and sold the whole line? The "ad" only cost me a couple of dollars and I got ever so many replies.

Why don't you sell those old machines of yours, there are lots of fellows who would be glad to get them?

The "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this paper is buying and selling second hand equipment every day.

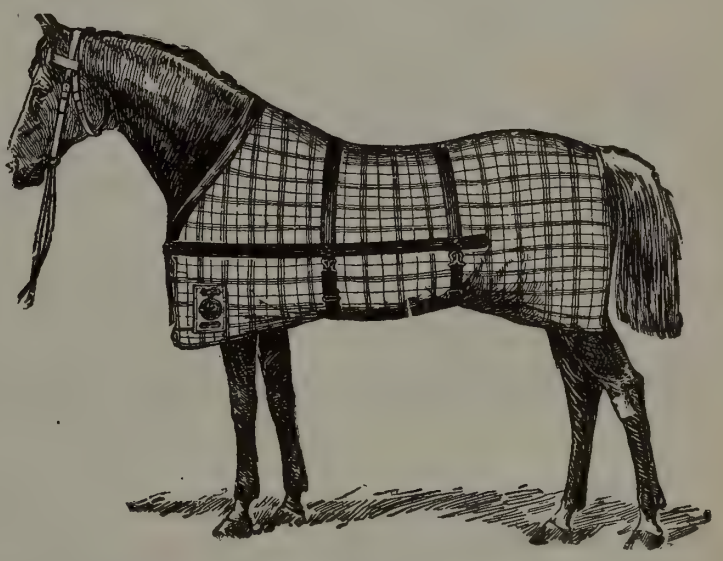
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Advertiser

Non Advertiser

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - - - Canada



Headquarters for Lumbermen's Harness and Horse Blankets

Now is the time to order these goods—which we offer at lowest market prices. Write for catalogue and price list. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. Horton & Son Limited

Manufacturers

9 and 11 Market Square - ST. JOHN, N.B.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		1 95
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 95
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm. 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 com No. 1	77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00
Whitewood 4/4 1st & 2nds	57 0
4/4 No. 1 com	37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds	58 00
5/4 No. 1 com	39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	60 00
6/4 No. 1 com	39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	62 00
8/4 No. 1 com	42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	48 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	28 50	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, box boards, 1" x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1" x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 50	16 00
1" x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
Mill run Spruce:		
1" x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1" x4"-8" & up 12'-16'	16 00	18 50
1" x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼" x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼" x10" "	18 50	20 00
1½" & 2" x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	2 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 60	4 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1" x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1" x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	
Average 16 inch	35	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	28
18 "	32	
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.	
1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00
CUTS AND BETTER	
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00
MILL RUN.	
1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1⅛ and 2"	30 00
NO. 1 BARN.	
1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00
NO. 2 BARN.	
1 in.	29 00 36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00
NO. 3 BARN.	
1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00
BOX.	
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00
MILL CULLS.	
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00
LATH.	
No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50
Common Boards	
4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50
Flooring	
4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50
Shiplap—Finished	
4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00 46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00 54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00 42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00 42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
		Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00 35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00 17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00 23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00 15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		27 00
9 in. and under	23 00	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	20 00	22 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1⅝" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	3 00
Second clears	2 40	2 60
Clear Whites	2 30	2 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

There's No Need to Argue



When You Have Stock That Speaks for Itself

"Quality Stocks" are the easiest and most profitable to sell—give the best service and the most satisfaction after being sold.

The man or concern working for a good name, satisfactory business, and fair profits handles "Quality Stocks." They speak for themselves and are their own best advertisement.

If you value the welfare of your business handle the lumber with a reputation.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

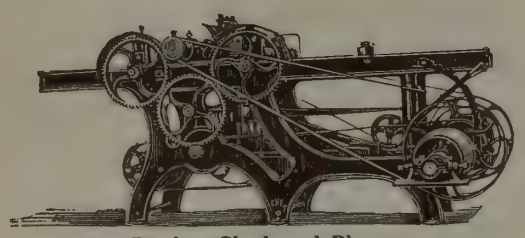
Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited

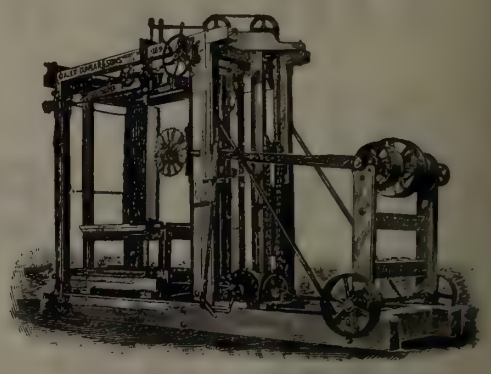
WOODSTOCK - New Brunswick

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Dunbar Improved Logging Engine; The Dunbar Shingle Machine; The Dunbar Clapboard Machine; The Dunbar Clapboard Planer; Dunbar Double Balanced Stock Gang.



Dunbar Clapboard Planer



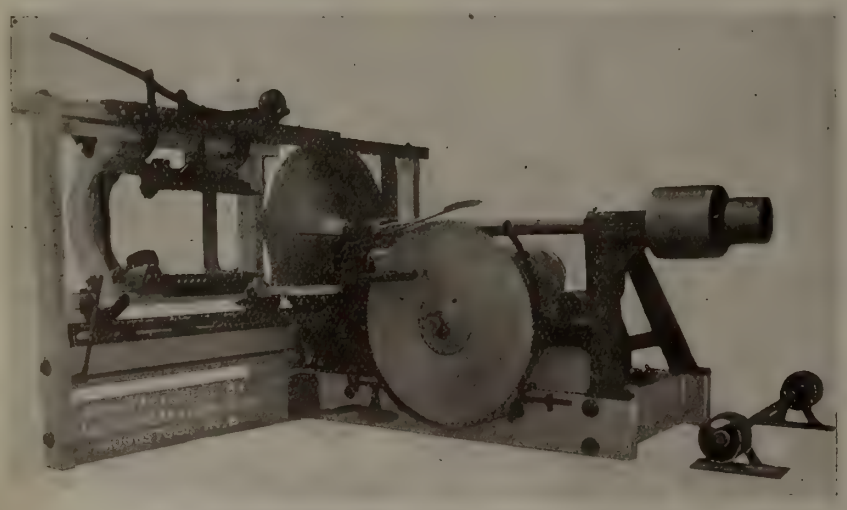
Dunbar Clapboard Machine

View of Logging Engine on heavy gradeshowing the advantage of our Patent Raising and Lowering Jack, the only engine fitted with this appliance manufactured today.

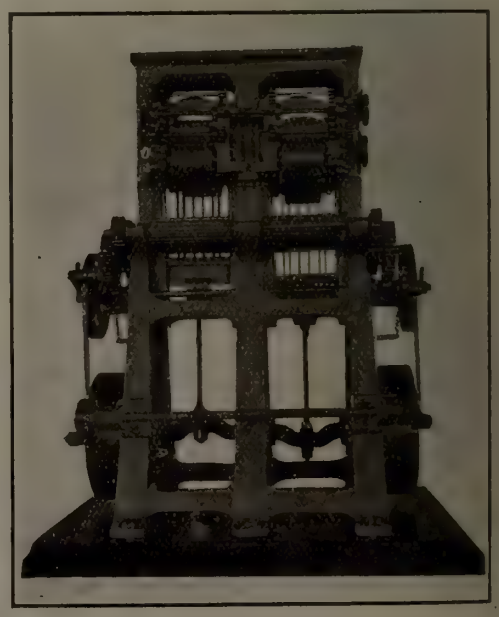


One of our customers who is using two engines says: "In this engine you have the very thing that lumbermen require."

The only Patent Logging Engine in Canada to-day
Patented in U. S A. and Canada



Dunbar Improved Shingle Machine



Dunbar Stock Gang

Manufacturers of all kinds of Mill Machinery

Write for Quotations

Sacked or Bulk

Oats

If you get quotations on your season's requirements **NOW** you receive benefit of Lake and Rail freights.

Our specialty is Oats for lumbering and logging operations

National Elevator Co.

Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Are you **sure** you are getting maximum satisfaction from your

Belting
Packings
Emery Wheels?

We are confident we can save you trouble and expense in these lines.

It doesn't cost you anything to give us a trial because we **guarantee** satisfaction.

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Montreal



Colonial Columns

THAT ARE

Graceful, Stately
Strong and Lasting

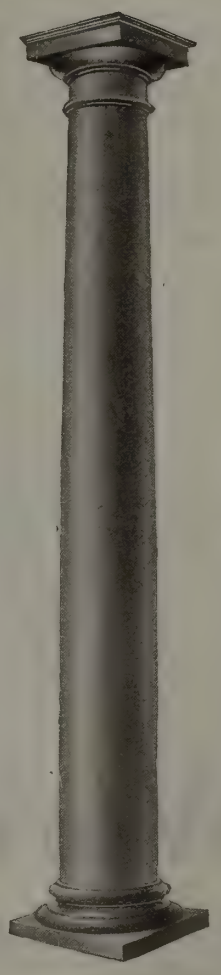
Our columns are made for those demanding a strictly high grade article, and they are giving good satisfaction wherever used.

If you don't stock our columns you are missing a lot of trade you should have.

We are also the manufacturers of

Pedestals Balusters
Newel Posts, Spindles

Write us to-day.



Detroit Column and Manufacturing Co.

Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R. - DETROIT, Mich.



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

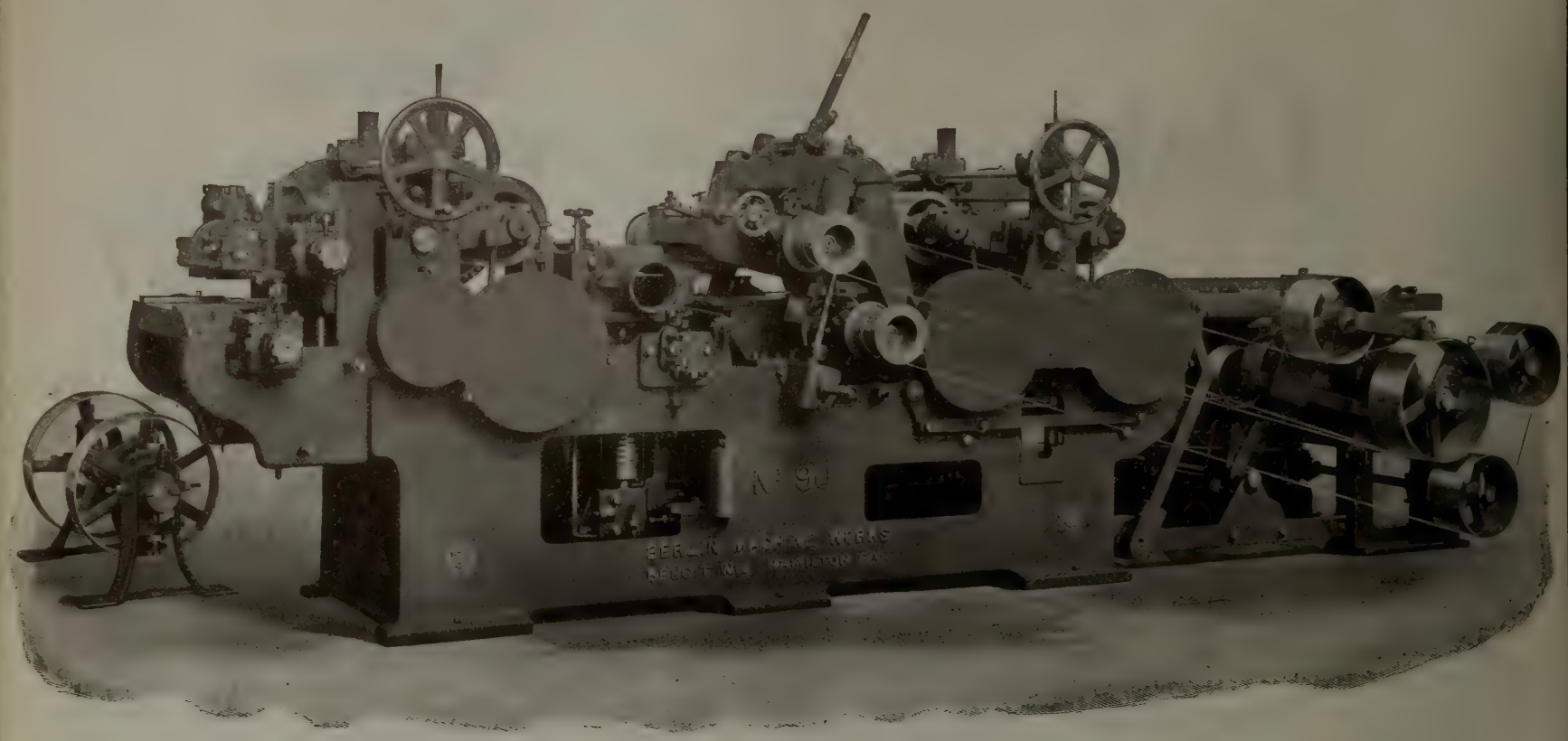
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

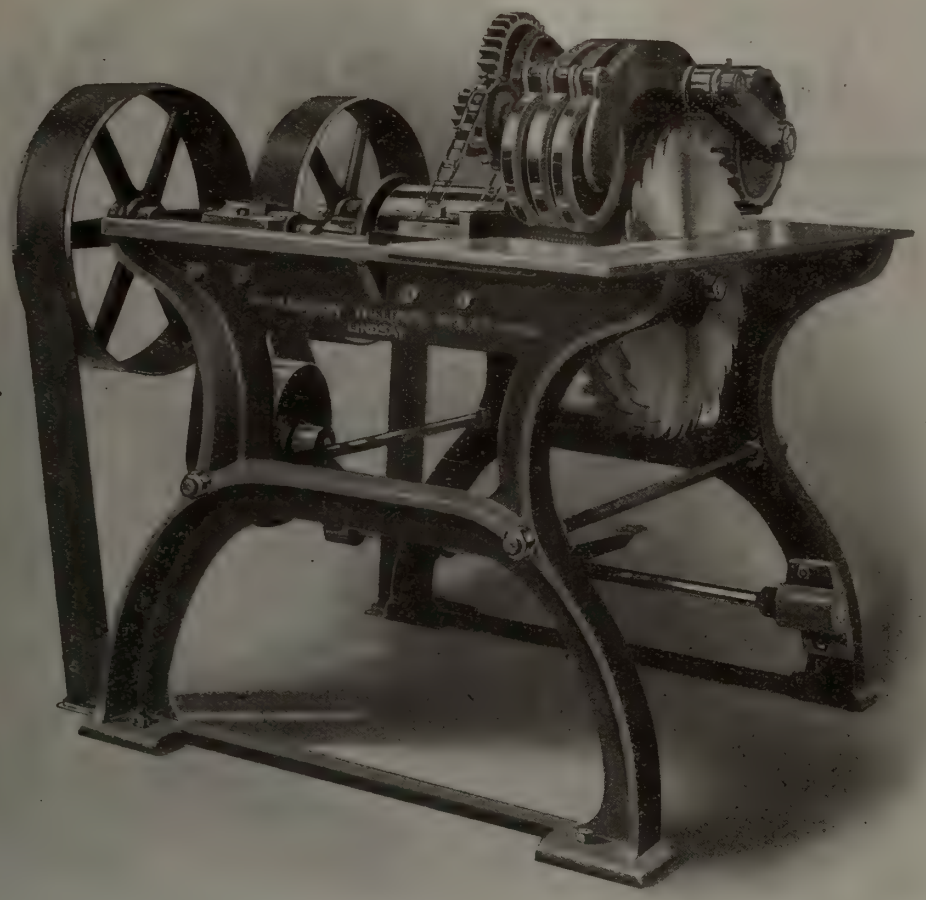
If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.



3 Saw Power Feed Bolter

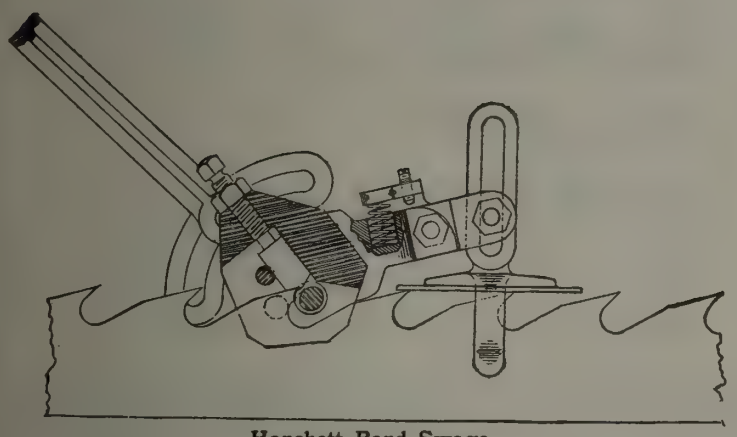
A SUBSTANTIALLY AND WELL BUILT MACHINE

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited
Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative:
H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative:
The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Mill Men!

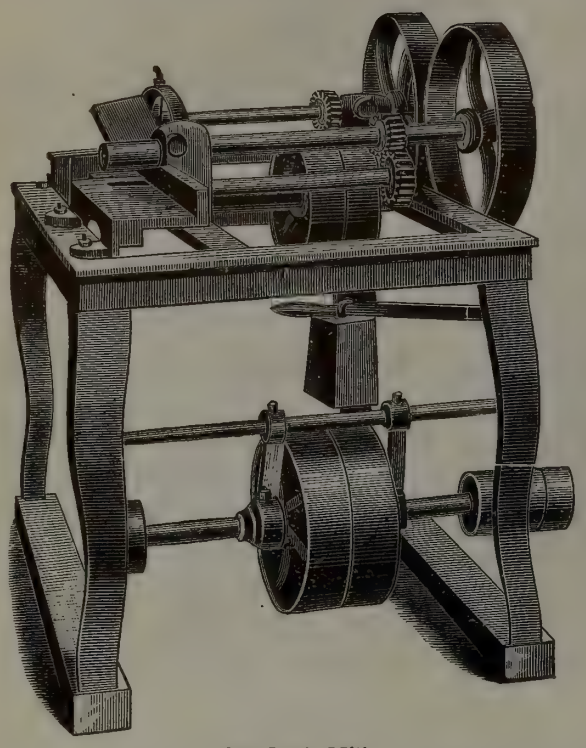
Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6

Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

Saw Mill Machinery
Saw Carriages
Saw Sharpeners
Saw Jointers
Lath Mills
Trimmers
Slash Tables
Shingle Mills
Shingle Packing Boxes
Saws
Niggers **Loaders**
Kickers **Edgers**

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All





skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

One of the Best Investments for a Box Factory is a well built and modern Variety Saw



New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

It is a time and money saver, not only in manufacturing boxes and shooks, but a variety of other work will drift into a box shop occasionally, which only a **Variety. Saw** will be able to handle and the profits on these orders will usually put any returns from the choicest of box orders away on the shady side.

We call your attention to a brand new machine made especially for variety work in box factories, jobbing shops, etc. namely,

Our New No. 260 VARIETY SAW

This machine possesses advantages in quick and accurate adjustments over any other variety saw and will be found a decided improvement in Ripping, Crosscutting, Boring, Bevel Sawing, Cropping, Grooving, Mitering, etc.

We invite you to write for Circular 11-R which tells all about it

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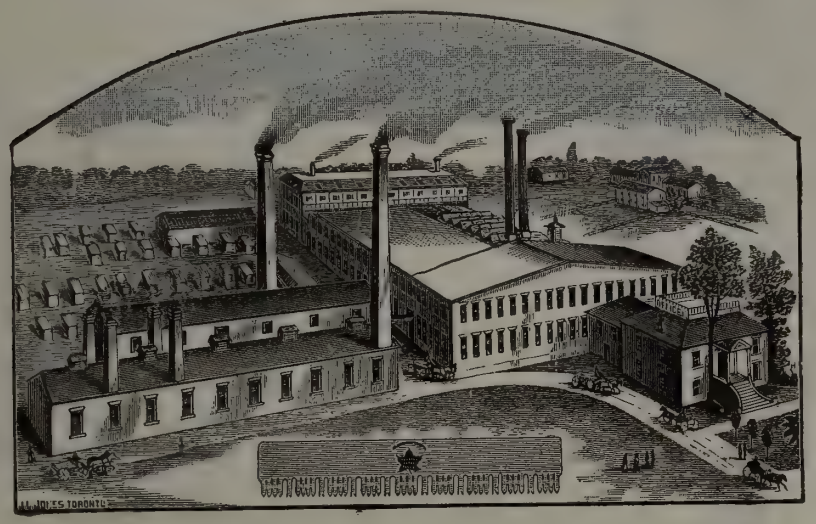
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The
Maple Leaf Saw Works
Shurly Dietrich Co., Limited
GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor **Save Gumming**
Save Time **Save Files**

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

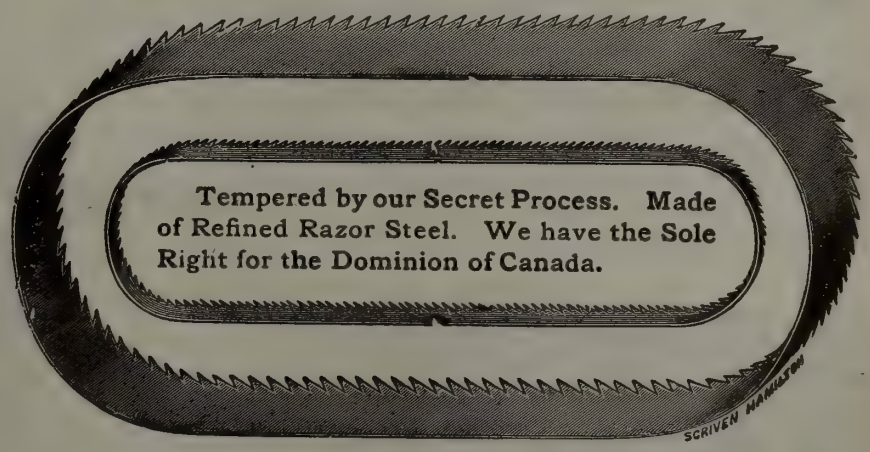
SHURLY DIETRICH, CO., LIMITED

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. **On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.**



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

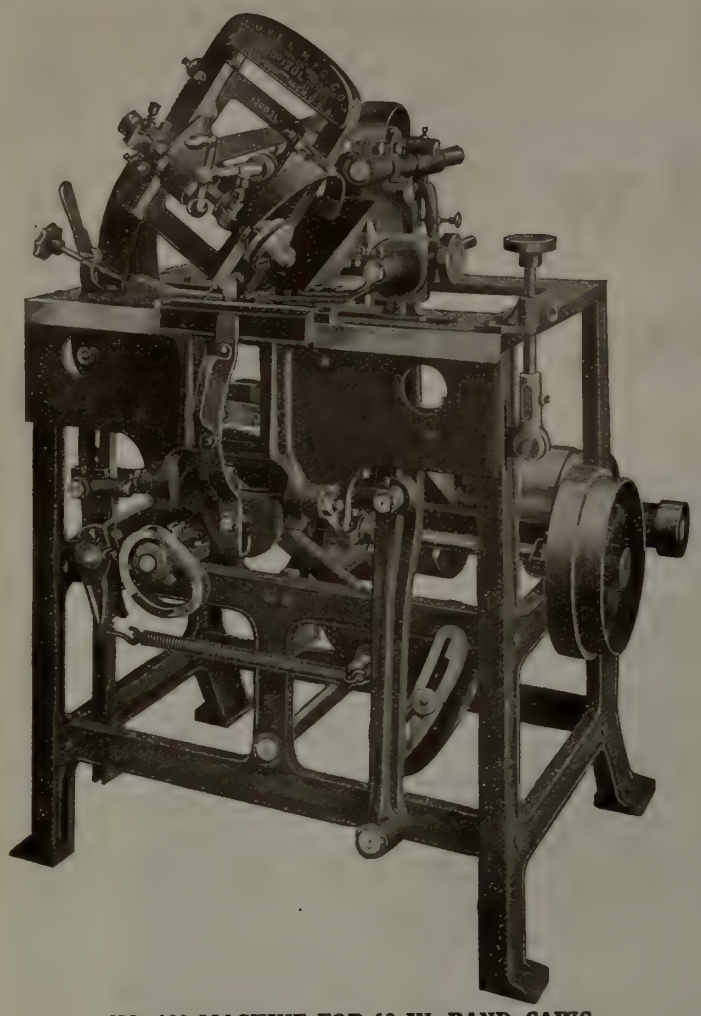


We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

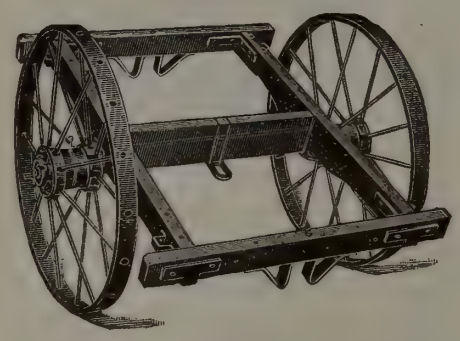
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Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

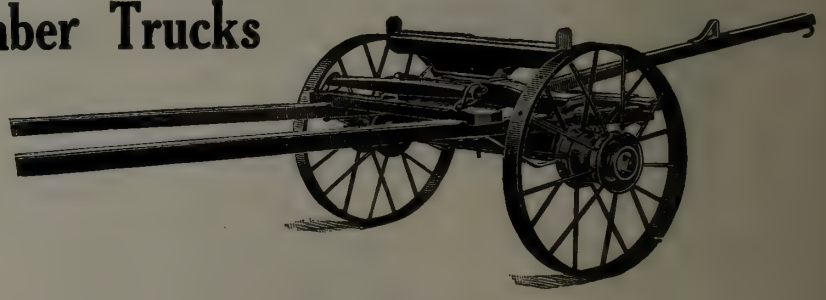
Agents for Canada — **Brantford, Ont.**



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

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GREAT STRENGTH and the utmost reliability is what you require of any chain used in your business. And, remember, no chain is stronger than its weakest link.

The great feature of

Greening's Hard Steel Wire Chains

is that they have no weak links. Its construction is perfect. The wire used is drawn and tested by experts in our own mills. We guarantee every foot of it.

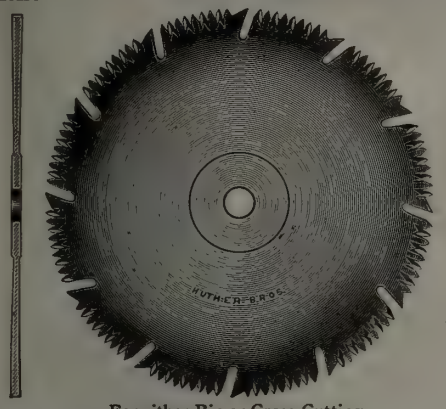
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The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que.

HUTHER BROS.

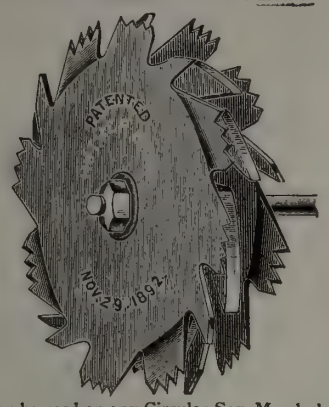
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**



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Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

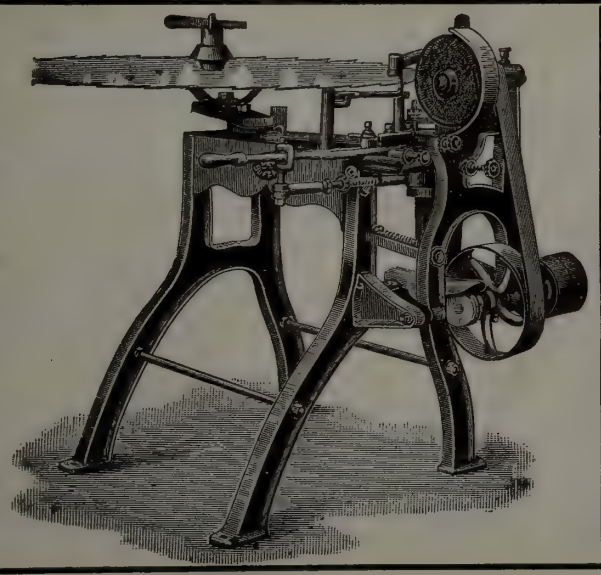
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Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market.
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RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

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for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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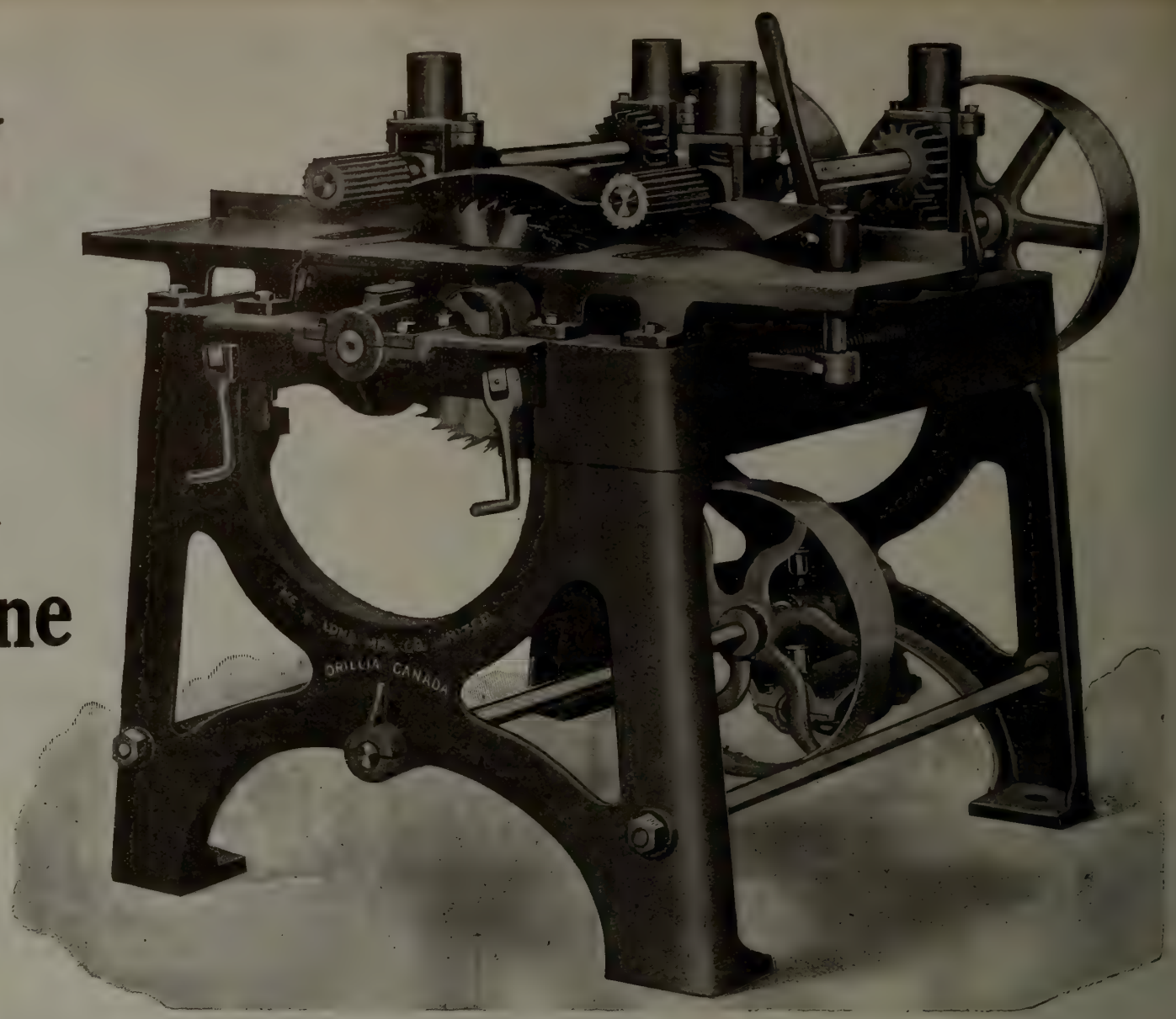
of Toronto, Limited

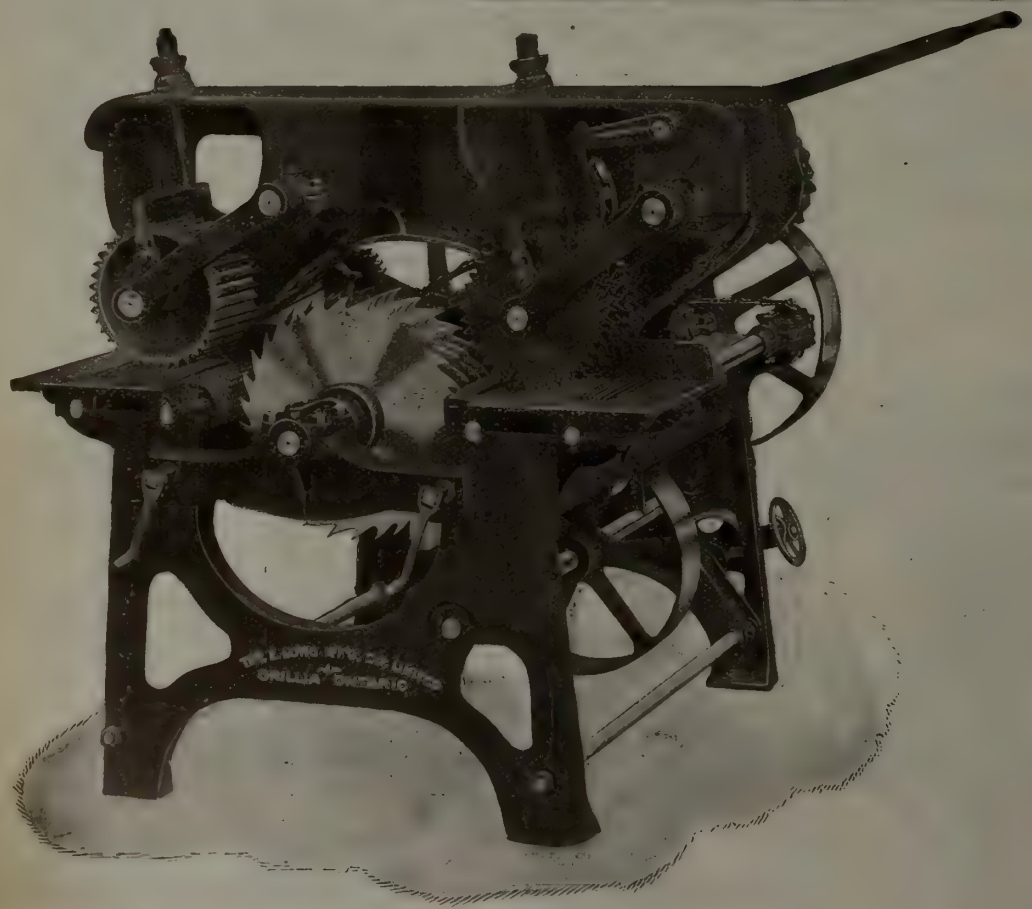
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.





4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**



Steel Carriages

With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
Log Seats extra wide with taper nose and reversible liners, all-steel.
Knees, very high, with 6 in. taper movement, Boss Dogs and Nigger Hook, all-steel.
Rack and Pinion, cut steel, pinion split to eliminate back lash.
Trout Power Set Works, rope driven, continuous acting, no lost motion, no stooping.
Set Shaft, best low carbon forged steel, extra heavy, full carriage length.
Steel wheels, steel axles, adjustable, babbitted, self-feeding axle bearings.
Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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Waterous Engine Works Co.,

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Brantford, Canada

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BY LUMBERMEN

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our last advertisement

About Lumber Fire Insurance

we are SPECIALISTS

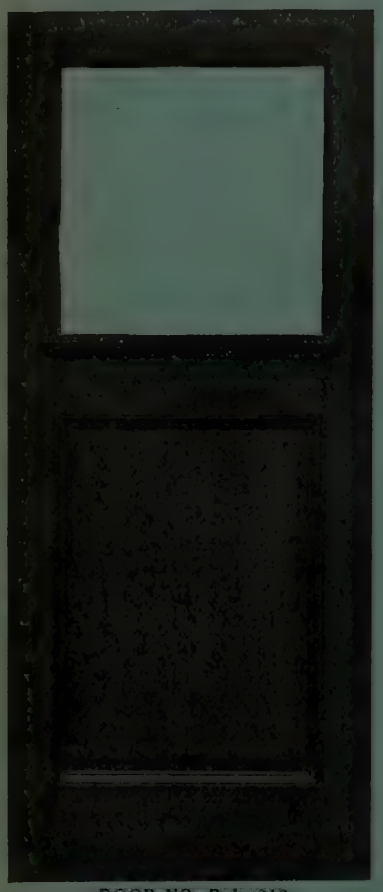
on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES



DOOR NO. B. L. 310

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WEST TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Staved Columns
Veneered Columns
Newel Posts
Sashes
Flooring
Trim

Cypress Green House Materials

Pine Doors and Frames

Turned Newel Posts and Balusters

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MANUFACTURERS

374 Pacific Ave. - WEST TORONTO



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, August 15, 1910 No. 16

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

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Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



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HAMILTON, ONT.



"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING
Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF
Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

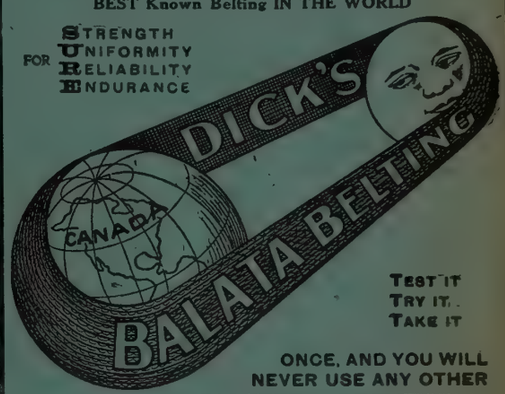
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Wholesale Manufacturers of
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Including—
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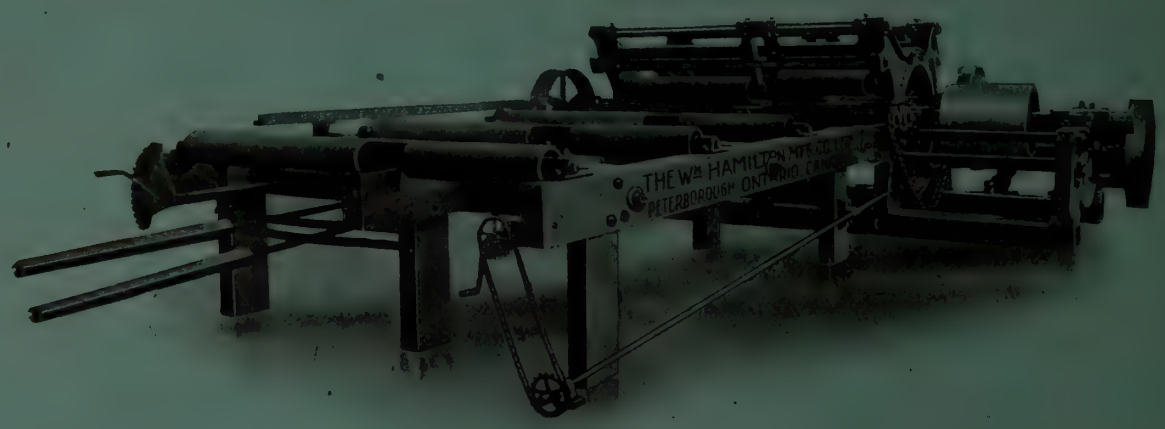
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Built in all widths, and saws shifted by levers or hand wheels.
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A full line of dry lumber in stock for prompt shipment. Let us give you our prices for anything you require in lumber.

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We have equipped our plant with the best door machinery made, and we are turning out doors that **are right in quality and right in price.**
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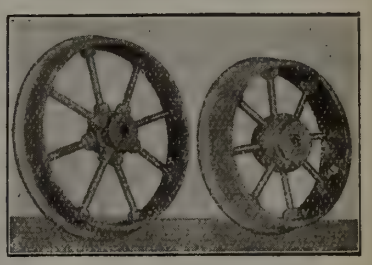
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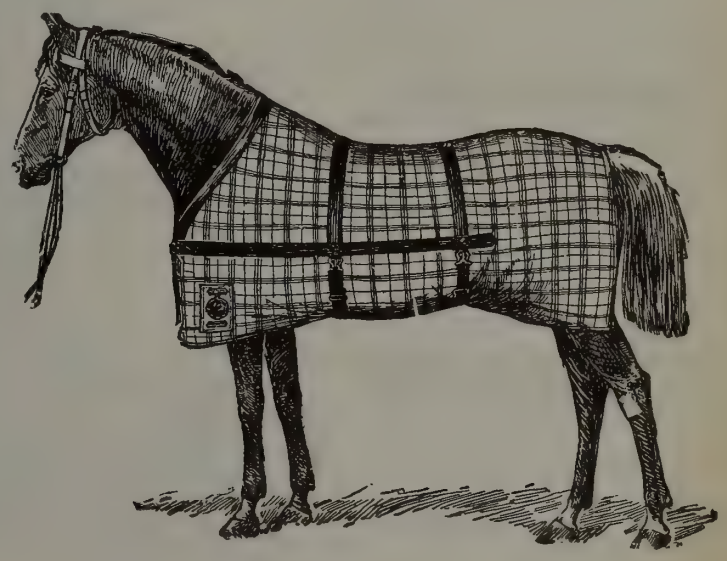
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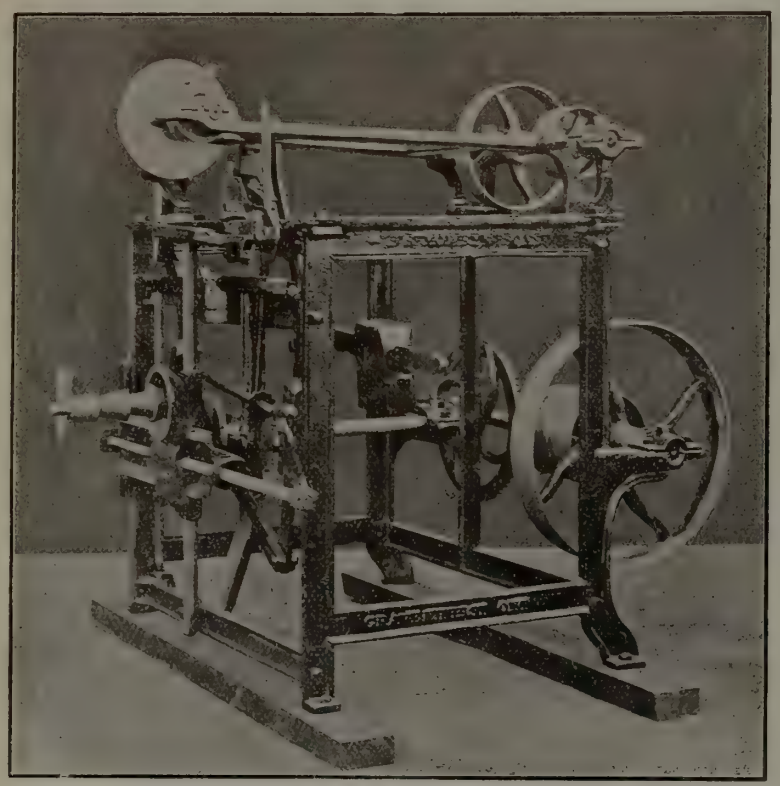
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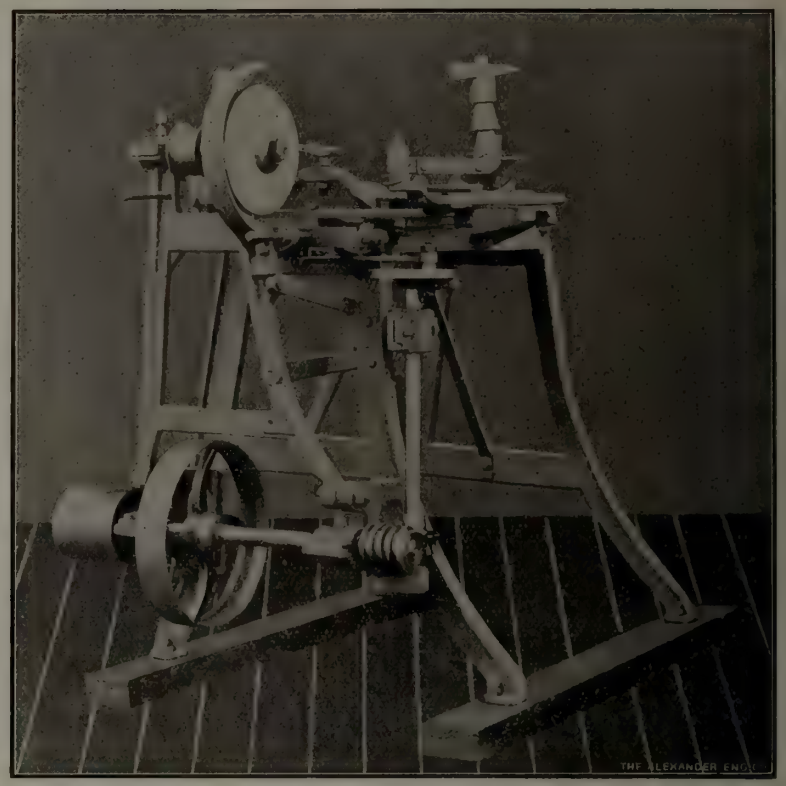
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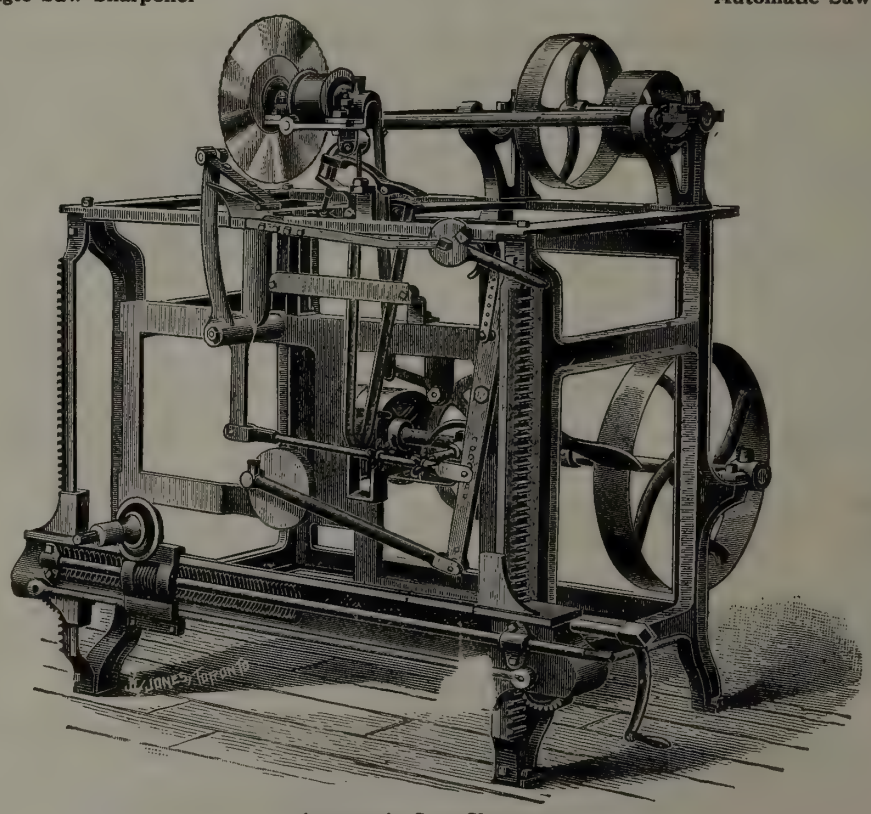


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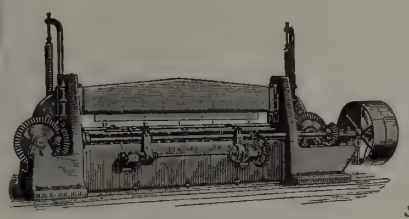
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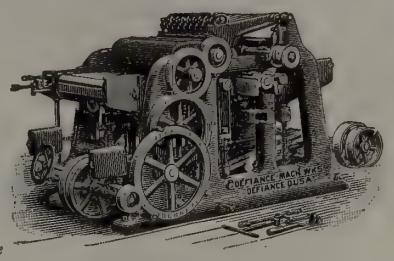
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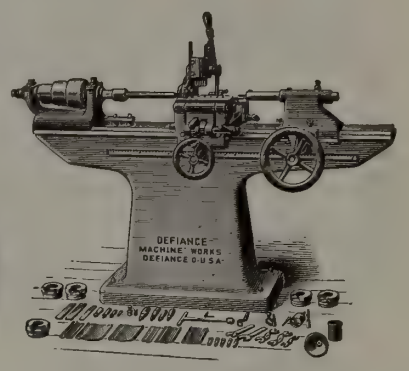
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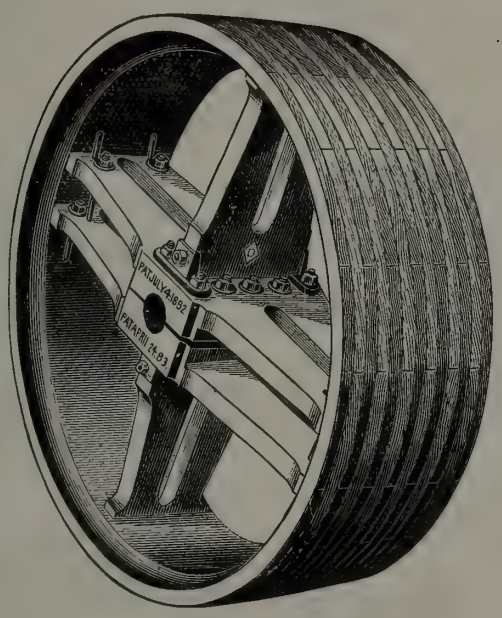
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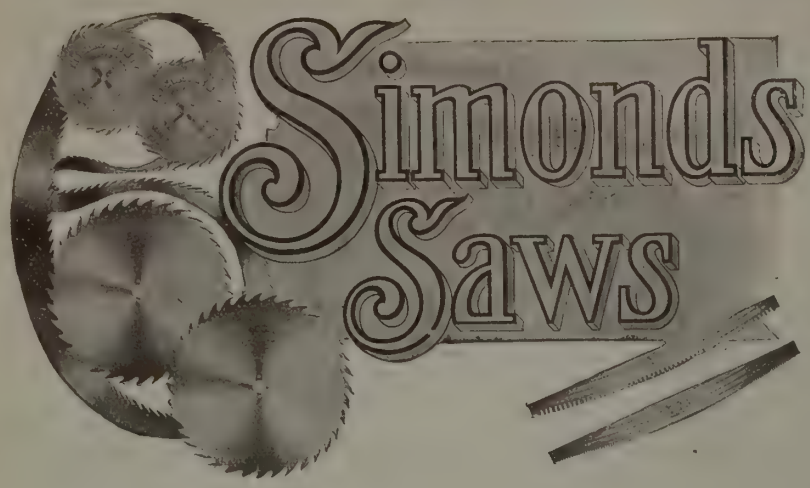
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, August 15, 1910 No. 16

Exports Show Extensive Increase

Statistics of Canada's foreign trade in lumber, as given by the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the twelve months ending May 31, show an encouraging improvement. The exports of forest products for the twelve months ending May 31, 1910, were valued at $48,457,227, whereas, for the corresponding period ending a year previously, the total was $40,663,705. The figures indicates, therefore, that $8,305,000. The exports for the two years preceding that were: 1908, $43,656,320; 1907, $44,663,705. The figures indicates, therefore, that the trade has pretty well recovered from the period of depression which prevailed in 1908 and 1909. For the two months ending with May 31, the figures are equally encouraging, being as follows: 1910, $5,161,685; 1909, $4,221,491; 1908, $3,737,540; 1907, $4,251,590. The exports of forest products for the twelve months stand third in the list, being exceeded only by those of agricultural products and animal produce, and surpassing those of the fisheries, the mines, and manufactures. Imports of wood and manufactures of wood for the two months period were as follows: 1910, $2,644,329; 1909, $1,721,620. Of the 1910 total, $2,517,553 came from the United States and $57,676 from the United Kingdom.

Details of wood goods exported show extensive increases in every class except shingles, wood pulp and square timber. Shingle exports decreased from $429,969 in the two months ending May 31, 1909, to $291,383 in 1910. The decrease practically all occurred in the exports to the United States, and may be accounted for largely by the increase in the duty upon shingles entering that country. Exports of wood pulp for the two months were valued at $458,639 in 1910 and $494,072 in 1909. The greatest increase in exports is shown in planks and boards, for which the figures for the two months are as follows: 1910, $2,493,414; 1909, $1,876,713. Of the 1910 exports of planks and boards for the two months, those to the United States were valued at $1,690,444 and to the United Kingdom at $162,985. Exports of pine deals showed only a slight increase, the totals being: 1910, $173,296; 1909, $171,849. Exports of spruce and other deals were valued at $669,686 in the two months for 1910, and at $479,936 in 1909. Wood blocks for pulp were exported to the value of $684,635 for 1910, and $522,271 for 1909.

Fire Losses—A Plain Moral

The extensive losses by fire which have occurred during the last month or two in Canada among lumber mills and yards should carry a lesson to those who have anything to do with the lumber industry. Two instances may be taken as affording instructive texts for a sermon upon the importance of carrying protection against fire and doing all that is possible to prevent its occurrence. The fire which occurred in the Gillies Company's yards at Braeside, Ont., involved the loss of an enormous quantity of lumber. The disappearance of this lumber from the market cannot, of course, be remedied. It is a serious loss in itself, but its actual money loss has been so distributed by means of insurance policies in a great number of companies that it is not a serious blow to the lumber trade. In a comparatively short period of time conditions at Braeside will have been brought back to the normal and the business will be going along as though nothing had ever occurred. In Campbellton, N.B., the recent conflagration which wiped out the whole town originated, according to report, in the William Richards Company's shingle mill, which was itself completely destroyed. It is reported that this company carried no insurance, and that probably the mill will not be rebuilt. If such is actually the case, not only has a serious loss been caused by the destruction of the mill and the stock, but an important industry upon which many people depended for their livelihood has been destroyed. It even becomes a question, to what extent a company is justified in failing to carry insurance when the livelihoods of so many people are involved.

The gospel of fire insurance has been spread so widely by the insurance companies during the last decade or two that it is hard to understand the reason which induces the owner of a large industry, particularly amenable to fire, to fail to take so easy a means of protecting himself and all those who are concerned from ruin. The day was, not very long ago, when a lumberman might be excused from insuring because the rates of the insurance companies were exorbitant. To-day this has all been changed. In the lumber mutual companies insurance may be secured which is both safe and cheap. Profits to shareholders and large salaries to agents have been done away with ,and by educating the policyholder in the most effective methods of protecting his property from fire, much has been done to reduce the risk on lumber properties. Even greater reduction in the cost of lumber insurance will be made possible as the mutual movement grows. In the old days the profits on lumber were perhaps large enough to justify some manufacturers in neglecting the matter of insurance, but to-day profits have been reduced to a minimum and insurance is the only practical method of preventing complete business ruin.

Tally Sheet Order Withdrawn

There will be quite a feeling of relief among those sections of the lumber trade of Canada and the United States which are concerned in the selling of Canadian lumber in the country to the south of the border, now that the Treasury Department of the United States has decided not to insist upon a piece tally sheet accompanying each car of Canadian lumber which goes across the border. The following instructions have been issued by the Department regarding the matter: "On and after July 30th, 1910, Customs officers will require that the commercial description and kind of lumber, the number of pieces and the aggregate number of feet, board measure, laden in each car, shall be accurately stated upon entry, and also whether such lumber is tongued and grooved, rough or planed, and, if planed, on how many sides."

The order which made it necessary to accompany each car of lumber with a piece tally sheet was as follows: "On and after May 1st, 1910, officers will require importers to file upon entry of lumber imported by railway cars, a copy of the tally sheet showing the actual lading of each car, or, in lieu thereof, a specification of the number of pieces

of each size and length of lumber laden thereon, and also showing whether such lumber is rough or planed, and if the latter, the number of sides so planed. Unless such tally or specification sheet is filed as above required all cars containing lumber should be unloaded and the quantity of lumber contained therein ascertained by a tally of the number of pieces and sizes thereof, to be made at the time of unloading."

In the new regulation the "commercial description" referred to would cover the sizes of the lumber—that is to say—if it were 1¼ by 4 inches and up, 6/11 feet, this would be looked upon as the "commercial description," and is only the information that has been given heretofore by shippers. This modification of the order is the result of the recent visit of Mr. F. M. Halstead, of the Division of Customs of the Treasury Department at Washington, and the conference held in the office of the Consul-General at Ottawa between the Honorable J. G. Foster, Mr. F. M. Halstead and a representative of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. This meeting was brought about as a result of the interest taken in the matter by Mr. Ward C. Hughson, chairman of the C. L. A.'s committee on Dominion legislation; Mr. Peter Whalen, of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co.; Mr. W. M. Ross, of the J. R. Booth Co., and others.

If the regulation requiring the tally sheet had been left in force, Canadian exporters of lumber would have been subject to a vexatious and useless inconvenience. The object of the regulation was apparently to make sure that all lumber entering the United States was properly entered at the customs office and the full duty paid. It is not unlikely that from time to time misstatements are made by exporters from Canada or by United States importers. There is no question, however, that a very large majority of the lumber crossing the border pays its full duty, and that most of the people engaged in this trade can be depended upon to act honestly with the customs departmen.. It was unfortunate, therefore, that the department should have seen fit to introduce a measure which would have penalized the whole trade for the shortcomings of a few of its least scrupulous members. Under that regulation a great deal of difficulty would have arisen in connection with providing a tally for shorts and sidings of various widths and lengths. These classes of lumber are estimated in a general manner by the rule and are tallied in hundreds. A detailed statement could, of course, have been given, but it would almost have involved a greater cost than the value of the lumber itself. Fortunately the United States Treasury Department decided to make further investigation before enforcing the regulation, and they, no doubt, have come to the conclusion that, not only would the regulation be unjust, but that the same object may be obtained by the employment of a few secret service officials, whose duty it would be to watch suspicious dealers and make sure that the customs regulations are properly enforced. The decision of the department reflects considerable credit upon the executive of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who lost no time in bringing to the attention of both the United States Government and the lumber trade in general, the difficulties and injustice which the regulation involved. This is another of a long series of instances which prove very conclusively the great value of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to its members.

Fire Prevention Essentials for Steam Power Mills

"Lumber Insurance," in its issue for July, contains the following timely and practical article upon fire prevention for steam power mill owners:—Are you doing everything practicable to keep your boiler room cut off tight from the mill or other exposed property? If you must have an opening, see that you have a fire door, and one that closes automatically. Do not permit the door to remain open even temporarily. A back-draught may occur or the promiscuous spark may get loose during the temporary opening. Is the shaving vault tight at all times when not opened in the regular course of operation? A stray spark lodging in a shaving vault causes the most serious effects. Keep the vault tight with an automatic closing door. Have an unfailing steam-jet or sprinklers.

Now is the dryest season of all the year. Do not wait for the insurance inspector to check up the condition of your private fire apparatus. Is the man responsible for the correct condition of your protection proving his reliability? He is not performing his duty if part of your barrels are temporarily half filled. Are the fire extinguishers properly charged? If it is over a year since the last charge their efficiency is doubtful. Have you "No Smoking" signs? Is there a sentiment among your men to observe the rule? Is the yard now in its cleanest condition, or are you allowing the busy season to jeopardize the interests of your anti-fire spirit? There are plenty of lumbermen who believe that the insurance companies' rating schedules do not take enough account of the "personal equation," believing that good management of physical conditions about a plant especially contributes to make the risk light. If you are consistent in thinking your risk belongs to this preferred class, the suggestions in this paragraph have already occurred to you, and have been acted upon long before the first of August.

To the lumberman who has never had occasion to call the fire department, would it not pay to try out the hydrant system about your plant? Do you know how many streams are available for effective service? Is the pressure all that it ought to be? Have you some dead end hydrants? If so, what would it cost to make the system circulatory? What is the most practicable way to bring about this improvement in your outside protection? If you find that it takes longer than you supposed for your department to prepare to resist a fire at your plant, consider whether it would not be wisdom to correspondingly improve the private protection. Had such a test been made by one lumber firm whose planing mill burned in May, the fire would have been extinguished with a very small loss. The fire broke out in glue pots. The owner immediately turned on the water through a one-inch hose connection to a "dead end" system; the fire was under control when the town department arrived at the nearest hydrant some distance away. The fire department innocently shut off the valve making the connection for the supply of the one inch pipe at the mill, then made it attachment and stretched the hose to the mill—only to find the fire then beyond control because the dead end connection had been cut off.

Make your fire department familiar with your plant.

Contractors Would Benefit by Stock Size Sash and Doors

The manufacturing of stock sizes of sash and doors was dealt with in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman," and the point was made that manufacturers would be well advised if they made a practice of discouraging custom orders as much as possible, and went in largely for the making of stock sizes. Any one who has been in the sash and door business during the last five years in Canada is well aware of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which has prevailed so far as profits are concerned, yet no one, until quite recently, has taken it into his head to apply the remedy. The recent formation of an association of sash and door manufacturers in Ontario was the first step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that the men who have formed the nucleus of the association will receive the co-operation of all others who are engaged in this business, for without complete co-operation among a large majority of the manufacturers nothing will be accomplished. It is even to be hoped that the movement will not be confined to Ontario, as similar difficulties are found wherever sash and doors are manufactured and associations could profitably be formed in every province of the Dominion.

That this matter of encouraging the use of stock sizes is of great importance is borne out by the attitude taken by contractors and builders. In purchasing materials for a building the contractor will, as far as possible, try to get stock sizes, for he knows that the usefulness of the building and the satisfaction given by it to the owner will be in no way impaired by their use. He knows also, on the other hand, that

special sizes will not only involve extra expense, but will introduce an element of uncertainty into the work which it is his constant aim to prevent. As an instance of the practice of contractors and builders in this regard, the following extract is reproduced from "The National Builder," a publication which makes a point of presenting building matters in the most practical manner to its readers:

"The use of stock sizes of doors and windows is frequently advised. While this advice may be considered as applying more to architects than to the average carpenter, I think that we can all look into the matter of stock sizes not only of doors and windows, but of mill work generally, and of ordinary lumber.

"It might be desirable to have all of our work laid out by professional architects and to work entirely from the blue prints and specifications, but the facts are, that a great deal of common work is done without any blue prints or specifications, the carpenter and owner doing the planning, and doing considerable of it right on the job. For instance, the workman asks: 'How large is the window to be?' The owner wants it of such a size that it can be secured readily and economically at the local mill, but probably does not know what size that would be. It is the same way with the doors. In such case, the man who knows is appealed to whether his knowledge comes from long experience or from study, he has a great advantage over the man who does not know.

"To make my idea clear, a few words of explanation may be offered. Stock sizes of doors and windows, and in fact all mill work, are such sizes are made up in quantities and kept on hand, in stock, ready for immediate delivery when ordered. It will be seen that a mill can make up, say 100 or 500 doors of a given size and pattern much more cheaply than it could make the same number of different sizes.

"Having these goods already made, your order can be filled quickly and at the lowest price, while if you order odd sizes they must be made up. To do this, the machinery may need more or less adjusting and re-setting. All this takes time and must be paid for. A mill may have a good supply of every stock size, but if some one orders an odd size door or window it must be made, and the chances are that it will cost for time and labor, as much as several of stock size would cost for the same item.

"Of course, it is sometimes necessary to order odd sizes to fit the openings already made, and the mills must fill such orders, but there is no need of using odd sizes on new work."

The article concludes with a description of the various stock sizes of sash and doors, showing conclusively that the benefit of all concerned would be best secured by encouraging their use as much as possible.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Veneer has come to stay and shows an increasing popularity in all lines, but it is in the manufacture of panels that the most remarkable progress can be noted. So rapid has its adoption there been that the consumption of veneer for interior work is now probably four times as great as it was in 1907.

The Nineteenth Century Review for July contains an article by Arthur Hawkes, of Toronto, on "The Strength of American Enterprise in Canada," which is intended to show the English reader the immenisty of American investments and projects and their inseparable connection with the prosperity of the Dominion. Among other interesting statistics, the article estimates the aggregate of American capital invested in Canadian enterprises at $250,000,000, of which $58,000,000 is represented by mills and timber in British Columbia.

The Government of the Province of Quebec is reported to have prohibited the exportation of pulpwood from lands held by settlers on ticket. Where full payment for lands has been made, and ownership passes to the buyer, the prohibition does not apply. The action of the Quebec authorities is said to be the second step in their movement to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood, which is used largely in the United States for the manufacture of printing paper. A previous prohibition had been placed on the exportation of wood cut from Crown lands. Together, the Crown lands and settlers' lands have heretofore furnished about 47 per cent. of the pulpwood brought from Canada to the United States.

Every year brings its quiet season during the midsummer months, with a corresponding rush in the lumber business commencing about the first of September. Just as this rush begins, the wheat crop and other heavy crops in the country commence to move, merchants begin ordering in their stock for the fall and holiday trade, and a car shortage therefore congests business. This condition could be obviated if more of the retailers would place a part of their fall business during the month of August, and there would be, as a consequence, less trouble at both ends and in the middle of the line. Crop conditions and the general prosperity of the country determine the volume of lumber sales, and by the middle of July the stability of these business barometers may be estimated with a reasonable degree of certainty to justify placing orders for the fall trade.

Prompted by resolutions adopted by various associations of lumber manufacturers to produce odd as well as even lengths of flooring, ceiling, drop and bevel siding, finish, partition and molding, the United States Department of Agriculture undertook an investigation to determine the effect of this movement on saving in waste in lumber production. It was found that under conditions on the Pacific Coast the cutting of odd lengths would increase the output by 2.07 per cent. In the yellow pine district in the South, a possible saving of 1.21 per cent. may be effected. Estimating that planing mill products are about 22 per cent. of the total output of yellow pine, the figures obtained by the government investigation indicate that approximately 30,000,000 feet of planing mill material might be saved annually by manufacturing odd lengths in both saw and planing mill. At $20 per thousand, the value of this material would reach $600,000. In hardwoods it has been demonstrated that the saving would be even greater. The report shows that there is a reasonable basis for the manufacture of odd lengths, as there is a saving of wasted material in manufacture of odd lengths, as there is a saving of besides. If this is true in yellow pine, the same results would hold in the cutting of other woods, and it remains for manufacturers, retailers and consumers to get together and agree on means of bringing odd lengths into general use.

The forest service of the United States from time to time produces bulletins upon subjects which are of widespread interest to lumbermen. A recently investigated question may not perhaps seem extremely practical, and yet it does bear importantly upon the lumber trade in general in such a manner as to make the investigations along this line both interesting and valuable. The bulletin referred to gave the results of a study of the timber crop of an acre of land, in comparison with farmers' crops, as a freight producer. If statistics of this nature were compiled continually for a number of years, they would afford an interesting side-light upon the growth or diminution of the lumber business. The figures presented in this bulletin show that, next to cabbage, onions and potatoes, the lumber crop from an acre of land in a territory embracing Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, yields more tonnage than anything grown in the cultivated field. Here are the weights set down for the various items, in pounds, per acre: Cabbage, 21,000; onions, 19,950; potatoes, 4,680; lumber, 3,000; hay, 2,710; corn, 1,728; barley, 1,219; oats, 886; tobacco, 877; rye, 848; wheat, 792. The method in which these figures have been reached is not clearly shown, and it does seem that 3,000 pounds per acre is rather small for a lumber crop; but probably these statistics have been gathered over an area which is very broadly inclusive, so far as timber growth is concerned. It would be interesting if similar figures were compiled in Canada, which would take into consideration the heavily timbered areas as well as those in the more settled districts. They would perhaps do something towards giving the public a proper appreciation of the importance of the lumbering industry to the commercial progress of the country.

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Increasing Importance of Trade with West Indies—Pulpwood Resources Sufficient to Produce Nearly Two and a Half Million Cords Annually Forever

Specially written by our own representative

The outlook for the lumber industry in Nova Scotia this year is bright, and the amount of exports along that line promises to equal if not overreach that of last season, which was a good one for the Eastern province, when 225,000,000 feet were exported to the different markets.

Year by year Nova Scotia is developing a growing connection in lumber with the West Indies, where the lumber of the province finds a ready market. Last season the Pickford & Black line of steamships carried 1,669,693 feet from Halifax to West Indian ports, as against 1,228,958 feet for 1908, and from present indications the figure for 1910 will be far in advance of either of these.

The bulk of the Nova Scotian lumber shipments finds an English



A Nova Scotia Pulp Mill—La Have Pulp Co., Bridgewater

market, and it is claimed that there is far more lumber in comparison shipped from Nova Scotian ports across the water than from New Brunswick.

The three principal points of shipment in Nova Scotia are Parrsboro, Halifax and Bridgewater. From Parrsboro last year 55,000,000 feet were shipped, which practically represents the total cut in that section of the country. From Halifax last season 42,000,000 feet were shipped and from present indications that figure will be largely increased in 1910. Bridgewater is a most important shipping point, as well as



Nova Scotia Lumber for South America—A Shipment of 1,444,000 ft.

Liverpool, located about 30 miles farther down the coast—40,000,000 feet from the former and 25,000,000 feet from the latter having passed through customs in 1909. This will be greatly increased during this year, and it looks as if Bridgewater will be at least 20,000,000 feet ahead of 1909.

Unlike her sister province, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia's large timber areas are being gradually cut out and reduced, which accounts for the large number of portable mills operating throughout the province. The larger class of mills, which are to be found in great numbers in New Brunswick, do not play such an important part in the lumbering operations of Nova Scotia.

To give an idea of the forest product there, the following statistics show the names of the counties of Nova Scotia and the approximate area of forest lands: Annapolis, 166,000 acres; Antigonish, 100,000 acres; Cape Breton, 159,000 acres; Colchester, 251,000 acres; Cumberland, 226,000 acres; Digby, 120,000 acres; Guysboro, 181,000 acres; Halifax, 264,000 acres; Hants, 236,000 acres; Inverness, 291,000 acres; Kings, 73,000 acres; Lunenburg, 212,000 acres; Pictou, 155,000 acres; Richmond, 120,000 acres; Shelbourne and Queens, 107,000 acres; Victoria, 111,000 acres; Yarmouth, 65,000 acres; total, 2,800,000 acres.

As the cutting of the larger timber is being reduced the attention of the public is being more and more drawn to Nova Scotia as a source for the supply of pulpwood. The soil and the moist and equable climate are favorable to rapid growth of spruce. As an example of the pulpwood capabilities it has been stated on authority after examination that the section eight miles west and twenty miles back to the headwaters of Broad River will yield 225,000 cords. The second section, 11 miles west along the shore and north by West Brook a distance of 20 miles, will cut 175,000 cords. The third section, west of Granite River stream into Sable River and including the Tom Tigney, a distance along the shore of six miles and 25 miles north to West River, will yield 500,000 cords. The fourth section, west to Jordan River nine miles, and 25 miles to head of that river, will yield 400,000 cords. The fifth district, west of the Jordan to the Shelbourne 7 miles, to the headwaters 15 miles, will yield 250,000 cords. The sixth district, west of Shelbourne River to the Clyde 15 miles, and north 25 miles to the headwaters, will yield 750,000 cords.

Thus 1,200 square miles will cut 2,300,000 cords. It is usual to estimate an acre of fair land to produce 10 cords of wood. Estimating the burnt-over portions of granted land as equal to the producing portions of ungranted lands, there are for 2,800,000 acres a present growth of 23,000,000 cords of pulpwood. As the growth of this wood from five inches to eight inches requires about 12 years, it is a reasonable calculation that Nova Scotia could supply 2,333,000 cords per annum forever, if the fires were kept out of the forests. Against this the present annual local demands are: Sissiboo Pulp Mills, 6,000 cords; N. S. Pulp Mill (Mill Village), 5,000 cords; Le Have Pulp Mills (New Germany), 5,000 cords; St. Croix Paper Pulp Mills, 1,000 cords; McLeod Pulp Mills (Milton), 8,000 cords; total, 25,000 cords.

While the figures relating to the present extent of pulpwood growth are only approximate, it must be evident that if the growth be conserved by protection from fires, by judicious cutting and by replanting, the annual wood crop of Nova Scoia will compete with their great mineral output for the foremost place as an employer of labor and a producer of wealth.

While pulpwood is found in every county in the province, the localities in which it is chiefly cut are Queens, Digby, Shelbourne and Hants. Large quantities are also cut in Cape Breton for export. The demand has doubled the price within the past fifteen years. Both the demand and price are likely to increase in the future, so that the owner of a productive timber property is likely to make money by holding it and protecting it against fire.

Trade News from Eastern Provinces

Mulhall-Mack-McClearn, Limited, lumber operators, of Liverpool, N.S., are building a water sluice from their timber limits to the railway siding at Pleasant River, N.S., on the Halifax and South-Western Railway. The sluice will be nine miles long when completed. The company plan to cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber this coming winter at this mill.

The Sable Lumber Company, who are operating at Wilkin's Siding, N.S., have completed arrangements to sell their whole year's output to a large American boot and shoe manufacturer. The lumber will be made up into boxes for the American factory.

Mr. Geo. S. McClearn, of Liverpool, N.S., recently sold his Brooklyn property, located near Liverpool, to J. W. Lowe & Son, of Aylesford, who are building a new mill on the site. The mill will contain a rotary and stock gang, and it is anticipated that over 3,000,000 feet will be cut there this coming winter.

The Davidson Lumber Company, of Bridgewater, N.S., intend installing a rossed lumber mill in their plant at Bridgewater in the near

future. This company are now operating three mills, two at Bridgewater, and their largest one at Springfield. At their latter mill they have recently replaced their rotaries with band saws. Last year the company's output was about 30,000,000 feet, but the present year's output will be in the vicinity of 50,000,000 feet.

A Halifax despatch announces that the Andre Cushing lumber mill, at St John, and the extensive lumber limits and logs in New Brunswick, comprised in that property, have been sold by the Union Bank of Halifax to a syndicate headed by W. B. Tennant, of St. John. The Union Bank assumed the control of the property when the Cushing Company assigned and the bank took over the assets some months ago. The price has not been divulged, nor the plans of the purchasers, but it is thought the figure is in the vicinity of $300,000. An American firm offered a figure under $200,000, which the bank would not consider. The Cushing business was established many years ago by Andre Cushing, a citizen of the State of Maine. The mill at St. John is one of the best in the country. The claim of the Union Bank against the Cushings was about $750,000.

A Prosperous Nova Scotia Industry

Silliker Car Company of Halifax—An Extensive Consumer of Lumber—Mr. Silliker's Successful Career

Positively the greatest single industry in Halifax, and one of the most valuable to Nova Scotia, is that of the Silliker Car Company, Limited. No other industry in that city equals it in the number of hands employed nor in the amount of money paid out in wages. The company have only about entered their third year, yet their business extends all over Canada and Newfoundland, and they have on hand large contracts for freight cars, first-class passenger cars and sleeping cars for the Canadian Northern Railway, the Intercolonial and other transportation systems.

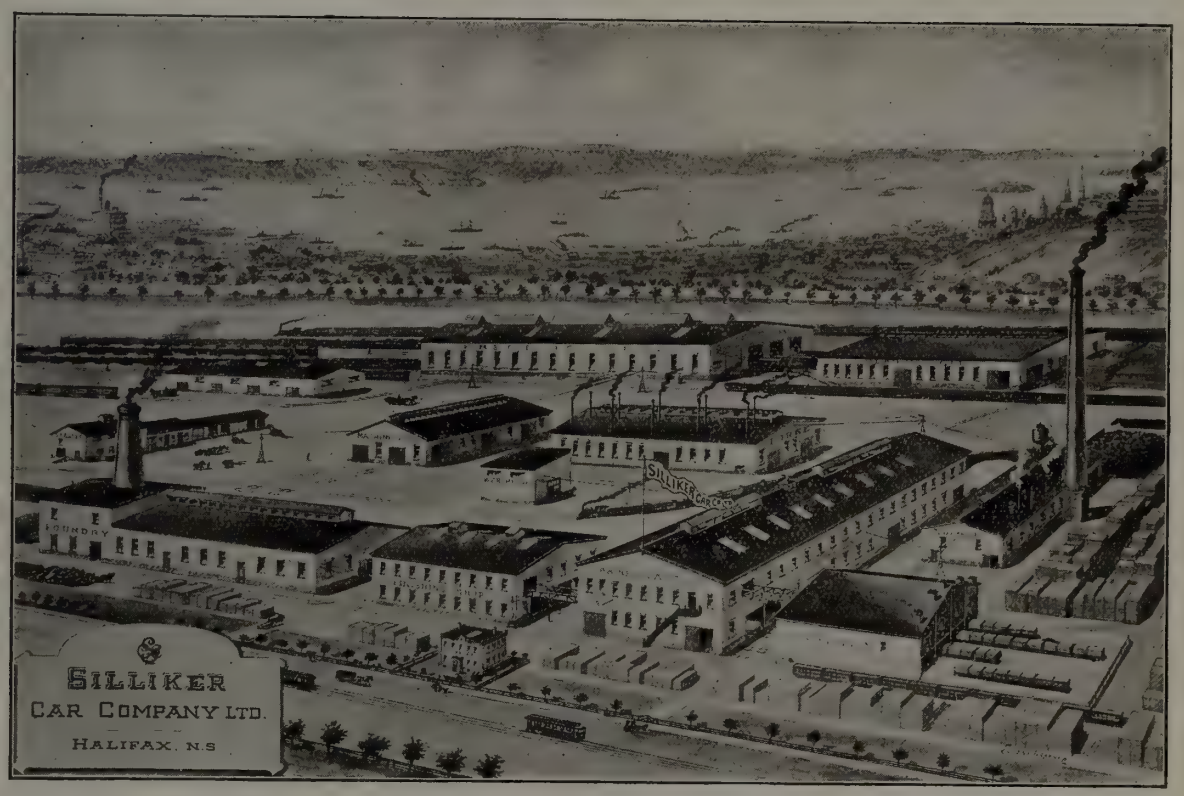
As a lumber consuming firm, the Silliker Car Company stands out prominently among Nova Scotia firms. During the year of 1909 over five million feet were used by them, comprising both hard and soft woods, and this year that figure will be much increased.

Not only do the company manufacture railway coaches and cars of all descriptions, but building materials of all kinds. Included in their plant is a woodworking mill, where, in addition to the preparation of material for cars, the general business of woodworking and cabinet making is carried on. This mill is equipped with all the latest machinery, enabling them to turn out the highest grades of office, bank, shop and church furniture and cabinet work.

The head of the company, Mr. C. J. Silliker, under whose practical management such splendid results are being obtained, is a native of New Brunswick, having been born in Bay Verte about 58 years ago. For the greater part of his life Mr. Silliker has been connected with the contracting business, and for fifteen years conducted a general contracting and building supply business in Amherst, N.S. From small beginnings he gradually rose in the business world, until, three years ago, he decided to move his plant to Halifax and add to it the car department, which is now being carried on so successfully. Mr. Silliker is a practical man in every sense of the word. He believes in direct supervision of all departments, and early morning till evening will find him at the plant, personally supervising the different departments of his extensive business.



C. J. Silliker,
President and General Manager,
Silliker Car Co., Limited



Selling to a Farmer

A well-known Western Washington lumber manufacturer has been having a controversy over some sales of lumber to a party who was not a regular lumber dealer in Eastern Washington. When the matter was brought to the attention of the manufacturer, he replied as follows:

"We do not know whether he is a farmer or a secretary of some lumber association, nor do we care. We did not ask him any of these questions; we are here manufacturing and selling lumber to the highest and best bidder. We consider we have no right whatever to protect any retail yard in any place where they do not buy lumber from us. This man came here with his bill for lumber and asked us to make him a price, which we did, and he accepted it. Now, we do not consider that we are duty bound to anyone, and we are thankful to say there is no man on the face of the earth has any strings on our business in any shape on manner. I own timber, railroad and mill, manufacture my own lumber, and sell it for the best price I can get. As I said to you once before this, we do not think we will go to Spokane or make any inquiries who we should sell lumber to; all we have to do is to look in Bradstreet and see how they are rated; if we think they are perfectly safe, we will ship our lumber to them. But will say this in conclusion, if any retailer, running any lumber yard, anywhere, buys any lumber from us we will protect him, but will not protect any yard where they do not buy lumber from us.

"Now, you can take this in any way you see fit. I have just given you my opinion of how I handle my business. It would not cut any figure if I did not sell any lumber nowadays. I have a good body of timber, and I think I would be as well off not cutting up. A little more I will say: I am not in favor of downing the market. I try to get as high a price as I possibly can for my lumber, but will say that I can put lumber on a car as cheap as any mill in the State; that is saying a good deal, but I can do it. That cuts no figure here nor there. That does not say that I will sell my lumber cheap. I think, when you consider the matter all over, you will think about the same as I do. I remember stepping into a yard one day and asking them what they were selling cedar shiplap for. They offered it to me for $25. Before I got through with them I offered to ship it to them for $17. Oh, no, they said, we can do better. Now, you see they were only getting $8 more than I was asking them. Should I protect those fellows, who never buy a foot of lumber from me?"

Free Pulpwood a Dead Question

Americans who Hope for Removal of Export Prohibition by Quebec, Laboring Under a Delusion

"It is reported on apparently good authority that Canada is willing to negotiate a reciprocity treaty." Where's your authority? The action of Canadian provinces in placing prohibitory exactions upon the export of commodities after the United States has applied the minimum features of the tariff doesn't smell overly strong of reciprocity.—Bay City Tribune.

I should say not. If the paper manufacturers and news publishers in the States believe there is going to be any reciprocity arrangements between the States and Canada, whereby the export of pulpwood will be allowed from Canada, they are simply nursing a delusion. Nowhere in Canada at present is the slightest interest being manifested in reciprocity, so far as pulpwood is concerned, and it has been pointed out that pulpwood is the "bone of contention."

There may be some international arrangement entered into, whereby Texas steers can be exchanged for Canadian horses, coal for iron ore, and cotton for cabbage or sunflowers, but there is nothing in the States that Canada can afford to swap pulpwood for, one very good reason being that it is beginning to dawn on the Canadians that they have but little more forest resources than will be needed for home consumption.

The people in general seem to know but little about the question, and care a good deal less. They are more interested in potatoes just now than planning for reciprocity, and it will require as many years to educate the masses up to the question of reciprocity as it will to explain the meaning of the term, "Conservation-of-our-natural-resources."

Hereafter, those owning timber in Ontario or Quebec provinces will be required to manufacture it in Canada, and that is all there is to it.

It ought not to need an order-in-Council to compel timber owners to do that which is manifestly to their own best interest. Any practical lumberman will tell you that the nearer you manufacture your forest product to the stump the cheaper you can do it, as a rule. Why not manufacture paper just as cheaply as possible, the same as we manufacture other forest products?

It will be no more a hardship for paper manufacturers of the State of New York to move their plants to the Province of Quebec than it was for the sawmill men to move their plants from Michigan and Wisconsin to Ontario when the timber was required "to be manufactured into lumber in Canada."

Only those who owned mill property and depended on Ontario for stock were affected. And this little bunch have been beseeching Congress at intervals ever since to enact some legislation that would force Ontario to allow sawlogs to be towed from Georgian Bay to Michigan waters, a business that has long since passed into history, never to be revived.

Those owning timber limits in Ontario found it more profitable to move their mills to the timber and manufacture in Canada than move their timber to the States to be manufactured there.

History seems to be repeating itself in the question of pulpwood supply for paper mills, and those interested in the manufacture may as well reconcile themselves to the existing conditions. Those having paper manufactories in the States, who are getting destitute of stock, will feel it a hardship to be obliged to move their plants to Quebec Province. But pulpwood, like any other commodity, must be obtained where it is, if at all, and not where it no longer exists.

Any country that is good enough to negotiate reciprocity with is good enough to do business in, and Canada is just as good as any. Every foreign corporation or individual has the same right to purchase property and carry on business and enjoy the full protection of the law in common with the native Canadian. Capital and labor are studiously encouraged and protected. A foreigner owning timber in Canada can cut as much or as little as he likes, transfer his title to others or retain it himself, so long as he obeys the law.

There is abundant water-power and timber for sale at a reasonable price now. And it will never go lower, but, on the contrary, must increase in stumpage value from year to year.

Minerals are being discovered every day, but the forests have all been discovered, and practical foresters know approximately how long the timber will last. But very few realize these facts.

O. E. Elsemore.

A census of the forest products of Canada will be taken on June 1st, 1911, which will embrace square, waney or flat timber, logs for lumber, and miscellaneous products. In the first class are included ash, birch, elm, maple, oak, pine, and all other timber cut as square, waney, or flat, which, in the enumeration, will be reported for cubic feet and value. Logs for lumber, which are included in the second class, are in such woods as elm, hickory, hemlock, oak, pine and spruce. They will be enumerated in the census by quantites of 1,000 feet board measure, with value in the same unit. Miscellaneous products of the forest include bark for tanning, fence posts, firewood, hoop and hop poles, masts and spars, piling, pot and pearl ashes, railroad ties, staves, stave-bolts and heading, telegraph poles (including telephone and other poles for electric wires), wood for pulp, and the furs and skins of forest animals undressed, and they will be enumerated by number or quantity and value. The census of forest products will be taken chiefly from farmers and the lessees of timber limits.

The lumber shed of the Rainy River Lumber Company, Rainy River, Ont., with its contents, the surrounding platforms and five box cars of the Canadian Northern were consumed by fire at midnight on Aug. 7. The united efforts of the brigades from Rainy River and Beaudette, Minnesota, were required to save the town from destruction. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partially insured. The shed was filled with finished lumber ready for shipment.

Supreme Nine and the Ancients

Import Subjects Dealt with at Recent Meeting —Proposed Changes Regarding Annual Meetings

A meeting of the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo was recently held at Chicago, at which Snark Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., presided. In his address, Snark Hadley referred to a number of important subjects which are at present under consideration. The principal of these was the death benefit fund suggested recently by Mr. Leonard Bronson. This subject was discussed by the meeting, and it was decided that the plan should be immediately put into effect through the Scrivenoter's office at Nashville. The death benefit plan involves a voluntary contribution of $2, which will be asked from each member of the order in good standing, to create a fund from which will be paid to the designated beneficiary of each subscriber who may die the sum of $250. Instant payment is to be made, with no further formality than proper identification of deceased. No health certificate is to be demanded.

In connection with the place of holding the annual meetings of the order, Snark Hadley said that it seemed to be the opinion of a large majority that the original date should be changed. He believed that this would be a proper move. He thought that they might consistently arrange for having the meeting at some central place, particularly along the Great Lakes. This would materially aid in having a larger attendance at future meetings. It would mean that the meetings would be held in such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Mackinaw, Toronto, Duluth, and Buffalo.

The programme for the approaching annual meeting at San Francisco was approved. The meeting will open on Thursday, September 8th, and continue until Monday, September 12th. The programme includes a number of interesting side trips and a series of baseball games, as well as the regular important business sessions.

A resolution was adopted in accordance with Snark Hadley's suggestion about the place of the annual meeting, to the effect that a recommendation be made at the next annual meeting, that all future annual meetings be held at some one of the principal Great Lakes cities, and that the meeting be made the occasion of a week's excursion on one of the popular lake steamers.

Quebec Lumber Cut Statistics

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled, is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of August 3rd:

	1908 Cubic Feet	1909 Cubic Feet	1910 Cubic Feet
Waney White Pine	669,840	622,560	438,360
White Pine	97,120	51,840	8,080
Red Pine	4,080	5,680	21,880
Oak	342,560	455,840	67,040
Elm	74,080	51,880	246,800
Ash	4,000	520	1,360
Birch and Maple	59,880	57,240	40,680

Telegraph Poles in Good Demand

The demand for telegraph poles in Ontario continues very strong, and as supplies are scarce the prices are firm, at the following, f.o.b. Toronto:

TELEGRAPH POLES.

25 ft. long, 6 in. top	$1 60	40 ft. long, 7 in. top	$ 6 00
25 ft. long, 7 in. top	1 90	45 ft. long, 7 in. top	7 35
30 ft. long, 6 in. top	2 10	50 ft. long, 7 in. top	9 65
30 ft. long, 7 in. top	3 00	55 ft. long, 7 in. top	12 00
35 ft. long, 7 in. top	4 75	60 ft. long, 7 in. top	17 50

Cedar posts are steady at 17c. for 8 ft. lengths 4½ in. and up.

Cedar ties are firm at 55c. for 6 in. and up face, 6 in. deep, No. 1, and 39c. for 5 in. and up face, 6 in. deep, No. 2.

THE WOODWORKER

The Care of Planer Knives

By J. Crew Taylor

It goes without saying that one of the most important points connected with the operation of a planing machine is in the care and adjustment of the knives. Machines can do bad work even with the knives properly ground and adjusted because of derangement in the bed, the feed rollers, chip breakers, or something, but they can't very well do good work unless the knives are properly fitted. So one of the first things for the novice in charge of a planing machine to learn is the proper care of knives.

The care of the knife really begins in its making and tempering, for knives are to-day varied in temper as well as in design to suit different kinds of work. There is a certain temper for hardwoods, another temper for soft woods, and then there is what is called a compromise temper where both hard and soft woods are being worked and the work all done on the same knives. The careful knife maker likes to be informed as to the class of work that is to be done with the machine so that he can temper the knives in such a manner as to insure their running and holding their edges longest. This means not only better work but less grinding.

Grinding—Proper Bevels

One of the first things a man has to learn is how to grind knives, how much to bevel them, etc. For smooth work generally the less bevel on a knife the better. That is, just make enough bevel so that the heel of the knife won't hit the face of the work. These are the natural points in knife grinding, however, that one would pick up and come to as progress is made in the work of caring for knives. Generally your knives and cutters are ground to a bevel that is twice the thickness of the knife. For example, if a knife or cutter is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick the bevel would measure $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from point to heel on the face of the bevel. This bevel may be varied as judgment dictates to suit local conditions. Only be careful about getting too long and keen a bevel, because, while it may make a machine run lighter, it doesn't add to the quality of the work and it makes the planer knife more likely to develop gaps.

With the modern knife grinding machines not much difficulty need be experienced in grinding knives to whatever bevel may be desired to grind them perfectly true. Also with a cup-wheel grinder one can grind a bevel on the knife perfectly straight or hollow it out concave to whatever extent is desired. Usually it is not desired to do much concaving, because this is the same in effect as grinding the bevel too long. It helps out, though, to concave the bevel slightly so that after the knife runs a while it can be whetted and made sharp again on the machine with a little work, whereas if it is ground perfectly straight, whetting would be quite a job or else it would necessitate snubbing off the point a little, which would make the knife run heavy and pound in the cut.

Not Too Fast

One thing to guard against rigidly in grinding knives is against grinding them too rapidly and thus taking the temper out. It is the easiest thing imaginable to get in a hurry and take the temper out of a knife by grinding too rapidly. When you see the edge of the knife turning blue or blue spots appearing on the face that is being ground, you may know from this that you are taking out the temper. Take it slow, that is the secret of good knife grinding. It doesn't cost any more either, the modern machines are made automatic, so you can set them to cut as slowly as desired and let them run. It is better to spend an hour or two grinding one knife than to burn a spot on it for the sake of getting it ground sooner.

In grinding strive to keep the planer knife the same width at each end. It don't matter if there comes a gap in one end, and seeming that end needs more grinding done than the other. Grind the knife down just the same its full length. This is essential to keep a good running balance in your knives, because if they are ground until they are wider at one end than at the other, and consequently heavier on one end, even if you do make the knife on one side of the head balance with the knife on the other side of the head there will not be what is termed a true running balance. There will be an unequally distributed weight which sets up a strain on the cutter head. So keep your knives the same width from end to end. Or, more correctly speaking, the same weight or as near as you can from end to end.

Balance the Knives

As soon as the knives are ground and you are ready to put them on the machine, we come to a point where practice divides itself. Some whet the knives up perfectly before putting them on, and others prefer to put them on the machines and do the final whetting afterwards. This, however, is a matter which you can be governed in by your own inclinations and experience. The first thing to attend to is to see that the knives are marked pairs, the ones that go opposite each other, and then lay the knives and the bolts and washers in place just as they go, and see that each pair balances, one with the other. Don't take it for granted that because they were carefully balanced before they can't be much out of balance in one grinding and let it go at that, but make sure. Balance them carefully, and if there is the least bit of difference in the weight get rid of it. If the difference is in the knives, measure them carefully and see if the heavy one is broader on one end than at the other. If it is, grind it off on the back top corner of the heavy end. Or if it is longer than the other knife, you may grind it off at the end itself. If the difference in the weight is in the bolts or washers instead of in the knives, make the corrections in them; don't grind the knives to humor the bolts. Usually bolts and washers that come with a machine are all carefully made of exact size, and consequently balance very nearly so that they do not require any attention. In the course of time, however, when some bolt may be strained or broken and it is necessary to put in a new one, the balance may be disturbed by this means; then one should look carefully after these bolts and washers. If a new one is put in, have it made not only exact in size, but make it weigh exactly the same as the others, no matter how much time or work it might take to do it. It is only by careful attention to these small things that one can insure perfect work at the planer.

When it comes to putting the knife on the cutter head the first problem that presents itself is that of how far to let the edge of the knife extend beyond the lip of the cutter head, and the next question is what means to use to insure setting both ends of the knife and all the knives on the head so that they will extend the same distance and cut evenly with each other.

Proper Extension

The first problem, that of how far a knife should extend beyond the lip of a cutter-head, is one that lots of ink has been used in arguing about by technical writers. These discussions have thrown considerable light on the subject, even though they have never resulted in any unanimous opinion as to the extension which is best for general work. The same theory applies here as applies in the use of a hand plane. In the hand plane with the cap that tightens down on the bit the practice is to take the jack plane used for roughing off and set the cap back $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more so that the plane will cut freely and clear itself readily. The smoothing plane used for finishing off on the other hand has the cap set down very close to the edge of the knife, sometimes as close as 1-32 inch, so as to insure smooth work and break the shavings quickly, so as to prevent the bit digging into the wood. That's the way it is with the knives on the cutter-head, the lip of the cutter-head occupies the same relation to the knife that the cap does on the bit of a hand plane, and for rough work and light running the knife may be allowed to extend anywhere from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5-16 inch. But for smoothing planers, where it is desired to do nice work, the knives should be set back close, say, extending something like 1-16 inch beyond the lip of the cutter-head.

Adjusting the Knives

As to what means one should use to insure getting both ends of the knife set out the same and keep the knives all set the same, so that all may cut evenly, there are a dozen different methods and appliances. The old-time method is to take a finely graduated rule and measure from the point of the lip to the point of the knife edge for the primary setting, then after whetting, make the final test by putting a smoothly dressed strip on the bed-plate, usually two strips being used, one on each end or near the end. These are put under the cutter-head and the bed adjusted so that the knives will just barely tip the face of the strip, then by carefully turning the cutter-head each knife can be adjusted. Where one shows a little out either way the bolts can be slacked just a little and the knives set, either in or out, by a light tap with the hammer. The later practice for this work involves the use of rigid gauges for setting knives, some made to hook over the back of the cutter-head and extending over the body of the knife to furnish a stop gauge in front of the edge. There is, in fact, a great variety in gauge designs, and some are gotten up elaborately for very accurate measurements and undoubtedly assist materially in not only setting knives correctly, but in getting the work done in less time than is required by the older method. It has come to be recognized of late years that this knife setting is really the most difficult job about the adjusting of a planer, and there are technical experts who claim that it is really impossible to set four planer knives perfect enough with even the best of gauges that each knife will cut exactly the same as the other. In fact, this idea had so strong a hold that at least one well-known manufacturer of planing machines has designed machines in which, after the knives are carefully set with microscopic gauges, they are then put in operation and jointed off while

in the machine to get all of the edges absolutely even. This, however, is getting down to finer points than the new man in the business, especially the man operating a small plant, will probably go in for at first. Still, they are good things to know about, because it gives one a better understanding of the great care that should be taken in fitting and adjusting planer knives to insure good work.

Safety and Saw Guards

Again we refer to the subject of saw guards, says Factory Items. One of our most valued employees was noticed a few days since running a saw with the guard carefully laid away. Being asked why he did not use it, he replied, "I never thought of it."

The editor supposed that he had harped upon this subject so much that it never would be forgotten, but it seems that not enough has yet been said. These guards were put on the machines with the intention that they be used whenever possible, and you MUST use them.

In this connection it will perhaps be of interest to state that the factory manager recently enquired of the "New York State Commission on Employers' Liability and Causes of Industrial Accidents" as to the responsibility of employers in connection with accidents where guards were provided but not used, and was advised that in all laws providing for compensation or insurance of workmen against accident by employers there is a provision excepting accidents due to "the gross and wilful misconduct of employees," in which classification deliberate failure to use guards duly provided would come.

We therefore reiterate our recent statement that we will not assume any doctor's bills nor pay for lost time arising from accidents due to this cause.

Dry Kiln Experience

As a rule, men in the shop are not very much interested in what the yard-men do with the mill product, be it flooring, finish or framing, but sometimes things are advocated that are so at variance with what we of the mills know is good and safe practice that it makes one think it is no wonder we get kicks at times on the matching of flooring or ceiling, or that some people get in all sorts of trouble by trying to do things the nature of which is a profound secret to them, says a writer in Woodcraft. It has been advocated as a good thing to have a "warm room" to store lumber in to keep it dry and in good condition. To get this room dry and warm it is said to be a good thing to havea stove or heater of some kind, to maintain the heat and in many respects make of it a dry-kiln. It is not many steps from this "hot room" to an actual dry-kiln, and on the possible merging of the two hangs a tale—not such an appendage as graces a mule, but rather one that might be called "a tale of one city."

Some time ago a certain mill-man who had come into the possession of a dry-kiln concluded that the argument of a hot room to dry dressed stock had in it all the earmarks of a success. When a customer made a big kick about the presence of too much moisture in a big lot of pine flooring he had ordered and was ready to lay, the thought came to this mill-man that here was a chance to demonstrate the usefulness of the kiln and satisfy a customer. The flooring was hauled back from the building and carefully piled in the kiln. At the end of two days this mill-man had on his hands a lot of flooring that was dry, but the pitch in the pine had all been drawn to the surface and had exuded and hardened, leaving a coat that required running through the machine again to remove. As the flooring shrunk more or less and was of an unequal thickness, the machine left it in a state that defied matching. It is not out of place to suggest that yard-men try to get the kiln or hot room at work on stock while it is in a rough state, especially if handling yellow pine or when confronted by the same difficulty as is here related. The drying of finished stock is quite a different matter.

How Much Steam for Stave Bolts

The question of the proper amount of steaming for stave bolts was discused by "The Barrel and Box," in a recent issue, and a correspondent, writing upon the subject, says: "While I agree with you that most manufacturers do not steam their bolts sufficiently to cut smooth staves, there is danger of steaming the bolts too much. As an instance of this, through the carelessness of some of my help, I found the bolts from one of our steam boxes had been steamed too much, and the results were as unsatisfactory as an under-steamed bolt when these bolts were cut into staves. An examination of the staves showed that a bolt steamed too long has too much of the life taken out of the wood, and causes the stave to cut in a manner known to the trade as 'feathery.' While the feathery stave would not be objectionable for certain classes of trade, yet it could not be classed as a No. 1 stave, and consequently, with bolts that are steamed too much, you have the same results as those that are steamed too little, viz., a smaller percentage of No. 1 staves. My experience in the stave business has lead me to believe that one of the prime features of the business is knowing just how much to steam stave bolts, and unless they are properly steamed, no manufacturer, regardless of his equipment, is able to produce the best results and get the largest number of No. 1 staves out of his stock. I hope slack stave manufacturers will give this matter careful consideration, as it is to the interest of all of us to see to it that the highest grade stock is made in every mill in the country. This will go a long way in boosting the barrel, and it is a matter that we need to look to with more serious thought than any other feature of the business at the present time."

I don't think there is a factory or mill of any sort anywhere in which men will not or do not carry matches in their pockets, and this is particularly the case where young fellows are employed and the cigarette is in evidence. In my travels through the northern part of this country I have had many people ask me if Southern mill men did not smoke a good many cigarettes. A man doesn't have to go South to see them. There are more of the vile sort smoked in the North among the mill men than in the South or West, because—there are more boys to smoke them. But carrying the matches to the shop is what I am writing about. One of the rip sawyers had a habit of carrying his matches in his watch pocket, tips down. One day he got busy and rubbed those tips together, and in an instant his oil-soaked apron was blazing. He rolled in the shaving pile to put out the fire, and that set them off, and we had the hardest sort of a time to save the shop. The damage to the shop was nothing, but the amount of skin that man had to wait on to grow back taught him a lesson on the match subject, and incidentally broke him of smoking.

Crowley.

Logic of the Resaw

That little, insignificant machine known as the table ripsaw plays a more important part in connection with saw milling than formerly; also, it is made better use of in factories working up lumber, says The American Lumberman. The ripsaw is a simple machine of comparatively few parts, but it has probably been improperly used more than any other machine connected with woodworking. This applies to the ripsaw not only as a single ripsaw on a small table, but to the ripsaw used as a side edger, and to the gang ripsaw used as a ripping machine proper and as a gand edger in the sawmill.

The most common fault in connection with the use of the ripsaw is the using of too much saw. According to the true logic of the rip, a man should have only enough saw extending above the table to reach through the thickness of stock being ripped. Means to this end are provided in some of the modern ripsaw rigs by having appliances either for raising or lowering the saw mandrel, or for raising or lowering the table to adjust for different thicknesses on the same saw. Where these attachments are not on the machine, provision can be made by the use of saws of different diameter to cut the different thicknesses required. Instead of resorting to this means as much as we should, however, it is too commonly the practice to use large saws, and to use them just the same on thin stock as thick, while smaller saws that would do much of the work better than the larger ones are thrown away. This is bad policy and false economy for a number of reasons.

The greatest improvement ever made on the ordinary table ripsaw is the power feed, with a driven roll behind as well as in front of the saw. Why this is the greatest improvement ever made can be easily demonstrated if the safety of the operator of the ripsaw is taken into consideration. The ripsaw is one of the most dangerous machines of sawmill or factory, and most of the danger comes from material catching the back of the saws and throwing the stock and strips at the operator, who stands in front. The power feed ripsaw, with its driven roll behind as well as in front, furnishes about the best provision that can be made against this throwing-back tendency of the ripsaw, especially if it is made heavy, so that it will hold firmly and feed out both the strip and the ripping, so that it may not be shaken or pulled into the saw by the careless boy or man taking away behind. Besides this factor of safety, which is, if properly looked at, the most important factor, are enough advantages in having a power feed ripsaw with feeding out roll behind, as well as feeding in mechanism, to make it worth the extra cost. Those users of ripsaws who give the subject careful study realize this point and buy the better-equipped saw tables.

As an explanation of why others do not use the better class of ripsaw more extensively, and why manufacturers do not push this type more than the smaller and less expensive ones, it is claimed that the buyers of ripsaws look too much at the first cost, and it is difficult to get them to pay enough extra for the better machine. The desire for economy on first cost was probably once good logic from a business standpoint, but the situation and sentiment of buyers are undergoing a change.

The ripsaw is being called more into play in connection with working up lumber at the sawmills, in working up scrap stock, and in the hardwood flooring plants, and the machinery using public realizes the advantages of the properly equipped power-driven machine. If the signs read right the public will do more buying of this class of machinery than it has heretofore. The most important point in connection with ripsaws is more than the matter of initial cost, which, after all, is a small item in the life of the machine.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Importance of Little Matters—A New Association Idea

Small Things are Important

A retailer in any line of mercantile business has necessarily to do with a good many small things during a day's business, but, though smaller in themselves than others of a directing nature, they are just as essential to the success of the day's work, says C. H. Ketridge in The Mississippi Valley Lumberman. We vary in our ability in this regard. One man may make an excellent "boss," and yet be a failure in the carrying-out of details. I presume that in the majority of retail yards the owner or manager has to exercise both of these functions of being "boss" and detail man all in one. He bosses himself in this respect, and where such a one is found, you can bet he is a first-class man. Many such are not easy to find. I have often run across men who were most efficient in looking after and carrying out the mass of details, but were poor hands to initiate and direct any general policy of a business. Yet these very same men are absolutely necessary to carry into effect the plans and policies of those who have only the planning and guiding ability.

The majority of yards require but two men to do the business; the rest require three or more. Where this is the case the second man becomes the yard foreman, and on him is usually placed the responsibility of seeing that the details are properly carried out. However this may be, though, the head of the concern should know enough of these little details himself to be able to see when and where they are being neglected, or otherwise. But this does not mean that he should do all the thinking and cause the yard man to become a mere machine in doing things precisely as he is told. If he does this, he has a whole lot of fret and worry on his hands, and the yard force never knows when they are doing the right thing. The result is that there are many times when things are at a standstill in the yard because the men don't like to go ahead until the boss is there to tell them what to do, and how to do it. Of course you understand, I don't mean that there should be a diversity in doing the things about the yard, and that every man should be his own boss, because such a course would be fatal to the collective unity that should exist between the employer and employe. Every man about the yard should be made acquainted with the general idea of what is wanted and required of him. The main point in the doing of anything about the yard is the quickest and best way to do it. But when you come to insist that a man shall climb a pile or handle a board just so, and all do the same thing in the same manner, you are trying to do something that cannot very well be done.

"How" is less Important than "What"

There was a time in my life when if a man didn't do a thing exactly as I would do it I didn't consider he was doing it right. But there came a time when it dawned on me that if I continued to think so it would make me a "fussy" individual all the rest of my life. You know of such "fussy" people, who potter around and find fault if everything is not precisely as they would have it. This is a most disagreeable habit to get into, but it is common with that class of people who are afflicted with what I call a clear case of an exaggerated ego, and allow it to be in prominent evidence in their relations with everybody. You often see it in some of the old carpenters and other mechanics who come to your yard. You cant' tell them anything, for they know it all, and are tenacious in wanting their own way. There are more or less cases of it, too, among the old lumbermen, who wouldn't adopt a better way of doing things because of this affection of swelled ego.

After all the long, long period of years of painstaking effort and torture in the process of learning to write, that has been the lot of every school child, it has remained for Chicago's woman superintendent of schools to say the sensible thing to the pupils in the matter of handwriting: "Write any way you please," says Mrs. Young, "but write legibly and fast." Had this been the rule during the past generations, what trouble, what sticking out of tongues, what cramping of fingers and rapping of knuckles by the teacher would have been saved, and our handwriting would have been just as good.

I have quoted this example of uncommon common sense as an illustration of what is often needed in our practical business methods. I have often told my employes that if they had a better way than mine of doing a certain thing to go ahead and use it.

Most of you probably know there is quite a knack in the handling of lumber with the minimum exertion of muscle. Some men will make very hard work of it, and still not accomplish as much in piling as another will do who doesn't seem to be working very hard. These men need showing, of course, in a general way, how to save motion and space in their action, but let them do it right-handed or left-handed as long as they do it well and rapidly.

While I am talking about piling, I want to say a few words about something I learned years ago from a yard man who had done hardly anything else in his life but work in a lumber yard. When he was piling boards I noticed that when he put a board on the pile he took one step back, grasped the end with his thumb and forefinger and with one motion shoved it to its place, leaving it to project the right distance over the lower board, about three-eighths of an inch. I practised on that trick for several days before I got the hang of it, and I have taught it to several men since then, and it has been no small saving in time and labor to me.

Take a look at your men and see how they handle themselves in putting boards or dimension on a pile. If they are piling from a stack in the alley, they will make several motions before the piece is placed on the pile, then they will make two or three shoves before it is in place. Just watch how they do this, and count the motions they go through, and then figure up how much time is wasted every day unnecessarily in tthe simple act of placing lumber in pile.

As I have gone around among the different yards since I quit piling lumber with my own hands, I have thought that an instructor in the art of piling was badly needed in some of them, and I've no doubt in the least that it would pay every line yard system to employ an expert in the handling of lumber to go over their whole system and give some or all of their yards a few days of instruction in the easiest and quickest methods of handling and piling all kinds of stock. Hardly an item can be mentioned but that there is a knack in handling it that is a saver of time and an avoidance of injury. It is a common thing to hear said that it is just as easy to do a thing in the right way as to do it otherwise. The dealer who has a sloppy-looking yard has not saved any time or work in having it that way. The man who piled his lumber worked just as hard and consumed as much time as he would have done if he had known how, and the easiest way to have done it properly. It is a mistake to think that slipshod methods are the cheapest. It need not cost a penny more to have lumber piles plumb and even at the sides, and at the proper angle at the ends than to have them "wobble-jawed" in shape, as you often see them in some of the don't-care yards. Yet the owners of the latter will tell you, and verily believe what they say, that it costs too much to be so particular about the looks of things. I would like just here to branch off and say something on the psychology of appearances, but I'm on another trail now.

Keep Doing Things in the Same Old Way

How curious it is that we will slip along year after year all our lives and do the same thing and in the same way as we have been doing without stopping to ask ourselves the why and the wherefore of it. I thought something like this the other day when looking over a large retail yard, and seeing the piles straight up from the ground instead of the usual pitch toward the alley. As is customary with me when I want to find out certain things, I didn't go to the office to know the reason for this method of piling. I went to the yard foreman direct, and asked him why he made his piles contrary to the usual way. He looked at me, and in a smiling way he answered me by propounding this question: "Why, isn't the lumber at the back of the pile as good as that in the front part?" It was a clever answer and a correct one, and contained as much as though he had taken half an hour to explain. Of course a man who knew nothing about lumber or lumber yards would have needed this half hour of explanation, but I saw the point in a flash, and then I remembered seeing the same method of piling in a hardwood yard. At the time I only saw it with my eyes, and the impression went no further. It did not penetrate for enough to stir up the interrogatory "Why?"

So it is with a multitude of other things in which we keep on doing and never realize why we pursue the same old line of continuity in doing them. If you were to be asked why you do certain things in a certain way, about all the reply you could make would be to give a woman's answer, "Because." There are times when we see an old familiar fact in a different light then than we had ever before thought of.

A resident here was telling me the other day of an incident which had occurred recently with him, and which interested me greatly. He said he was driving out with his family one evening, and one of the children, a boy four years old, kept up a continual questioning about various things that attracted his attention. Among them was the horse he was driving.

"I told him," said he, "that he must always be kind to the dumb animals and never abuse them. Turning and looking at me, he said, 'Papa, if you love your horse, why did you cut off his tail?' It was

poser," said he to me, "for I had never looked at a bobtail horse from that point of view before."

This story came into my mind as I was thinking about this subject of piling. Bobtailed horses are commonly seen here in the city, and we are so used to seeing lumber piles in a yard with the front ends pitched toward the alley that we don't mind it until we go into a yard where they are all piled straight up and down.

But the Back Ends Suffered

When I first had anything to do with lumber piling I was told that it was piled this way so that water would drain off without entering the pile, and of course I accepted this as the proper way, and for a very good reason. Then, again, I noticed, too, that it was the usual custom with every other lumberman. So I too fell into line, and tried my best to learn how to make a lumber pile look symmetrical and all piles have the same angle of pitch, and after much practice it became comparatively easy. But notwithstanding, I always have piled my lumber after the usual form of pitiched ends, I have frequently discovered the fact that while the front end of the pile was always dry, the back end of tthe pile was always the reverse. It was either slightly damp or downright wet and soggy. And in the case where it was getting down nearly to the bottom of a pile that was of slow-moving stock it was more or less damaged. I have at times found the ends of boards or dimension so badly damaged from rot that I had to cut them off, and still the front ends of those same pieces were as sound as when first piled. Seeing this so often convinced me that a slanted and pitched pile did not prevent the stock from becoming damaged. Practically speaking, the sides and front end of a lumber pile are always dry, but the back end is hardly ever in such condition, excepting, of course, during a long-continued period of dry weather. One great reason for this chronic state of dampness at the back end is the carelessness in piling and the neglect in taking care of it. The front end is always in view, but who ever goes to the back ends of his piles in the middle section of his yard unless it is to put a lath in place when he is piling. There is hardly a yard but where one-half of the stock is suffering more or less from this kind of neglect. As has been said, the back end of a pile is just as valuable as the front end, and why, therefore, should it not receive the same attention? Another thing, the extreme front end rests solidly on the foundation, while the back end sticks over its foundation from six inches to two feet or more. This may be all right in a shed, but out in the open every length should have its own support at the extreme back end just as it has at the front. The trouble is, where it projects over the support more than twelve inches it is apt to sag, especially in the case with the boards. The ends touching each other keeps out the ventilation, and in time they become mouldy in consequence. I have seen twenty-foot boards piled on ground supports that were intended only for sixteen-foot lengths. The ends sagged so much that they were almost solid in the pile. Every time it rained the end of the pile was so thoroughly saturated that it never had a chance to dry out. In stripping the pile for ventilation, the strip, whether a lath or inch stuff, is placed at the extreme end in the front end. This is to prevent the water from running down into the pile during a driving rain, and being thus placed directly over each other, the ends are kept in perfect shape. But how is it at the back end? The strip is never placed but at varying distances from the end; usually it is laid over the support beneath. That is, it is supposed to be so; but go out and look at your own piles and see if it is. Lumber is trimmed now to even lengths. Therefore there is no good reason why the stripping at the back end should not be the same as at the front. And if hardwood is piled in perpendicular piles and kept dry, I don't see why the soft woods cannot as well be piled in tthe same way. There is no question but that we are coming to the time when we will have to exercise more thought in taking care of our stocks. We have followed too long in the old rut of custom of present time methods of yard piling. And you and I know that there is great room for improvement in this particular.

A New Idea for Retail Association Work

A new idea has been broached by the secretary of a lumbermen's association, and that is, that the retailers' organizations take up with the plan of employing an expert to visit around among the trade and coach the different members on tactics and other things calculated to help build up a trade and increase their chance for profit, says the St. Louis Lumberman. In other words, follow out in a different manner the plan of some of the sawmill associations, of having somebody go around and see how the different members do business, and from seeing and observing, give pointers here and there, and straighten out tangles and make suggestions for advertising, for displaying, and about the kind of stock it is best to carry, how to handle it, and so on.

There is nothing in this idea reflecting on the intelligence of the average retailer, nor is there anything in it that should generate an antagonistic feeling, a feeling that every man is able to take care of his own affairs and doesn't need the advice of an expert or anybody else.

It is simply in keeping with modern ideas of progress and uniformity in pushing business. For instance, a man undertaking work of this kind should himself be well informed; and then he gathers other information as he goes along until, when he comes to a retailer's yard, he is able to tell such things as what are the best sellers in windows and doors, what offers the best chance to develop trade with the least amount of capital in hardwood flooring, and give pointers about storing and caring for stock.

It is not only that, but many other things are entering into house-building besides lumber. There are many side lines that are handled by retailers, and probably many more than can be, and in some sections these are probably of increasing importance and may grow into even bigger things than the lumber business itself. Indeed, there are some places where, if a lumberman does not take up with things of this kind, he will eventually find himself nearly out of business. Here is where he could get enlightenment from a properly qualified man visiting and going over his trade with him; get enlightenment as to what is what in his various offerings, and what is doing in this and that section of the country, and, in short, get enough good reliable information to pay him back several times for his yearly dues to the association.

This is only half the idea. The other half would come with the future gatherings of the associations. When this interest is once aroused right at home, when new ideas and changes are desired, and the retailer gets to thinking over them he will soon become anxious to discuss various points pertaining to the business in the gatherings of his fellow-men, and out of it should be eventually developed points of more interest and value even than those of the past.

Retailers Cultivating the Farmer

Nine out of ten retail dealers who have had a good summer's business made a feature of looking after small orders, and especially of cultivating the farmer trade, says The American Lumberman. Those who have gone out among the farmers have fared better than those who have stayed in to figure against competitors on big jobs about town. The rural trade has yielded excellent returns, judging from reports of those who have catered to it persistently.

Methods of cultivating this small order country trade vary. Some dealers with large stocks, equipped to take care of all business coming their way, put men out in the country districts to cultivate carpenters, contractors and prospective builders.

One retail firm consisting of two partners, at home with all kinds of people, in a locality surrounded by truck gardeners, many of whom are German, tells of excellent results by a somewhat different method. This firm cultivated carpenters and contractors, but made the strongest feature of driving out into the country every evening after business hours. At road houses, where the truck farmers assemble for their beer and after-supper chats, the partners would stop, mingle with the truck farmers, spend a little money and make themselves congenial. They knew how to do it, and the amount of business they developed in this way was remarkable.

This practice enabled the partners to do a good business during a period that was very dull in the city, where competition was very sharp. The same tactics would not apply to many localities.

It is a matter of studying localities as well as methods when it comes to cultivating the farmer. One thing these partners did might be copied by others: delivering lumber in their own wagons to distant country points. The charge for delivering was included in the price of the lumber. Delivery served as an advertisement for their business; every load of the selling concern printed in large letters on it, a device which, in several instances, brought direct results.

On one thing all who have cultivated this trade agree—country customers are less inclined to change than those in the city. Once a customer is treated right and becomes impressed with the fact that the dealer is straight, he is not likely to figure with somebody else. Some farmers are as inveterate bargain hunters as the shrewdest city buyers, and some take delight in going to every lumber yard to get prices on lumber to build a cow stable or a hen house, but these are the exceptions. The rule is for the farmer to stand by the men who treat him fairly. It is a good point to keep in mind and to follow up during the fall and winter, when there are time and opportunity to prepare the ground.

Some dealers, instead of sending out calendars and things of that kind, are arranging to send out books with a few house plans, particularly with designs, plans, pictures and suggestions for barns, poultry houses, gates, fences, and various kinds of stock buildings. Some of these are gotten up by publishing concerns which produce them in large quantities and print the dealer's name on the covers, and are both interesting and valuable. Bought in quantities, they are not much more expensive than calendars. Frequently they inspire building and improvements that otherwise would never have been thought of. The time soon will be here when the matter of literature and souvenirs for the holidays should be considered by the dealer. It is well to advertise intelligently and with purpose instead of just making a dive at it in the dark, and guessing. Inspire the trade to build, and educate it where to go for the stuff with which to build.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Breaking of a Rifle River Jam—A Tale of the Drive

Jim Foley was a top loader in the winter, a river driver in tthe spring and a fighter and lover of adventure at all times. He was absolutely fearless and cool under any and all circumstances, and would readily court danger for fun, money or fame. At the time of this story Jim Foley was 26 years of age, and it was his eighth season in the woods and on the Rifle River drive, in Michigan, in 1882. He was six feet one inch tall in his stocking feet, and rangy and strong as a moose. It was in the days of great lumbering prosperity in the Michigan woods, and the Rifle River, a swift and important tributary of the Saginaw, carried millions of feet of white pine to the mills at Bay City and Saginaw every spring and summer.

The winter in the woods had passed off without special incident, and the drive was on the way. Sixty million feet of logs were crowding the swift and tortuous Rifle River. The freshet, which had given the drive considerable impetus, was beginning to diminish, and every effort was put forth to keep the timber moving as steadily and rapidly as possible in order to get the greatest benefit from the high water, which would not last very long unless more rain should speedily fall, and that could not be depended on. The Rifle River Boom Company was under contract to deliver the timber and was under an expense of close to one thousand dollars a day, so there was every incentive to activity. When the logs were inclined to jam the key to the obstruction was quickly broken, and the logs moved on. But they suddendly came to a stop, and it happened at night. The logs moved down the river during the night a mile or more, and the tired river drivers awoke at dawn to find the 60,000,000 feet jammed in the river as if they had always been there, and the swift water curling and spouting through the mass. The cause of the jam was not hard to find. A great oak tree that measured four feet in diameter at the stump had fallen across the stream at a narrow point, and owing to the crowded condition of the river the logs had become jammed. The great oak was bent about three feet out of line by the pressure of the logs in the river, but it did not break, for the butt and top of the tree were firmly held by standing trees on each shore.

Edward Mullen, the veteran riverman and foreman of the drive, looked at the tree with knitted brow. Drivers to the number of 125 waited for orders. Mullen swore fluently, as big, kind-hearted men of action often do when confronted with vexatious problems and things do not go right.

"Somebody has got to go out in the centre and cut that oak tree until she breaks," said Mullen, casting his eyes over the group of hardy rivermen. "I won't ask any man to do it, for we all understand the peril that goes with the job, but I imagine that in this body of men there is one who will volunteer to turn the trick."

There was silence for about ten seconds, and then Jim Foley, with a grim smile and care-free manner, stepped forward. Every eye was upon him; and not a man in that crew but realized that what they were likely to see and hear would be no child's play.

"How much is there in it, Mr. Mullen?" asked Foley.

"Fifty dollars," was the prompt reply.

"I will cut the tree where you tell me for fifty dollars, providing it breaks with one to five strokes of the axe. It will be ten for every additional stroke."

"It's a bargain! Get busy and cut it at about the middle of the river."

A double-bitted axe was handed to Foley, and he thumbed its edge with the same care as did Sir Walter Raleigh the axe of the executioner, and whom history says remarked that it was a sharp medicine but a sure cure for all diseases. The situation with Foley was not unlike that of the celebrated Raleigh; for there was a bright prospect that the axe which he held in his hand would be swung to his own undoing. No man that ever stepped forward to lead a forlorn hope was looked upon with greater admiration and respect than was Foley by his rough-and-ready comrades of the river.

Foley went about his task without hesitation. He spoke a few words privately to Mullen, and the latter nodded emphatically a number of times. Jim had a sweetheart in Bay City, and he had several hundred dollars coming from the work in the woods and on the river. Nobody ever knew for sure just what Foley said to Mullen, but it was strongly suspected that he was willing his wages to the girl in case he lost his life when the jam broke.

A silence fell upon the group of rivermen as Foley, after shaking hands with Mullen and the others, walked out upon the great tree that formed the key to the jam, and was holding the river full of logs for miles. There was no spirit of bravado in his manner. He stopped at about the centre of the river and turned an inquiring eye shoreward to Mullen. The latter understood and merely bowed. Foley turned for an instant and looked behind him to note the lay of that terrible mass of timber which crouched like a wild beast to leap and crush him. He then swung around, face down river, and sank the sharp blade of the axe into the tree. Every man on the shore counted the strikes with breathless interest. A few of Foley's special friends ran down the shore and scattered out to be of possible assistance to him when he should go into the water. Mullen's face showed white through the bronze, but that was the only thing that disclosed to his men that he was deeply moved by the peril in which his duty as foreman of the driving crew made it necessary for him to place Foley.

One thing that increased the interest for the onlookers and the peril for Foley was the uncertainty of how many strokes of the axe the tree would stand before it yielded to the pressure against it. The chips began to fly under the powerful strokes of the steel in the hands of Foley. Twenty-eight strokes had fallen, and the cutting was in about six inches, when the tree gave way, breaking with a great rending sound. The excitement of the men on shore was so great that to this day no two of the spectators give the same account of what happened. There was no time for the daring Foley to run ashore on either end of the severed tree. He was seen to go into the river feet first. Whether he deliberately leaped, or lost his balance and had to jump at the time, is not known; but he and the first log to get started out of that mass of timber were together in the river, and in a moment Foley was on top of it, riding it down the swift current, while behind him came tumbling the great grinding mass of logs that had been released. There was a sharp bend in the river a quarter of a mile down, and the log which Foley was riding went close to the shore, when he leaped off and swam to safety. He was just in time. In less than half a minute that part of the river from which the daring driver had found refuge was filled with the rushing mass of timber.

Mullen shook Foley warmly by the hand as soon as he could get to him. "God bless you!" said the old river foreman, "you are one of the gamest men I ever saw. I am proud to know you. It was twenty-eight blows that you struck, and it means $280 for you when we get to Saginaw that you have earned extra this day."

Foley took his honors with becoming modesty, but he was never the same reckless character afterward. He quit drinking and carousing when in town, and seemed to take a saner and more wholesome view of life than before he underwent that terrible ordeal in front of the great log jam. He married his Bay City sweetheart, but what has become of them is not known by Joe Kenny, who told the story, and who was one of the crew that saw him cut the log.—The American Lumberman.

Reducing the Cost of Loading Logs

Our company is using two loaders, built on the same principle, but operated differently as to the use of hoisting power. Our loading devices are extremely simple and inexpensive, yet very effective and rapid. They consist of two gin poles about eighty feet in height, erected on the opposite side of the railway track from the rollway. The rigging is manipulated from these gin poles, and consists of three single blocks and a five-eighths inch line, the tail hold being on the gins. The logs are handled by grabs used in both ends of the log, which swings to the car in one operation. One of the advantages of this device is that a built-up rollway is not necessary, the logs being delivered from the chutes on to skids, at the outer end of which is a brow skid, or bumper. By our method of loading, a log of any desired or particular length can be taken from the indiscriminate pile, an advantage of considerable importance in the loading of a train. We are using the same device at another rollway. Here, however, the hoisting apparatus is portable. It consists of an engine, mounted on an ordinary logging truck, and attached to the tender of the locomotive, from which steam is taken. We find that our devices save a great amount of time, which is ordinarily consumed in loading by other slow and more or less uncertain methods. —C. A. Taylor, in The Timberman.

A British Columbia lumberman, who is righteously incensed by the ignorant talk about lumber trusts, has the following to say: "I defy anyone to name any other necessity that is subject to such variations in price as are noted in the lumber business. The newspaper editor will send out half-a-dozen reporters, if necessary, to verify the details of an elopement or scandal, but no pains are taken to test the truth of the lumber monopoly yarn. I'll wager that if they sent half-a-dozen to as many Vancouver mills with specifications for a dwelling, the tender price of each would be different, and there would be a considerable variation between tthe highest and the lowest, despite the fact that we are supposed to have a price list."

Machinery and Equipment

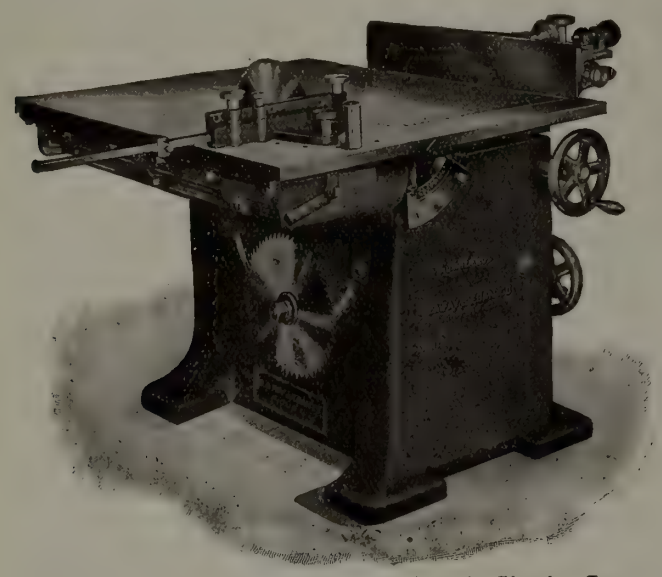
What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

Double Circular Saw

The accompanying illustration shows a very useful tool, made by the J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio. This is a combined ripping and cross-cutting machine, constructed on lines distinctly different from other machines of the same kind.

Both saw arbors are carried on a revolving frame, and it is easy to take off or put on saws without disarranging the table. Two saws up to 16 inches in diameter, one on each arbor, can be carried at the same time, and the frame revolved; or, if only one saw is used, it may be as large as 20 inches in diameter. The table is made in two sections—a moving section 44x15 inches, moving easily on frictionless rollers, and a stationary section 44x20½ inches, the latter having an extension so that material up to 20 inches in width can be ripped. The moving section of the table has sufficient motion to edge or cut off material up to 35 inches, and will open to permit the use of a 2-inch grooving head.

A gauge registers the angle to which the table is tilted. The ripping fence may be set to take stock up to 20 inches wide, and used on either right or left section of the table; a micrometer adjustment is provided on this fence, which is used when certain adjustments are too fine to be made by hand. The miter cut-off fence is used on the sliding table, and covers a range from 45 degrees back of the fence to 60 degrees in front. This fence is furnished with a stop-rod, to be used for stock of various lengths. This saw is one of the latest productions of the above-named firm, who will be pleased to send a descriptive circular, showing a large half-tone photograph of the machine and of its mechanism. In the tool itself the mechanism is completely enclosed.



J. A. Fay & Egan Coy's No. 205 Double Circular Saw

The construction and operation of motor boats is described in detail in a handy book, published by the Charles C. Thompson Co., 545-549 Wabash Ave., Chicago. The book is pocket size, bound in flexible leather, at $1.25, or cloth, at $1.00. It contains 292 pages, fully illustrated. It includes among its contents the following subjects: Principles of marine gasolene engines; the two-cycle and four-cycle engine; recent models of marine engines; battery and magneto ignition; the use of wet batteries and dry cells, etc., etc. It is in fact a most complete and attractive manual for those who have anything to do with motor boats.

A Wonderful Record

A letter of enddrsement recently given by a high official of the Isthmian Canal Commission to the operator who had charge of the eight Lidgerwood cableways used in building the Gatun Locks during the preceding eleven months, contains incidentally a remarkable record of efficiency of the cableways. This passage read as follows:

"These cableways, so far as delays from breakage or repairs were concerned, while working 12 ½hours per day, have been kept up to an efficiency of 99 per cent."

That is to say that during this whole period only one per cent. of time was lost on account of making repairs.

The cableways referred to are eight of the thirteen cableways designed and built by the Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. for the Isthmian Canal Commission. The other five are used for handling the broken stone and sand for the concrete, taking it from barges and delivering it to the storage yards some 600 feet away, on the average. The total to be handled will be 2,000,000 cubic yards of broken stone and 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand.

The eight cableways for building the locks are used for placing the concrete and reinforcement, and also for handling forms. They are travelling cableways of 800-foot span, operated electrically. They are handling on every working day more than 3,000 cubic yards of concrete. Up to June 4th there had been placed in the Gatun Locks and its auxiliary plant 437,461½ cubic yards of concrete. The amount placed in the five days from May 31st to June 4th, inclusive, was 16,809 yards, an average of 3,361 cubic yards per day.

Graphite

How little we know of the origin and manufacture of objects of daily utility, the ever-handy pin or needle, the lead pencil, without which we would be at a loss to pursue our daily vocations.

The busy man, as a rule, doesn't care; he only knows that his pencil is good or bad; that it does or does not fulfil its purpose. Yet the graphite from which it is made is one of the most interesting of products and enters into so large a part of our daily lives that it is well, if we have the time to spare, to gather some closer knowledge of this valuable product. Besides the common form of the lead pencil, graphite lubricates our steam engines, automobiles, bicycles and every bearing surface where friction generates heat and wear. In its other names of plumbago, or black lead, it is the basis for a valuable paint, which the manufacturers claim is unaffected by smoke, acids, alkalis, or the varyting temperatures of climates.

The uses of graphite in thte form of paint are well known to architects and builders, but many of its uses are perhaps not as thoroughly understood and appreciated as they deserve to be.

It is to familiarize the general public with the character of graphite that the United States Graphite Co., of Saginaw, Mich., has issued two interesting pamphlets. These are entitled, "Graphite Mining in Mexico" and "Interesting Facts About Graphite Paint." The typographical and illustrative features of these publications are in keeping with the excellent character of the text. They may be had on application, and we believe their perusal will be interesting and instructive.—American Architect.

No Over Supply of Pulpwood

Apropos of the recent report of the U. S. Consul at Quebec, that there was an over-supply of pulpwood in the Province of Quebec, the following interesting letter has been received from a correspondent:

Editor "Canada Lumberman": United States Consul Willrich, at Quebec City, says: "There are hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood available for exportation at this time."

Possibly, but it was not cut subsequent to May 1st last. He says: "Despite the prohibition of exportation of pulpwood from Crown lands, the supply on hand and which may be secured from private lands in the future, will be entirely adequate to the demand, and there need be no apprehension of shortage."

Mr. Willrich's observation may not extend beyond Quebec City limits. If what he says is correct, why all this fuss and feathers about reciprocity, and the numerous "kicks" about manufacturing pulp and paper in Canada?

I notice pulpwood in transit from eastern Ontario to central New York. There is also pulpwood being shipped from northern parts of Minnesota, near Rainy River, to points in Pennsylvania. I also noticed a raft of pulpwood crossing Lake Superior from Ontario to Ashland, Wis., to supply interior pulp and paper mills.

These pulpwood lots are picked up from deeded lands (freehold), but these lands cannot be depended upon for future supply, as there is not as much as 15,000 acres to be found in Quebec or any other province, in one body, from which the pulpwood could be exported to the States.

If there is as much pulpwood available as Mr. Willrich says there is in Quebec, why all this talk about the purchase of pulpwood limits on the coast of Labrador? The purchasers must have some idea of the necessary future supply or they would never invade such an isolated country seeking investments in spruce pulpwood limits.

There is no forest product that can ever be purchased cheaper than it can to-day. Twenty years ago I was told there was an inexhaustible supply of white pine timber, and I believed it; but the fact that there is a white pine famine to-day has led me to believe that the experienced forester knows as much about the future supply of pulpwood as the average manufacturer or diplomat. O. E. Elsmore.

Lumber Losses by Fire in 1910

Statistics Showing Extensive Destruction of Property—Principal Classes are "Unknown" "Incendiary" and "Kilns"

The Journal of Commerce, of New York, publishes monthly lists of fires occurring throughout Canada and the United States. From these lists the following table has been compiled, showing the fire losses in lumber and woodworking plants for the year 1909, as compared with total fire losses, in Canada and the United States:—

	—Fires in Lumber Trade—		—All Fires—	
Month	No.	Loss	No.	Loss
January	25	$1,657,000	370	$22,735,000
February	15	740,000	279	16,131,000
March	25	1,647,000	275	13,795,400
April	32	1,551,000	279	19,345,300
May	43	2,915,000	279	17,360,400
June	28	1,680,000	230	14,435,950
July	31	2,881,000	252	15,830,900
August	40	3,259,000	259	16,423,000
September	28	2,164,000	238	15,043,000
October	27	2,538,000	254	17,765,200
November	16	1,152,000	255	14,808,550
December	16	910,000	301	19,975,500
Total	356	$23,094,000	3271	$203,649,200

From this table we note, says "Lumber Insurance," that the fire loss in the lumber trade alone, that is, on lumber manufacturing and woodworking plants and on piled lumber, exceeded twenty-three million dollars in 1909, or 11.3 per cent. of all the fire loss. Figures showing total property values in the lumber industry cannot be obtained, so we are unable to say positively that losses in it are out of proportion to values, but judging from the large figures above, it would seem that the loss ratio is high in lumber insurance. What does this mean? Not only that there are in the lumber business exceptional hazards which demand special safeguards, but also, we believe, that lumbermen are exceptionally careless and their property often badly protected.

A careful study of all the lumber fires reported by The Journal of Commerce for 1909 reveals many things. In the first place, 1909 was not an unusual year, either in lumber or general fires. There were no large conflagrations. On the other hand, big lumber fires were common. There were no less than 65, involving a loss of $100,000 or over. While many saw and planing mills were burned, much the biggest end of this loss was on piled lumber. This fact points to the great risk of storing large quantities of lumber in the open, unless it is adequately safeguarded and protected.

Coming now to causes. Of the 326 lumber fires reported during 1909, causes had been inquired into at the time of report in some 113 cases. The probable causes are given in the following table:—

Cause.	Number.
Unknown	41
Incendiary	19
Kilns	14
Sparks from Locomotives	8
Furnace in Boiler House	6
Forest Fires	6
Hot-boxes (or Friction)	4
Matches	3
Sparks from Smokestacks	2
Spontaneous Combustion (in paint, etc.)	2
Gasolene Engine	2
Cigarettes	2
Water and Lime	2
Defective Wiring	2
Total	113

The first item is "unknown." In nearly half of these fires, all serious, the cause was reported back "unknown." This list is not unusual in this respect. A large proportion of fires in all lines are reported back to insurance companies as "cause unknown." This fact points to carelessness or worse on the part of the insuring public. If property was as well safeguarded and watched as it should be, fires would not occur without a reason which would generally be known, and a more thorough investigation after the fire would reveal causes and point the way to future prevention.

The next largest item is fires of incendiary origin. Instead of this being a less, it is probably a larger cause, than is here shown. It is probable that many of the unknown and mysterious fires come under this head.

The lumberman, on account of his heavy uninsured investments and the importance of a continuous successful output of lumber, is generally the last to desire a fire. Moreover, we believe that the integrity of the average lumberman is higher than that of some other classes of property owners. He can best protect himself against this danger of incendiarism (1) by a good efficient watchman service, and (2) by good fire protection to stop a fire at the start.

Owing to Damage from "Drouth" this Summer

Oats

in the Canadian North-West will be a

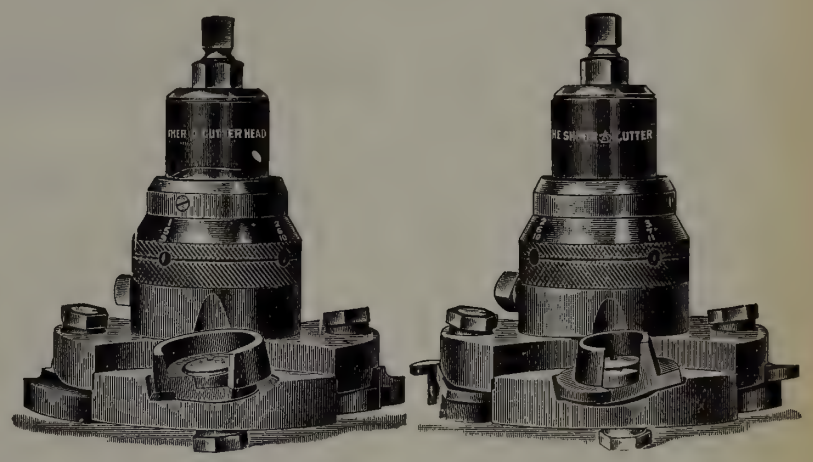
"Short" Crop

Have you thought of your Season's Requirements?

National Elevator Co.
Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write or wire us.

Our Specialty is **OATS**—Sacked or Bulk
for lumbering and logging operations



For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap, Double Ceiling, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc., the Up-to-Date Lumbermen Use

The Shimer Cutter Head

Because of the COMPLETE MECHANICAL FEATURES and very LOW PRICES at which it is placed before the manufacturing trade.

It is kept in first-class working order with less labor and expense than others and offers one of the very best investments, for a little thing, that can be found today.

Any size or style, made to fit machine, will be sent on trial 30 days to any responsible lumberman in this or any other country.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa. GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequeut issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Clear Cedar Wanted

WANTED ONE INCH BOAT CEDAR, clear. JUTTEN BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS' Hamilton, Ont. 19

White Pine Wanted

WANTED 1 TO 5 MILLION FEET WHITE Pine on Georgian Bay, in logs or on the rail. State lowest cash price for merchantable and M. & D. culls. BOX 120, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Rossed Poplar

WANTED, FOR EXPORT, 2 FT. ROSSED Popular. Must be fairly dry so as to save freight.—The HOWELL COMPANY, Ogilvie Building, Toronto, Canada. 16

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Squares Wanted

HARD MAPLE, BEECH, OR BIRCH 1-1/8 x 1-1/8 x 42 and 1 x 1 x 50 and 1¼ x 1¼ x 50—Basswood 1¼ x 1¼ x 50. Parties who can supply any of these sizes will please send for complete specifications We can give you sufficient number of sizes to work up all your slabs, edgings, etc. Box 104, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Hard Maple and Beech Wanted

100,000 feet 2" Hard Maple No 1 C. & B.
50,000 feet 6/4 " " 1st and 2nds.
15,000 feet 4¼" " " No. 1 C & B.
45,000 feet 1", 1¼" and 2" Beech, M. R.

For prompt shipment; will inspect at mill. 19

BOX 125, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

80,000 NO. 1 GEORGIA PINE 4 x 8-20 FEET in stock, for sale cheap. A. B. COLEMAN, 191 Dowling Ave., Toronto, Ont. 19

For Sale

75 M. FEET 5/4 BASSWOOD CULLS, GOOD widths. SPEARS & LAUDER, 22 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale

NAIL KEG STAVES AND HEADING ALSO barrel heading in the square or circled, Box 990 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

For Sale

3 cars 1" Cottonwood Box boards 13 to 17"
4 cars 1" Commonwood, 1's and 2's
10 cars ⅝" Crating Spruce
5 cars 1" Qt. Red Oak, 1's and 2's
3 cars 1" Qt. White Oak, 1's and 2's
35 cars 1" Plain Oak, No. 1, Common
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal

For Sale—Must Move at Once

800 XX Shingles.
2 cars 4/4 Cull Ash.
2 cars 8/4 Cull Ash.

THE JOHN CAREW LUMBER CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario. 17

Pine Slabs

FOR SALE, QUANTITY OF GOOD PINE Slabs and Bundled Edgings; Write for prices. THE C. BECK MFG. CO., Limited, Penetanguishene, Ontario. 16

Birch and Pine for Sale

2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common.
3 cars 5/4 No. 2 Common.
2 cars 5/4 No. 3 Common.
1 car 4/4 No. 3 Common.
5 cars 2 x 5 Good Common and Dressing White Pine.
3 cars 2 x 4 Good Common and Dressing White Pine.

Q. INCY ADAMS LUMBER CO., LIMITED Longford Mills, Ontario. 16

For Sale

270,000' 1" Birch common and better.
30 000' 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000' 1" Spruce.
100,000' 2" Spruce.
40,000' 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000' 1 Hemlock

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED, Guelph, Ontario. tf

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Alligator and Boom Chains Wanted

AN ALLIGATOR IN GOOD CONDITION and a quantity of ⅝" boom chains wanted. Box 109 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

40 PAIRS HEAVY LUMBERMAN'S LOG sleighs in first class condition. Owners finished with operations. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. tf

Jointer for Sale

FOUR-WHEEL JOINTER IN GOOD REpair. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

Engine for Sale

SELF CONTAINED STEAM ENGINE, CYlinder 8x8, almost new, in perfect condition. Will sell cheap for cash. J. RODERICK & SON, St. John, N.B. 18

Engine for Saw Mill

DIRECT ACTION SAW MILL ENGINE FOR sale. Huske frame and carriage, light rig, easily moved and set up. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO., Queen St., Montreal. 23

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P.M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 19

c

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Preter to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Veneer Cutting and Panel Machinery For Sale

FOLLOWING MACHINERY FOR SALE AT a bargain. All in excellent condition. Address: VENEER MACHINE, care this office.

1—7 x 14 engine and drag saw
1—log ladder and live roll
1—120" fan, heater and engine
1—8 x 120 ft. roller dryer, heater, engine, etc
2—200 h. p. zell boilers
1—10 x 12 x 5 Northy pump, trup and receivers
2—6 x 4 x 7 Northy pumps duplex
1—100" Coo veneer lathe
1—88" Coo veneer lathe
1—100" Coo veneer clipper
1—88" Coo veneer lathe
1—100" Capital knife C index
1—3 sided matcher
1 air hoist and tank 68" lathe
1—chain block
1—8 ft. bolting saw
1—veneer toping machine
1—veneer jointer 8 ft
2—smith cut off saws, wood frame
1—plate veneer dryer 4 x 6 x 5
3—log ladders
1—elevator 6' x 10'
1—boring machine
1—dowal
1—60" 3 drum Sander, Berlin
2—5 ft. double saws Berlin
1—42" planer
1—iron frame dado and groove saw, Townley
1—12" buzz planer, Berlin
1—20" buzz planer, Berlin
1—iron frame calf feed rip saw, Goldie Mc
1—7 ft. siving saw, Goldie Mc
1—8 ft. belt sander Jackson Cochran Co.
1—wood frame rolling table, rip and Co saw, Berlin
1—36" band saw
1—platform coale, Fairbanks Morse & Co.
1—saw gunner and emery grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Company
107—factory trucks
3—press screws for packing
1—band saw filing machine
1—iron setting machine and 20" filing vice
1—nt. Gilead hydraulic press 40x96
1—double power press b and d 64 x 70
3—single power presses, Algoma Iron Works
1—56" glue spreader, Townley
2—30 gal. glue heaters
1—hand press 3 screws and plates
1—hand press 5 screws and plates
1—hand press 7 screws and plates
117—dry kiln trucks, wood frames, iron wheels
720—ft. 2" trail
2—wood frame cut off saws, Smith
1—30" fan, dust separator
1—no 7 vertical heater, shafting boxes and hangers, belts, rubber and leather, pulleys, clamps, (lbr), culls for hydraulic press, turn buckles and bars.

Portable Mill and Lath Mill

$600.00 GOOD PORTABLE SAWMILL FOR sale, shafting and belting complete. $300.00 nearly new Savoie Guay Lath Mill, two parts, cuts small logs, shafting and belting. Cost over $500.00. R H. GRAHAM, 862 College Street, Toronto. 18

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 12' 6"	39	3½"	tubes.
1 48 x 12	52	3"	"
1 54 x 12	52	3⅛"	"
1 54 x 14	52	3½"	"
2 58 x 12	78	3"	"
1 60 x 14	74	3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD. Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Logging Engine, etc., For Sale

FOR SALE—TWO LOGGING ENGINES, also several sets of sleighs. JOHN BREAKEY, Breakeville, P. Q. 16

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER company. Have 10 years practical experience from stump to office with large concern, capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 119 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept, 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS YOUNG man bookkeeper for our Bathurst, New Brunswick plant, must have undoubted experience, ability and good habits ready to start immediately. Applicant send full particulars and references to, or for personal interview, see FRED S. MORSE Springfield, Mass. 16

SALESMAN WANTED—RELIABLE FIRM wants man who is familiar with the lumber and mining camps in Ontario and Quebec to sell lumbermen's and prospectors' boots, socks, gloves. etc., would be an excellent side line for man now calling on camps, or arrangements may be made to give full time to work. Write stating experience to Box 122, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1-7

GOOD LUMBER SALESMAN FOR WESTern Ontario. Good salary to right man. State age, experience and salary wanted Box 113 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Sale of Pine Timber on Metagami Indian Reserve

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Red, White and Jackpine timber over eight inches in diameter on the Metagami Indian Reserve situate the Metagami River in the district of Sudbury.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 13th, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice wil be paid for. 17

Sale of Pine, Tie and Other Timber Damaged by Fire

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the right to cut the Pine, Tie and other Timber, some of which has been damaged by fire, on certain berths in the District of Kenora.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE, Minister,
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, July 27, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 17

Tenders for Ties and Rails

for Construction of Industrial Tracks on East Bank of the Don

Tenders will be received by registered post only, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to noon on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 6TH, 1910, for the following materials: 20,800 feet of partly worn or re laying rail; 400 oak ties and 4,800 cedar ties.

Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked on the outside as to contents.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the City Engineer, Toronto.

The tenderers shall submit with their tender the names of two personal sureties (approved by the City Treasurer), not members of the City Council or officers of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, or, in lieu of said sureties, the Bond of a Guarantee Company approved of as aforesaid.

The usual conditions relating to tendering as prescribed by city by-law must be strictly complied with.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. R. GEARY (Mayor),
Chairman, Board of Control.

City Hall, Toronto, August 6th, 1910. 16

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Tenders for Pulpwood Concessions

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Nepigon River in the District of Thunder Bay. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may be fixed from time to time for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory, and to manufacture therein the wood into paper.

Tenderers will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario for twenty-five per cent. of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital required t be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 8th July, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

Sale of Pine, Tie and Other Timber Damaged by Fire

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the right to cut the Pine, Tie or other timber, some of which has been damaged by fire, on certain berths and lots in the District of Thunder Bay.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE, Minister,
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, August 5, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 17

Uses of Sawdust Flour

Further uses for what was formerly considered waste mill product are constantly being found, and attention is being called to the fact that flour made from sawdust can be used as a component material in the manufacture of dynamite, linoleum, xyolite and many other things. This is no new discovery, as European millmen have been studying this question for several years, but it is put forward now as being of value to the American lumbermen who are constantly wrestling with the problem of mill waste.

The wood flour can be ground in a cheap mill, very similar to those used in country places for the grinding of corn and rye. In Europe the largest field is found in the use of the pine and spruce sawdust, which, after it has been passed through the stones and bolted ready for shipment is worth from $12 to $13 a ton. As stated above, there are large numbers of uses for this flour, one of the most important of which is in the manufacture of dynamite. It is the absorbent for the nitro-glycerine, which is the explosive ingredient. This will not answer for the highest grades of dynamite, as wood-flour dynamite is inferior to that made with infusorial earth, but there are many purposes for which it does serve, and it is much cheaper. But dynamite is one of the smallest of the uses to which the sawdust flour can be put. It is used by linoleum manufacturers, who mix it with linseed oil and give body to their floor coverings. It is not considered quite the equal of ground cork for this purpose as it is less elastic, but it is cheaper and meets the requirements for medium grades.

The flour is also found to fill an important place in the manufacture of xyolite, a kind of artificial flooring, resembling wood in weight and stone in other respects. It is used for kitchen floors and in halls, corridors, cafes, restaurants and public rooms. It is impervious to water, and it is practically fireproof. It is used even for floor material in some of the German war vessels, and is used for this purpose for the reason that it is not liable to take fire or splinter if struck by shells.

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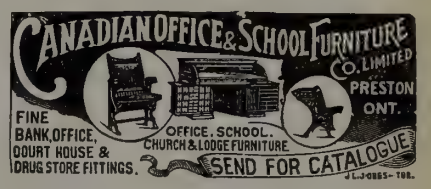
Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is no change to note in the lumber situation in Ontario. A press report to the effect that several of the Georgian Bay manufacturers had decided to reduce the price by $1 per thousand, is without foundation. No weakness has recently developed. The volume of trade, for this time of year, is quite extensive, though much of it, of course, consists only in the filling of standing orders. Hemlock is about the only unsatisfactory wood. In spite of the meeting held recently, at which hemlock manufacturers drew up a price schedule, the owners of hemlock in some cases have been cutting prices, and the result is close to demoralization. Meetings are under consideration with a view to mending the situation. Dealers in pine and other soft woods expect no important improvement until the fall.

The hardwood situation is quite different. There is a good demand generally, and trade is brisk, although there is nothing in the nature of a boom. One merchant who is crowded with orders sums the matter up by saying that if you know the market, and where to go after orders, and work for them, you get them. In other words, the demand is good and the competition among sellers is keen. The same firm reports that August, so far, has been one of the best months they have ever had. This refers very largely, however, to Canadian trade, which is much better than that of the United States. The implement manufacturers are keeping up the demand, and it is not long before the furniture manufacturers will come heavily into the market. Hardwood dealers, therefore, feel every confidence in the immediate future.

There is quite a scarcity of 3 in. and 4 in. maple. Birch is rather quiet at present, as the furniture trade does not become very active until the end of August. Prices, however, are firm. Ash is strong, and so is basswood. Elm is in good demand, especially rock elm, of which the supplies are light. Thick maple is very scarce. Oak at present is quiet, waiting for resumption of the furniture trade activity. Prices, however, are firm. Hickory is scarce and in good demand.

Quietness continues in the lumber markets of the Ottawa Valley, but prices are unchanged. The large firms at Ottawa report that they are selling most of their lines cheaper than in 1907, and that a reduction in prices cannot be made. There is, in fact, quite a strong feeling of confidence as to future market conditions. Although common lumber is rather weak, the high grades of pine are selling at better prices than a year ago. Buyers from the United States are beginning to look for spruce for September and October delivery. The autumn pine trade is expected to be about up to the average, but there is no indication of a run on the low-grade stock. On account of the curtailment of manufacturing in the Ottawa Valley during the last month, it is expected that the shingle cut will be no greater than that of 1909. This will be rather an acceptable feature of the trade, so far as middlemen are concerned, as many of them still hold stock which they find it difficult to dispose of. Market indications point to an increasing use of hemlock and spruce as a substitute for low-grade pine. Spruce is quite active, and hemlock is following up closely. One-inch log run hemlock, all one width, is selling at $15. There is a scarcity of regular stock, such as 2x10-inch, 16 feet. This is selling at $15 to $16.

Eastern Canada

The decision of the firm of A. Cushing & Co., at St. John, to close their mill, will mean a material decrease in the lumber output of that port for the balance of the season. It is even stated that a number of other St. John mill owners will follow the example of the Cushing concern until they can obtain better prices on spruce deals, plank and scantling, spruce lath and cedar shingles, in the Boston and New York markets. It is hardly expected, however, that this will come about. It is felt among the New Brunswick manufacturers that the present dullness in the American markets cannot continue much longer. The price of the manufactured article is so close to the cost of the lumber at the mills that the present low prices can hardly be expected to continue longer. The dullness in the American markets is particularly noticeable in the case of short lumber. Spruce lath are unchanged, and there is no indication of anxiety on the part of wholesalers to sell at lower prices than those existing at present. Shipments of Nova Scotia spruce laths have decreased greatly of late. There are about seven millions of spruce lath in the Miramichi mills ,and about four and one-half millions in the Restigouche district. At St. John and vicinity the stocks amount to abount nine millions. Prices at present at Chatham are $2.40 to $2.50, and at St. John $2.55 to $2.65, f.o.b. schooner. A period of dullness is to be expected in the shingle market at this season of the year, the hot weather being particularly effective in reducing the demand. There is no change to note in the shingle markets. Cedar extras are quoted at $2.30 to $2.40 per thousand, and clears at $1.80 to $1.90. At St. John, the price would be $2.55 for extras and $2.05 for clears. The competition among the eastern spruce mills has affected the Boston markets materially. Several of the larger mills are still quoting $22.50 for spruce frames. It is expected that before long the price will be $22. There is only a very limited demand, as is usual at this time of year. The supply, however, is not too great, as the production has been somewhat curtailed. Random is irregular. Widths of 7-inch and under, with a reasonable proportion of good lengths, are selling at $19. Short lumber from the Canadian mills is being sold at $23.

Great Britain

Latest reports from London are to the effect that business continues to be fairly satisfactory, so far as volume is concerned. Deliveries of stock goods are increasing gradually in deals and battens, and the dock stocks are not growing too rapidly. Prices continue quite steady, and are even inclined to be firm. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 3 x 9 unsorted Quebec spruce sold at £9, and 4th Montreal at £9 10s. Hardwoods at London are rather dull, but inquiries are encouraging. At Liverpool, the holiday season has resulted in the usual period of dullness. The demand for birch goods has improved considerably. C.i.f. values have not changed, but spot values are better, especially for fresh goods. There is a fair demand for logs, with a prospect of improvement. The consumption of planks is also increasing, and quotations are much above those of a year ago. Two and 2½-inch planks have been pretty well cleaned up, and good prices are being obtained by importers for common stock they have to arrive. Three-inch and 4-inch are plentiful, and prices are only holding their own. Quebec pine is fairly firm, but unchanged. There is only a moderate demand, as consumers are making much smaller purchases than usual. The trade, in fact, seems to be altering its nature, and the importer is now permitted to hold the stocks rather than the consumer. As a result, stocks at the various ports of discharge are accumulating. Prices of the higher grades are improving, so far as deals and boards are concerned, and particularly for prime wood in the log. Shipments of this class will probably be restricted, and prices are expected to advance. The substitution of red pine for yellow has resulted in better prices for this class also. Canadian pine deals are unchanged. The demand for some classes is rather weak, but importers are maintaining a firm stand as a result of the attitude of the manufacturers at Ottawa. Holders of Canadian pine stock in Liverpool are not pressing sales. There is an upward tendency in the market for spruce deal. Recent sales from St. John, N.B., have been made at the prices of £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per standard, c.i.f., to the Mersey, for poor to medium specifications, and better for specifications containing a lower percentage of narrows than usual. A few sales of New Brunswick birch planks have been made by Liverpool brokers for delivery at Manchester.

The Glasgow markets are rather dull on account of the holidays. Stocks on the quays are rather small. Arrivals of Quebec goods are composed chiefly of contract shipments. Spruce has met with a rather good demand at steady prices, and consigned parcels have mostly been purchased on arrival, so that the stock on hand is light.

United States

Conditions have improved rather considerably during the last fortnight in the Chicago lumber market, as a result of the quieting of various strike rumors. Yards report a fairly good trade and country business is also in fair condition. The northern pine market at Chicago shows no unusual conditions. Stocks are somewhat broken, but receipts are extensive. The market is steady for all kinds of pine and selling quotations are satisfactory. The prices for good lumber have, in fact, maintained their firmness at producing and shipping points, and are showing some strength at Chicago. The hardwood market at Chicago is quiet, which is not unusual at this time of the year. Prices have been, on the whole, fairly good in spite of the dullness in the demand. This is accounted for by the fact that supplies have not been extensive. Furniture woods have been in good demand. The implement firms and car companies are not buying much, but are expected to become more active shortly. Northern hardwoods are light but steady. There is a fair demand all over the country, and an improvement is looked for by the fall. This is the case with birch and maple especially. Soft elm and rock elm are in good demand at steady prices. Basswood is rather quiet and uncertain in price. Oak maintains its lead. White ash and hickory are holding their own, with good stocks scarce. The hemlock market at Chicago is regarded as rather satisfactory. The buying is increasing, as retailers seem to be expecting a good fall trade. Stocks are not heavy at the mills or in the local yards, and a fairly healthy market is looked for. The demand for southern pine at Chicago has somewhat improved. The car companies show a renewed tendency to come into the market. The prices which are being obtained indicate a stronger market than a month ago. The red cedar market at Chicago is a little more active, but prices are unchanged. White cedars are firm and enjoying a good demand. Lath are very strong, the demand having increased greatly.

At Buffalo the demand for northern pine is just about what might be

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which has for years been a hobby with us, makes it possible for us to fill the orders of retailers in the most highly satisfactory manner. Large and evenly balanced stocks maintained the year round demand your consideration when in the market for anything in

Red and White Pine and Fir

In lengths from 10 to 60 feet

When you place an order with us you have a right to expect well manufactured and evenly graded goods.

Our pride in maintaining "Cleveland-Sarnia" quality is almost greater than our desire for profit

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expected at this time of year. Low grades are still troublesome, and buyers are able to make their own prices. Box grades are reported to be extremely low. The scarcity of good grades is leading dealers to pay more attention to the Pacific Coast woods. Hardwood dealers are preparing their stocks for the fall trade, which they expect will be quite active. Quartered oak at Buffalo is scarce and so is plain oak. In fact, chestnut is selling on a par with plain oak at $52 for firsts and seconds and $35 for common. Birch also is in fair demand. Stocks of hardwoods generally are moderate. The demand for hemlock is good, and will probably continue for the rest of the summer. Prices are firm, but unchanged. The shingle trade at Buffalo is good, as the eastern demand is strong, and the local demand is also quite active. Prices are steady, though they are considered to be very low.

The demand for northern pine at New York is improving slightly and better prices are resulting. Stocks of good grades are scarcer, and there is an over-supply of low grade. The box demand is only fair. Orders for eastern spruce for the fall trade are beginning to increase at New York. It is generally believed that the decline in the spruce market has reached the bottom. Random stocks are still offering plentifully, but the improvement in the southern New England market has taken care of some stocks that would otherwise go to New York.

A prominent firm of Boston lumber manufacturers and dealers report under recent date that there is a tendency towards dullness, a very weak and dropping market for eastern shingles and rather a weak market for spruce dimension stock. "The white pine market," they say, "is stationary." "The great question with us here," they report, "is whether general business will be seriously affected by the heavy drop in the stock market. We think if the Canadian mills can all get together and somewhat curtail their production it would be a good thing in the long run and greatly help matters."

Pacific coast lumber manufacturers and representatives of the retail lumber dealers of the prairie provinces have recently had several conferences in Vancouver, looking to a settlement of the differences between them regarding trade matters. It is learned that in all probability the hatchet will be buried during the next thirty days at a gathering representative of both interests which is to be held at a date to be fixed shortly. The meeting will in all probability take place outside Vancouver, the idea being to have it occur at some point about midway between the strongholds of the contending parties, possibly at a summer resort in the mountains, where pleasure may be combined with business.

A month ago the coast lumber manufacturers determined to open yards at all principal points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, owing to the apparent impossibility of amicably settling differences which had arisen between them and the retailers. Since that time the strain of the situation has been somewhat relieved, and at the present time there is reason to believe a settlement of disputed matters is not impossible.

The coast manufacturers found difficulty in getting the retail yards to accept what are technically known as "odd lengths." Every mill on the coast, if confined to the cutting of standard lengths, it is asserted, would lose a large percentage of its cut. The manufacturers are firm in the determination to market "odd lengths," which are declared to be as useful to the consumer as standard lengths, and are called for by the consumer in many instances.

Market Correspondence

Business Disturbances at New Brunswick

Chatham, N. B., August 8th.—The past fortnight has been productive of many events and conditions of much moment and interest to all interested in the lumber trade or industry.

One event of the week was the semi-official announcement that the sawmills of A. Cushing & Co., at St. John, would be closed. The reason given to the press was that the firm was doing business at a loss. The firm of A. Cushing & Co. lately went into liquidation, and the plant has been operated for several weeks past by the liquidators. The Cushing mill is one of the largest on the St. John River, and its closing will mean a considerable curtailment in the lumber output of the port for the balance of the season. The Cushing firm is an American one—that is, its members are American citizens, and much of their raw material is secured from the State of Maine, and much of the output of their mill is shipped to Boston and New York. It is quite possible that, with their logs quite as expensive as usual, and with the unfavorable conditions which exist in the markets at the ports mentioned above, mills which depend altogether, or practically altogether, upon those markets are having a poor year, so far as that most important element, profit, is concerned.

It was stated in a most reliable newspaper at St. John a few days ago that a number of the other local mill-owners would follow the example of the Cushing concern, and close their mills until better prices on spruce deals, spruce plank and scantling, spruce lath and cedar shingles might be realized in the Boston and New York markets. While such events will probably not come to pass, they are within the possibilities. "American" logs (those the product of which goes in duty free) have cost perhaps more this year than last year, the first cost being, no doubt, somewhat similar, and 1910 driving operations having been more expensive than in the spring of 1909. New Brunswick workmen, who saw largely for the American deal and plank markets, feel that the present condition of affairs cannot last; that the price of the manufactured article is too close to the cost of the logs at the mills to maintain its present low level for any long period.

The quiet in the American markets is felt to a very great extent in the short lumber trade. Practically the entire output of shingles and lath are marketed in Boston and New York; all the manufacturers and dealers in this section are directly interested in this phase of the situation, while only those who saw "American" logs are vitally interested in the New England long lumber trade.

Spruce lath have shown little change during the past month. The dealers and manufacturers of the North Shore of New Brunswick are quoting inquirers at practically the same figures as those furnished a month ago. There is no evidence of anxiety to sell either for immediate shipment or future shipment at any further concession in price. Shipments of New Brunswick spruce lath have fallen off considerably during the past four months, St. John port and river having shown remarkably light shipments of this line of goods. Stocks of spruce lath at mills on the Miramichi would total to in the vicinity of seven millions; in the Restigouche district, four and one-half millions, and at St. John and vicinity, nine millions. An enquirer for spruce lath would be quoted at Chatham, $2.40 to $2.50 per thousand, and at St. John, $2.55 to $2.65, f.o.b. schooner.

The cedar shingle market is usually sure to develop a season of depression at this particular time of year, the hot weather being one of the factors, and the haying season, with its consequent cessation of building operations, being another. So that any season of quiet that prevails in the spring may confidently be expected to continue until the early fall brings a resumption of building, in the cities and on the farms, and a consequent demand for the article in question.

The situation regarding cedar shingles is practically without features of any kind, and conditions to-day are somewhat similar to those of a month ago. The local value of "extra" cedar shingles is from $2.30 to $2.40 per thousand, and of "clears" from $1.80 to $1.90. At St. John, an enquirer would be quoted in the vicinity of $2.55 on "extras" and $2.05 on "clears."

Quiet But Steady at Ottawa

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The local lumber market is passing through a long period of quietness without any decline in prices. Large firms are maintaining quotations despite heavy stocks. They claim they are selling most lines cheaper than in 1907, and that a reduction would be out of the question.

Reports of a drop of a dollar a thousand in lumber in the Parry Sound district have not affected Ottawa trade. The selling is not brisk, but confidence in the future is very marked. It is encouraging that while common lumber is weak, high-grade pine sells at a higher figure than a year ago.

United States buyers are looking for spruce for September and October delivery. An average autumn trade in pine is expected, but there is no likelihood of the Ottawa Valley yards being depleted of the surplus of low-grade stock which they have had for over a year. There is a great quantity of the present summer's cut of pine fit for shipment, which will not be reached in time to catch the barges this year. In the last month manufacture in the Ottawa Valley has been checked to such an extent that it is now estimated the whole season's cut will not be more than in 1909, although the mills started a few weeks earlier than last year. J. R. Booth lost four or five million feet on account of the G. T. R. strike; the Braeside fire hampered the Gillies Bros., besides burning thirty million feet of sawn lumber; James MacLaren Co., of Buckingham, had trouble with low water, and were closed for a while to make repairs; Ritchie's sawmill at Aylmer was idle for want of logs. The possible reduction in the lumber cut will please a number of middlemen who hold stock and cannot find a market for it.

The trend of buying points to hemlock and spruce being used more than ever as a substitute for a low quality of pine. As stated, spruce is more active than other lines of lumber, the chief reason being that, for a moderate price, builders can get a fairly good stock. A close follower of spruce in this respect is hemlock. One-inch hemlock, log run, all one width, commands $15 per thousand. Log run sells as low as $13.50, this being the lowest quotation given by one of the representative manufacturers this week. It is difficult to buy a large quantity of the best hemlock, but whenever it is offered it finds a fairly ready sale. Bartram Bros. have 2,000,000 feet of hemlock on hand. Other lumbermen are well supplied, also, but are too optimistic of the future to attempt to move any by cutting prices. There is a scarcity of such regular stock as

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

Valencia Raisins
Evaporated Peaches
Currants
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We have some choice Grocery Barbados Sugar that costs much less than the regular yellow.

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We again appeal to the lumberman not to leave the question of purchasing one of these Log Haulers until late in the fall. Write us now as it will give us an opportunity to meet your delivery.

They are really wonderful money savers.

Can we quote you?

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2 in. x 10 in. x 16 feet, and when this is found it brings $15 or $16. The demand for tamarac is quiet, and hardwoods are scarce and not very active.

Shipments from the port of Ottawa for the first three months of the present year show a larger movement of pine to the United States than during the corresponding quarter of 1909. The value of white pine exported in the 1910 quarter was $349,303, as to $255,145 a year previous. Pine plank advanced from $6,561 to $10,843. Clapboards increased from $4,950 to $8,975. Basswood went up from $1,870 to $6,672. Ash rose from $741 to $6,064.

The lines which fell off, comparing the two quarters, were: Lath, from $34,327 to $19,868; pickets, from $4,958 to $3,935; shingles, from $7,498 to $6,279; spruce, from $40,509 to $39,262. After the winter quarter this year, conditions changed considerably, and the figures which are being now compiled in the Consul-General's office, it is understood, will show different results when compared with the previous year. All shipments valued at over $100 are entered at the Consul's office.

The comprehensive work on the increase in the price of commodities in Canada, published by the Labor Department, contains interesting figures on the value of lumber cuts in the Ottawa Valley. The report gives the average price per thousand for the total annual cuts of all grades received by principal manufacturers. It is interesting to observe that the rate for the years between 1891 and 1898 ran between $12 and $12.50, or only a couple of dollars more than was received for dead culls this season. In 1899 the average was $13; in 1901 and 1902, $16.50; 1903 and 1904, $17; 1905, $17.50; 1906, $18.50; 1907, $21.50; 1908 and 1909, $20.50.

Abundant rainfalls in the Ottawa district have raised the level of the Ottawa River two or three inches and stayed the daily drop of an inch. Transportation is moving satisfactorily. Gillies Bros. experienced some delay from low water in bringing 150,000 pieces of cedar down the Madawaska, and Ritchie Bros. had to close their Aylmer mill while waiting for a drive of 12,000 logs. The stop-logs are nearly all in place in the Chaudiere dam in order to preserve as much as possible of the volume of water for the mills.

Fire Chief J. W. Graham, of the Ottawa Fire Brigade, has inspected the local lumber factories and mills with a view of recommending all the safeguards possible against fire. The recent burning of J. A. Desrivieres' planing mill roused the authorities as to the hazard of lumber. He is installing a sprinkler on his new factory, though the City Council declined to make such precaution obligatory. In order to banish one source of danger in Hull, the City Engineer there has prohibited the use of shingles. A by-law imposed this restriction before, but it was not enforced.

Lumber King's Fine Generosity

J. R. Booth Pays Men for Time Lost During G.T.R. Strike — Practical Simpathy for Mill Employees

Ottawa, August 4.—J. R. Booth, the Ottawa lumber king, became the idol of his 2,000 employes last evening, when he paid out $12,000 in wages which his men had not earned, owing to the eight days' enforced idleness in the mill caused by the Grand Trunk trainmen's strike.

Booth's mill, it will be remembered, had to close immediately, when the strike was declared on July 19, as there was no means other than G.T.R. cars to haul the green lumber from the mill to piling grounds. On July 27, Mr. Booth, through the assistance of the Dominion Department of Labor, made arrangements with a crew of strikers to operate cars and an engine which he leased from the railway. Mr. Booth agreed to pay the men at whatever rate was finally put in force at the end of the strike. In the meantime, an army of mill hands, most of them with families depending on the wages earned at the mill, were idle, and during the eight days which elapsed from the start of the strike until the arrangement with the union, they visited the mill daily, urging the proprietor to find some plan by which he could resume operations.

This predicament of the men touched the millionaire lumber manufacturer. He said nothing, but quietly resolved what to do. Every second Wednesday for many years has been pay day, but the Wednesday of August 3 was not bringing the usual cheer to the employees. They looked forward to a scant pay in their envelopes.

When the paymaster began to hand out money packages, bulged out with the usual content, the effect on the rugged recipients was marvellous. It required some time for them to realize what had happened. Next morning the generosity of Mr. Booth was the topic in spare moments around the yard and mills. By noon time the men had resolved how they would acknowledge the liberal and sympathetic act of their employer. They would send for him.

The message to Mr. Booth asked him to attend at 12 o'clock at the mill. The hour was suitable; but by the time the whistle blew for mid-day, women and children were hurrying with warm dinners in baskets and pails to the workers. So Mr. Booth sent word that he would be on hand a little before 1 o'clock. He preferred not to interfere with the men's eating time.

The lumber king reached the yard by a back route and was on a high lumber wagon looking down at 1,000 happy men before many of them noticed him. Those who had seen him climb up on the load of pine wondered at the vigor and sprightliness displayed by the man of fourscore years. The kind regards of the mill men were conveyed to Mr. Booth by one of the mill crew.

The lumber king replied in simple and direct style. He said:

"Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to me to see that you are so thankful for the little I have done for you.

"It was this way. I felt that I could stand the loss better than you could. (Cheers.) I was sorry for you, but that alone would not have bought you bread and butter. I suppose you have heard the story of the poor man, whose horse ran away and broke its leg. A crowd soon gathered round and told the man how sorry they were. Finally, one fellow took off his hat, put a five-dollar bill in it, and said he was sorry to the extent of $5. Another fellow was sorry to the extent of $10, and dropped in that amount. Others followed the example. The man was able to buy another horse.

"Now, gentlemen, I was sorry for you, and sorry to the extent of $12,000. (Prolonged applause.)

"Besides the wages, I lose by this strike another $12,000 or $15,000 as the result of interference with business. Yet I am heartily repaid for it all by hearing you men express your thanks to me."

Mr. Booth closed with affirming that there was no foundation for the statement that he was in league with the railway.

The National Trades and Labor Council, of Ottawa, passed a resolution of gratitude to Mr. Booth. Merchants of Hull, who will benefit greatly by the distribution of the money, mention the lumber king in their advertisements as "A prince."

Canadian Exports for Two Months

Details of the principal exports of wood and manufactures of wood for the two months ending May 31, 1910, as compared with those of 1909, were as follows:

Class	1909.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Logs	78,011	151,017	8,018	142,239
Lumber—Deals, pine	171,849	173,296	169,789	339
Deals, spruce and other	479,936	669,686	611,399	53,194
Laths, palings and pickets	195,863	227,176	3,720	207,592
Planks and boards	1,876,713	2,493,414	162,985	1,690,444
Shingles	429,969	291,383	....	284,226
Timber, square	45,382	33,779	31,091	642
Wood blocks for pulp	522,271	684,635	....	684,635
Wood pulp	494,072	458,639	2,420	419,202

The total exports were as follows: 1910, $5,703,678; 1909, $4,789,695. Of the 1910 total, exports to the United States were valued at $3,765,832. and those to the United Kingdom at $1,169,060.

Miscellaneous Trade News

Fire did damage to the extent of about $10,000 to the factories of the Keenan Woodenware Company at Owen Sound recently.

The new Michel Sawmill Company recently lost about a million feet of logs as a result of bush fires spreading to their logging grounds.

Messrs. E. B. Hawkins and W. H. Cole, prominent lumbermen of Duluth, Wis., returned recently from a trip of inspection of their timber holdings near Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: The Comox Sawmill Company, Limited, capital $25,000; The Farmers' Lumber Manufacturing Company, Limited, capital $100,000.

A company has been formed at Vancouver to be known as the British Columbia Piano Company, Limited. This will be the only company manufacturing pianos west of the Rockies. Among those interested are President, Jas. Auld; Vice-President, A. W. Seaholm; Treasurer, A. T. Gwin, and Secretary, H. W. Lewis.

A proposal is under discussion by business men of east Kootenay for the establishment of a paper mill at Wardner, B.C. There are abundant sources of pulpwood in the district and ample power is available. The pulpwood would be drawn from the Bull River, St. Mary's River, Sheep Creek and White River. The power would be furnished by the Bull River Electric Power Company.

One of the best indications of the genuine building boom that Brandon and the surrounding district is enjoying at present is the fact that the planing mills and sash and door factories are practically running day and night in an effort to fill the orders that are on hand. New orders are coming daily, and it is only by running overtime and to the limit of capacity that the manufacturers can keep up with the requirements of the builders.

A lumber mill with a total daily output of 250,000 feet is to be constructed at Esquimalt, B. C., by a syndicate of eastern Canada capitalists, who, it is reported, have absorbed the B. F. Graham Lumber Company. The latter company some months ago secured a site including Graham Island, Thetis Cove, with 1,300 feet of water front and property extending inland to the E. & N. right of way—a total of 22 acres. Plans for the new buildings are being prepared and it is expected that construction work will be started shortly. The syndicate are expected to expend about a million dollars upon the plant.

"Delivery Specialists"

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

Large and Long Timbers

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

ALBERTA - - - - -	A. MONTGOMERY, Representative
WINNIPEG, C. N. R. Building - - -	C. BRUCE, Representative
TORONTO, 3 Toronto Street - - -	H. A. ROSE, Representative

They Are Great Sellers



Detroit Colonial Columns



Made from select lumber with a "Lock-Joint" that prevents warping and checking.

We also manufacture **Pedestals, Balusters, Newel Posts, Spindles.**

We Would Appreciate Your Enquiry

Detroit Column and Manufacturing Co.

Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R. - DETROIT, Mich.

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Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
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The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber, Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

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THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

EDGINGS

Ontario

Alfred Mitchell, saw mill owner, Powassan, Ont., has advertised his business for sale.

The Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines will hold a "timber color examination" at North Bay on August 23.

It is expected that upon the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Ottawa Mr. J. R. Booth will be appointed to the vacant position on the Ottawa Improvement Commission.

The International Harvester Company, of Chicago, have secured control of the Chatham Wagon Company, of Chatham, Ont., and intend to extend the plant considerably.

Peaboby, Houteline & Company, of Chicago and New York, are financing a comporation which intends to erect a large pulp and paper plant at Fort Frances, Ont.

C. E. Whicher's saw mill at Colpoy's Bay, three miles from Wiarton, Ont., was burned recently. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $5,000, partially covered by insurance in the Rimouski and London Mutual Insurance Companies.

A Sydney, Australia, merchant writing to the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto, asks to be placed in touch with manufacturers of wood working machinery, such as lath mills and saws. Another merchant enquires about pulp and paper mill machinery.

The Rainy River Lumber Company closed their mill at Rainy River, Ont., recently on account of the shortage of logs. The unusual dry season resulted in the creeks becoming very shallow, so that it was impossible to get the logs down to the river. There are about 15 million feet held up in this way.

A Fort William report says that owing to the unusually dry season, the water in many of the creeks and rivers is exceptionally low, and many of the lumber mills have been shut down on account of a shortage of logs. The big mill at Rainy River was closed at the end of July as it was impossible to float the logs down the river. There are some 15,000,000 feet held up in Rainy River.

The action of Mr. J. R. Booth in giving his 2,000 employees full pay for the time which they lost recently on account of the Grand Trunk Railway strike is an example which will be greatly admired by business men in general. Some of the men were not out of work for a whole week, but it is understood that the amount thus voluntarily paid over by the company is $12,000. Mr. Booth in addressing the men, who thanked him publicly for his gift, said he thought that as the men themselves were not responsible for having to lay off, it would be a pity if they had to starve, just because another organization had decided to go on strike. Needless to say his employees gave him a hearty cheer.

The C. N. R. officials at Toronto do not take any stock in the report that action is to be taken against the C. N. R. because brush and other debris are said to be lying on their right-of-way in the north, thus greatly adding to the danger of bush fires, which work such havoc in the timber lands every year. "We certainly do not need to be warned of the great danger that is always possible from forest fires," said one C. N. R. official, "and we have taken every precaution to keep our right-of-way clear of brush and debris. It certainly would not be in our interests to do otherwise. All the timber in that section is shipped via C. N. R., and it would mean a great loss to us in freight receipts if the timber were to be destroyed. Of course we are not responsible for lumberers who are cutting timber beside our right-of-way, and who leave brush on the clearings, but there certainly is no debris of any kind on our right-of-way."

Mr. Margach, crown timber agent at Kenora, Ont., has received word from his fire rangers in the Whitefish district, that forest fires broke out recently in the timber limits in the vicinity of Big Dryberry lake, and did much damage. Mr. Margach went out with some men to the scene. The fires are said to be in part of the limits surveyed last year and put up for sale in September, but not sold. Some of the limits, however, were sold to the Keewatin Lumber Company and others to the Rat Portage Lumber Company, and the fires are also said to be in the limits purchased by these companies. The loss to standing timber ready to cut will be considerable, and will necessitate heavy cutting operations this coming winter if the timber is to be saved for lumber. The limits still owned by the government will also require to be sold to operators who will cut this winter if the timber is to be saved. The greatest loss will be in the destruction of small growing trees, not yet large enough for lumber or ties, but which would in a few years be marketable.

Eastern Provinces

It is stated that Leblanc and Richard, sash and door manufacturers, Asbestos, Que., have dissolved.

The city engineer of Hull, Que., has issued instructions that in future no shingles shall be used for roofing buildings in the city.

Damien Lalonde's sash and door factory, at 1234 St. Lawrence Boulevarde, Montreal, suffered damage by fire to the extent of $2,000 recently.

One of the rossing mills at Chatham, N. B., known as the upper mill and owned and operated by the Miramichi Lumber Company, closed down on July 30 for the season.

The Miramichi Pulp and Paper Company on July 27 paid the arrears in wages which had been due their employees for some weeks previous. There is a report that the mill will begin operations very shortly.

The South Shore Lumber Co., Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000. Incorporators, Harold E. Walker, advocate, and James R. Walker, manufacturer, both of Westmount, Que.

The July 30 report of the Department of Agriculture states that lack of rain resulted in a heavy drop in apples. In Eastern Canada the apple outlook was lower than a month previous. Ontario winter apples were very light, and the early apples medium.

As a result of the destruction of the town of Campbellton by fire the underwriters who have been working upon the situation have taken a firm stand as is shown in the following letter to Mayor Murray: "It is the opinion and desire of the fire underwriters that there should be in the business section of Campbellton a district where no wooden buildings are permitted, and a second district where

wooden buildings are restricted to a height of 25 feet, and the general opinion prevails that there should be no shingle roofs."

It is reported from St. John, N.B., that as a result of the conference between rival interests who desire to secure the water power at Grand Falls, N.B., substantial progress has been made in negotiations for control of the power development by Sir William Van Horne's company. It is also stated that this company wishes to commence the construction of a hydro-electric plant and pulp and paper mills at the Falls.

Mr. Alex. Gibson, the well known lumber and cotton manufacturer of New Brunswick, celebrated his 90th birthday on August 1st. Mr. Gibson was born in the town of St. Stephen, Charlotte County, of Scottish Irish parentage. He commenced life as a poor boy and found his first employment in the lumber regions of his native province. Advancing step by step he met with success almost from the first and soon became lessee of the finest and fastest mill in the province at that date. This was situated at Lepreaux, Charlotte County, and was owned by the late William K. Reynolds, of St. John, N.B. From that date onward Mr. Gibson expanded his commercial and financial interests in the province until at the present date they extend through a wide list of industries of various natures. In addition to lumbering and cotton manufacturing he has found time to engage in many railway enterprises, and has been largely instrumental in this manner in the development of the province. The "Canada Lumberman" and its readers will join in wishing Mr. Gibson many happy returns.

Western Canada

Smythe Bros., saw mill owners, Aldina, Sask., are stated to have dissolved.

H. J. Lindal, lumber manufacturer, Leslie, Sask., has been succeeded by G. R. Calkins.

W. H. Kreyscher, of Nelson, B.C., is organizing a company to rebuild his shingle mill.

It is stated that D. Nevin & Co., saw mill owners, Chilliwack, B.C., have dissolved. W. Braithwaite retiring.

Latest reports from Nelson are to the effect that the rainfall is relieving the fire situation materially, and that all serious danger is now at an end.

The British Columbia fruit crop is reported to be in excellent condition and the box factories are working night and day to keep pace with the heavy demand for fruit boxes.

The Columbia River Sawmill at Golden, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The planing mill, machine shops and light planer plant were saved and also the stock in the yard. The damage is reported to amount to about $300,000.

Frank Billinger, Winnipeg, representative of the Dominion Railway Commission, is making a trip through the prairie provinces to investigate the work done by the railway companies in installing fire guards according to the order of the Commission.

Judge Williamson has given his judgment in the case of the Fernie District Fire Relief Committee vs. Bruce. His honor decided that those who received lumber at the time of the general distribution after the fire were responsible for payment of the value thereof.

Believing that many of the recent forest fires in British Columbia have been started by Chinese who are ignorant of the regulations because of their inability to read the fire notices, the provincial government are having the substance of the regulations printed in Chinese and Japanese.

The Salmon River Valley Land Company have had a saw mill shipped to Salmon Rapids, B.C., the town site owned by the company on Nine Mile Creek, ten miles below the Salmo on the Great Northern Railway. It is expected that the mill will be cutting lumber within a few days. Its capacity will be 10,000 feet per day.

A number of serious forest fires are reported from Okanagan district in British Columbia, which at the latest report were threatening the sources of supply of several irrigation systems. Fourteen miles north of Penticton in the mountains near Shingle Creek the flames did damage to the timber limits owned by Messrs. Fisher and Cooper, of Penticton.

Communications have been sent by the British Columbia government to mill owners, lumbermen and railroad companies asking for co-operation in combating the flames in the Crow's Nest district where the fire loss is greatest. The C. P. R. has augmented its fire patrol and is doing all that is possible to assist the government fire wardens. The suggestion has been made that a water car should be operated on the Kootenay lines somewhat similar to the electric sprinkler on the British Columbia Electric Railroad.

At a meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade which was recently held, strong objection was taken to the British Columbia Companies' Act which has recently been passed compelling extra provincial companies who have resident agents in British Columbia to take out expensive licenses to carry on business in the province. They claimed that this was unfair and would bring hardship to many people now doing legitimate business. It was decided, however, not to enter any official protest at present, but to await the development of the situation.

The Privy Council has given judgment in the appeal of Mr. G. F. White in the action brought by him against the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. The judgment of the Privy Council reverses the judgment of the full court of British Columbia and restores the original verdict of the jury. Mr. White is a laborer in South Vancouver, and the action arose out of the death of his son who was an engineer at Chemainus in the employ of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. His death was the result of an accident caused by a runaway on the railway in which two men were killed and several injured. The ground of the action brought by the parents was that the brakeman employed by the company was incompetent and that an improper safety switch had been provided by the company. The action originally went to trial on March 28th at Vancouver before a special jury, which awarded the plaintiff $6,000.

The British Columbia Government have made another step in connection with the dispute between themselves and the Emmerson Lumber Company regarding the illegal export of logs. The warden of provincial police seized another boom of logs belonging to the lumber company. The boom is now on its way to Vancouver. While this boom was being seized a sheriff on behalf of the lumber company was dispossessing the government of another boom at the same camp and returning it to the company. Mr. J. S. Emmerson says that the same steps will be followed in connection with this latest seizure as soon as they can take out a writ, and by that time there will probably be another boom cut and ready for seizure. Since the government took a hand in connection with this company's affairs two of its four licenses have been completely logged off. The logs have been manufactured and the lumber sold. Two booms have been seized at a third claim. At the fourth claim, where the company have their largest camp, no government officers have put in an appearance.

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For Prompt Shipment

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better.

Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar

good widths and le gths, ready for immediate shipment.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough

White Ash

200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds

Get your order in early for

Red Oak

2 cars 5-4 common and better.

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.

Hard Maple

Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on

Quartered Oak

150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

Get our prices on

White Oak

1 car 4-4, 12 inches and up. Bone dry.

What about

Chestnut

We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

How are you fixed on

Red Gum and Cottonwood

We have a large block of 4-4 in the above.

We have just received a large block of

Soft White Pine

4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We can make prompt shipment on

White Oak

200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

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White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

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We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

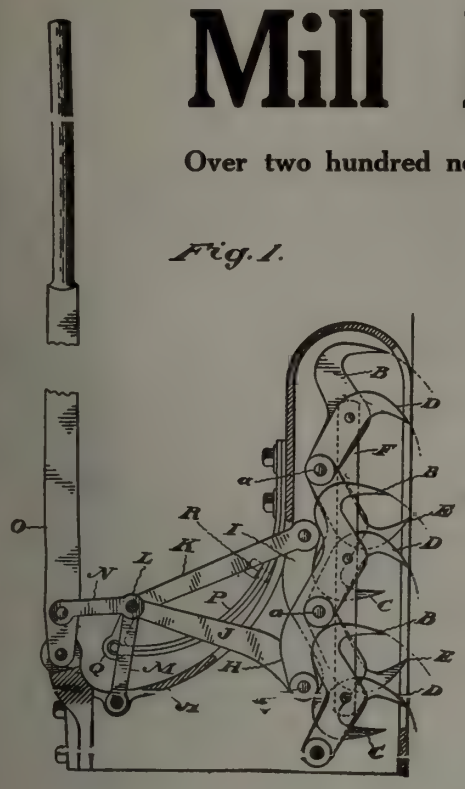
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Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company

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The Longest Wire Cable Conveyer Ever Installed



Partial view of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyer, 1830 feet centers, recently completed for the Anglo Newfoundland Development Co. The wood is delivered to storage by cable on the upper run and reclaimed by the return cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile as shown.

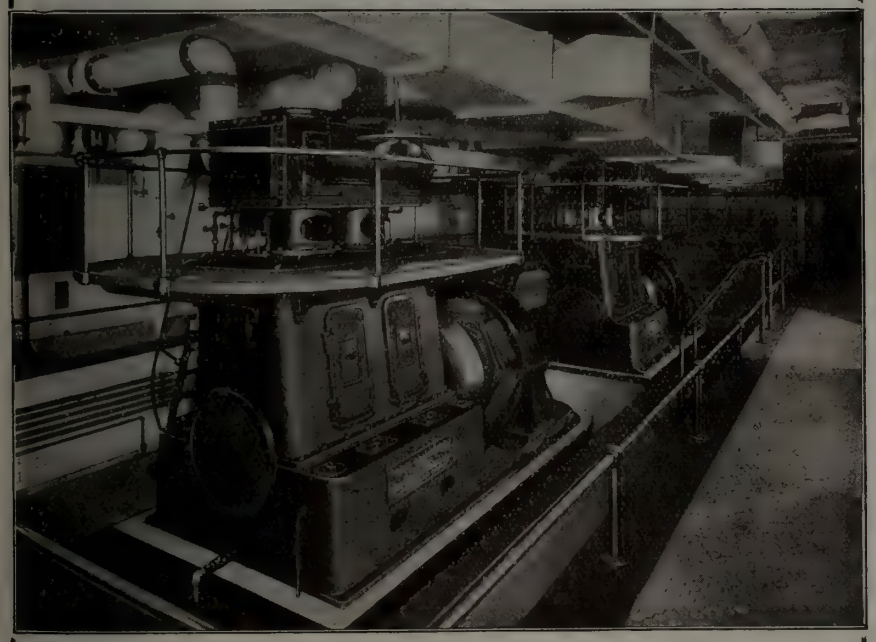
Catalogue T57 illustrates and describes systems operating under many different conditions, copy will be mailed you on request. Specify edition T57.

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Cost Nothing for Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

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- Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Wm. McKay, Manager
- Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
- 609 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, J. F. Porter. Manager



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better,	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		36 50
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		37 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		38 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		39 00
6x18, 8x18		40 00
6x20, 8x20		
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		1 95
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 95
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry		
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		75 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		77 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 com No. 1		77 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		80 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		27 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'		35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		40 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4..		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00
Whitewood		
4/4 1st & 2nds		57 00
4/4 No. 1 com		37 00
5/4 1st & 2nds		58 00
5/4 No. 1 com		39 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		60 00
6/4 No. 1 com		39 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		62 00
8/4 No. 1 com		42 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	48 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	38 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1 ½" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	28 50	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 50	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4"-8" & up 12'-16'	16 00	18 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	18 50	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1"	11 00	14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	2 00	39 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 60	4 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 75
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
	1	50
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	14 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1¼" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w'dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	
Selects 4/4	84 00	
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	
" " 5/4	65 00	
" " 6/4	65 00	
" " 8/4	67 00	
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	
" " 5/4	57 00	
" " 6/4	59 00	
" " 8/4	61 00	
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	
" " 5/4	45 00	
" " 6/4	47 00	
" " 8/4	51 00	
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	
" " 6/4	37 00	
" " 8/4	37 00	
Dressing 5/4	46 00	
" 5/4 x 10	51 00	
" 5/4 x 12	52 00	
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00	
" " 6/4	58 00	
" " 8/4	58 00	
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00	
" " 6/4	47 00	
" " 8/4	47 00	
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00	
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00	
" " 1 x 10	37 00	
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00	
" " 1 x 10	35 00	
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00	
" " 1 x 10	29 00	
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00	
" 1 x 10	24 00	
" 1 x 12	26 00	
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hard	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	72 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	23 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 3. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 12 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 12 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



Are You Stealing from Yourself ?

At first glance this question may seem rather absurd. "Stealing from yourself", yet it has been done, is done, and will be done in various ways. We have found that some people were, unknowingly, "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish"; bought altogether on price without considering values. It's an easy mistake to make. THINK IT OVER. You will find positively more uniform value per dollar in "Quality" lumber than any other kind.

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Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

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Donkey Engines	Log Loaders	Sleigh Hoists	Cableway Skidders
Pile Drivers	Log Unloaders	Incline Hoists	Log Handling Cableways

Combined Portable Ground Skidders and Loaders

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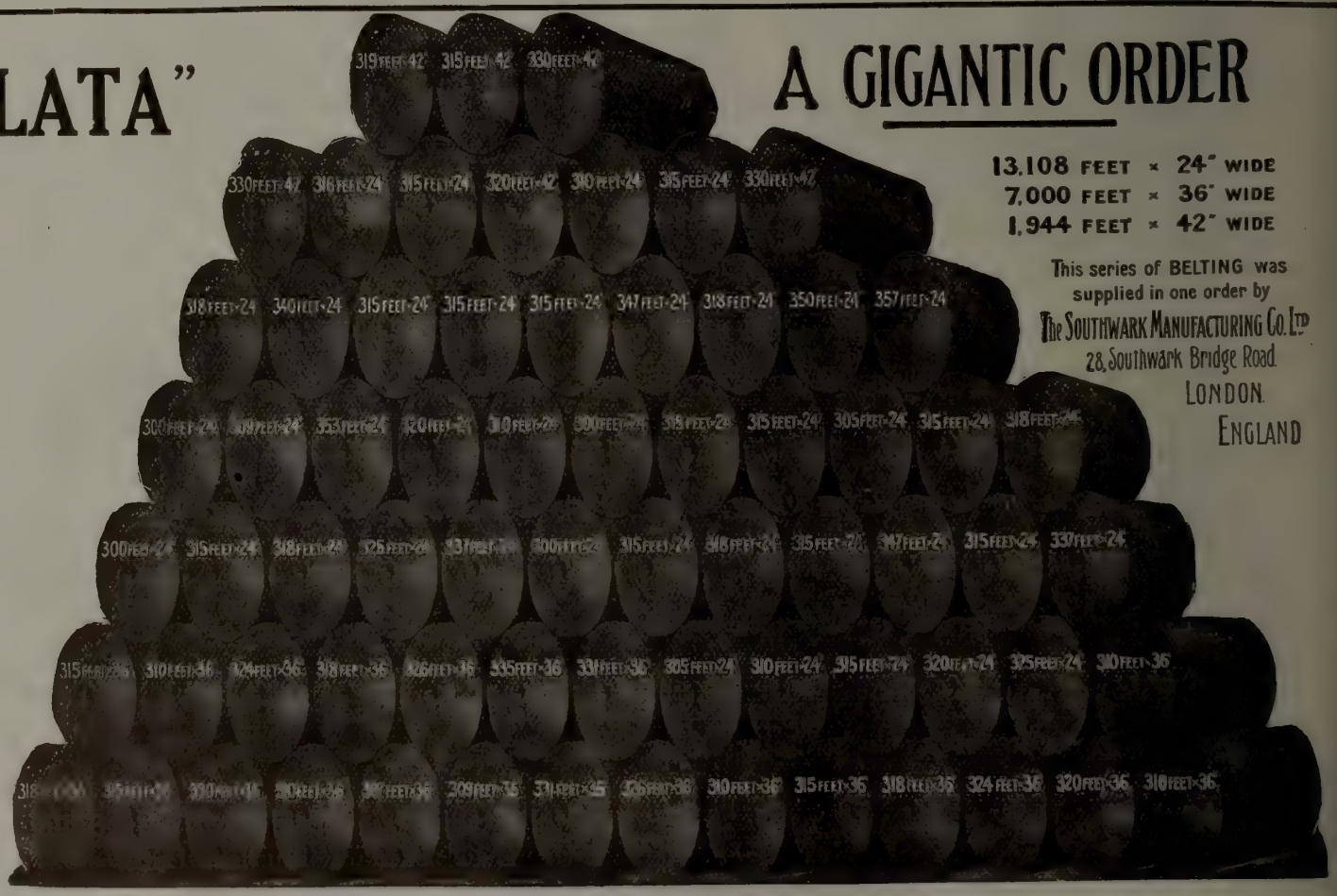
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7,000 FEET × 36" WIDE
1,944 FEET × 42" WIDE

This series of BELTING was supplied in one order by
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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

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BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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Its High Daily Average, its ability to always keep a surplus of logs skidded ahead for the leading crew is what places the

CLYDE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDER

in a class by itself. Its absolute independence of the loader prevents any interference with its fullest skidding capacity at all times and its self propelling feature saves in both moving and skidding besides the expense of switching.

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DULUTH, MINN.

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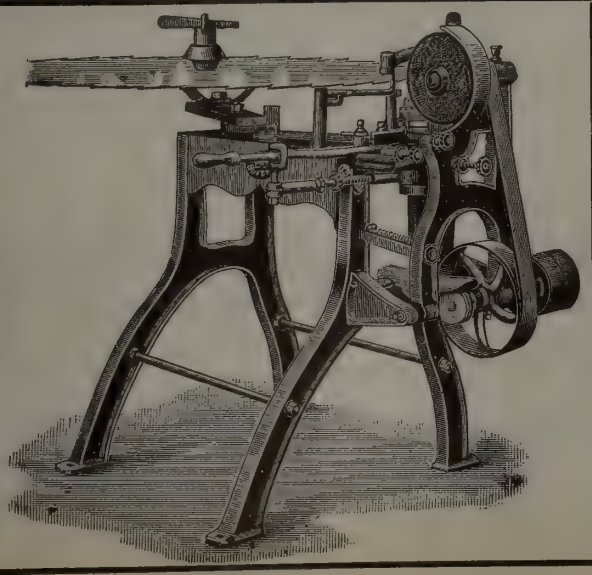
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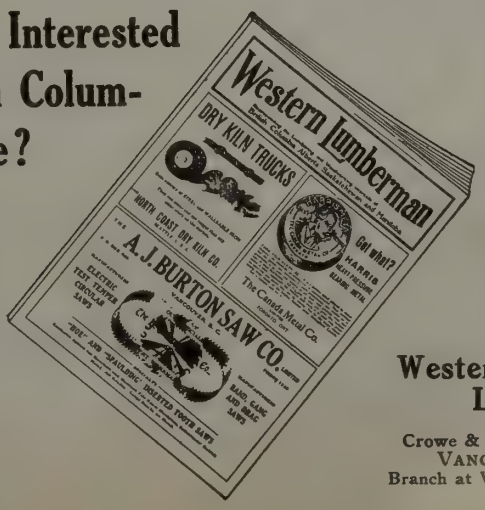
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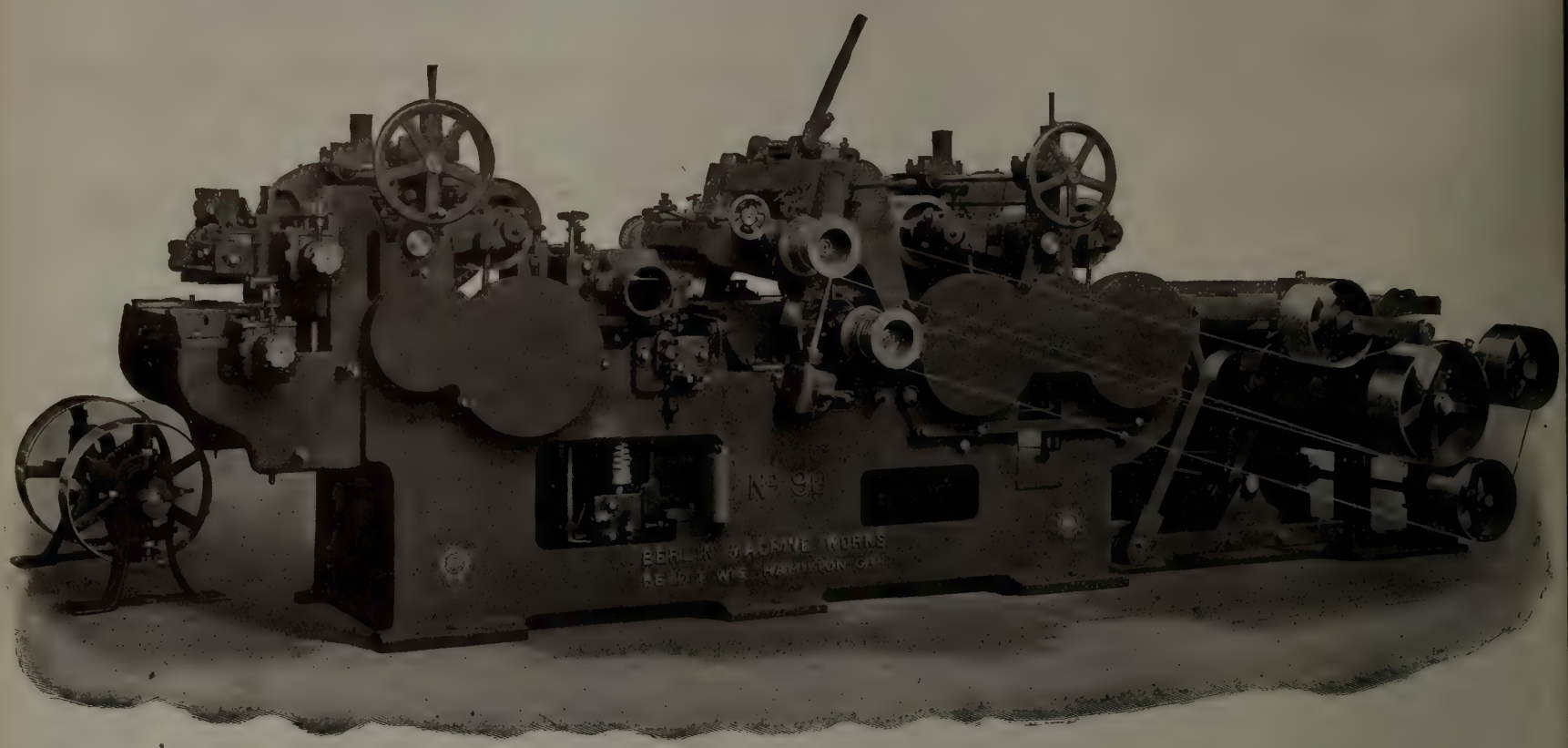


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Branch at Winnipeg

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

Disston Progress

1840—Henry Disston made but **few** saws a day.

1850—Made **some** dozens each of various kinds **of** saws per day.

1860—The DISSTON SAW WORKS turned out **hundreds of dozens** of saws per week.

1865 Factory destroyed by fire—rebuilt immediately.

1870—Sales increased to **thousands of dozens** per month. Factory again destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

1880—Mounted up to **tens of thousands of dozens** per month.

1890—Leaped to **hundreds of thousands of dozens** per year.

1900—**Millions** of saws of various patterns were made and **sold.**

1910—**Sales still increasing and the demand for Disston Brand of Saws and Tools unprecedented.**

THE REASONS:—Integrity, persistence, courage, enterprise, knowledge, all united in a constant effort to manufacture and deliver the BEST saws for every purpose which it lies within human power to produce.

Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

KEBO
BALATA BELTING

KEBO is the strongest Balata made.

KEBO stretches less than other makes.

Plys in **KEBO** are held together by strongest adhesive known.

KEBO means economy for you.

Specify **KEBO** in your next order.

J. R. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL

Wet Wear
is
Hard Wear



Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be b . n for strength and wearing qualities.

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The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

It is PERFORMANCE you want, not CLAIMS

Latest and most Improved Type



Unusually well Built

Keystone Gang Bolter

Our new Gang Bolter is designed to saw slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

We have shown others the superior features of our Bolter and we can show you.

Mandrels are made of best steel 2⅜ inches in diameter and run in self-oiling boxes.

Our new catalogue is yours for the asking.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works
Williamsport - Pennsylvania

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All

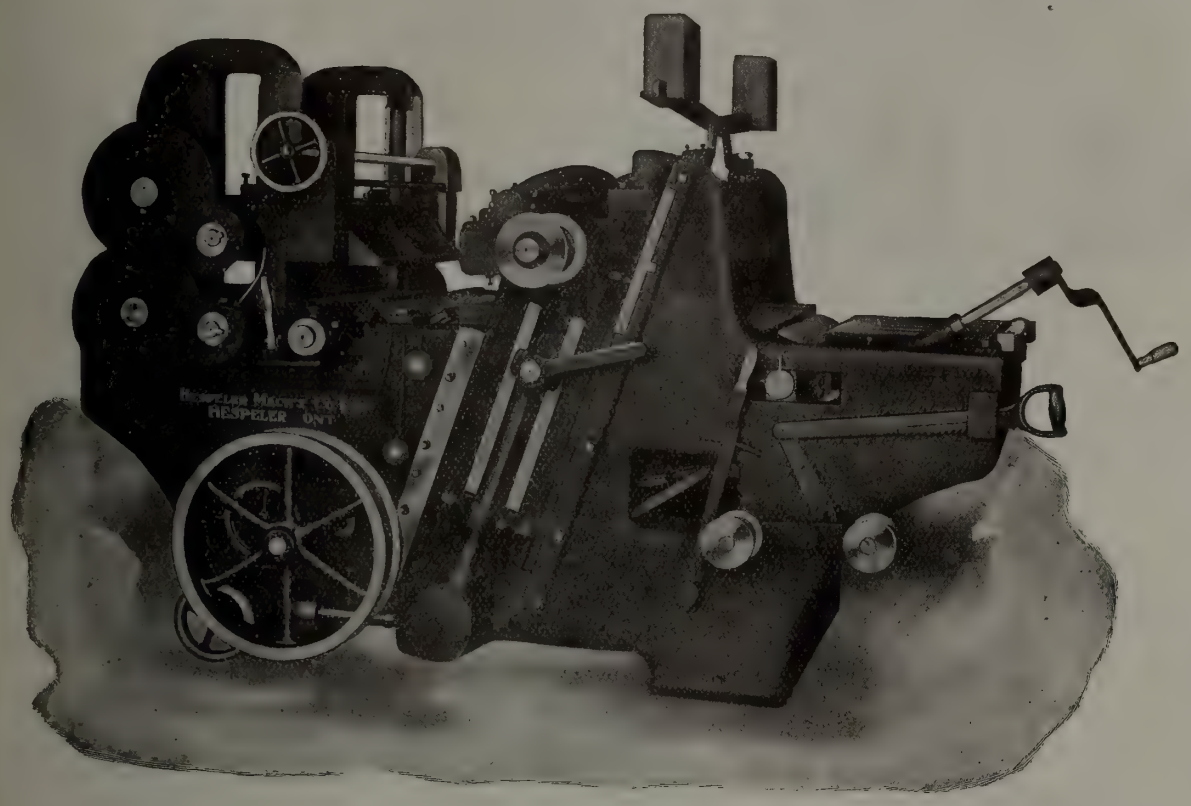




skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Hespeler Planers and Matchers Produce Superior Work at Less Cost and in Less Time

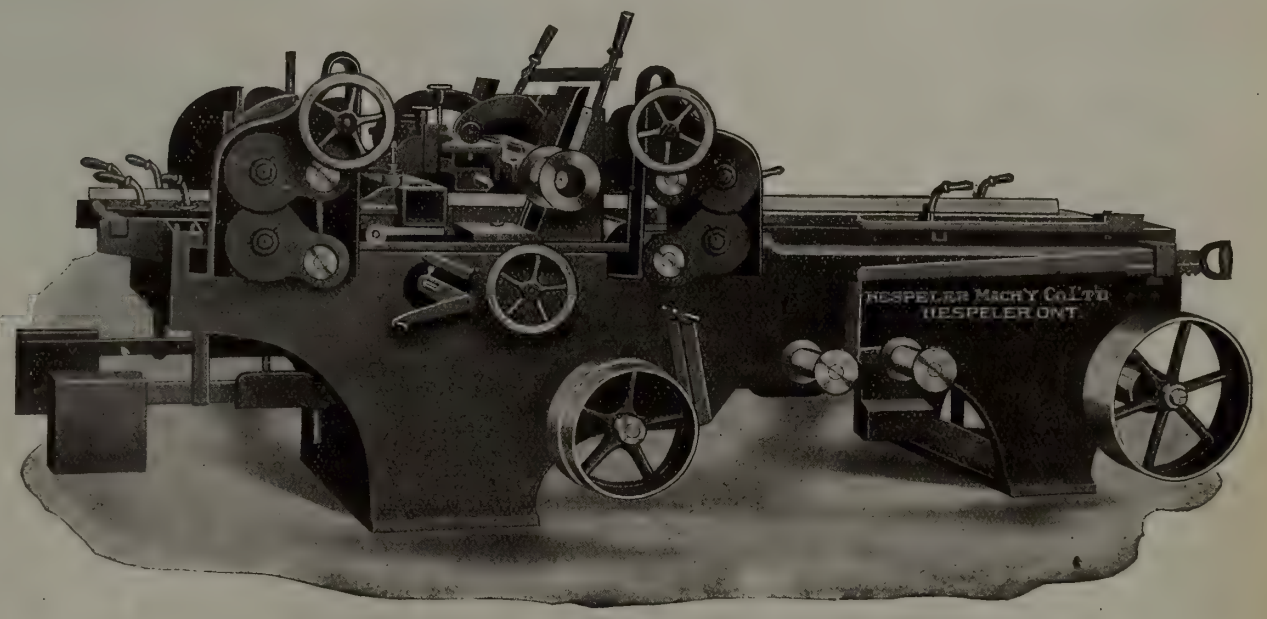


No. 31 Heavy Duty Double Cylinder Endless Bed Planer

If you want a planer to stand the heaviest kind of work this No. 31 is almost certain to meet your requirements. It is heavy and substantial, and has a capacity far beyond the ordinary machine. It is 26 inches in width and will take timber I4 inches in thickness. The Frame is extra heavy and well ribbed, the cross grits are all planed and strongly bolted together, and the whole frame is so designed so as to insure maximum strength and solidity.

No. 56 Single Cylinder Planer and Matcher

Shipping weight 5,600 lbs. This machine is of good design and heavy enough to meet all requirements within its capacity. It is free from useless trappings, but at the same time it embodies all conveniences and adjustments that are necessary, or desirable. It has a capacily to plane 24 inches wide, 7 inches thick and matches 18 inches wide. It has 2 changes of feed, 33 and 60 running feet per minute.



Complete outfits for furniture factories and planing mills supplied on short notice. Write for descriptive circular and any woodworking machine you may require.

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada

One Improvement Leads To Another

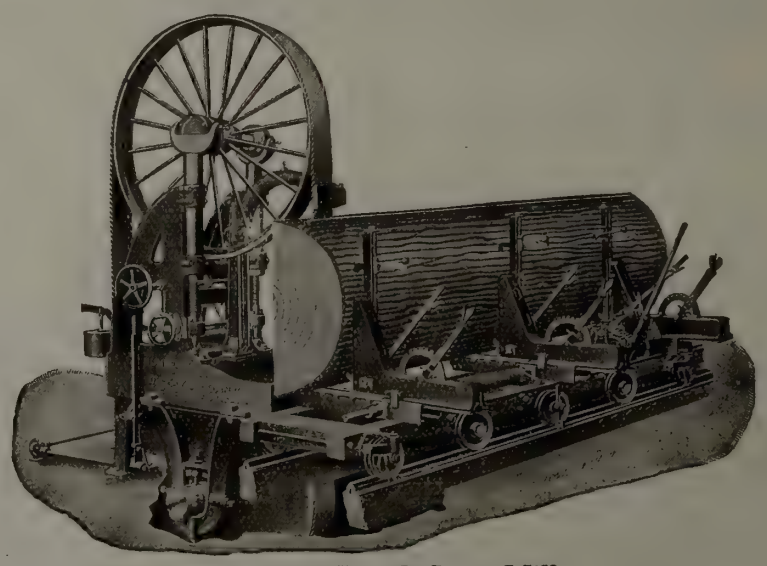
After reaching the acme of perfection in reducing saw kerf by the application of our **Patent Knife-Edge Straining Device,** we saw the advantage of applying

Ball Bearings

to the upper wheel shaft of our **No. 57 Band Saw Mill** which insure much smoother running and eliminate all troubles found with the old style of box.

Our Mill, besides the immense saving in kerf, is economical in the production of lumber. It will cut a board so straight and smooth that there is only a minimum of waste at the planer.

Let us Tell you All about Our Band Mills



No. 57 Band Saw Mill

In our 58-Page Band Saw Mill Catalog

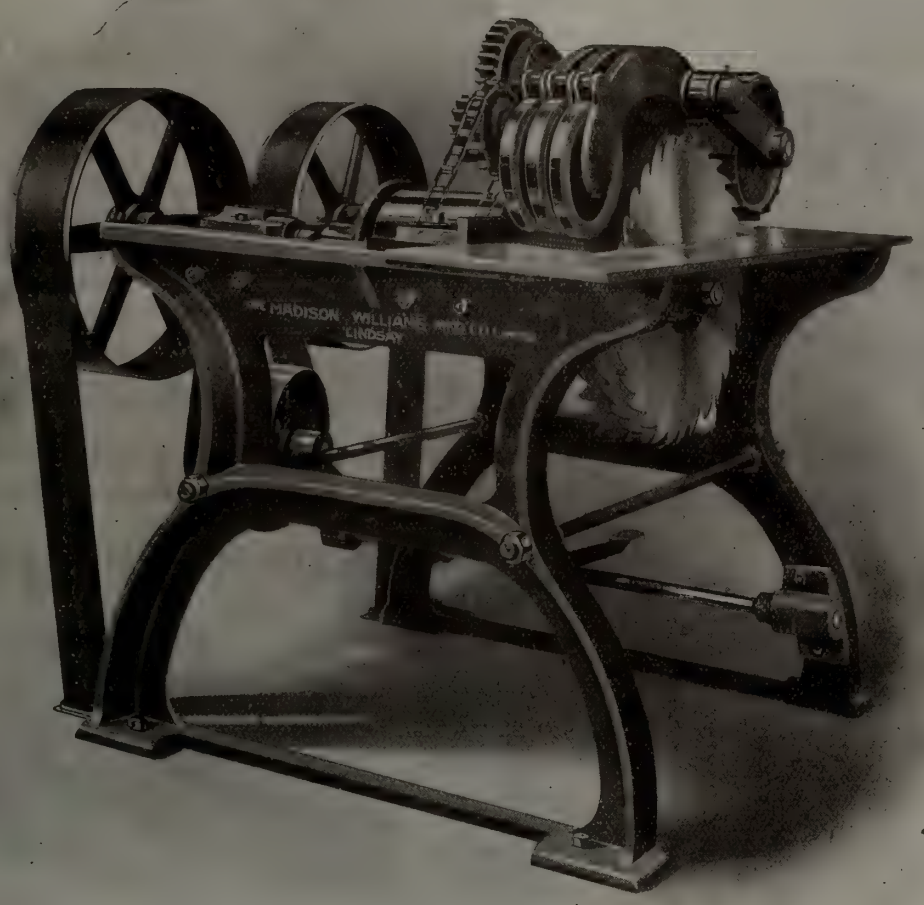
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3 Saw Power Feed Bolter

A SUBSTANTIALLY AND WELL BUILT MACHINE

The
Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited
Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

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Some of the Famous

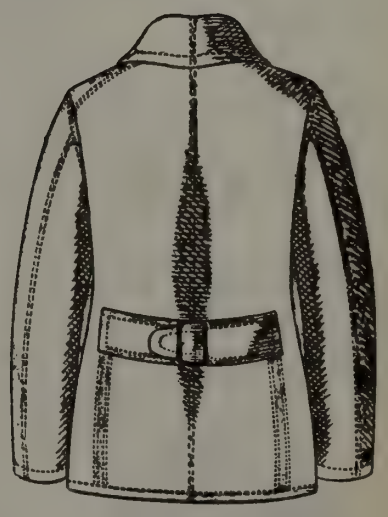
"CARSS"

Garments



Lumberman's Coat
(Front)

Coats
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Jackets
Shirts
Wool Mitts
Socks

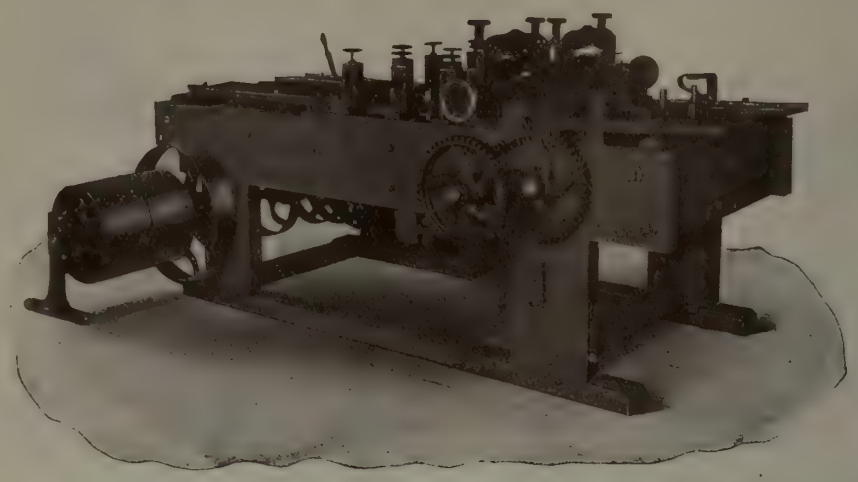


Lumberman's Coat
(Back)

Send for our Literature and prices

Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Thirty years experience in making the "only Genuine Waterproof Mackinaw in Canada"



Eclipse Double Bed Clapboard Planer

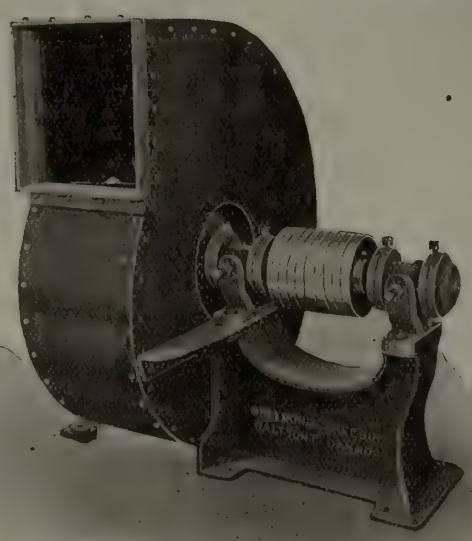
If you are a stranger to them and they to you, get acquainted.

"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading **Clapboard Manufacturers** the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

Sleeper & Akhurst, Coaticook, Que.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO

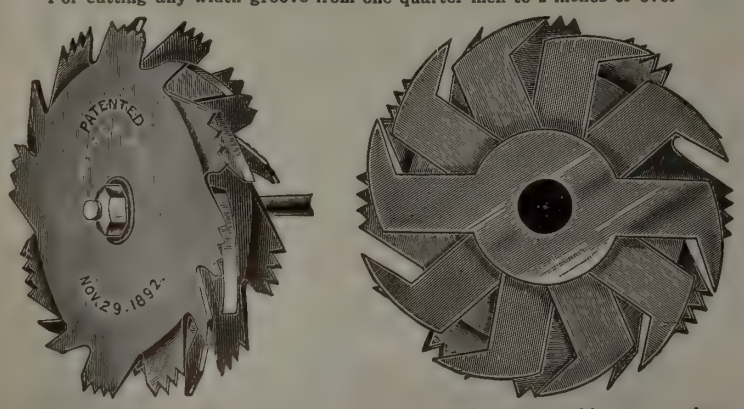


Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

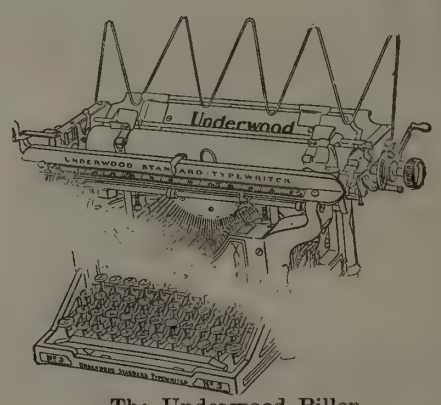
LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

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IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

St. Clair Construction Co.

Limited

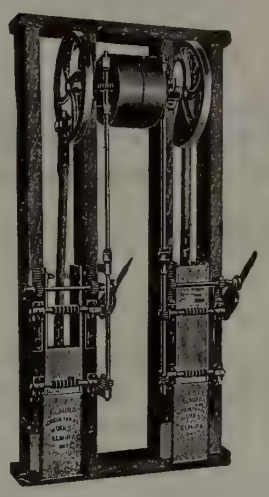
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Sash, Doors, Lath and Shingles

Yard and Planing Mill:
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Davenport Station, G. T. R.

TORONTO

Buyers of Hemlock, Spruce and Red Pine, Etc.



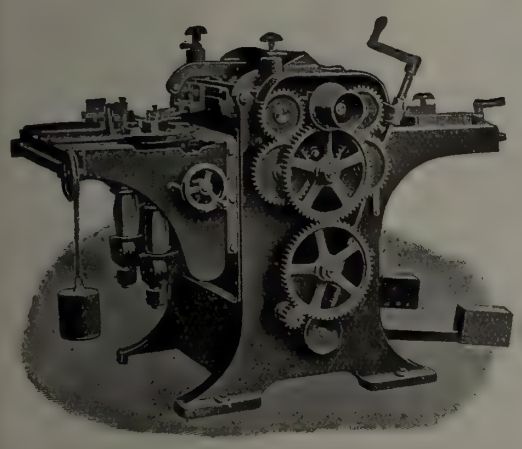
Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices



Planing Matching Ceiling Flooring Novelty Siding Mouldings

We make the best line of medium size Planer, Matcher and Moulders on the market. When you buy a Cordesman-Rechtin Planer, Matcher and Moulder you are assured on four points:

1st—That you are getting the latest and most improved machine built.

2nd—That you are getting a well designed, well made machine, and one that won't give you any sort of trouble.

3rd—That you are getting a machine that will do good work and lots of it.

4th—That you are getting a machine that is fully guaranteed.

We make four different sizes and styles of these machines. One of these is sure to meet your requirements.

Write for circulars giving full particulars

The Cordesman-Rechtin Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. **Midland, Ont.** **Londonderry, N. S.**
Hamilton, Ont. **Fort William, Ont.** **Three Rivers, P. Q.**

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades
Sharp Curves
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



The New Atkins Catalog

Now Ready

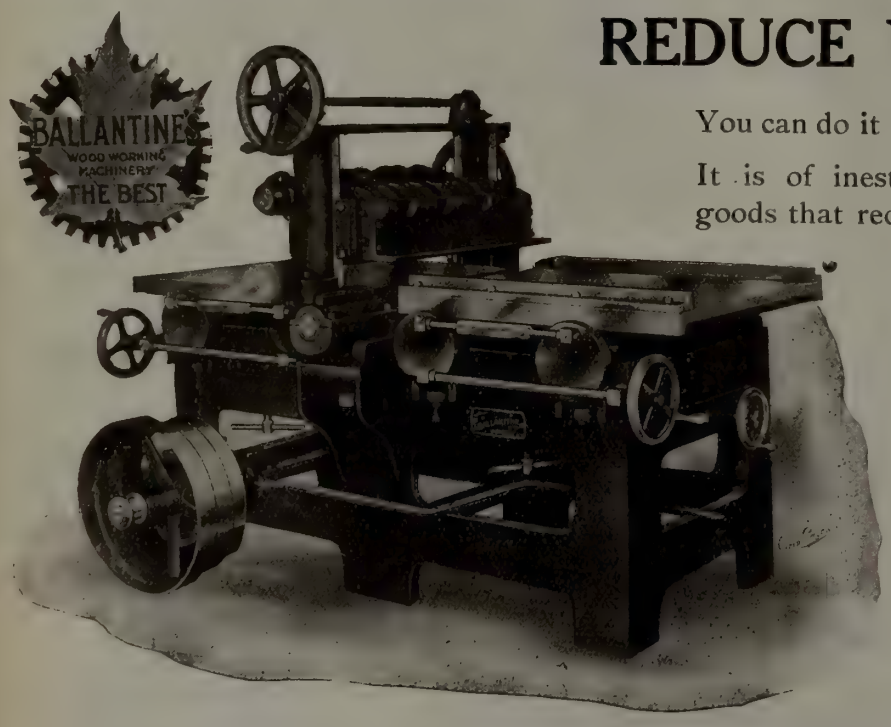
You should have this new book on Saws. It contains the very latest information, lists and description covering Saws for all purposes.

Send For It To-Day

Drop a postal to the address below and we will send the book free of charge. Whether you buy Atkins Sterling Saws or not, you should have the book on your desk. Write for it now before you forget it.

E. C. Atkins & Company

U. S. Factory: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. **Hamilton, Ont.**



REDUCE YOUR FACING COST 75%

You can do it by installing a **FALLS UNDERCUT PLANER.**

It is of inestimable value on all classes of manufactured goods that require straight surfaces and wherever the hand planer is used for facing. Stock of any width, from the narrowest to the full width of the machine, may be run. Narrow strips can be straightened as well as on the best hand planer, which proves that the roller control is perfect. In fact, on it every class of facing can be done as well or better than on the best hand planer, **at three or four times the rate of hand work.** We absolutely guarantee this result.

Besides, it is absolutely safe. Accidents are impossible on it, no matter how careless the operator may be.

Order One for 30 Days Free Trial

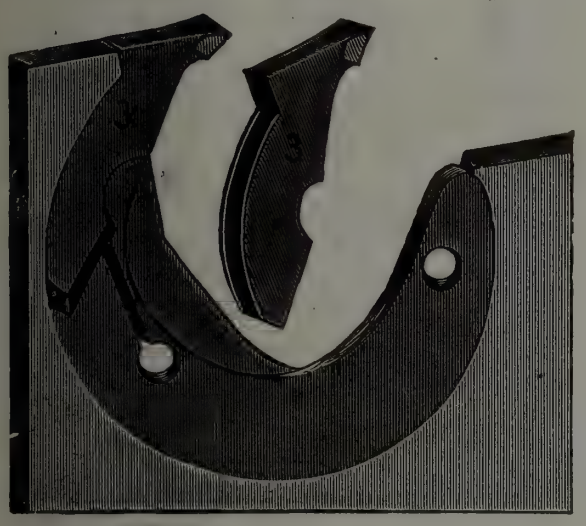
JOHN BALLANTINE & CO., Ltd., Preston, Ontario

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

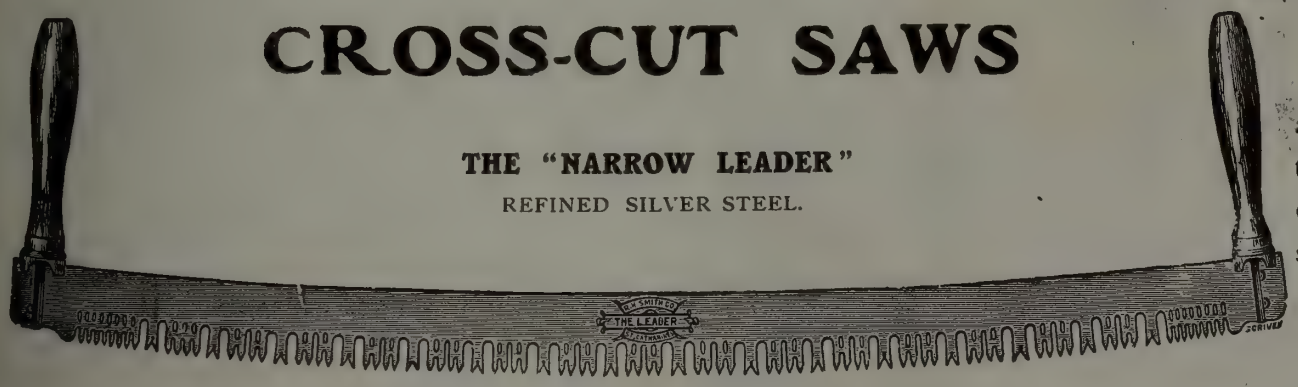
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

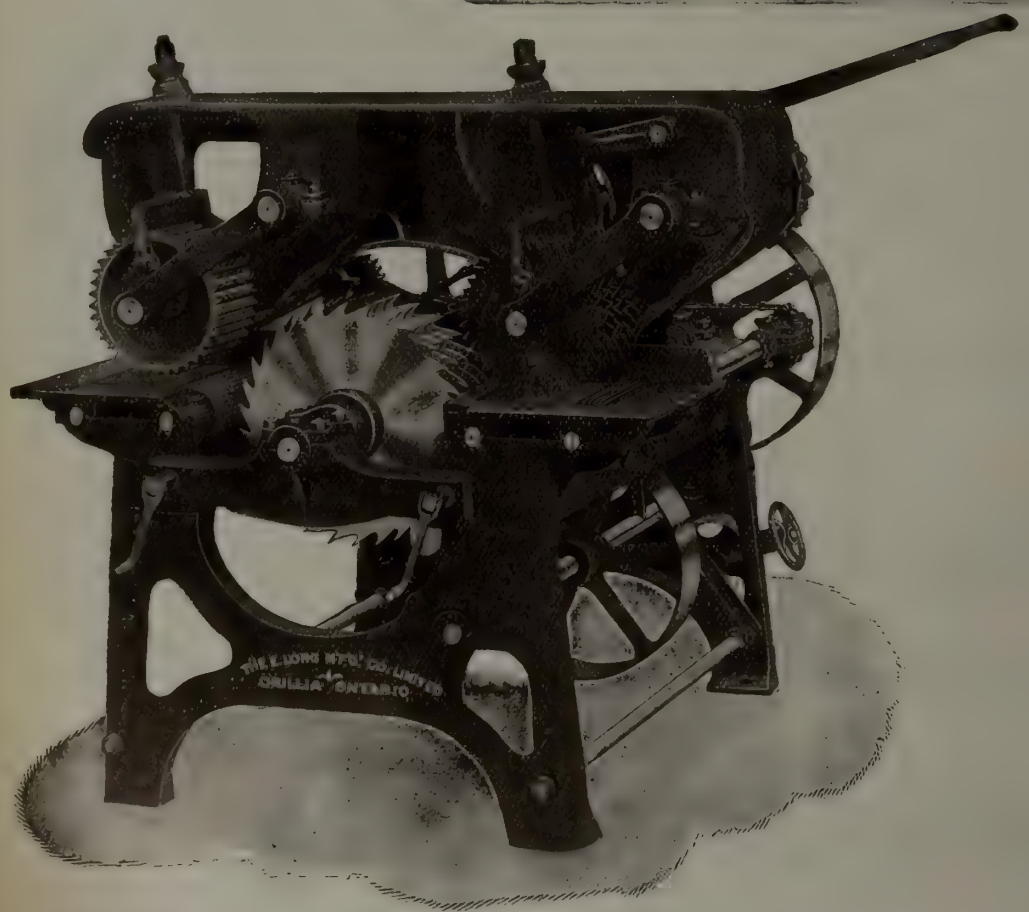
Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few o them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

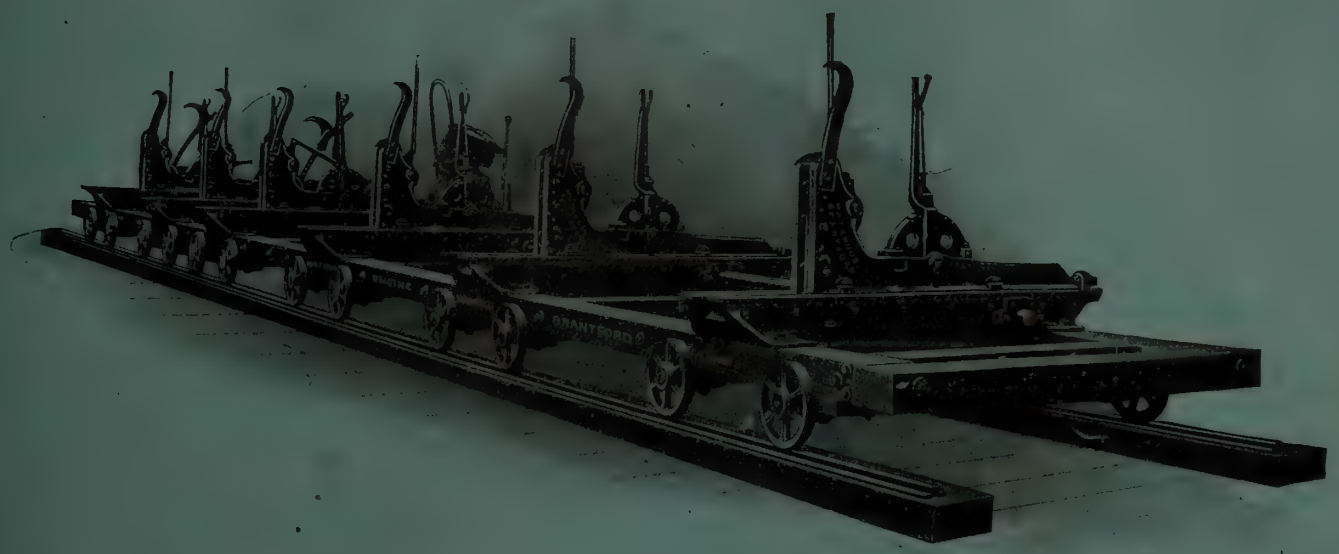
The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**



Steel Carriages

With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
Log Seats extra wide with taper nose and reversible liners, all-steel.
Knees, very high, with 6 in. taper movement, Boss Dogs and Nigger Hook, all-steel.
Rack and Pinion, cut steel, pinion split to eliminate back lash.
Trout Power Set Works, rope driven, continuous acting, no lost motion, no stooping.
Set Shaft, best low carbon forged steel, extra heavy, full carriage length.
Steel wheels, steel axles, adjustable, babbitted, self-feeding axle bearings.
Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

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FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES

They always sell better

if they come from Batts, because customers know they are made from the best lumber. If you stock Batts'

Veneered Doors
Staved Columns

and other builders' supplies, you will have big sales while the dealer with other kinds is waiting for trade.

The Good Thing About It

is that we always have plenty on hand to supply the wants of customers, and our shipping facilities insure prompt service. When you want the **real thing**, come where it is.

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The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies MONTREAL



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

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AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, September 1, 1910 No. 17

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The

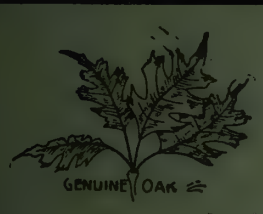
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.



"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF

Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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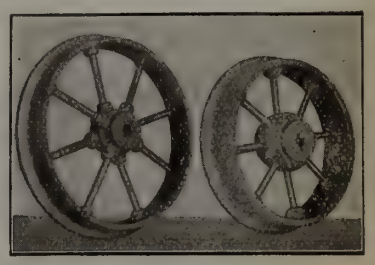
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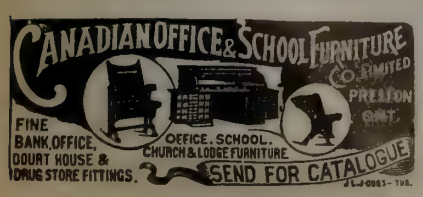
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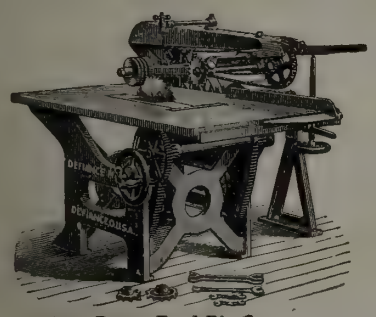
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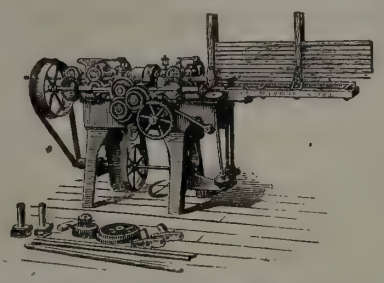
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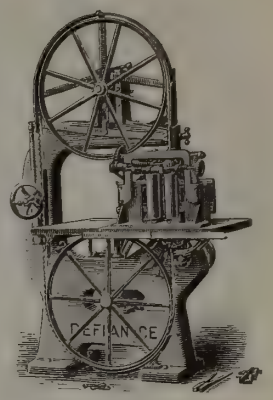
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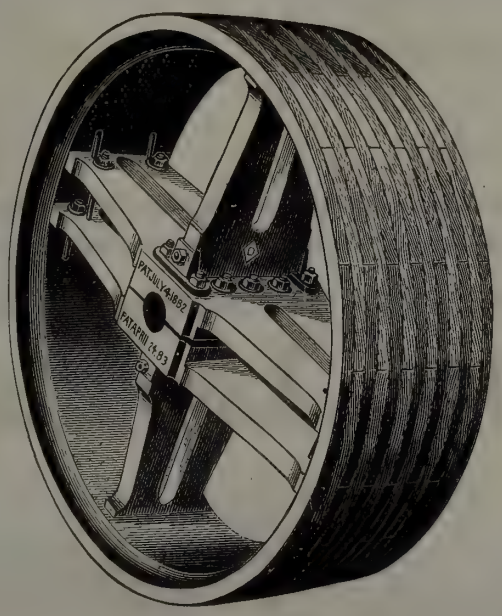
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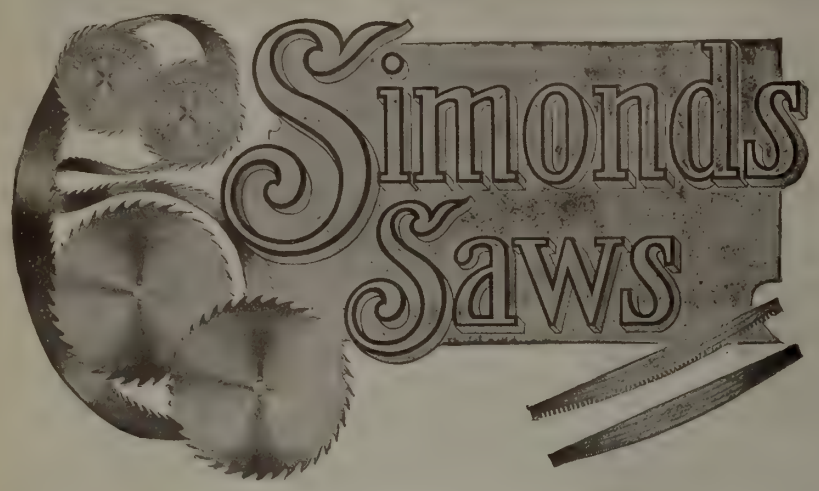
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, September 1, 1910 No. 17

Prevention of Saw Mill Accidents

One of the most important duties of the owner of a sawmill is to take every possible precaution against accidents to employees. No lumber manufacturer desires to endanger the lives of his employees. Apart entirely from the humanitarian point of view, the simple business aspect of the matter is sufficient to induce a sensible manufacturer to install every reasonable device for the prevention of accidents. It is encouraging to note in connection with this subject that the reports of the factory inspectors of Ontario have each year something to say in the way of commendation for sawmill owners. In the report presented recently by Factory Inspector Robert Hungerford, whose work includes many of the sawmills of Northern Ontario, he said: "I am pleased to report that I have seen but one gang edger in use within the past year without a guard. They are becoming much more generally used, and if not thoroughly guarded will, I am sure, greatly augment the list of accidents in sawmills. In my opinion these machines can be rendered comparatively safe by the use of a finger guard in front and the roller guard on the back, which I would strongly recommend to be used in all cases where gang edgers are operated."

There is another aspect of the case which should not be overlooked. In the same report Inspector Hungerford had something to say by way of criticism regarding the employment of boys in lath mills and shingle mills. The section of the report referring to this matter was as follows: "The lath mill, which is an adjunct to every large sawmill, requires close attention on the part of the inspector, on account of the employment of boys under the required age. The cutting of lath is generally let out by contract, and the contractor in his desire to increase his profits engages boys at as low a rate of wages as possible, and as the work is of that character at which a boy soon becomes expert and equally as useful as a man, it will be seen that there is some temptation for him to take a chance on violating the law. I have also experienced some trouble in keeping boys out of the shingle mill, which is another adjunct to the sawmill, where they are employed packing shingles." Does this indicate that the owners of lath and shingle mills are breaking the law and are guilty of carelessness in regard to the lives of their employees? It is to be feared that if Mr. Hungerford's facts are correct there is more than a grain of truth in this conclusion. The factory inspector is about the only man who is in a position to speak with knowledge upon this subject. According to his observations, boys who are under age are frequently employed in the lath and shingle mills. The temptation to employ boys is perhaps greater than those who are not connected with the business would imagine, yet the men who are guilty of this practice take upon themselves a responsibility which they cannot justify. The safety of the employees should be as sacred a matter with the employer as the safety of himself or of his own family. If he had a son engaged in running a shingle mill or a lath mill and that son had not yet reached the age at which he could be expected to exercise reasonable caution in his work, it is safe to say that the mill owner would have many anxious moments.

Through the work of the factory inspectors it is encouraging to learn that labor conditions in sawmills are improving rapidly. They have become, in fact, better than conditions in many other manufacturing institutions. Mr. Hungerford and the rest of the staff of inspectors have much reason, therefore, to feel gratified with the results which they have been able to secure.

Keeping Track of Saw Mill Costs

The preparation of mill reports showing at a glance all the operations and their costs, and providing a useful guide for those who have to see to the efficiency of the plant is a factor with the lumber manufacturing business which cannot be overlooked without loss. The views of an authority upon this subject are given in the following summary of an address delivered by an expert accountant to a number of lumbermen at a recent convention.

The aim of a lumber manufacturer, of course, is to make money. His plant may have been an excellent one when it was built. His employees may be capable and his material of the best, yet he is certain to suffer loss unless eternal vigilance is a watchword throughout his whole institution. Variations are so many among the lumber mills, and even the conditions in any particular mill change so continuously that without the preparation of mill reports and a careful study of them it is unreasonable to expect success. The interests of large operators are continually increasing, and they must have presented to them—daily, weekly or monthly—carefully prepared, brief and comprehensive statements of the various undertakings with which they are connected. By this means only will they be relieved of a considerable amount of uncertainty and anxiety.

Daily reports are the backbone of such a system, but the tabulating of them into monthly statements, showing sales and expenses, is a valuable means of condensing their size while at the same time retaining all the essential information. Such a statement will be used chiefly as a means of arriving at the approximate profit to date, and it is essential in connection therewith that the utmost conservatism should be practised. In the listing of expenses minute care is necessary, as there are expenses which must be calculated only when the books are closed, and which, therefore, make it important that they be watched continually. Any over-statement or under-statement of profits is fatal to the progress of the company. Improper assignment of expenses to periods to which they do not belong may make a monthly statement appear very creditable, yet when the year's business is taken into consideration it may be found that some of the monthly statements were far too optimistic. Take for instance the matter of taxes, insurance premiums, etc. They must not be charged as an expense against the particular month in which they are paid. An asset or a liability account should be opened, which should be transferred in monthly instalments to their respective expense accounts. Take also the departments of the cook house, the operating house, the store, hotel, barn, etc. In the apportionment of the expense connected with these operations individual discretion must be exercised. In some of these departments the profits can be arrived at with considerable accuracy by keeping an inventory of monthly supplies on hand.

Each of the departments referred to need not be made the subject of a monthly report in detail, but the accountant should be made responsible for keeping close tally upon the expenses or profits, as the case may be.

The most important part of the monthly report should be the summary of costs per thousand feet, together with a condensed statement of the resources and liabilities. In conclusion, the whole matter may be summed up by insisting upon the importance of accuracy, conciseness and completeness in the separation of lumber sales, the classification of expenses, the creation of departments, the arrangement of costs, the inventory, the balance sheet, etc. Without such accuracy, conciseness and completeness the reports are worse than useless. They are certain to be a danger. With the care indicated, however, reports of this nature will be powerful factors in providing the management with reliable information by which to decide upon their future plans.

A Salesman's Duty—To Keep Good Customers

There are a great many different kinds of travelling salesmen in the lumber business, yet when all is said and done there is only one kind of salesman who counts. The getting of orders is not all that a salesman has to do. He may go over a piece of territory and take orders which make his predecessors or competitors stare. The amount of business he may bring into the firm during his first year may be greater than anyone ever expected, yet he may be a positive detriment to the firm, for the taking of orders is not all that he has to do. Orders have to be filled. The goods have to be delivered, and every order secured should properly be considered as a bait by means of which to land future business. Just here is where many travelling salesmen make their great mistake. They fail to take into consideration sufficiently the delivering of the goods. A salesman who over-represents the ability of his firm to make delivery or who takes orders for grades, knowing that the goods will not be precisely what the bearer wants, will soon wear out his welcome with that particular buyer. There is only one way to be a successful travelling salesman, and that is to secure lots of orders for goods which the firm can deliver satisfactorily. All the magnetism and energy of a salesman are wasted unless they are exerted in the cause of conservative business methods.

It is a different story when one comes to consider the work of a salesman in the yard. His duty is to show the goods and sell them afterwards. Tact in sizing up his customer is his greatest business asset. His transactions, if unsatisfactory, can be rectified by personal interview, but the tranactions of the travelling salesman involve great inconvenience to both parties if they are not hedged around by extreme care and consideration for the interests of the customer. A travelling salesman who joins the staff of a lumber selling concern goes out upon the road with the reputation of the firm in his care. He may bring it back safe and he may bring it back improved, but he may also fail to bring it back at all. His methods will be sized up by his customers during their first transaction, and the customers will be quick to reward him with future orders if they find that when they ask for certain grades and quantities they can count upon receiving them without delay. It will not be long before a good salesman will receive proof of his ability. Orders will commence to arrive in which nothing is said about the price. Such a salesman has built up for himself a reputation for integrity, and for his firm a reputation for business-like methods. He, in short, is the firm to many of his customers, for he is the only member of it with whom they come in contact. The whole duty of a salesman, therefore, is to sell and to deliver what he sells. The whole duty of a firm, so far as its salesmen are concerned, is to co-operate with them completely, to back them up, and to see that, so far as they are concerned, their path is made easier every time they cover it anew.

Changing Uses of Lumber in Ontario

Nothing is more instructive regarding the growing scarcity of various classes of lumber than the changing uses to which they are being put. Lumber, which a few years ago was despised or ignored, is to-day coming into general use for many purposes. As fast as one class of lumber becomes scarce, some other variety, formerly neglected, is found to possess qualities which make it a fairly good substitute. Scientific investigations into the uses of lumber, moreover, are resulting in entirely new ways for making use of both lumber commercially popular and woods which formerly have not been used at all. The result is that lumbering is becoming everywhere a much more scientific and a careful business than it ever was before. Trees which formerly were left to grow are now being cut, and the yield per acre in forest country is all the greater for this reason. A few general, but at the same time exceedingly interesting, facts regarding changes in the use of lumber in Canada were published recently in The American Lumberman, of which the following is a reprint: "In Ontario, Canada, within recent years, changes in the varieties of lumber used have been as marked as in the United States. These departures partly have been caused by the declining available quantity of white pine, once the main dependence, and higher prices therefor, partly because of the increasing inclination toward the use of the hardwoods. Southern yellow pine has come in as a substitute for white and Norway, or red pine. This wood is now extensively used for beams and joists, heavy work in which strength and stiffness are combined with straightness of grain and cut; also, because it can be procured of sufficient length and size for almost any building. Yellow pine is much used for factories and warehouses. Hemlock timber also is coming more into use than formerly. Heavy southern pine flooring is being much employed for warehouses and factories, or any building that must sustain great weight or wear. Hemlock is taking the place of pine for the rougher and cheaper buildings, with the prospect that its use will increase.

"The use of the hardwoods for flooring and interior finish is much more general than a few years ago. Floors in nearly all the good houses are now largely of oak, maple or birch, the doors and sash being often of oak, birch or ash. Underfloors are often of southern pine, with the surface floor of maple. Cypress is being used to a considerable extent for doors and sash in substitution for white pine. Spruce from Nova Scotia is also coming into use for floors.

In the manufacture of furniture of a superior class, oak is the main dependence, the supply mainly coming from the United States. The demand is bound to be a continuous and increasing drain on the oak resources of this country, for nowhere else on the American continent can an abundant supply of merchantable oak be found. But on account of the diminishing supply of American oak, the world-wide demand for it and the higher prices that prevail for oak, Canadians are increasingly resorting to birch, of which that country has a liberal supply. Ash and elm also are being employed when it is desired to finish the goods in the early English style. The revival of demand for black walnut in the United States has not affected the Canadian trade to much extent, and the golden oak finish, so popular in the United States, has not attained much vogue in Canada. The gradual rise in prices for oak is regarded as certain to result in a more general use of the cheaper woods.

Poplar is the principal wood used for the cases of pianos, on which the veneer of mahogany, black walnut, Circassian walnut, oak or other cabinet woods is laid.

Owing to diminishing supply of yellow poplar and the higher prices prevailing therefor, piano makers in Canada are resorting to chestnut for case work. This wood, like poplar, mainly comes from the Ohio River valley and the eastern slopes of the Appalachian range. It is said that the price of yellow poplar in Canada during the last eight years has increased fully 50 per cent. Some elm also is used as case wood, but because of its hardness manufacturers do not like it so well as chestnut. Elm also is getting somewhat scarce. Spruce, imported principally from Vermont and New Hampshire, is used largely for the sounding

boards of pianos. It is said that spruce clear enough for that purpose is difficult of procurement in Canada.

Along the same line an interesting article also appeared in the same journal dealing with the commercial value of woods which were formerly regarded as inferior. The article referred to is as follows:

"Within the last few years greater attention has been given to some of the so-called inferior woods, which, in reality, are merely those woods with the character of which consumers have not familiarized themselves. Prominent in this class are red gum and red birch, these two woods being used for substantially the same purposes, and their appeals for favorable consideration have been made simultaneously. Both woods were neglected by lumber manufacturers and producers of various commodities, in the construction of which wood is used wholly or employed as one of the basic materials, until recent years, when, owing to the increase in the value of the better grades of the preferred woods, the necessity for obtaining a substitute became a duty rather than merely a source of possible profit.

"In a broad sense neither red gum nor red birch is being employed as a substitute, although both are used in the manufacture of furniture, interior trim and other articles which are sold either as some other wood or given a fancy name. Both woods now are regarded as dependable supplies from which certain articles can be made. Many of those employing either red gum or birch in their work have learned that these woods are better suited to their purposes than practically anything else that can be secured."

The Relation of Lumber Grades to Price Changes

The relation of prices to grades is a matter which provides so many apparent inconsistencies that it sometimes seems impossible to discover any logical rule which governs it. Yet there is a rule which in itself is fairly consistent, and the question needs only to be studied carefully to bring the rule to light. First of all, the conditions which arise and which are apparently inconsistent are briefly as follows: when there is a good market for lumber—that is to say when prices are strong—grades are likely to be lowered somewhat, and when the demand is dull grades are frequently found to be quite up to the buyer's expectation. One who is not acquainted with the conditions of the lumber market would expect the opposite to be the case. He would think that when there is a good demand for lumber and profits are swelling, some manufacturers would be inclined to put a better class of lumber into their grades than usual, in short that they would not think it worth while to try to work off in a grade of lumber stock which a conscientious dealer would place in a grade lower. He would just as naturally imagine that when prices are low a dealer would be inclined to make his balance better and prevent the disappearance of profits by putting into each grade a little stock which, if he were buying the lumber himself, he would perhaps object to. Lumbermen for some reason or other, however, are not as a rule built that way. Whether it is natural honesty which makes them take the other point of view or not is hard to say. They deserve the benefit of the doubt, however, for it happens often enough to be taken as a rule, that in dull times they put into various grades better stock than they really need. Probably they figure that it would be well in this way to encourage their customers, lest they might go elsewhere for their supplies.

The supply of lumber has a great deal to do with this situation, and the position of the retailer has also a large share in the matter. If the supply is plentiful—if manufacturers have been producing more lumber than the market can consume—there are only two ways in which trade can be stimulated. The manufacturer may ask lower prices or he may give better grades. Everyone in business has an inborn objection to lowering prices. It goes against the grain. Lower prices are more difficult to get away from than are better grades. As soon as the balance of trade becomes more stable the manufacturer or wholesaler who has been giving better grades than usual finds it rather easy to revert to the old methods and reduce the quality of the grades. If he had been selling his lumber, however, at reduced prices he would find the whole retail world apparently banded together to prevent him from advancing them.

When we consider the other aspect of the case the situation does not redound quite so creditably to the lumbermen. When prices are good the lumbermen find it quite fashionable to lower grades. One would think that the man who is paying fancy prices would insist upon getting fancy goods, but here again the matter of supply comes into play. The apparent scarcity of lumber at such periods makes it reasonable for the manufacturer to argue that the retailer, rather than go without stocks, will accept a little lower quality than usual.

The ruling factor in all this is apparently the urgency of the demand. Lumber is an absolute necessity under present conditions of civilization, and if it becomes scarce one must pay more for it or else accept lower grades. Those who argue that the lumberman is not justified in acting according to this rule do not analyze the situation fairly. It is better for all concerned that the stability of the markets should be preserved as much as possible, and a far better lever for regulating the markets is the variation of grades than the variation of prices. It is not thought by this argument to encourage either price cutting or tampering with grades. Either of these evils is sufficient to create enormous disturbances in market condition. In the variation of grades, however, within well defined and reasonable limits much has often been done towards relieving unsatisfactory market conditions.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

"What is the red cedar shingle of to-day? It is a thin, oblong piece of wood, with one end thinner than the other in order to lap lengthwise in covering roofs and outer walls of buildings—cooked in a dry kiln until the fibre of the wood is of little better value for the purposes aforesaid than a piece of burnt cork. If the pure food law could get at the shingle manufacturers of to-day, they would all have to go to jail. But what are we going to do about it? We are going to find a remedy. We are going to lift this poor, erring, sinful mortal of the flesh, the shingle manufacturer, out of the depths of degradation and save his soul from everlasting perdition in the hereafter, because of a crime for which he alone is not responsible." This is how a manufacturer writes in The Pioneer Lumberman, and, continuing, lays much of the blame at the door of the railway companies because they charge a rate on the estimated weight of a thousand shingles, thereby tempting the manufacturer to kiln dry his shingles, reducing their weight, but at the same time injuring their quality. This may be true enough, but it is a sad commentary on the honesty of the manufacturer.

There is probably some truth in the reports that large quantities of pulp wood cut from private lands are piled up at various points in Quebec awaiting an improvement in the market. This fact is being seized upon, however, by anxious United States paper manufacturers as an indication that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands, is not going to affect them seriously. United States Consul Willrich, at Quebec, gave voice to this idea in his last annual report, and it was wonderful how quickly and widely the report was spread in the United States press. The situation, however, is not so rosy for the United States manufacturers as they would wish. The first return of a normal demand for pulpwood will make a large hole in the supplies which can be exported, and a shortage is more than likely. From the point of view of loyal Canadians, the retention of our resources in our own country to encourage Canadian industry is a cause for much satisfaction.

The fall is upon us, and those retailers who have neglected to order stocks ahead of time will be partly responsible for the car shortage, and will be seriously handicapped because of their lack of foresight.

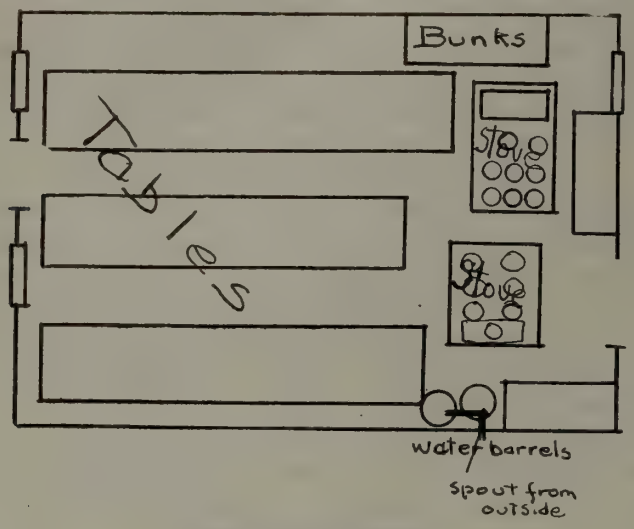
What with the appearance of a slight movement in favor of curtailing the output of lumber, and the destruction of large quantities of lumber by fire during the present summer, there seems to be a slight tendency towards conditions which will bring about reasonable prices before long.

Logging Operations in Ontario Camps

Detailed Description of the Work in a Camp of 100 Men—From the Purchasing of Supplies to the Taking Out of the Logs

There are so many features peculiar to the operations of each logging camp that foremen in charge of one camp may learn a great deal from observing the methods employed at others. With a view to giving in detail a description of the operations of a typical Northern Ontario camp, the following articles have been prepared. The facts were secured by a forestry student, who spent considerable time in the camp. It is felt that such a description will be of interest, not only to those who are engaged in the camps, but also to many retailers, wholesalers, clerks, etc., who seldom have an opportunity of studying at first hand the source of supply of the raw material upon which their business depends.

The camp under consideration is one in which about 100 men are employed each winter, and in which the average output is 100,000 pieces (5,000,000 b.f.). In passing, it may be remarked that when this particu-



Plan of the Cookery

iar camp commenced its operations, a "cream-skimming job" was conducted, i.e., the shore line for about 500 feet in was stripped, and the logs were simply "chained" on to the ice. By this method a much larger cut was possible; the costs were greatly reduced, and the haul, the most important of all considerations, was eliminated. About 190,000 pieces were landed during these operations by the camp of 100 men. The tract in which this camp is located is in typical Archean country, rough and rugged land, with steep, rocky hillsides, sand slopes and muskegs. In fact, it is one of the most difficult types of country for logging operations. The timber growth is principally a white-red pine association, in about the proportion of three-quarters white to one-quarter red. The red pine predominates on the higher exposed portions of the rocky table land, and is found in pure stand on the sand plain towards the back of the area. The white pine holds the field on the more protected hillsides, coves and valleys. The other conifers are conspicuous by their absence. There are, however, here and there, in low, wet land, white spruce and balsam, and even white cedar. In the muskeg there are found black spruce and larch of diameter averaging 4 inches, to the exclusion of all other species. The red pine timber is small and faulty, the average log being about 11 inches in diameter. Generally from three to four 16-foot logs are secured per tree. The white pine is larger than the red pine, and in much better condition. The poor merchantable condition of the red pine comes as a matter of course, when it is remembered that the stand is comparatively old—175 to 200 years. The stumpage, however, is quite high, which compensates for the faultiness of the timber. The maximum stumpage per acre would be about 45,000 b.f. of white and red pine, with a total average of 25,000 b.f. The other species are negligible.

In cruising and estimating this tract of land, a party of three men, one of whom was a cook, was employed. Their outfit consisted of compasses, axes, tents, culinary utensils, etc. The substantial part of the commissary was mainly pork, tea, bacon and beans; lightness and compactness being primary conditions. The cruiser, by the aid of his map, located the post of a section carner. Having thus "found himself," the compass man (assistant cruiser) would walk ahead, the cruiser following, crossing and recrossing the compass line, and estimating the timber. In this way parallel lines were run, varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile apart. Two men could estimate from 200 to 400 acres per day and determine within 15 per cent. the amount of lumber that could be secured from the standing timber.

The location of the camp on a tract of land in Northern Ontario is a matter of great importance. Experience has taught the logger that country within a radius of 2½ miles can be logged profitably from any one camp. This affords a total area of about 20 square miles, if the camp is located in the middle of the tract. The country under consideration, however, is so largely broken up with logs that the average area logged is about 15 square miles. With an annual cutting area of four square miles, one camp is, therefore, able to operate for three or four seasons. During this time the logging expense will naturally be a decreasing arithmetical progression for the total time.

The principal factors in the location of a camp are: (a) A wholesome and plentiful water supply; (b) location as near the centre of the tract as possible; (c) location near the water. The importance of the last of these factors will be seen when one considers that if the camp is located close to the water, supplies may be landed directly from the water to the storehouse with a minimum of handling, and in winter time a level grade is insured for cadging the supplies. The camp also should be located on a knoll, so as to secure good drainage facilities. The size of the clearing for such a camp depends largely on the length of time it is to be utilized, and also upon the soil and the kind of timber. If the camp is to be used for two or more seasons, a clearing of 2½ acres is sufficient for 100 men. This would insure safety from bush fires and from falling trees. The buildings required are an office, a foreman's shanty, wash house, stables, storehouse, teamsters' shanty, blacksmith and filer's shack, cookery, sleeping, also oil house, piggery, grindstone shanty and toilets. The accompanying sketch gives a rough idea of the layout o fsuch a camp.

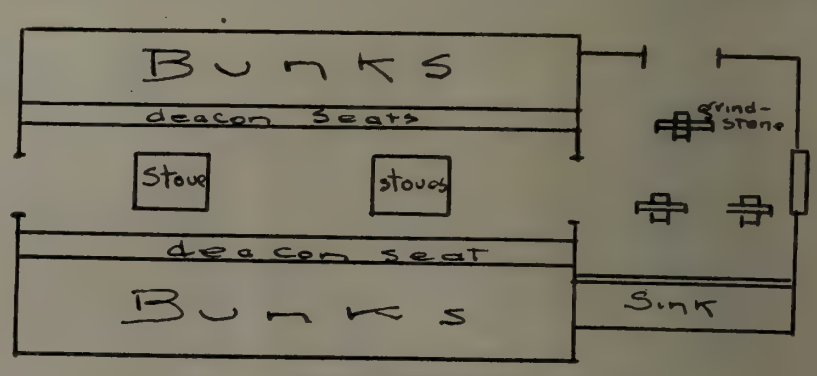
THE COOKERY contains the cooking outfit, or kitchen, and three long tables occupying 80 per cent. of the room, while in the corner the cook and cookee have their bunks. It is 52 feet long by 30 feet wide.

THE BUNK-HOUSE.—Adjoining the cookery and of equal size is the bunk-house. A decked tier of double bunks runs along each side wall, providing sleeping accommodation for 85 men. A lean-to is built at the back of this shanty for the accommodation of three grindstones and a wash sink for the men.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP (36 ft. x 21 ft.) contains the smithy and the filer's room, and bunks for these two men. For the stabling of the full complement of horses, namely, sixteen teams, two stables 42 ft. x 33 ft. are provided. These stables are very well constructed, and are kept scrupulously clean. The stalls are large and roomy, 9 ft. x 10 ft. Mangers 2 ft. wide by 3 ft. high. The stall floors of hewn poles slope to the back, insuring a dry bed at all times.

Just east of the stables, and on the water front are the two storehouses, 33 ft. x 28 ft. A small dock juts out from each, to facilitate unloading of supplies.

The wash-house and foreman's camp, each 20 ft. x 20 ft., stand on



Plan of Bunk House

higher ground to the south of the stables.

Directly opposite the cookery is the office, also 20 ft. x 20 ft., and behind it is the oil-house, 15 ft. x 10 ft. To the north of the office is the teamsters' camp, 22 ft. x 18 ft., and behind it stands the toilet for the office.

The same general principles are used in the construction of all the buildings. The walls are of red pine logs, average diameter 12 in., and are generally seven logs high. The logs are notched into each other at the corners, and interstices are filled with a clayey mortar secured near the camp. The roofs are of inch lumber, resting on the framework of poles. They are then covered with tar paper.

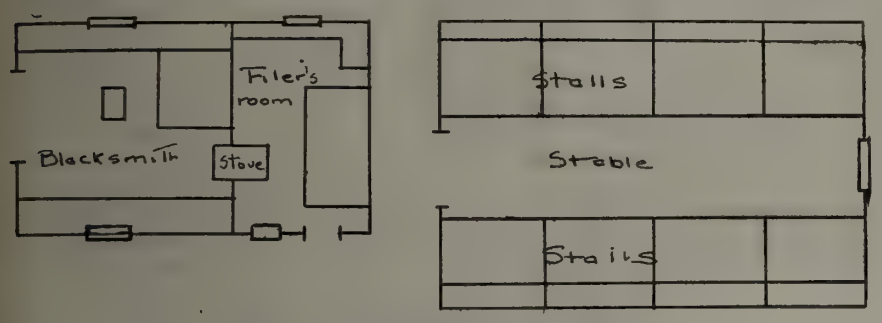
Gable ends are boarded up, and in the office and sleep-camp are provided with windows. The windows are two feet by three feet, and

have six panes of glass. Entrance to the buildings is secured by sawing out the size required for a door from the end of the building. Floors in the cookery, sleep-camp, teamsters' shack office, and foreman's shanty are of inch lumber, but in the other buildings, half-hewn poles serve the same purpose.

Stated conservatively, 14,000 b.f. of inch lumber were used in flooring, roofing, etc., and 40,000 b.f. of merchantable Norway pine logs were used in the walls, etc. This last item is entirely inexcusable, as less valuable species were near at hand.

Figures are not available for the cost of construction in this portion lar camp, but for similar camps, fifty men and three teams working for three weeks would be required. For the total cost $2,000 is a reasonable figure, considering the size and completeness of the camp.

There are several special features of this camp. The sleep-house and cookery are larger and higher than generally met with. The ventilation of the former building is assured by a "fool-proof" ventilator. These



Plan of Blacksmith Shop and Stable

buildings are also whitewashed every fall. A dozen or so pigs are brought in in the fall and are fed on the refuse from the cookery. Fresh meat is thus guaranteed for a "rainy day."

The cook is paid $75 per month, and the two cookees $30. The meal hours are: Breakfast, *6 a.m.; lunch, 11 a.m.; dinner, 5.30 p.m.

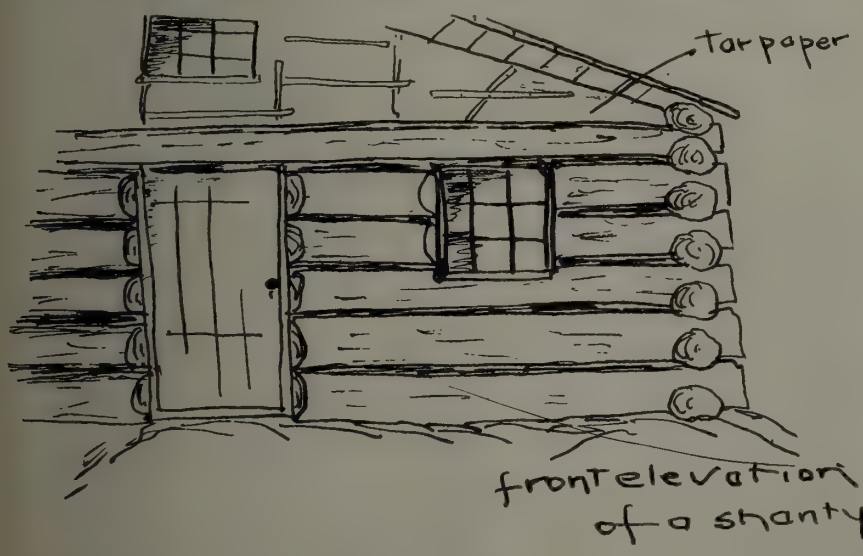
Businesslike methods are adopted in everything in this particular camp. To summon the men to meals, two calls are given by the cookee using a large megaphone. One signal is given fifteen minutes before the meal and the other at the meal hour. To facilitate matters during meal hours, the following notice is conspicuously displayed in the cookery: The food supplied is of excellent quality. The following is a representative menu for a set of meals for one day:

Breakfast—Porridge, milk; beef, fried potatoes, pickles; pancakes, syrup, bread, butter, prunes, tea.

Lunch—Boiled pork, fried pork, boiled potatoes, buns, two kinds of cake, bread, butter, prunes, apple-sauce, tea.

Dinner—Soup, beefsteak, boiled potatoes, turnips, onions, bread, buns, rice pudding, apple pie, mince pie, plum pudding, two kinds of cake, tea.

The average daily cost per head is about 40 cents for actual food, and 8 cents for service, making a total of 50 cents in round numbers. It must be remembered, however, that these figures are greatly inflated, because of the high prices charged by the company for foodstuffs laid



down at the camp. If reduced by 40 per cent., the result would be nearer the truth.

COMMISSARY STORES.

The following is the amount of food required to feed 100 men for one month, with prices of goods "laid down" at the camp:

23 lb. evaporated apples	at	.15	.....	$ 3.45
3 cases canned apples	at		.....	5.00
1-66 allspice	at	.50	.....	.88
25 lb. Baking Powder	at	.50	.....	12.50
200 lb. Beans	at	.10	.....	20.00
30 lb. Bacon	at	.20	.....	6.00
240 lb. Butter	at	.35	.....	84.00
3,360 lb. Beef	at	.07	.....	235.20
96 lb. Barley	at	.10	.....	9.60
80 lb. Cheese	at	.25	.....	20.00
10 lb. Cinnamon	at	.50	.....	5.00
200 lb. Currants	at	.15	.....	30.00
6,615 lb. Flour	at	.04	.....	264.60
10 lb. Figs	at	.10	.....	1.00
10 lb. Ginger	at	.30	.....	3.00
1 lb. Hops	at	.50	.....	1.00
60 lb. Compound Jam	at	.15	.....	9.00
300 lb. Compond Lard	at	.25	.....	75.00
6 boxes matches	at	1.00	.....	1.00
3 lb. Mustard	at	.30	.....	.90
100 lb. Mincemeat	at	.15	.....	15.00
3 lb. Nutmeg	at	.75	.....	2.25
120 lb. Onions	at	.10	.....	12.00
20 gallons Pickles	at	.60	.....	12.00
45 bushel Potatoes	at	1.00	.....	45.00
80 lb. Prunes	at	.15	.....	12.00
40 lb. Peas	at	.10	.....	4.00
4 lb. Pepper	at	.35	.....	1.40
50 lb. Raisins	at	.15	.....	7.50
100 lb. Rice	at	.10	.....	10.00
30 lb. Rolled Oats	at	.10	.....	3.00
100 lb. Sauerkraut	at	.15	.....	15.00
100 lb. Salt	at	.05	.....	5.00
1,600 lb. Brown Sugar	at	.10	.....	160.00
100 lb. Glucose	at	.10	.....	10.00
48 Bars Soap	at	.10	.....	4.80
9 lb. Soda	at	.10	.....	.90
90 lb. Tea	at	.35	.....	31.50
10 gallons Vinegar	at	.50	.....	5.00
50 cartons Yeast Cake	at	.15	.....	7.50
100 lb. Fish	at	.10	.....	10.00
3 cases Condensed Milk			.....	18.00
480 lb. Vegetables	at	.05	.....	24.00
Total			.....	$1,204.68

An inventory of all the supplies in the camp is made weekly, and this account, together with a list of supplies wanted, is entered on a blank and forwarded to the district agent of the company. The average value of the stock kept on the shelves is about $400. By comparison, it will be noted that camp prices are considerably higher than outside figures. No doubt this increase is due in part to extra haulage and handling, and also by the necessity of buying certain articles in the retail markets, e.g., tobaccos. However, allowing for all these considerations, the prices are slightly excessive.

The bunks in the sleep-camp are double, and every two men are provided with three pairs of woollen blankets, 84 in. x 72 in., costing about $3 each. Two tiers of bunks, one along each side of the bunkhouse, accommodate the 85 men. They are bottomed with boards and bedded with hay, straw, or balsam boughs. Immediately in front of the



bunks, and running the full length of tthe building on both sides, are the "deacon seats" or benches. They are made of half-hewn timbers, and are the only seats in the shanty. Each man pays 50 cents per month to have his washing done by the washerwoman, who is provided with a shanty on the outskirts of the camp.

Articles for sale in the "van," and comparative prices, are as follows:

Article	Price in Camp.	Price Outside.
Braces	.65	.50
Caps	1.00	.65
Drawers	1.00	.65
Mitts, wool	.50	.25
Mitts, buckskin	1.25	.80
Mackinaw Coats	5.50	5.60
Pants	2.50	1.75
Pants, Mackinaw	3.50	2.50
Soap	.10	.05
Tobacco, 8 plugs for	1.00	8 for .80

Other articles sold are shoepacs, moccasins, shirts, stationery, electric oil, liniment, epsom salts, painkiller, pipes, pack-knives and horse medicines. Business is transacted only during business hours, i.e., 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Credit rules, and sales made are entered in the day-book against the buyer's account. Afterwards the items are transferred to the ledger.

THE CAMP OUTFIT.

The camp outfit includes the regulation lumber-camp cooking stoves, one six-hole and one eight-hole, with ample ovens and water-heating

attachments. The heating stoves for the office, teamster camp, foreman's shanty, blacksmith shop and wash-house are of the box stove variety—3½ ft. x 1½ ft. In the bunk-house are two large cylindrical sheet-iron heaters, four feet long by two feet in diameter. These are bedded horizontally in a frame filled with sand. The following is a cooking outfit for a hundred-man camp:

Two eight-hole cook-stoves and necessary stovepipe; 325 tin plates, used for pie, meat and dinner; 110 tea basins; 200 knives and forks; 96 one to three-quart dishing-up dishes; 144 spoons; 24 salt and pepper shakers; 12 syrup jugs; 12 lamps and lanterns; 24 tea or soup jugs; 12 24 in. x 22 in. bake pans; 6 14 in. x 22 in. bake pans; 3 10-gallon boilers; 6 pots for boiling vegetables, varied sizes; 4 dishpans; also 2 wash-basins, 1 washtub, towels, and mirrors. The tables and benches are of inch lumber, 3 ft. x 35 ft., and are covered with enameled cloth.

In the locating of the various buildings, it is essential that the cook-

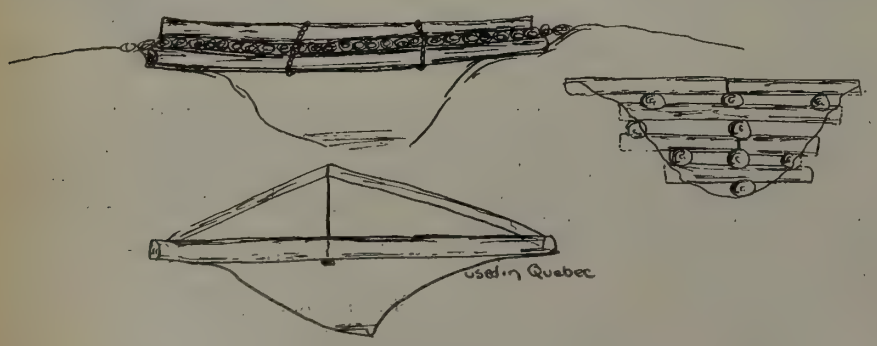


Suggested Location for Cookery

camp should be as near the water as possible, so as to reduce the handling of supplies and carrying of water. The accompanying sketch illustrates an ideal location, from the cooks' point of view.

The equipment of a good camp blacksmith shop includes: Anvil, bellows, vise, taps and drills, boring machine, hammers, sledges, bits, chisels, bar iron and coal; costing roughly $175. Logging tools include: Skidding tons, decking and skidding chains, blocks, cables, saws, cant-hooks, snow-shovels, grindstones, etc., pointers and canoe. A fair average cost for these tools for a 100-man camp would be $1,500.

Ten teams of horses are employed up to the end of the cutting season, about January 10th. From then on the full complement of sixteen is kept, as the sleigh haul makes heavy demands on horseflesh. The animals are of a fair quality, weighing about 3,000 pounds a team. Four hundred and twenty-five dollars is an average value per team. The daily rations for each team consist of one bushel of oats and 45 pounds of hay, and one mess of boiled feed fed once a week. During the "sleigh haul" these quantities are slightly increased. The cost per team per day is: One bushel of oats, 75 cents; 45 lbs. hay, 68 cents; total, $1.43. The equipment for one team of horses is as follows: Two sets of harness; 15



Road Making—Bridging a Stream

feet wrapping chain, ⅝ in.; for slopes or drags; 40 feet decking chain, ⅝ in.; 12 feet anchor chain, for guying gin pole; 1 block, 6 in. x 9 in; 1 grab-hook; 1 pair of skidding tongs; total cost, $90.

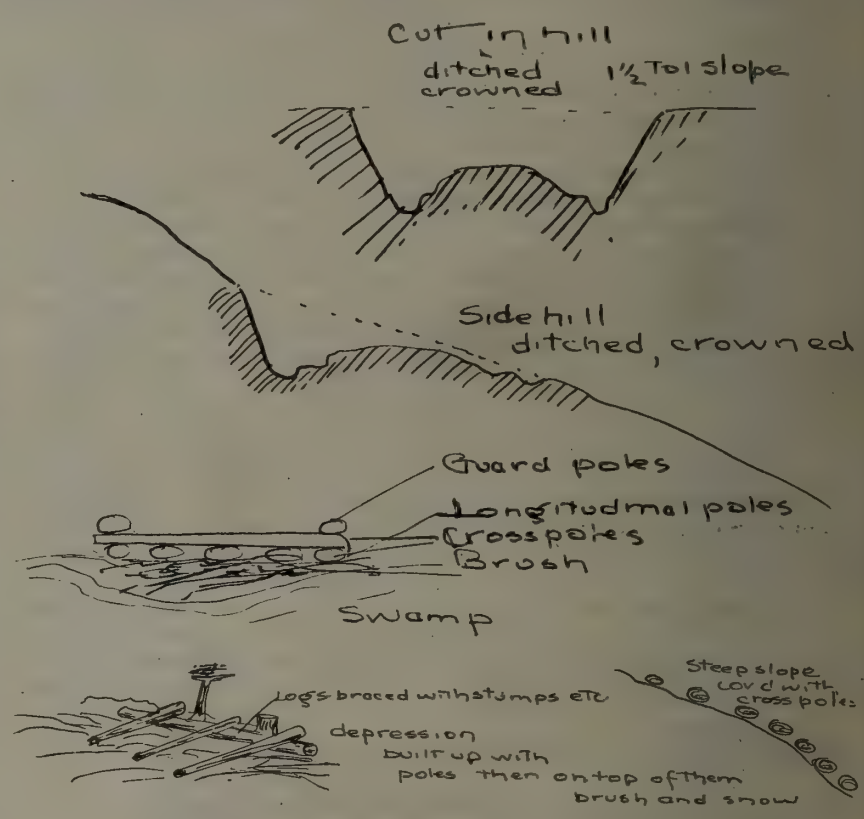
THE OPERATION.

The location of the camp site is dependent on accessibility to the supply depot, water, and the economical execution of the operation. The timber estimator considers these factors in picking camp sites. With his report as a guide, the walking boss and the foreman carefully survey the ground in the early summer, before the camp is built. After the reconnaissance is completed, and general principles have been laid down by the superintendent, the foreman brings in his first gang and sets to work, September 1st marks the opening of the season. But at this period of the year the lumberjack is not available. Because of this, inferior French and English labor must be used. With these men, and possibly a few good ones, the camps are built, roads opened and cutting begun. Meanwhile the foreman is travelling his territory "night and day," getting thoroughly familiar with topography, swamps, etc.; "spots" main roads and skidways; determines landing places, and lays out the work generally for the season. Towards the end of September, real lumbermen become available, and the work begins in earnest.

The composition of camp crew, and their monthly wages during the winter of 1909-10 was as follows: One foreman, $100; 1 clerk, $45; 1 scaler, $65; 1 assistant scaler, $30; 1 cook, $75; 2 cookees ($30), $60; 1 chore boy, $28; 1 blacksmith, $65; 1 handy man, $30-$35; 1 filer, $30; 1 stable boss, $30; 6 head choppers ($30), $180; 12 sawyers ($26-$28), $324; 12 teamsters ($30), $360; 12 skidders ($26), 312; 18 swampers ($26), $468; 22 road-makers ($26), $572; 3 odd-job men ($24), $72. The monthly payroll amounts to from $2,800 to $2,900.

SELECTING AND BUILDING THE ROADS.

The motto of most road-builders seems to be, "Get there, and get there quickly." The first consideration is a route over which wagons can travel without tipping over. There are many places so steep that the hill must be taken at a gallop, and descended at a gallop to prevent the vehicle from knocking down the horses. The location of "cadge" roads is a "tough proposition" in country presenting the topographical difficulties of Northern Ontario. These roads, as a rule, follow the higher levels, for in so doing a dry roadbed is secured for summer haulage—a very important consideration, as much freight is brought in during the fall. Where at all possible, roads are laid out along river bottoms, thus insuring a water grade. However, when they are not available, the



Road Making—Ditching, Crowning and Filling in

contour lines of the hills are followed. Very little grading is done, small irregularities only being disposed of by the road gang. Large trees are avoided, but small ones, and stumps, are grubbed out. Small wet holes are bridged by laying across poles, spaced every two feet. If a real muskeg is encountered, balsam boughs are first thrown down. Upon these are laid cross-poles of birch, balsam, etc. These support the two heavy bed-pieces, running parallel with the road, and bear the corduroys proper. These are logs of an average diameter of six inches, notched underneath to fit into the bed, and on top grooves are cut, in which the wheels of the wagons run. At each edge of the corduroys a line of guard logs is put down, and fastened by chains or by heavy spikes. Creeks are bridged by throwing across two stout trees six feet apart. The floor is of cross-poles, spiked down. Guard logs act in a double capacity—retain the floor pieces in place, and, by the chains which are anchored through to the under logs, aid them to bear the load. The cadge road, as built in Northern Ontario, costs from $50 to $60 per mile. These figures, however, are not absolutely complete, as will be seen later.

(To be Continued)

The Montmorency Lumber Company, Montmorency Falls, have about 50,000 cords of pulpwood at several points on the Montmorency River and are shipping it out by rail to different American centres.

The Dragoon Cotillion, Toronto Exhibition

A week or so ago the troopers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons were on duty for the preservation of order at points affected by the Grand Trunk strike. At the Canadian National Exhibition they may be seen in a more pleasing role, when picked riders execute in front of the grand stand the beautiful and intricate figures of "The Dragoon Cotillion." This embraces all the picturesque and complicated figures of the stateliest of old-fashioned dances. As the cotillion reaches its climax the movements attain a puzzling complexity, out of which horses and riders extricate themselves in a most graceful manner. The spectacle, in daylight, as the red coated horsemen perform their evolutions with set lances, and bannerettes fluttering in the breeze, is very fine, but it does not equal the exquisite picture at night, when each lance point is tipped with an electric light. This feature is greatly appreciated by all who visit the Canadian National Exhibition.

St. John, N. B. as a Lumber Centre

It's Exceptional Facilities for Trade with Great Britain and the U. S. — Recent Shipments

In speaking of the lumber industry in New Brunswick, which now forms the province's chief industry, its principal city, St. John, figures as the most important centre. Situated at the mouth of the St. John River, ideally located as a natural distribution point for the whole province by both water and rail, one can form a splendid idea of the magnitude of this industry by a visit to that city.

New Brunswickers are reasonably proud of St. John, which is growing rapidly year by year. With so many avenues of communication by rail and water, and with such exceptional facilities for communication with the markets of the United Kingdom and United States, it would not be amiss to say that three-fourths of the lumber business of the province is transacted in St. John.

The bulk of the lumber shipped from this point finds its way to the United Kingdom. At St. John are located a number of lumber commission merchants, who buy the output of the mills for miles around, thus relieving the small mill owner of the loss of time and trouble of seeking a market himself.

During the season of 1909-10 over a million dollars worth of lumber was exported from St. John to transatlantic points alone. This does not include a large amount shipped across the border to the United States.

The condition of the American market, however, at the time of writing is very unsatisfactory. It is not so much a question of price, as it is finding a market at all just now. Several St. John men have had shipments of lumber of the first grade hung up at Boston points for weeks, and cannot find a market. This is due to a large extent to the depression in the building trades at present throughout America.

It it a noticeable fact that very little lumber is shipped to Ontario from this centre. Enquiry into the cause of this brings out the information that the haulage per mile from New Brunswick points over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ontario points is much higher than to similar points of distance in the United States. Instances are known lately where several lumber manufacturers in St. John have attempted to open up trade with Ontario, but owing to the prohibitive rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway the stock could not be landed there on a paying basis. At the present time, when the United States shingle markets are so bad, and with millions of shingles hung up in New Brunswick, it is regrettable that some arrangement could not be effected with the railway whereby shingle manufacturers in this part of the country could compete at western points in the shingle market. Cases have been known within recent weeks where dozens of cars have been sent back from St. John points empty, rather than take a reduced freight rate offered by a large manufacturer.

Besides the lumber brought in by scows from up the river, by rail from inland points, and by schooners from mills on the Bay Shore, there are situated around St. John eleven large saw mills and one pulp mill. To feed these mills 150,000,000 feet of logs are floated down the river every year. They are all large mills of the latest pattern, and give employment to hundreds of men. The owners of these mills are: Hilyard Bros., J. R. Warner & Co., A. E. Moore & Co., Murray & Gregory, F. E. Sayre & Co., Stetson & Cutter, John M. Driscoll, Andre Cushing Co., Limited, C. Miller, and the E. Partington Pulp and Paper Co. Jos. Roderick & Sons and Haley Bros. have planing mills here, and in addition to the saw mills there are several woodworking factories, which produce builders' material for the local market. The Christie Woodworking Company have been located at this point for many years. A. E. Hamilton Co., Limited, is a young firm here. In January last they were burned out completely, and six weeks from the date of the fire they had a new factory erected, machinery installed, and were again under operation.

So long as New Brunswick counts lumbering as an important industry, so long will St. John be its central point for shipment. Over a million feet a day going out at the present time, and that figure steadily increasing, shows the importance of St. John and the position it takes in the lumber industry.

Recent shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., were as follows:

	Vessel	Cargo
Aug. 1	—Tay, New Bedford, Mass.	151,681 sup. feet spruce boards.
Aug. 2	—Edward Stewart, New York	198,776 sup. feet spruce plank.
		1,454,600 spruce lath.
Aug. 2	—Hunter, Salem, f.o.	211,622 sup. feet spruce scantling and plank.
Aug. 2	—Calabria, New York	2,218,300 spruce lath.
Aug. 2	—Nettie Shipman, New York	1,300 pieces piling.
Aug. 2	—Cheslie, New York	429,875 sup. feet spruce deals.
Aug. 3	—Priscilla, Salem, f.o.	146,451 sup. feet spruce plank and scantling.
Aug. 4	—Orozimbo, Boston	24,410 sup. feet spruce scantling.
		101,600 sup. feet spruce boards.
Aug. 5	—Helen G. King, New Bedford	101,101 sup. feet hemlock boards.
		51,669 sup. feet spruce plank.
		12,478 sup. feet spruce scantling.
Aug. 5	—Adonis, New York	329,091 sup. feet spruce deals.
		718,000 spruce lath.
Aug. 6	—E. Mirriam, New York	1,719,900 spruce lath.
Aug. 11	—Angelo, Brow Head, f.o.	889,226 sup. feet spruce deals.
Aug. 11	—Benefit, Vineyard Haven, f.o.	304,490 sup. feet spruce plank.
Aug. 11	—J. Arthur Lord, New York	224,666 sup. feet spruce deals.
Aug. 12	—Lady Avon, New Bedford, Mass.	199,615 sup. feet spruce plank.
		154,317 sup. feet spruce scantling.
		6,826 sup. feet spruce boards.
Aug. 12	—Witch Hazel, New York	102,243 sup. feet spruce deals.
		50,048 sup. feet spruce scantling.
		93,811 sup. feet spruce boards.
Aug. 17	—Cora May, Boston	152,518 sup. feet spruce boards.
Aug. 18	—Rewa, New Bedford, Mass.	193,982 sup. feet spruce deals and scantling.
Aug. 18	—Isaiah K. Stetson, New York	122,086 sup. feet spruce boards.
		44,981 sup. feet pine boards and plank.
		816,000 spruce lath.
Aug. 18	—H. H. Chamberlain, New York	1,331,300 spruce lath.
Aug. 18	—Jessie Lena, New York	233,030 sup. feet spruce plank.
		79,893 sup. feet spruce scantling.
		512 sup. feet spruce timber.
		300 sup. feet pine plank.
		157 sup. feet hardwood plank.
		9,657 sup. feet spruce boards.
		415,600 spruce lath.

Quebec City and District Lumber and Pulp News

Quebec, August 29th, 1910.

Recent rainfalls in this district have caused a rise of approximately seven inches in the rivers, and many owners whose cuts were left partially stranded in the earlier portion of the season are rushing their stocks through to mill points. Especially is this true for the surrounding district, but on the other hand Northern and more Eastern mills were practically able to get their total supply down in the spring months, and by the present swelling of the rivers no particular benefit is experienced.

Locally, business in lumber circles is quiet, and dealers state that very little trading is being carried on with Montreal.

Prominent exporters in reviewing the situation comment on the fact that both the American and English markets are buying lightly and apparently from hand to mouth. Improvement is looked for when these big consumers gain confidence with the knowledge that lumber stocks in this country are normal.

Pulp Wood Outlook

Four-foot peeled spruce pulpwood is quoted at from $6.00 to $6.25 per cord, f.o.b. cars at shipping points, and while some dealers are holding for higher prices sales are recorded frequently at the above figures. Pulpwood is not moving freely by any means, and the United States demand is poor at present. It is stated that especially in the Eastern Townships and along the lines of the different railways considerable quantities of pulpwood are available for shipment.

Owing to low water conditions that have existed at United States mill points during the summer, the majority of mills have not been working to more than half capacity, and the demand from this direction has consequently been light. It is not generally thought, however, that American mills are holding large stocks.

On the whole, it is estimated that this season's production of pulp wood is only 75 per cent. of the usual cut, and this estimate, if correct, would point to a clearing of the situation, with firmer prices in sight for next year.

The Government policy of prohibiting the export of pulpwood, cut from Crown lands, does not materially affect the situation. It is variously estimated that only from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total cut of pulpwood this year is taken from Government lands. Of course, the difficulty is that where one dealer is encountered who is not concerned with Government timber lands, his next door neighbor's holdings may all be Crown land timber, and the latter is in consequence a heavy sufferer under the new regime.

Howard Process of Vulcanizing Lumber

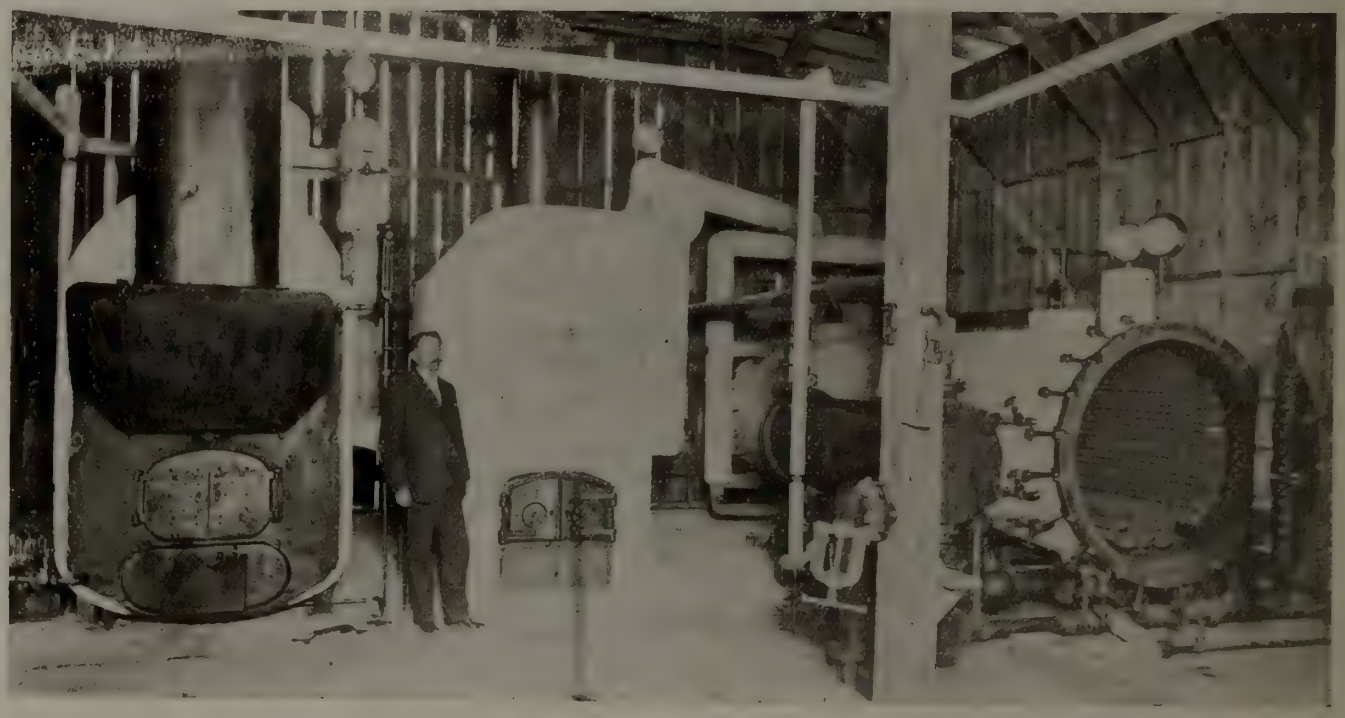
Interesting Demonstration Plant Installed in Toronto—A Preserving Process in which no Chemicals are Used—Red Pine, Green from the Saw, Dried Perfectly in 24 Hours

The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, whose executive offices are in the McKinnon Building, Toronto, have started a plant beside the Rosedale Saw Mill in the north eastern section of the city for the purpose of demonstrating to Canadian lumber manufacturers and users of wood in its various forms the merits of "The Howard Vulcanizing Process" for drying and preserving wood. The place chosen for the demonstration plant is certainly advantageous from every standpoint. In the first place it is a rare thing nowadays to find an operating saw mill in the heart of a great city like Toronto. To this mill train loads of logs are brought daily from the northern woods, so that the Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation have at their disposal the greenest kind of wood with which to put their process to the severest test.

This process of preserving or vulcanizing wood is not by any means a new one. In fact, age is one of its strong points. It was originally devised in the early eighties by Charles Howard and George W. Howard, who started a plant at 19th Street and East River, New York, under the name of the United States Vulcanizing Wood and Lumber Company. At this plant ties were treated and sold to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad. There was at that time no universal demand for vulcanized ties or lumber, the American people then thinking their forest resources inexhaustible. The plant was discontinued, but the Howards kept on perfecting their process, and are once more in action in connection with the National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation general offices, New York Produce Exchange, New York City, and the Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, which companies own all the patents for the process.

The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada inform "The Canada Lumberman" that the very ties treated by "The Howard Process" in 1882, and laid at a point in New Jersey just outside of New York City, are still found in perfect condition after 28 years service, a remarkable fact when the average life of an untreated railroad tie is usually not more than 7 or 8 years.

The Plant at Rosedale.—A representative of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" visited the Rosedale demonstration plant on August 22nd, and found that the process is not at all complicated, and can apparently be operated in connection with any saw mill or woodworking establishment. Mr. Charles Howard, the original inventor and perfector of the process, is in charge, and fully explained all the details. The plant consists of a boiler, a superheater, a pump and condenser, a vulcanizing cylinder, and a cooling shed. The mill refuse, ordinarily sent to the burner, is used in producing the heat and steam, and not a single chemical of any description is utilized in the process. The lumber is conveyed on a car into the vulcanizer, and afterwards from the vulcanizer on tracks to the cooling shed. When the lumber is placed in the cylinder the method employed is first to exhaust the cylinder of air, and then to gradually heat the cylinder by means of superheated steam passed through the coils which line the circumference as shown in the accompanying illustration. The next step is to introduce live steam into the cylinder until it thoroughly penetrates the wood to the centre of the board and completely sterilizes and coagulates the contents of the cells. The third step is to re-exhaust the cylinder, and by so doing dry the wood from the centre out. The temperature used for the process will in every case depend entirely upon the kind of wood treated, the quantity, and the degree of drying required. While re-exhausting the cylinder the temperature is raised to a high degree, as perfect a vacuum as possible being maintained the whole time the heating continues. The lumber is then removed on tracks to the cooling shed, which is heated by exhaust steam, and gradually allowed to cool. The risk of checking is thus minimized. The maximum time taken for the process for the finest interior finish is 24 hours, but lumber used for rougher work, or railroad ties, may be vulcanized and cooled in less time.



View of Vulcanizing Plant—Mr. Chas. Howard, the inventor, is the man in the picture.

When the representative of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" visited the plant on August 22nd a quantity of marked, freshly cut red pine lumber was put into the cylinder at noon, and on the following noon it was removed in perfectly dry condition, and showed no signs of warping or checking.

Claims made for the process.—The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation make wide claims for "The Howard Process." They maintain that freshly cut or green lumber after treatment can immediately be used for building, interior and decoration purposes. The process, they say, extracts 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. of moisture from the wood, leaving the remainder of the sap, gums and other juices of the tree in a hard or coagulated condition, thereby both lightening and strengthening the wood. The wood is fully preserved against deterioration either naturally or through the agency of fungoid growths under conditions of moisture and air such as are met with in railroad ties when laid upon the track.

There is no use of chemicals whatsoever. Wood treated by this process, they claim, does not shrink materially while drying, and after treatment is not effected by atmospheric changes. It becomes harder and the whole piece of wood becomes more dense. The spike holding power of railroad ties is dependent on the quality of density.

They further state that vulcanized wood takes a fine polish, most important to those who employ wood for interior finish, and most

important of all is their claim that the process makes wood hitherto of value more valuable, and enables the most inferior sap pines to be turned into commercially useful woods.

Microscopical examination made by expert chemists, they state, has demonstrated that the action of the process is very thorough, and that the change has been produced throughout the mass of the fibre. There is no destruction of the cell walls. The process dries the wood and at the same time sterilizes it.

Further claims made for "The Howard Process" are that it does away with all kilns. Improves quality of all lumber. Increases the crushing strength. Increases the transverse strength. Reduces the weight 30 per cent. to 45 per cent. It materially prolongs the life of wood. Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping. Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood. Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards.

The process can be installed in connection with any saw mill or woodworking plant.

What experts say about it.—The National Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation, which holds the American patents for "The Howard Process," has a plant at Wallaceton, Virginia, where the red and black gums and short leaf pine boards have been treated for some time past and shipped to England. Not long ago a leading Canadian railroad interest sent to this plant Mr. D. Northall-Laurie, F.I.C., late member of the staff of King's College, London, England, Demonstrator of Research Work of the Chemistry Department King's College, and Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, the recognized authority on curing and preserving of woods, to report on the process. Mr. Laurie also visited New York, where the wood treated from 1882 to 1887 was used in interior construction, and also New Jersey, where the ties treated in 1882 were still in use on the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Laurie concludes a very exhaustive report as follows:

"Whilst in New York I examined woods that had been treated by the vulcanizing process before being used for interior decoration.

"The first place visited was the old office of Messrs. Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, the large lumber dealers at the corner of 11th Ave. and 25th Street. This office contained a white oak floor, as well as panelled ceiling and dado. Although no longer in use, and in consequence subjected to extreme of heat and cold, the wood showed no signs of shrinkage or warping, and appeared as fresh in general appearance as if it had been newly laid down. Mr. Williams stated to me that the wood had been there upwards of fifteen years.

"The Milano Apartment Building at 125-127 West 58th Street was also visited. Here, mahogany, oak and birdseye maple were used, all of which had been previously subjected to the vulcanizing treatment. There has been no splitting or shrinkage whatever, even where the wood encloses steam radiators. This wood was also treated and fitted about fifteen years ago.

"With reference to the question of railroad ties: I went to Passaic, N.J., to see the yellow pine ties that were treated by the Howards and laid on the Erie track in 1882. Heavy rails were substituted for the light ones in 1896, and at the present time, on account of the cutting through of the ties by the rail, there are not many of them left. Pieces of wood were cut off, and the appearance of the pine immediately below the surface was certainly remarkable. The wood retained all the fresh appearance of newly cut lumber, and the odour of pine was distinctly noticeable.

"I interviewed the road master who has had charge of this portion of the track since 1886, and he can vouch for the fact that the ties have been down since his time. He also volunteered the information that the ties seemed to hold the spikes better than any others, especially during the warm weather, at which time the spikes in the creosoted ties tended to become loose.

"All seasoned wood is stronger than green wood. This is due to the fact that a dry fibre can sustain its shape under stress longer than a water soaked one. Vulcanized pine has been subjected to many tests, including a series at Columbia University, New York. The results of these tests tend to show that there is an increase in strength over that produced by plain seasoning which would increase the value of lumber used for bridge or other constructional purposes. I have not at present made any series of tests to confirm these observations, and it would require a considerable number of experiments to be made to arrive at any correct conclusions as to the percentage increase. The most important point to make clear is that there has been no loss in strength as a result of the treatment, which proves that that process does not injure the wood. From a consideration of the process I would expect wood to be somewhat more tough than when dried at the ordinary temperature. This is on account of the coagulation and subsequent hardening and oxidation of gums and saps.

"I am satisfied that the process, as demonstrated to me at Wallaceton, does all that is claimed for it. The wood is undoubtedly dried and hardened in an exceedingly short space of time, and with the application and use of no chemicals whatever.

"Steam and vacuum only are used, the duration of the various steps in the process depending upon the size, kind and amount of wood under treatment. The process is not an expensive one, and can be used in conjunction with a saw mill.

"In connection with the question of the preservative action I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as I did not see the original ties treated that are now upon the Erie track. The fact that these ties were treated by the Howards in 1882 and delivered over to the Erie Railroad is certain, and I have seen affidavits made by the Howards to this effect. Their condition at the present time amply shows that there is perfect preservation.

"The fact that all the organic and sap constituents contained within the cells of the wood have been baked or congealed as a result of the treatment makes it clear that there can be no fermentative action upon these materials. The process is one of sterilization at temperatures above the boiling point of water and below the charring temperature of cellulose, and from theoretical considerations of the action of heat upon organic materials, such as are met with in wood under the conditions stated, I see no reason why there should be any deterioration or further shrinkage of the wood cells under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Microscopic examination fully bears out the above conclusions.

"The value of the process for the quick preparation of the various woods used in the arts is one that should not be lost sight of.

"A thoroughly seasoned and preserved wood is one that is always sought for by all users of lumber, and the fact that it is possible to put to commercial uses, woods hitherto considered as too poor a texture to be worth cutting, is an indication of the possibilities of the process. Dealing with the question of railroad ties, it appears to me that the soft spruce woods after such a treatment could be used with success for this purpose. This would put into use large quantities of useless wood."

Vulcanized ties vs. untreated ties.—Tests were made on May 11th and June 3rd, 1910, at the Meadville, Pa., laboratory of the Erie Railroad to determine the spike holding qualities, also the amount of pressure necessary to drive a spike into treated and untreated pine ties. Compression tests were made to determine the crushing strength per sq. in., the size of piece tested containing four sq. in. Tests were made in two ways with the grain of the wood, and at right angles to the grain. Two tests were made in each case in order to arrive at an average. The following are the results:

		—Untreated Ties—	
	Vulcanized Ties. Swamp Pine.	Short Leaf Yellow Pine.	Long Leaf Yellow Pine.
Crushing with grain, Sample 1	21,010	4,542	6,870
Crushing with grain, Sample 2	32,160	4,837	9,490
Crushing across grain, Sample 1	7,820	1,068	1,140
Crushing across grain, Sample 2	7,280	932	1,830
Average with grain	27,305	4,689	8,180
Average across grain	7,550	1,000	1,485
Driving spike, Sample 1	4,190	2,280	3,140
Driving spike, Sample 2	5,560	2,070	4,270
Driving spike, Sample 3	4,110	2,610	4,630
Driving spike, Sample 4	4,500	2,300	3,870
Pulling spike, Sample 1	3,005	2,010	1,750
Pulling spike, Sample 2	3,120	1,880	3,500
Pulling spike, sample 3	3,000	2,320	2,960
Pulling spike, Sample 4	2,980	1,820	2,740
Average driving	4,590	2,315	3,977
Average pulling	3,026	2,007	2,737

From these tests it will be seen that the vulcanized swamp pine had a very much better record than either the long or short leaf untreated pine.

Demonstrations of the Process.—The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, will arrange to give demonstrations to all interested parties. This process is evincing interest among Railroad, Telegraph, Telephone and other Constructing Companies; and also among Lumber, Furniture, Piano, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers, Implement Makers, Car Builders, Ship Builders, and kindred industries. Among other prominent lumber concerns the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, was represented at the test mentioned herein by Mr. Hugh A. Rose of Toronto.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, have completed extensive additions to their mill at Chicoutimi. The capacity of the plant is now two million spruce logs, or forty thousand tons of dry pulp yearly. The company at present have contracts, running for five years, with English and French houses covering their entire output, with the exception of the extra capacity just added. No difficulty is anticipated, however, in placing the latter supply with United States or other markets. Mr. J. Dubuc, Chicoutimi, is the manager of this flourishing concern.

Figures compiled by Supervisor of Scales Robert Hamilton show that the logging camps tributary to Vancouver are this year turning out more raw material than ever before. The record for July will run up to 56,000,000 feet as against 42,680,000 feet for July, 1909, and the official compilations show that the cut of logs for June was 70,000,000 feet and for May 69,000,000, making the past three months a banner quarter. This record is approximately double that for the same three months last year.

THE WOODWORKER

A Cutting Bill

Nearly twenty years ago I was apointed foreman of a department in a woodworking plant getting out special bills of mill work. I found the blanks upon which the cutting orders were being made out, made of slips of flimsy paper, far too small for the purpose, it being sometimes necessary to use several of these slips on a part of a small job. On the theory that the fewer pieces of paper the men are required to handle around the mill the better, it occurred to me that a different form of bill was necessary. As my work required numerous pieces of all kinds and sizes, I had the blanks made much larger (10x14-in.), properly ruled, and divided into columns, at the top of which was printed the number of pieces, thickness, width, length, kind of wood, with plenty of space left for remarks, small sketches, etc., showing just what operations were necessary for each piece.

It was customary for the cutter to write out in full on each piece cut the order number, number of pieces, thickness, width and length, so that when the cuttings came to the machine room they could be located. This habit necessarily consumed considerable of the cutter's time. I therefore had the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., printed vertically on each line at the left-hand edge of the bill, so that each piece could readily be identified by the number of the item; all the marking the cutter was required to do then was to put down the order number and number of the item, thus: 360—8, instead of No. 360, 1 piece, $\frac{7}{8}$x2$\frac{1}{2}$x4—6.

In this mill all the machine work was done in one section of the building, the different departments being located just off the machine room. A similar cutting bill having been adopted in all departments, I soon found out that when it became necessary for the different foremen to look up the progress of their work, or make changes, much time was lost by being compelled to thumb over a number of the same kind of bills in order to find the one wanted. It occurred to me then to have the bills for each department printed a different color, so that each foreman could easily recognize his own bills as far as they could be seen, and when it became necessary for the machine men to ask questions regarding the work everybody knew exactly where to go. These bills were made out in duplicate by using a sheet of carbon paper between, one being kept by the foreman for reference, the other being sent to the cutting department, and afterwards to the machine room with the material when cut.

I enclose a sample of the cutting bill referred to merely to show the method of locating the different pieces. In the space for remarks any other signs or abbreviations might be adopted, according to the ability of the men handling the stock to clearly understand the different operations. We found the scheme to work very well, and I am told it is still in use in the same mill; and although the idea may be as old as the hills, it was entirely original as far as I was concerned.—Bill, in the *Woodworker*.

FRAME DEPARTMENT—CUTTING ORDER

Order No 360 Date August 20 1910

	Pieces	Thickness	Width	Length	Kind of Lumber	REMARKS	Finish Size
1	4	7/8	7"	5-8	Y P	P.S 6 3/16 7 3/8	5-6
2	1	1 3/4	"	5-4	"	Ha 2-0 6 2-0	4-6
3	1	"	9 3/4	5-4	Pine	Sill 9 3/4 "	
4	2	7/8	4	5-10	Y P	Inside casing Joint 1 edge	
5	1	"	6 1/4	5-10	"	Mull " 6"	
6	1	"	7 1/4	5-10	Pine	O S " " 7"	
7	2	"	4 1/2	"	"	" Joint 1 edge	
8	1	"	2 1/2	4-6	"	B. Stop 2 1/2	
9							

CUTTING ORDER BLANK—10 X 14-IN

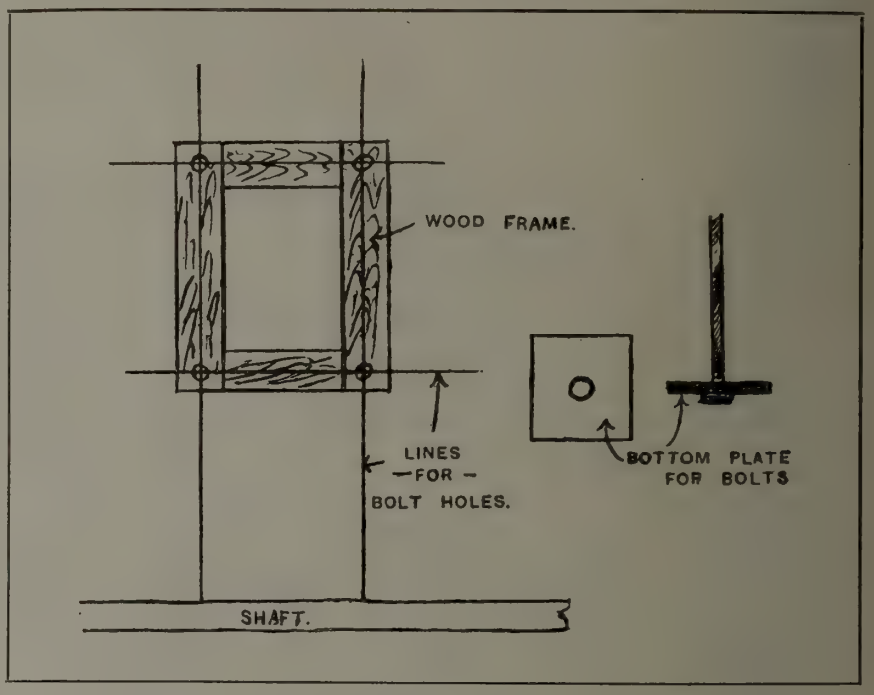
Adhere to Pattern Details

Strict adherence to pattern details in the making of moldings is a virtue that is being appreciated more these days than formerly, and some day the careless and indifferent molder man who is satisfied to get his work to look something like the pattern, instead of following religiously every detail, will find it difficult to hold a job. Men using stock moldings like to have that from one lot member up well with that of another, if the pattern and size are the same, and they are becoming somewhat impatient of indifferent work and lack of strict adherence to the details of patterns.

The speed of the saw blade should be regulated by the diameter of the saw wheel, the nature of the wood and the rate of feed. A very general speed in England for ordinary work with 5-foot saw wheels is 7,000 feet per minute, and as the wheels increase in diameter this can be increased up to, say, 10,000 feet per minute, but beyond this speed the writer has failed to find any advantage, but rather the reverse, as, the saws being more given to heat and fracture, any advantage supposed to arise from the increased speed is more than nullified. For sawing very hard woods, such as quebracho or the hard Borneo, Indian or Australian woods, a speed of about 6,000 feet per minute will usually be found quite sufficient.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

Practical Hints for Fixing Machines

The woodworking machines of to-day are great improvements on the machines of a few years ago. Strength and durability are prominent features in their construction. Weight has been added, where possible, to add to their stability. The various parts have been carefully drawn out, machined, and assembled, while their utility has been enormously increased by modern improvements. It looks good to the eye. You feel proud to possess it. You anticipate doing more and better work in less time by adopting it in your factory. So you have it "laid down" and set going. But, unless great care has been taken in doing so, all those improvements, good as they undoubtedly are, may be quite useless to you in a short time, for the best of good machines will not do good work if unsteady on its bed. Your belts will not run long or true. Your bearings will soon assume a worried look, and the timber will be wavy.



Firstly, you have to decide where machine is to be laid (the length of timber you intend to work on must be kept in mind, so that you will have plenty of room before and behind). Then, unless driven by separate motor, you have the drive to consider from main shaft. This should be at right angles, if possible, and, unless in line accurately, there will always be trouble. Having determined exactly where machine will give best results, you start by getting chalk line on floor parallel with shaft, by means of a plumb line hung over shaft at two points, say, about 6 feet or 8 feet apart; from this line your measurements will all be taken, so it is essential that it should be correct. From said line of floor two parallel lines should be drawn at right angles; the distance between them should correspond with distance between bolt holes in machine frame. Then you can bore holes for bolts, or, better still, set your bolts in concrete. If the latter method is adopted it will be much simpler to make a rough frame of wood, same size as bottom of machine. Bore hole in this, same size and same position as on machine, then you have only to fix this to floor, and your bolts will be held in position while concrete is put in. Use bolts as long and thick as possible, and have large plates on bottom end to prevent bolts being pulled through floor or concrete. Have surface of bed level and true (whether on floor or concrete), especially at points where bolts come, then put a thick rubber washer over each bolt, and drop your machine in position and screw down. Now you know your machine is solid and steady, you are certain it is in line, so you measure for length of belts, and, if new leather is used, allow one-eigth of an inch less for every foot; this will work out correctly if your belts are of the proper width. You will find they will track the pulleys evenly, without any shipper or striker to hold them in position. Then, of course, you know machine is in line, and belts will not stretch unevenly, but will pull their full load with a heavy cut at top speed. The same care should

be taken in setting countershafts, if any; also, you should see that pulleys are nicely balanced on them. For, although a belt does not transmit all the power or speed from countershaft to machine, it seems to make a point to carry any vibration there is, and not lose any on the way either.

Drive from underneath, where possible, as you can never get good results from a belt pulling against caps of journals. You can have belts looser when under-driven, as the weight of belts helps a little, and any sag there is has a tendency to hug the pulley closer.

If these hints are carried out, your machine will run well with very little attention, and you will not have a reproduction of the sea waves on every piece of timber that comes through.—J. M. N., in Timber.

Importance of Yard System and Management

Valuable Suggestions Concerning the Grading and Piling of Lumber Stocks in the Yard and their Delivery to the Mill

Whether a woodworking plant is of large or small capacity, the importance of having yard work systematized is recognized by most manufacturers as a factor in the smooth running of the whole plant, says James M. Leaver, writing in "Packages." Delivery of unsuitable stock may seriously handicap the output of factory, as well as increase the waste loss over and above the normal amount which has been estimated by the office when making quotations. Delay in delivery from yard to mill will curtail capacity of machines and thus raise cost above the figures for labor and expense which had been considered correct when prices for finished product were made.

Actual results depend, in a large measure, on the ability, energy and foresightedness of the yard foreman in keeping stock in good shape, and delivering the right kind at the right time. And if sufficient and proper appliances, stock and labor have been furnished the yard foreman, failure on his part to connect will stamp him as a man of insufficient action and resource to handle this part of the manufacturing proposition.

The right sort of man will not only keep the sorting, piling and loading charges down to the lowest point compatible with best results, but will do this with an entire absence of friction and worry, while at the same time planning and striving for improved methods, so that his employers will feel that in him they have one who is always looking out for their best interests.

System in all the details, capacity in the handling and selection of men under his charge, and thorough knowledge of stock and the purposes for which it is adapted, as well as an energetic, even disposition, are the main requisites for the man who acts as purveyor of material for the factory with which he is connected.

Slovenly Piling Costs

Slovenly piling costs at least as much as neatly erected piles, the straightness of the edges, the proper pitch, the right slant to the courses, having crossers in line, and careful covering, protect the stock from inclement weather, facilitate quick drying and prevent winding and twisting of boards.

Every manufacturer has seen piles that are wobbly because of crossers being used in a zig-zag fashion, and he knows the effect of such piling when the warped boards are being fed through planers and resaws; he also knows that the lumber suffers when piled with insufficient slant to the courses, and not enough lean forward from the top of the pile to foundation, on the pile front. Air circulation between courses and piles themselves is essential in hurrying the drying and reducing the interest account, to say nothing of freight saving where finished stock must be shipped on the basis of per 100 lbs. Plenty of air space, therefore, is an aid to reduced expense, and as a factor in helping close figuring in keen competition, must be carefully considered.

The effect which a neat and well-kept yard has on the moral bearing of all employes is also worthy of taking into account; it is the starting-point of the whole manufacturing operation; if handled in a loose and careless way it will undoubtedly impress the whole force unfavorably, and have a tendency to lead to slipshod methods throughout the whole plant. It is the small things that count when the final result is shown up, the impressions received affect the spirit and go of the whole operation; favorable impressions are no more difficult to instil than the unfavorable; it will not cost more to do the right thing which produces these favorable impressions than it does to lapse into carelessness; indeed, it is actually cheaper to do things right rather than wrong.

Well Assorted Stock

To accomplish the desirable condition of readiness at all times to furnish promptly the requirements of customers, a well assorted stock of widths as well as qualities is absolutely essential, and when such stock is on hand all of the time the reputation of the woodworking shop, so protected, is enhanced to the extent of extra consideration by buyers when important contracts are being placed; these are easier to obtain or renew when the stock supply has been such as to facilitate prompt delivery and good material.

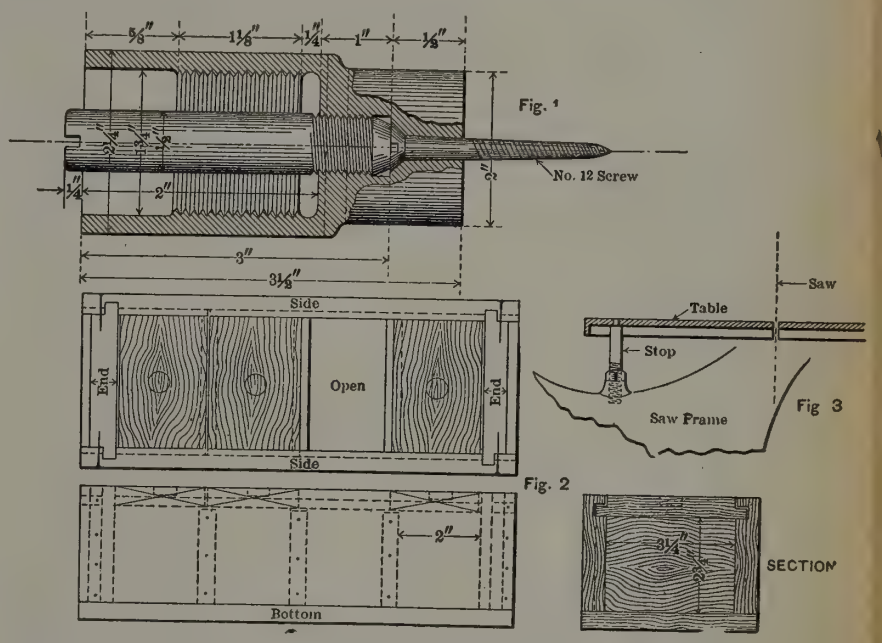
It is just as essential that the yard operation should be in close touch with the office policy, as that the actual mechanical conversion of the stock in factory should be controlled by that policy. Not all the waste loss incidental to the manufacture of millwork occurs in the factory; much of it may be avoided by care and circumspection in getting ready for and supplying the factory demand. So far as waste in the yard is concerned, it may be said that the proverb, "Prevention is better than cure," applies very forcibly. To reduce ripping waste nothing is so effective as sorting and matching widths.

Grading Prominent Feature

Grading for different classes of work should also be a prominent feature of yard economy. Probably every woodworking plant has quality problems distinctly different from those of another. It is not always the kind of work that we can get; rather it is often the case that we must take such work as we can get, and do the very best we can to reduce the mixed proposition on our hands to a practical working basis. Therefore, we must think and decide what is best to do from the facts at our command; that mistakes should occur sometimes in working out conditions is not greatly to be wondered at. To successfully evolve order and profit out of the chaos of mixed orders and various grades of material, calls for administrative ability of no small calibre, and we can justly say that many failures to make woodworking pay have occurred, primarily, from the inability of parties to realize the hard, bare facts that must be taken into account. Proper assorting for grades and widths, so that orders can be filled with the least possible lumber loss, and from the grade from which they were figured, goes a long way to help over the difficulties. To figure one grade and manufacture all, or in part, from a higher grade, is a quick way to lose money. To know just what the different grades will produce is a valuable asset.

A Woodworker's Wrinkles

Fig. 1 shows a screw chuck made of cast-iron; it is without a doubt the best chuck that I ever used or saw. It is made long enough so that a firm grip can be taken to remove it from the lathe. The threads are cut away to insure a straight start on the spindle. It is drilled and countersunk for a No. 12 screw, which is secured in place by a half-inch setscrew, which is nothing more than a common half-inch bolt with the head cut off and a saw-slot cut in as shown. The screw can be removed



Suggestions for the Woodworker.

and another put in in less time than it takes to think about turning a thin disc to place back of the work. The small face-plates are fitted with this screw.

The large wood face-plates vary in size from 2 to 6 ft. in diameter. Each of these is fitted with an iron face-plate, which is never removed until the wood plate is out of use.

Table Stop for the Band Saw

Fig. 3 presents a band-saw table stop which was designed and made in this shop. The old stop was a simple setscrew and locknut, which was removed, and in its place was put a stud with a shoulder pin. The table rests on the shoulder, the pin passing through a hole in the table and finished flush with the top. With this device a workman can detect at a glance if the table is in a correct position or not.

Bench Box for Brads and Screws

Fig. 2 is a simple shop requirement, one that is in constant use, but given little attention. It is for brads, screws, etc. Three of these are made for each bench. One is for very fine brads, one for heavy brads and one for screws. It is made up of several compartments, each about 2 x 2¾ x 3¼ inches. It has individual covers over each pocket, excepting one as shown.—P. Maher, in Wood Craft.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Art of Collecting—Equipment of the Yard

Collections—By C. R. McCrary

The subject of collections is one of vast importance to all lumbermen. In fact, I think it the most important question that retailers ever have to take into consideration, for the reason that no matter what we may sell or what per cent. of profit we may think we are making on the sale, if we fail to collect the money for it, then it would be far better if we had not made the sale at all. I would much rather have my lumber bins full of bright new lumber than to have the amount they represent scattered around through the country in bad or doubtful accounts. Well, someone is ready to say, we all agree with you in that, but how are you going to prevent it? I don't expect to give any rule that will absolutely prevent the accumulation of some accounts that might be considered doubtful; but will offer some suggestions that, if followed, will at least reduce the amount of bad or doubtful accounts, or, in a measure, prevent their accumulation.

We have what we might call two classes of trade. The one comes under the head of house bills, where we give our figures in a lump on the whole bill. The other is what we call our retail or "jag" trade, where a man will want, perhaps, a wagon load or less.

We will first consider the house bill trade. We all know that it is with a feeling of considerable doubt that we tackle these bills. We are never sure just whom we are figuring against, and have to proceed very cautiously so that we can have some assurance of landing the bill, and at the same time make a fair margin of profit. Now I think the first thing necessary is to have a definite understanding beforehand, as to the terms of payment, and then live up to them.

For instance, when we sell a house bill, we say: "We will furnish this bill, and as soon as the house is inclosed, the roof and lining on, will expect you to pay one-half the bill; will expect the balance when house is completed, and if not paid then will expect you to pay me interest on the part unpaid until it is paid." Now, there is nothing unreasonable in this. It is just simply bringing our business down to a cash basis, which is the only true basis on which to do business.

There are other cases where it becomes necessary to file a lien in order to make ourselves safe. "Ah!" someone may say, "that would ruin our business. We can't do that." Why should it? It doesn't ruin the banker's business to require a mortgage to secure a debt. What would we think of a bank that would loan money to anybody and everybody indiscriminately without any definite time for payment, and without security? We would say that bank isn't safe, and we wouldn't do business there either. There is no more excuse for a lumberman doing business in a careless, slipshod way than there is for a banker. I have filed a goodly number of liens in the last twelve years. I have never foreclosed one yet. It has always brought the answer without foreclosure. Some of them are good friends of mine now, and have been all the time. You don't need to make an enemy of a man by protecting yourself. Tell him that in case he should die or something else happen to him you just want to make your company safe. Talk friendly to him and you will find he will stick closer to you than he ever did.

Much more might be said on this question, but I must hasten and refer briefly to the other class of trade—the retail or "jag" trade.

Now, we all of us have customers that will drop in and want a few boards for a gate or barn door or something else. They are in a hurry, perhaps; haven't their purse with them. We know they are perfectly good, but they say, "Well, just keep an account of this." The very time they get something else they say, "Well, just put this down with that other," and so keep that up until they get a bill of ten, twenty or maybe forty dollars, and yet we hesitate to say anything about it. We may have twenty or even fifty customers of that kind, and when we come to figure up we find this class of customers owe us perhaps $1,500 or more. They are actually using our money without our getting any interest from it. Now, this is all wrong, and no man or company of moderate means can continue in business a great while and run their business in this manner.

Now, I think a better way is this: First, carefully draw off your book accounts, making a list of the name of each, and the amount he owes. Do this on the first of each month. Do this for two reasons. First, to find out the amount you have standing out; second, to find out who it is that owes you. Then go over the list and check those that are 30 days old and send a statement itemized, without comment. Then go over the list and find all that are 60 days old, and send them statements, and also call their attention to the fact that 60 days is the limit for the extension of credit by your company, and you will expect them to call and settle soon. Now, if you have not made that your rule, just try it, and you will be surprised how many will respond, and the longer you follow this up the fewer accounts you will have over 30 days old.

The only way we can successfully down the catalogue houses is to reduce our business to as near a cash basis as possible, so that when we sell our stuff we have the money with which to buy more, thereby being able to turn our stock four or five times in a year and sell at a smaller margin of profit, and yet, by turning our stock oftener, make a decidedly better profit on the amount of capital invested than we have been doing under the old credit system. I think there is but one definition for the word "collect," and that is, "Get the money for what you sell."

Equitable Terms of Sale—By J. E. Lane

This subject seems to have caused a great interest among both buyers and sellers. When one has read with interest both sides of the controversy as they appear in the trade journals, he would imagine that all that could possibly be said from the standpoint of each had been thoroughly threshed out.

I will not attempt to go on record as stating just what would be "Equitable Terms of Sale" for both, as both sides of the question have merit, and I will only try to reason out how equitable terms to both can be brought about and have harmony and friendly business relations cemented together as of old.

It matters not how, or by whom, the buyer or seller, this controversy started, it has almost caused an eruption in the ranks of these two parties who represent the foremost business men of the age; men whose business takes foremost rank in the commerce of the world.

In years gone by, and I think you will agree with me, in all the millions of dollars involved in the purchase of lumber, this matter of terms of sale, as such, has never entered the mind of either the buyer or seller in a serious way nor otherwise than a friendly and agreeable manner, the seller stating, "You can purchase one car of this at so much, figuring the cost of production, adding a reasonable margin of profit and freight to destination; then, at your option, sixty days after date, pay us in full, less expense bill, or five days after arrival of car deduct 2 per cent." As soon as the car arrives, is unloaded and inspected, as near as the average retailer is able to judge as to grade, it is checked over, and the buyer uses his option as to payments. This has been the going custom for years, neither the buyer or seller offended; each looking forward to the interests of the other, for neither can prosper without the support of the other.

When times are good the seller takes advantage of better prices, and the retailer does likewise, rejoicing that his friend, the manufacturer, prospers, and on the other hand the manufacturer seeks out and looks with favor to the prosperous retailer.

The seller manufacturer, while under a heated passion, may remark that he can sell direct to the consumer, and can establish yards at various points and eliminate the dealer. But the dealer, being in the field, has proven to be the "Trail Blazer" and the forerunner of our enterprising and progressive country, helping on every hand to promote and develop every industry that goes to make up a commercial community.

On the other hand, the buyers of to-day could say, "We can buy timber, erect our own mills and manufacture our own lumber." This has proven to be just as impractical, since the amount of money that would be involved would be heavy, while the greater portion of lumber sold to-day to consumers is handled through great line yard companies, who control unlimited capital. And, by the way, a great many of the large owners of line yards are also owners and operators of large manufacturing plants. In addition to all this is the mail order house, which needs no mention, as every buyer and seller of to-day is familiar with this factor of the business.

"Terms of Sale" between buyer and seller should be framed with some elasticity, as supply and demand are the main factors to govern. When prices have an upward tendency and the seller has a ready market, he is in a position to dictate terms which are usually satisfactory to the buyer who is anxious to have his order placed with all haste possible, and, as business is usually good, prices are more satisfactory. But when business becomes dull and trade begins to lag, customers are not anxious to buy, and when he realizes that his time is not at all valuable, he begins to inquire in different directions for prices. The dealer or buyer does likewise, and the manufacturer or seller, who is anxious to sell his product, is ready to make almost any terms to suit the buyer. There has been no exception to this rule in the past, and will not likely be in the future. My theory is to let the seller make such terms to the buyer as would better suit his condition. It should be the option with the buyer to accept or reject his proposition. It should also be the seller's option to manufacture or handle any product he may see fit, whether they be odd lengths, long lengths or poor grade, it makes no difference. It should be his business to find a market, and on such terms as he should deem best for his community. There has always been a market for everything, and it remains with the seller to establish his trade. The

buyer has always been buying, and it remains with the buyer to buy where he can make the best terms, and so on through all kinds of business, supply and demand is the rule and will continue to givern.

At meetings where manufacturers and retailers meet on the same ground, we forget the troubles that we have had in the past, and can realize that the glaring headlines in the trade papers, which woke us up from our slumber, only meant to bring us closer together, I am sure that each and every one of us, when we return to our homes and begin to look over our business in the past, as well as look to the future, will see that there has been no reason, and there should be no reason, why manufacturer and retailer should stand in opposite directions, when only one step in the right direction of each, will bring them together, and that this long-drawn-out controversy will only tend to enlighten each more to the conditions of the other. When all is said and done, there should be no more trouble over "Terms of Sale," where both interests are the same and where each has his own side and realizes that one should not be made to bear the burden of the other.

Sheds and Yard Equipment

If we study the history of the merchandising of lumber products in any locality, we find that it is a process of evolution, says George M. Yeomans in The Pioneer Western Lumberman. First comes the settler with his axe, felling trees and building a log house. The retail lumber yard has no place in his thoughts. A little later comes the small sawmill, making only rough lumber. This first millman's cut is small; he has no planer, and he hauls the green rough boards direct from the saw to the job. The demands of his trade are few, and do not require dressed or dry lumber; nor is he afraid of his business life when he sells direct to the consumer. The retail yard has no place in his trade.

A little later, however, more and better mills come in, and as the country builds up, the millman finds that the trade calls for dry lumber and for lumber worked to suit various building needs. Presently he decides that he must give the mill all his attention, so disposes of his lumber to a neighbor, who starts the elementary retail lumber business. He may do this by loading his lumber on a barge and selling it at towns on the river below the mill, or he may haul it to some town and deliver it directly from the mill to the building. The lumber yard and shed problem are just commencing to be thought of at this stage.

As we trace the business down, we find conditions changing. The country is building up and getting richer, and the builder is no longer satisfied so easily as a few years back; he is no longer satisfied with green lumber indifferently made; he demands dry stock, good mill work and uniform grades. The towns are now farther from the timber, so that it is no longer practicable to haul from the mill to the job. These conditions force the retailer to quit peddling lumber and to establish a yard, and the further demands give reason for further developments after the yard is established. The trade demands that lumber be handled by retail yards, and it also demands that the yards shall have proper sheds and equipment.

Now, we take it for granted that the man who goes into the retail lumber business does so with the primary object of making money. There are, in a general way, three departments in the retail business, viz.: First, buying; second, storing and handling; third, selling. Of these departments, the first and third are essentially the money-making ends of the business, and the second is only incidental to the business. The storing and handling department of the business is essential, for no one can conduct a business for any length of time by simply buying right and selling at a profit. To conduct a retail lumber yard, one must buy in large quantities, and at such times as he feels he can buy to advantage, and generally he sells in much smaller quantities and at such times as his customer may desire. This condition makes it essential to store and re-handle the lumber, and the constantly increasing demand for better material and service gives rise to sheds and yard equipment. The question in the retailer's mind is not as to whether or not he shall have sheds and other suitable equipment, but it is: How can the storing and handling be done at a profit? Is it possible to make the storing and handling put dollars to his bank account, as well as it is to make money by buying and selling? How can the storing and handling be done efficiently?

In the first place, we cannot get something out of a thing into which we have put nothing; nor can we expect much from an investment into which we have put but little. If we put good brains and experience and common sense into our yard plan, and the same things combined with hard work into the handling of our merchandise, I believe we can expect good dollars in return.

In many large cities, to-day, some of our best and most public-spirited citizens are spending a lot of time and are preparing to spend a lot of money on park plans. Before these cities start to build a system of parks, they think it necessary to have a broad and comprehensive plan.

It is as necessary for us retail lumbermen to have a comprehensive plan for our retail yards as it is for a city to have a good park plan, i.e., provided we wish to get results from our yards.

Keeping in mind our question: Can the storage and handling of our merchandise net us a profit? we want to take up three features of the yard plan. The first is the money-making value of the yard location and a yard railroad spur. The second is the money-making value of a shed. The third is the money-making value of a good general appearance of the yard. We might go on and elaborate, taking up drainage, fences, carts and wagons, machinery equipment, etc., etc., and show their money-making value, but the three points named will serve to bring out the idea which we wish to express.

Taking up these points in order, the first is:—The money-making value of a location and yard spur. (Understand, when we say value of location we are speaking strictly with reference to storage and handling value, and not with reference to any value that location may have to the selling.) The retail lumber business mainly consists of handling a heavy commodity in large quantities, and also it is generally dependent upon a railroad for the transportation of the lumber to the yard. This being the case, it is self-evident that the lumber yard should be located on a railroad, and it is very desirable that a spur be run from the railroad directly into the yard, so that, as far as possible, lumber and supplies may be handled direct from the car to the pile or warehouse. Suppose we take an example of a yard handling fifty cars a year. If they can save $7.50 (approximately 30 cents per thousand) per car on the handling by being able to take the lumber off the car in their own yard, rather than to haul from the railroad team tracks, in a year's time they will have saved $375, which will go a good way toward paying for the spur. I think those who have tried both methods will agree that the saving per car would be more than $7.50. This is only one example of how the location can be made to save money, and sometimes savings will add as many dollars to the bank account as earnings.

The second point is the money-making value of the shed. We have already tried to show how the evolution or development of the business has given rise to the shed in which lumber may be stored and protected from the dust, the sun and the rain and snow. Now, a shed may be built which will hold lumber and protect it from the weather and keep it in good condition, and yet may not be a good money-maker. I think we are too apt to look upon a shed as merely a storage place, and we gauge its capacity by its size. Would it not be better to look upon lumber in the shed as at a certain point in the delivery, and to gauge the size of the shed by the amount of lumber we can put through it at a minimum of expense? To make a shed efficient—to give it a money-making value—it must be so constructed that lumber can be put into it quickly and taken out quickly, and it must be so arranged that you can obtain at once any article which is within the shed. Do we realize that when we have to hunt over the whole shed for a certain piece which we know is there, but "can't just put our hands on it," and, having found it at last, we have to pile over a lot of other pieces to get it out, that we have lost the storage and handling profit on that piece as surely as though we had left it lying out in the rain and dust? Is it not a fact that a little planning and foresight will often many times increase the earning power of our shed?

If those of us who have seen a model plant at some manufacturing centre, and studied the way in which the costs of handling have been reduced to a minimum, will stop and compare that way with the way in which our sheds are arranged, and how we handle the lumber in and out of them, I believe we will agree that there is a chance for a saving in our methods, and that it is time that the retailer bestir himself and apply his brain to this subject.

The last point is the money-making value of a good general appearance of the yard. I do not think it necessary to dwell long on this point, for whatever your relation to the retail business, either as a wholesaler, a retailer, or a consumer, you feel and know the effect against a place which carelessness, disorder and confusion creates, and the leaning toward a place where neatness and order prevail. The wholesaler will note and seek the yard which looks good and up to date. He will cultivate that yard's trade and give it a better line of credit than he will the yard which has a slipshod and ramshackle appearance. This means money to the retailer. It is a real asset, though it may not appear on his statement.

Then, again, who can say how much neat piles, clean harness, well-loaded logs, and well-kept buildings influence the customer? Judge by your own experience, and you will agree that a good general appearance will make money for the one who creates it.

Reviewing what has been written, I have tried to show three things: First, how the trade demands good service; second, how it is necessary to have a good equipment to render good service, and third, how we may utilize this equipment as a money-making factor.

The demands of the trade are constantly and rapidly becoming more exacting, and it behooves us to make a careful study of how we are to meet these demands. If we do not meet these demands, we will find the business which we now enjoy directed to other channels. The best servant will enjoy the greatest reward.

While we are driving keener bargains and asking better service from the manufacturers, and while we are pushing our sales, in order to gain efficiency, let us also remember that it is possible to attain efficiency in storing and handling by the use of proper equipment.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Value of Coupon Books in the Commissary

At the recent meeting of the managers of lumber commissaries at Baltimore Mr. W. K. Trechsel spoke at considerable length on the subject of coupon books in the commissary. His address was as follows:

"It may be said, without reaching beyond the boundaries of truth, that the matter of credits, or advancement of wages and their limitations and safeguards are of primary importance to the commissary manager, as well as to any storekeeper. Especially is this true in the operation of commissaries where credits are based on the earned or yet to be earned wages of labor, either directly connected with the commissary, or through agreement with a company employing such labor. Unlimited and unrestricted credit is one of the greatest drawbacks and handicaps under which any business may operate, more especially that of a commissary.

"The credit or advancement feature is an absolute necessity in the successful operation of commissaries; in fact, a commissary could hardly thrive without it, where semi-monthly or monthly payrolls exist.

Safety

"Let us look into the merits of the coupon system from the point of safety. A coupon book issued against the commissary by the company to its labor and charged against the accrued or future earnings of the employee generally bears a number on its cover, receipt and coupons, each corresponding throughout the book. As there is but one book of this number, the receipt of which is kept on file in the company's office, after being signed by the recipient at time of issue, it is possible to determine, at all times, the legal or illegal procurement of said book when presented at the store or commissary, and even the detached coupons can be identified readily with their respective books. In this way no switching is possible without detection, and a stolen or illegally issued book is at once recognized and traced to its source. As a further safeguard, each book should be countersigned on the cover by some authorized clerk or officer of the company at time of issue. It is even possible, should one wish to go to such lengths, to determine at any time the amount left unused in any book by assorting the coupons according to their numbers; hence one could determine, with absolute accuracy, the amount left in any book which has become lost or stolen.

Limitation of Credit

"In limiting credit the coupon book cannot be excelled. It is impossible for anyone holding a coupon book to exceed his credit limit, as a new book must be secured before other purchases can be made when the old book becomes exhausted. Overrunning of accounts is thereby completely eliminated and losses from this source minimized.

A Labor-Saving System

"As the saving of labor, both in the office and commissary, means a saving in clerk hire—a dead expense—any system that will diminish labor, and consequently expense, should receive the serious attention of any business man. The curtailment of expense without affecting the efficiency of service is what all managers are, or should be, striving for. The speaker asserts that the coupon book system, intelligently handled, will more than save its cost (to say nothing of its many other advantages) in the curtailment of expenses for clerk hire and bookkeeping. It obviates the necessity of charging all items and transferring them to the ledger and later to the monthly or semi-monthly statement; avoids disputes that constantly arise under the old system; circumvents that bugaboo, "Forgot to charge." Each purchase is complete and the transaction closed when the coupons to the amount of the purchase have been detached and placed in the cash drawer. The book has been charged against the pay roll of the holder at the time of issue, and then and there the only charge necessary was made. If any disputes arise as to whether the complainant received a certain book, the receipt which was dated and signed, detached and filed at time of issue will bear witness and effectually dispose of any such claim. As intelligent men you cannot help but appreciate what a saving this system affords.

The Cost

"Frequently the speaker meets with this remark from a prospective convert to the coupon book system: 'I know it is the best and safest system, but it is too expensive.' The value of anything should be determined, not by its cost, but by the results attained. If I can save $500 by investing $50, is it not better for me to do so than to invest $25 and save $100? The ratio of cost to the result should be the determining factor in estimating values. You are paying large sums of money for fire protection and burglary insurance; what are you spending to protect and safeguard your credits in your commissary? The percentage of cost, when figuring the price of the coupon books as compared to their money value, sinks into insignificance—it becomes a fraction so small that you would laugh at anyone giving it any consideration if applied to almost any other transaction.

"Let me ask, in conclusion, why it is that a majority of the largest commissaries use coupon books and have used them for years. Why are we adding daily new commissaries to our large list of coupon book users? There is but one answer: The coupon book system is the best system yet devised for commissary use."

The Timber Cruiser's Work

Timber cruising is one of the oldest occupations known to history, beginning with the use of timber in large amounts in building.

When Noah built the ark, which contained a large amount of timber that had to be of good enough quality that the keel lasted 120 years before the work was finished, he certainly had to look up the best timber that could be got for the purpose, and there is an internal evidence in the story that either Noah or Ham did the cruising, for they both showed some of the traits common to woodsmen.

When Hiram, King of Tyre, got out the timber for the temple Solomon built he must have had some one to cruise out the timber, lay out roads and do the other preliminary work that the predatory rich are generally too busy to attend to personally.

Hence, comparing the cruiser with the sawmill man is like comparing the giant cedar of the Pacific Slope with a tomato vine in regard to age.

With this introduction let us see if we can agree on what cruising is.

The best definition that occurs to me is this: Cruising is trying to find out how much timber there is on a piece of ground and what it is worth. Now, let us take this apart and see what is in it.

First, what is timber?

From the loggers' point of view timber is any part of a tree that he can cut up and sell and get a profit out of. If he cannot handle it at a profit it is not timber to him and he leaves it in the woods.

What he takes out is timber. This brings us to the question of what timber is worth.

First—The logger has to build some roads.

Second—He gets his engines and rigging.

Third—He puts up his camps.

Fourth—He buys his labor power.

Fifth—He has to make arrangements to get his logs to market.

Here are five main items of expense to be charged against these logs, all of which are variable, and none of which can be known certainly until he is done logging, that enter into the problem of what timber is worth.

Besides all this, the price of logs may go up or go down, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, so that between the time he starts to work and the time he gets his logs on the market he has 50 per cent. more timber or 50 per cent. less timber than he thought he had.

Here is where the poor cruiser gets his. He has to make a guess at all these unknown and variable quantities when the logger sends him in to look up the chance. If, when the logger cleans up, logs have gone up, the seller of the timber says the cruiser is a thief, or words to that effect. If, on the other hand, logs have gone down, or it has otherwise become unprofitable to handle the lower grades of logs and the logger has gone broke, word goes out from the logger that the cruiser is several kinds of things not fit for publication.

The theory of cruising as taught in the forestry schools is very simple. All the cruiser has to do is to go out in the woods and measure the diameter of each tree four feet and three inches from the ground, then measure the height and the diameter at the top. Then he can look in the Jam Book or the Hook Tenders' Guide and find there how much timber is in each tree in plain figures.

Unfortunately, in practice this takes lots of time, and leads to some very absurd conclusions from the logger's point of view, although the theory is good.

The best that can be done is to keep as near this theory as possible and take great care to grade the timber according to the standards by which logs are sold. Then the logger can, by looking at the estimate, see pretty near what he can handle at a profit. If the timber grades 30 per cent. No. 1, 40 per cent. No. 2, and 30 per cent. No. 3, and the price of No. 3 logs is such that he cannot get them to market at a profit, to him No. 3 logs are not timber, and he must cut the estimate 30 per cent. if he buys.

A mill man, located near the timber with his own transportation, could perhaps buy the same tract on the full estimate and make money. This shows the need of a uniform system of estimating and grading stumpage. Then each timber owner and logger could tell pretty near what he had, and, knowing the price of logs, could tell pretty near what it was worth at any time. Uncertainty on this point works a hardship all around, particularly on the cruiser, and the wonder is that they get as near together as they do.

"Delivery Specialists"

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
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FRASER MILLS. B.C.

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WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

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WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Clear Cedar Wanted

WANTED ONE INCH BOAT CEDAR clear. JUTTEN BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS, Hamilton, Ont. 19

WANTED

1 1/2 AND 2" BIRCH, MAPLE, ELM AND Ash. FRED T. SMITH, B11 Board of Trade Montreal, Que. 22

White Pine Wanted

WANTED 1 TO 5 MILLION FEET WHITE Pine on Georgian Bay, in logs or on the rail. State lowest cash price for merchantable and M. & D. culls. BOX 120, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted Red or White Oak

FOR PRESENT OR FUTURE DELIVERY in the following sizes: 1", 1¼", 2", 3" and 4" 5x7, 5x8 and 6x9" Squares with hearts boxed. Apply Box 986 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Hard Maple and Beech Wanted

100,000 feet 2" Hard Maple No. 1 C. & B.
50,000 feet 6/4 " " 1st and 2nds.
15,000 feet 4¼" " " No. 1 C & B.
45,000 feet 1", 1¼" and 2" Beech, M. R.

For prompt shipment; will inspect at mill. 19

BOX 125, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

80,000 NO. 1 GEORGIA PINE 4 x 8 20 FEET in stock, for sale cheap. A. B. COLEMAN, 191 Dowling Ave., Toronto, Ont. 19

For Sale

clear it out. JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited. 1204 Traders Bank Chambers. 18

FOR SALE

MICHIGAN HARD MAPLE INCH 1STS AND 2NDS, very dry, about 30 M. ft. for sale cheap to 300,000 1 x 4 & up-6/16' White Pine Dead Culls. 100,000 1 x 4 & up-6/9 Red Pine Log Run Shorts. 50,000 1 x 4 & up-6/9 White Pine Box and com. Shorts. This stock must be sold and shipped at once. Send us your inquiry. MUIR & TERRY, 408 Confederation Life Bldg. Toronto, Ont. 18

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40,000 ft 1" West India Mahogany.
10,000 ft 2" " " "
30,000 ft 1' Butternut No. 2 com. and better.
5,000 ft 5/8 Walnut 1's 2's.
16,000 ft 1" " "

The above on hand in Montreal.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

For Sale—Must Move at Once

800 XX Shingles.
2 cars 4/4 Cull Ash.
2 cars 8/4 Cull Ash.

THE JOHN CAREW LUMBER CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario. 17

For Sale

200,000' 1" Birch common and better.
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100,000' 2" Spruce.
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Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED, Guelph, Ontario. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

40 PAIRS HEAVY LUMBERMAN'S LOG sleighs in first class condition. Owners finished with operations. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. tf

Engine for Sale

SELF CONTAINED STEAM ENGINE, CYlinder 8x8, almost new, in perfect condition. Will sell cheap for cash. J. RODERICK & SON, St. John, N.B. 18

Engine for Saw Mill

DIRECT ACTION SAW MILL ENGINE FOR sale. Huske frame and carriage, light rig, easily moved and set up. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

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ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO., Queen St., Montreal. 23

Portable Mill and Lath Mill

$600.00 GOOD PORTABLE SAWMILL FOR sale, shafting and belting complete. $300.00 nearly new Savoie Guay Lath Mill, two parts, cuts small logs, shafting and belting. Cost over $500.00. R H. GRAHAM, 862 College Street, Toronto. 18

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER and ten sets of big sleds complete all in good condition. This log hauler and outfit has been operated successfully for the past three seasons in the Megantic district. Have finished our operations there and have no further use for it. Will sell at a bargain. Price less than 40% of what a new output of this description would cost. This is a rare chance for lumber operators who want an up-to-date hauling outfit. For further particulars apply to HOWARD & CRAIG, Sherbrooke, P Q. 19

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self-feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Jointer for Sale

FOUR-WHEEL JOINTER IN GOOD REpair. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13' 6"	39 3¼"	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52 3"	"
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD. Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Veneer Cutting and Panel Machinery For Sale

FOLLOWING MACHINERY FOR SALE AT a bargain. All in excellent condition.

1—7 x 14 engine and drag saw
1—log ladder and live roll
1—120" fan, heater and engine
1—8 x 120 ft. roller dryer, heater, engine, etc
2—200 h. p. zell boilers
1—10 x 12 x 5 Northy pump, trup and receivers
2—6 x 4 x 7 Northy pumps duplex
1—100" Coe veneer lathe
1—88" Coe veneer lathe
1—100" Coe veneer clipper
1—88" Coe veneer clipper
1—100" Capital knife Grinder
1—3 sided matcher
1 air hoist and tank 88" lathe
1—chain block
1—8 ft. bolting saw
1—veneer toping machine
1—veneer jointer 8 ft
2—Smith cut off saws, wood frame
1—plate veneer dryer 4 x 8 x 5
3—log ladders
1—elevator 8' x 10'
1—boring machine
1—dowal
1—60" 3 drum Sander, Berlin
2—8 ft. double saws, Berlin
1—32" planer
1—iron frame dado and groove saw, Townsley
1—12" buzz planer, Berlin
1—20" buzz planer, Berlin
1—iron frame self feed rip saw, Goldie Mc
1—7 ft. siving saw, Goldie Mc
1—8 ft. belt sander. Jackson Cochran Co.
1—wood frame rolling table, rip and Co saw Berlin
1—36" band saw
1—platform coale, Fairbanks Morse & Co.
1—saw gunner and emery grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Company
107—factory trucks
3—press screws for packing
1—band saw filing machine
1—iron setting machine and 20" filing vice
1—Gilead hydraulic press 48"x96
1—double power press b and d 64 x 72"
3—single power presses, Algoma Iron Works
1—56" glue spreader, Townsley
2—30 gal. glue heaters
1—hand press 3 screws and plates
1—hand press 5 screws and plates
1—hand press 7 screws and plates
117—dry kiln trucks, wood frames, iron wheels
720—ft. 2" trail
2—wood frame cut off saws, Smith
1—30" fan, dust separator
1—no 7 vertical heater, shafting boxes and hangers, belts, rubber and leather, pulleys, clamps, (lbr), culls for hydraulic press, turn buckles and bars.

Address Box 127, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept, 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

SALESMAN WANTED—RELIABLE FIRM wants man who is familiar with the lumber and mining camps in Ontario and Quebec to sell lumbermen's and prospectors' boots, socks, gloves. etc., would be an excellent side line for man now calling on camps, or arrangements may be made to give full time to work. Write stating experience to Box 122, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1-7

GOOD LUMBER SALESMAN FOR WESTern Ontario. Good salary to right man. State age, experience and salary wanted Box 112 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 17

A RELIABLE SALESMAN FOR NORTHERN New York State and vicinity, to represent a responsible Canadian Wholesale Firm, handling mostly White Pine. Apply Box 131, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 17

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

POSITION WANTED WITH LUMBER company. Have 10 years practical experience from stump to office with large concern, capable of taking charge of all branches. Box 119 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CIRCULAR SAW-MILL COMPLETE FOR sale, situated on Georgian Bay; has been used for cutting hardwood and is in good running order. Capacity 20,000 feet per day. Will be sold on easy terms, part payment could be made in lumber. For further particulars apply to BOX 121, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 17

Planing Mill for Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL. WILL sell cheap for cash. Box 275, Powassan, Ont. 18

Lumber Broker

LUMBER BROKER HAVING A GOOD CONnection in Montreal and Quebec Province is open to represent responsible mills, or large wholesalers in any line of the lumber trade. Apply BOX 124, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, stable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business. Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. 18

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF SECOND GROWTH White and Red Oak. Suitable for piles or ties and small square timber. Close to Railway track; also 100,000 feet of White Pine, 70,000 feet of Hemlock, 30,000 feet of mixed Hardwood inch, 500 telephone poles 25 feet to 35 feet. Apply to E. TODD, Box 16, Caledonia, Ont. 20

Sale of Pine, Tie and Other Timber Damaged by Fire

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the right to cut the Pine, Tie and other Timber, some of which has been damaged by fire, on certain berths in the District of Kenora.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE, Minister,
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, July 27, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 17

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other PulpWoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Sale of Pine, Tie and Other Timber Damaged by Fire

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the right to cut the Pine, Tie or other timber, some of which has been damaged by fire, on certain berths and lots in the District of Thunder Bay.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE, Minister,
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, August 5, 1910.

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Sale of Pine Timber on Metagami Indian Reserve

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Red, White and Jackpine timber over eight inches in diameter on the Metagami Indian Reserve situate the Metagami River in the district of Sudbury.

For particulars, descriptions, conditions, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 13th, 1910.

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Tenders for Pulpwood Concessions

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Nepigon River in the District of Thunder Bay. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may be fixed from time to time for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory, and to manufacture therein the wood into paper.

Tenderers will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario for twenty-five per cent. of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital required t be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 8th July, 1910.,

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A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Growing Scarcity of Genuine White Oak Timber Attracts Attention

Washington, D.C.—It will surprise most persons who know something about oak to be told that the so-called white oak timber of our markets is often a mixture not only of various species of the white oak group, but also of other species, such as the red oak. This generally unknown fact is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, which, as a part of its forestry work, is frequently called upon to pass judgment upon the identity of market woods in dispute.

Foresters divide all the oaks into two distinct groups, the white oak group and the black oak group. One way of distinguishing the two is by the fact that the black oaks require two years to mature their acorns, while the white oaks take but one. The woods of the two groups of oak are also structurally different. The true white oak, known to botanists as *Quercus alba*, is merely one of the species which make up the white oak group. Red oak, on the other hand, belongs to the black oak group. Red oak has a number of other common names, among them mountain oak, black oak, and Spanish oak.

There is so much confusion in the ordinary use of names of the oaks that it is almost impossible to keep them straight without resorting to the scientific names, but the marketing of wood of the black oak group as white oak is hardly fair to the consumer. Red oak, for instance, is now much more abundant than white oak, grows faster, and is generally regarded as inferior. The two species often grow together and occupy the same general region.

In the early days of its abundance, market white oak was derived almost entirely, it is safe to say, from *Quercus alba*, the true white oak. This species combines approximately the utmost strength and toughness of any of the timber oaks, excepting possibly the southern live oak, which in the colonial days was so highly prized for shipbuilding that it was protected by special laws. The immense inroads made upon the then apparently inexhaustible white oak forests, which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard to about Missouri, gradually so reduced the supply that the use of other species became inevitable.

At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain a consignment of white oak that does not contain pieces of some other species. Of the white oak group, those most used, in addition to the true white oak, are bur oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, post oak, swamp white oak, cow oak, and overcup oak; of the black oak group, Texas red oak, red oak, and spotted or water oak.

Real white oak timber of No. 1 quality is very largely cut into quarter-sawed boards, while a combination of one or more white oaks and red oaks may constitute other cuts of "white oak." In many markets the term "cabinet white oak" is now understood to include a mixture of white oak and red oak, while it often signifies red oak only.

The question, "What is white oak?" is now coming up among consumers and manufacturers of commercial oak timber. The above-named white oaks are distinct but closely related species, which together must be depended upon for the future supply. For the ordinary purposes for which true white oak is used, practically all the trees of this group yield woods that can be interchanged and will serve equally well.

Steam Regulating Dampers

All boilers should be fitted with some kind of damper. This is particularly necessary in sawmills where a large proportion of the fuel used is very inflammable. This causes intense heat for a short period, and, being rapidly burnt out, much cold air is allowed to pass through the more or less bare bars and quickly lowers the furnace temperature; when fresh wood waste, etc., is thrown on the fire, a strong draught will often draw small shavings, etc., over the furnace bridge before they are properly consumed.

It is not easy with mixed fuel to keep the steam pressure uniform, owing to the difficulty of feeding regularly and the inflammable nature of the fuel.

Although dampers are really important factors in steam economy, as a rule, they do not receive by any means the attention they deserve.

A damper automatically worked by steam is to be preferred to one worked by hand, as this latter will often be neglected by the attendant, with a consequent loss in fuel.

An automatic damper can be arranged to damp the fire at any desired pressure of steam. It is important, however, that whatever form of automatic damper is used, it should have a sensitive action. This may be secured by hanging it on a steel-pointed screw-pin and making the working parts with steel centres and V edges. This will allow the damper to open or close rapidly when the desired pressure of steam is reached.

In addition to a damper in the chimney-stack, the ashpan or ashpit door should be arranged to damp also. In boilers without dampers the draught has to be checked by opening the furnace door, a practice not to be recommended, as the constant rush of cold air, in addition to reducing the furnace temperature, has a distinctly injurious and straining effect on the boiler. Leakage or broken masonry in the boiler flues will damage the draught considerably. Dampers and ashpit doors should shut tight.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa, Canada, the Greatest Lumber Centre in the World.

In touch with the leading Lumbermen throughout Canada and the United States. No trouble too great to make your Sale a success. Write for information.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer
163 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

References:—R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Bank of Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety — No Keys
No Bolts — Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

Your Vacation Film

The success of your vacation pictures depends, most of all, upon your film. Look to it, if you hand over your Kodak for loading in a strange store, that no inferior substitute film is inserted. *The quality of your pictures is at stake.*

"Kodak film" means more than merely a film to fit your Kodak camera; it means film that is made by the Eastman Kodak Company. Kodak film is the film used the world over by explorers, by war correspondents, by hunters of big game, the film used by every expedition where adverse conditions demand absolute dependability in photographic equipment.

Experiment with no experiments. Look for "Kodak" on the spool end and N. C. on the box.

Canadian Kodak Co.
Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Trade is only fairly active in Ontario products and manufacturers and dealers are building upon fall prospects, which promise well. There have been no changes during the past fortnight in spruce, pine or hemlock. The market in these lines is practically featureless. B. C. shingles are somewhat of a drug on the market, the trade being pretty well stocked up and the demand being small. A fair quotation would be $2.95 to $3.00.

The hardwood market, generally, is steady, without any disposition to boom. Canadian trade in nearly all lines is good. The American market is inclined to be dull, buying being recorded only for immediate requirements. A factor in this situation is doubtless the unsettled state of the money market, added to which the consuming trade reports collections slow, which might also have an adverse influence. Apparently the reverse state of affairs is experienced by the Canadian trade, collections being reported good over here. Hard maple is in good demand, and there is a fair call for 1-inch birch. Black ash is strong in all thicknesses. Basswood is not moving any too briskly, but prices are well maintained. The American woods brought over to this territory are in good demand, with prices firm.

The lack of tone to business conditions in the Ottawa valley is ascribed by some manufacturers to the unwarranted pessimism concerning the crops that has been rife in some quarters. This at least may be put down as one of the causes of the comparatively quiet trade during the past few weeks. Much livelier buying may be looked for once the lumber actually called for by the present demand is under way. Manufacturers generally are well supplied with the common grades of pine, but a good quantity of this is reported to be in second and third hands. The market is firm in regard to pine of high quality and good spruce and good hemlock. These classes of woods were responsible for the depression of the market for low grade pine. But little spruce or hemlock is to be bought cheap except in cull stock. Hemlock, log run, 12 to 16 feet long, in regular widths, is worth from $12 to $16 f.o.b. at the mill; the wider the stock the higher the price. Similar prices are quoted for dead cull pine, which is not nearly so serviceable for cheap construction needs.

Shipping at most points is dull, large stocks of lumber which have been sold being held in the yards until towards the close of the navigation season. With an active demand for pine sidings quotations for this line went up 50 cents to a dollar.

The market for lath and shingles is still depressed by the quietness of the lumber business. There has been considerable demand for 32-inch lath, with an increased output of this line on the part of some of the manufacturers. Prices run from $1.50 to $1.75 per M. The best white pine lath are quoted at $4 per M., but there are few sales at this figure. Shingle prices are firm with export quiet. Telegraph poles and railway ties continue in good demand.

Eastern Canada

The market has exhibited very little variation during the past two weeks. Shipments of "English" deals from the Miramichi were heavy during August. From St. John, on the other hand, shipments of this class were very light, although numerous cargoes of spruce lath, spruce plank and scantling, and spruce deals were shipped to Boston, New York and other points. There is a more stable demand and a tendency to firmer prices in English spruce deals. The feeling in provincial lumber trade circles among all interested in this class of lumber is one of considerable satisfaction, and there is a bright outlook for the fall and winter trade. On the Miramichi and the Restigouche, and also at St. John, N.B., only a slight increase is noted in stocks of this kind. The marketable quantities at the centres named might be represented by 4½ millions, 6 millions and 8 millions. A fair quotation would be $15.50 to $16 per M. superficial feet on a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides. The average quotation in transatlantic freight rates from New Brunswick to the west coast is 31s.

Interest is centered largely on the logging operations which will commence shortly. Prospects for the year's work are for a somewhat smaller output than that of 1909-10. On the Maine side of the St. John river this is no doubt attributable to the indifferent demand for New Brunswick lumber experienced in the American markets. It is contended in some quarters that the listless tone to the markets this spring is no encouragement for lumbermen to operate largely in logs, the output of which is intended for the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Sound ports. The recent disaster at Campbellton also militates against logging prospects.

At Boston the market opinion is divided as to eastern spruce. Some of the dealers have been in receipt of a larger business, and state that they have been getting a better price in a few instances. Other equally reliable dealers say they have not been able to trace any real improvement in demand, and do not expect any increase until after the first of September. Retailers have been having a fair business this summer, and some have done more this month than usual at this time of year. The advance in freight rates by the Bangor & Aroostook Railway Company has resulted in its costing 40 cents a thousand feet more to land lumber at Boston, but no advance has been made in price to offset this higher rate of freight. Frames are selling at $22 to $22.50. Demand for random has been light of late. Prices in some cases have been shaded a little. Demand continues fair for spruce boards.

A fair amount of business is reported by New York wholesalers. Prices are not strong, but an improvement is looked for early in the fall. Trade in the aggregate at this point is of fair volume. There is good call for high grade hardwood stocks, but the low grades are still too much in evidence to admit of any stimulant.

There is little encouragement to be found in the market for shingles at Boston. Buyers are not willing to place orders with any freedom. For the best cedar extras the asking prices range from $3 to $3.25. Demand for lath is not active, and prices vary considerably, according to sellers. For 1⅝-inch prices range from $3.55 to $3.60, and for 1½-inch from $3.30 to $3.40.

United States

A more settled feeling concerning the crop, with the belief prevalent that there will be a sufficient return of the principal grains to insure a continuance of general prosperity, has improved conditions generally during the past week or so and provided a somewhat better prospect for fall trade. Much interest is shown in stock at the mills and in wholesale offerings, and inquiries are plentiful. As usual the retail trade is anxious to familiarize itself with market conditions before placing orders for fall supplies. From this it must not be inferred that there has been any stagnation during the past two weeks. A considerable amount of lumber has been moving on small orders, and dealers and mill concerns are surprised at the amount of lumber they have shipped in small parcels for current use. One of the most notable features of the situation is the continued demand all over the country for the output of the sash and door factories. This, of course, is attributable to the general building activity. Up to date there has been no abatement in the demand for factory lumber and finished product.

The market for northern pine at Chicago has been holding its own well for the time of the year. There is a good demand for piece stuff, also for selects. Cull lumber tends to accumulate while the demand is slow and prices are irregular. Pattern lumber is reported to be bringing fancy prices. From Minneapolis, the principal distributive centre of the northwest, the country yard business has not made a large showing. But while the country trade is dull, lumber is not accumulating to any great extent at wholesale points, and there has been no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to cut their prices as a stimulant to demand. Prices for hemlock are firm at Chicago, where operators are reported to be finding a wider market for their output. The eastern demand is strong. The hardwood market generally has been gaining strength during the last week or so. A good demand is coming from the car building concerns, furniture factories and agricultural implement companies, who, for the most part, are running full time. A large quantity of plain oak is being absorbed by wholesale and retail buyers. There is a steady but light demand for quarter sawed oak. In the lower grades of cottonwood the market is slower. A slight improvement is noted in birch and maple. White cedar shingles are developing strength and can scarcely be bought under $2.90. Quotations for red cedars are about $3.27 for clears and $2.74 for stars. Prices for lath are firm. The cooperage market is exhibiting its usual weakness at this time of the year.

At Buffalo, while there is always sale for good grades of pine, the low grades are being sacrificed. There is a good stock of hardwoods on hand in the local yards considering the state of the general supply, and all prices are fairly strong, with oak, birch and chestnut leading. A good amount of hemlock is still asked for and prices remain stationary. Hemlock is in fair request, largely owing to the fact that the price has been moderate and retailers and builders have made no effort to stock up. The shingle trade is somewhat easy, few lines selling outside of red cedar.

Great Britain

With the holiday season on the wane a resumption of good trade conditions is looked for. The spruce deal market holds up steadily, and shippers are keeping to their prices, which so far they appear to have had no difficulty in obtaining. Spruce values at Liverpool are somewhat unsatisfactory from the importer's point of view. The demand on the whole has improved a little, but it is still made up of a series of small lines. Large orders are quite the exception. Unfortunately this

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means competition for practically every standard sold, and this naturally has an adverse effect on the market. Quotations showing a difference of 5s. to 10s. per standard demonstrate clearly the state of the spot market at the present time. Quebec pine remains unchanged with the expectation of an advance in the price of the higher grades, especially in the wider average deals and boards. Lower qualities are not being moved as rapidly as might be wished, but taking the general state of trade the demand is quite up to expectations. Quebec birch is a good spot, the prices being firm and the stocks very low. Shipments of pine timbers from Canada last month were light, the bulk of receipts going to the Manchester canal. The first quality waney pine received went to the wood merchants and no doubt was destined to go into direct consumption. Second class white pine was in limited demand, though stocks were low. There was not much inquiry for square Canadian pine. The small stocks held in Liverpool seemed sufficient to satisfy current trade. The stocks of norway pine were but 5,000 cubic feet and demand was limited. The call for Pacific coast pine (fir) was considered better than it had been, but stocks remained heavy.

An improved market is noted at Glasgow, where inquiries have been more in evidence than for some time past, and the movement, both from the quays and public storage yards, while by no means brisk, has been on moderately good lines. A let-up in the arrivals of American hardwoods has resulted in some clearances being effected, chiefly in oak lumber, the price of which is inclined to be firmer. Spruce is in fair request and values show every indication of being maintained, as the stock is decidedly light.

The trade at London seems to be steadily improving, and if this continues timber importers should look forward to a period of remunerative business. From the St. Lawrence and New Brunswick deals have arrived sparingly, but the consumption has shown no elasticity, and a large proportion of the importation has been stored at the docks. Prices keep firm for small quantities at a time, but the market is no longer a wholesale one, and the high producing prices have effectually checked the demand, and made a free market almost a thing of the past. Spruce has been more largely imported. Prices for Lower port stocks are well maintained, and a little more business has been possible. Birch planks are selling slowly, with no appreciable alteration in value. Birch timber, oak, ash and elm have not been inquired for except in retail quantities.

The Manchester trade generally is very quiet. There seems to be a decided ease in the building and timber trades. Orders are few, and in softwoods are of little use when they are secured. Everybody seems to have the idea that if they have a large turnover the profit will look after itself. An example of this occurred this week, when an inquiry amongst the local merchants for a quantity of 7 in. x 3 in. spruce deals, of long average lengths, found nearly all on the same mark, £9 5s. per standard. This is not a working profit, as the deals would have to come either from the yard or dock stocks, and be carted four miles or so. Spruce deals are firm and the import will be a light one. It is difficult to get scantlings and deals to dimension. An inquiry for a load of 12-foot by 4 in. x 3 in. at the docks found no holders. From monthly stock sheets we learn that spruce "decreases" are as follows, compared with the same period last year: Import, 6,000 standards less; stock, 5,500 standards less; consumption, 480 standards less.

Market Correspondence

New Brunswick Trade and Logging Prospects

Chatham, N.B., Aug. 24th, 1910.

The approach of September causes all connected with the lumber industry to turn their attention again to the logging end of the business. A start is usually made about the middle of September or between that time and October 1st. The prospects for this year's work in the woods are already taking shape in this section. On the whole, the outlook for logging during the winter of 1910-11 indicate that the total quantity gotten out will fall short of that of the winter of 1909-10. Particularly will this be the case on the St. John river. Owing to the low prices and indifferent demand, in most of the principal lines which has prevailed in the American markets for New Brunswick lumber, the volume of the cut on the Maine side of the St. John river will no doubt be small. Several cases of lumbermen—who usually cut heavily on the American side—curtailing their logging operations are known. Others, who know conditions and the influences which shape events in this direction, state that the unfavorable markets of the spring and the present summer offer little inducement to lumbermen to operate largely in logs, the output of which is intended for the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Sound ports.

Another element which will have a tendency toward the curtailment of the log crop is the destruction of the mills at Campbellton. The indications are that, even if new plants are erected to replace those which were destroyed, they will need few logs during the season of 1911.

Of those lumbermen who saw exclusively for the English market, it might be said, speaking generally, that their logging operations will not exceed those of last year. Since the slump of 1907, there has been less tendency to load up with raw material, and there is little doubt that a similar policy will be followed in making plans for the logging operations of the coming fall and winter.

There have been few really important changes on the market end of the industry. Shipments of "English" deals from the Miramichi have been very heavy thus far during the present month. From St. John, on the contrary, shipments of this line of goods have been very light, although there have been numerous schooner cargoes of spruce lath, spruce plank and scantling, and spruce deals shipped to Boston, New York and Sound ports.

The trade in "English" spruce deals continues very even with the current of events trending always toward firmer prices and a more stable and brisker demand. Although the improvement has been very gradual, it is quite apparent in local and provincial lumber trade circles that all who are interested in the selling of "English" deals are very well satisfied with the developments of the spring and summer, and equally well satisfied with the outlook for the fall and winter trade in "English" spruce.

Stocks of this line of goods are augmenting slowly at St. John, on the Miramichi they have grown less during the past three weeks, and on the Restigouche stocks are also growing slowly. Eight millions of superficial feet, four and one-half millions and six millions would cover the marketable quantities at each of the centres mentioned. Judging from all indications an enquirer would be quoted from $15.50 to $16.00 per thousand superficial feet on a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, on the wharf at New Brunswick shipping port.

The quotations in trans-Atlantic freight rates, from New Brunswick to the West Coast, range from 30s per standard to 32s 6d, with the average at 31s.

Lumber Conditions at the Federal Capital

Ottawa, Aug. 25—A state of lethargy prevails in the sales departments of lumber companies, but the hiring agents are busier than usual at this time of year manning the camps in the woods. Shanty work has been started a week earlier than last year. Among the first companies to send away crews were: Gillies Bros., to Montreal River and Ville Marie; Colonial Lumber Co., to North Temiskaming and Kippewa, and Pembroke Lumber Co., to Jocko and Petawawa Rivers. The Colonial Lumber Co. will operate more extensively than in 1909. J. R. Booth, W. C. Edwards Co. and other large firms contemplate doing an average winter's work. Wages for shanty men are $3 or $4 a month higher than last season, and unless hands become considerably more plentiful after the harvest is saved labor will be unequal to the demand. When hiring began a year ago $26 was the highest offered, going up to $30 near the end of the season. A few companies are already paying $32. The general wages are $26 to $28 for road cutters and $30 for teamsters, loaders and log makers. Expert hands are sent away without any specified rate of pay, and it is expected they will be paid off with $35 per month, as they got an extra $5 last winter. Lumber men show a disposition to leave more power to foremen in fixing wages, and every contract signed by men before leaving provides that if they cannot do the work for which they were engaged they will have to accept the bosses classification. The men are hired until the end of the log haul. Their transportation is paid going. If they do not remain for the river drive they have to travel home at their own expense. There is a slight moderation in meat prices since last year, and the outlook is that food supplies for the camps will not cost quite so much. It is evident that on the whole the cost of operations will exceed that of 1909.

Shipping is duller even than sales. There is a great quantity of lumber held in the yards that has been sold, but it will not likely be removed till near the end of navigation. The demand for thick shipping cull pine sidings was more active than for other sorts of lumber, and quotations went up 50 cents to a dollar. Although several lines of pine are weak, lower quotations were made on only a few sorts. There is a promising future for red pine. One middleman reports a fair demand for choice stock. Log run, mill culls out, commands as high as $22 for 1½ inch stock.

The quietness in lumber business affects lath in a marked way. All four foot stock is dull and prices are likely to break. The consumption of 32 inch lath is increasing at the expense of the other sort, and some manufacturers have increased their output of the more marketable variety. The price has improved slightly, now running at $1.50 to $1.75 per thousand. Dealers quote the best white pine lath at $4 per M., but actual transactions at that price are very scarce. Shingle export is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Telegraph poles and railway ties are in better demand than sawn lumber of any kind. Rural telephone companies are active in the Ottawa district, in Carleton alone

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75 miles having been recently built. This demand helps to use the more plentiful short lengths. The prices are steady.

A prominent manufacturer told the "Canada Lumberman" that the present quietness in trade would vanish as soon as lumber actually needed is shipped. One of the causes of dull trade, he asserts, is the unwarranted poor reports of crops which spread abroad. Several stocks of lumber are low enough to boom rapidly in price with a couple of weeks' brisk buying. So far, the common grades of pine are the only kind plentiful with manufacturers. And even a lot of that is in second and third hands.

The water supply is 30 per cent. less than a year ago and nearly as bad as the worst season, in respect of navigation. The Chaudiere dam is built up with every stop log that it will contain, but nevertheless the Booth mills are seriously affected. The pulp mill has to take advantage of the noon hour when the saw mill is closed to keep up its supply for the paper factories, and frequently machines are idle for want of water power.

The Gatineau River is so low that the W. C. Edwards Co., Hawkesbury Lumber Co. and E. B. Eddy Co. have logs stranded along its banks. Still worse is the Lievre River, where the James MacLaren Co., of Buckingham, has an immense quantity of logs on the way to the mills. At the town of Buckingham the logs take up so much of the stream that people are complaining of the hindrance caused to navigation. There is an agitation for more booming of logs as a result. The situation has been made more serious recently by the bringing down of thousands of logs which arrive about this time every year.

Bailey Bros'. lumber mills at Aylmer were destroyed by fire on August 18, entailing a loss of $10,000. The night watchman believes the fire was of incendiary origin. The mill was not running. The blaze was close enough to Ritchie Bros'. mills to cause much alarm to the owners. That some danger lurks in J. R. Booth's big saw dust burner was shown on August 15 when the endless chain carrying refuse became clogged at the mouth and the flames inside the incinerator set the blocked stuff on fire. A nearby shed was ignited and the city fire brigade came out. The loss was $100. Fire Chief Graham, after an inspection tour, is advising all the lumber mill owners as to precautions against fire. The W. C. Edwards Co. has adopted his suggestion and erected a platform beside the Rideau River where an engine can be placed to pump from the stream should another big fire, such as occurred a couple of years ago, break out.

The lumber mills at East Templeton, recently sold to James McFadden and associates, are expected to begin sawing in the early part of next month. The logs which the firm has been waiting for are on the way down the Ottawa River. The idleness of this big plant, capable of producing 25 million feet a year, running single shift, will tend to noticeably reduce the Ottawa valley cut of 1910. The whole property, comprising two mills, one with circular and gang saws and the other with two band saws, 250 acres of land, booms, piers, etc., changed hands. Campbell & Stearns, formerly of L'Orignal, propose building a $25,000 saw mill at Gracefield.

Owing to difficulty in getting logs the Pembroke Lumber Co. has suspended night operations. Ritchie Bros., of Aylmer, have similar trouble, some 300,000 of their logs being hung up between Petawawa and Quyon and obstructed by other drives. While waiting for supplies Ritchie Bros. will saw a few weeks for the Hawkesbury Lumber Co.

Annual Report of Canadian Forestry Association

The annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association for the current year has just been issued and is being mailed to members of the association. In addition to a report of the business meeting of the association, a full report of the convention held in Fredericton, N. B., in February last is contained in the volume. All papers read are given in full and much of the ensuing discussion as well. Much valuable information is contained in regard to the protection of the forest from fire, the wood pulp industry, the education of professional foresters or forest engineers and many other aspects of forestry, especially in eastern Canada. Requests for copies of the report should be addressed to James Lawler, Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

Complaint has been made by B. C. timber owners that more logs are being cut than the state of the market demands. Although business in the Northwest has fallen off owing to adverse crop reports, the production of logs on the Coast is still great. In July approximately 56,000,000 feet were scaled against 42,680,000 feet July, 1904. For the last three months the total was very large. In June the amount was 70,000,000 feet, the greatest on record, and in May 69,000,000 feet. Prices naturally are lower than several months ago, ruling from $7 to $10. It must be remembered, too, that in the cut in British Columbia most of the output is No. 1 timber, as there is less call for No. 2 than on the other side of the line.

B.C. Millmen Reduce Price of Common Lumber

Coast and mountain mill men at a conference with the prairie retailers at Banff last week agreed to reduce the price on common lumber $2 per thousand.

All reports presented showed the lumber trade to be in a flourishing condition. The stocks of coast mill men were shown to have been 101,000,000 feet as compared with 200,000,000 million feet on January 1, and 175,000,000 feet a year ago.

Stocks of mountain mills are now 165,000,000 feet as against 200,000,000 feet this time last year. Spruce mills reported that they will have 20,000,000 feet compared with 75,000,000 feet a year ago, and the white pine men of the region east of Winnipeg showed that their stocks are forty per cent. less than they were a year ago. Several spruce mills and one white pine saw mill have closed up through lack of a supply of logs. The former includes the Red Deer mill at Prince Albert. Two large saw mills in the Kootenays were destroyed by fire last month, thus reducing the output for the present.

British Columbia mill men will also reduce the price of shiplap $1 per thousand. They also agreed that odd lengths would not comprise more than twenty-five per cent. of their shipments to the prairies.

Exports of Pulp from Winnipeg

Export figures for pulp and pulpwood are of unusual interest in the light of the pulpwood legislation that will go into effect September 1. In 1909 Quebec exported nearly $1,000,000 worth of pulpwood, the actual figures being $949,549, this being the second most valuable export from the province, an increase in two years of over 100 per cent. The exports of the product to Great Britain in 1908 amounted to $847,176; to France, $82,213, and to the United States, $19,000, a decrease from $38,700 in 1908.

In contrast to the foregoing figures are the figures for pulpwood exported to the United States. In 1908 there were exported by water to the United States 30,479 cords, at $197,662; in 1909, 80,781 cords, at $625,827. Exports declared at the consulate of pulpwood by water as well as by rail show a value of $636,186 during 1908, and of $1,180,029 in 1909, making an increase of $543,843 for last year.

Following a meeting of the trans-Pacific tariff bureau at Seattle, steamship companies operating in the oriental trade have decided to give a flat rate of $7 per thousand on lumber from North Pacific ports to the Orient, instead of the former rate of $8.

The question has been raised as to the suitability of jackpine for paving blocks in connection with civic paving contracts. A firm of contractors have been desirous of using it, but City Engineer Rust reported against it as not sufficiently durable. The Board of Control has agreed to give it a trial, provided the concern undertaking the work will guarantee the life of the blocks.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pa., have issued a new catalogue and pattern book, No. 30, for 1910, which will be of great interest to all who are connected with the woodworking business. The catalogue illustrates a number of new tools and a large variety of useful patterns, many of which were designed for the Shimer Cutter Head. This catalogue will be found a most reliable pattern book for lumbermen and users of cutter heads, cutters, knives and bits. Those who are interested will do themselves a service by writing to the company for a copy.

The Hull city engineer has issued instructions prohibiting the further use of wooden shingles for roofing buildings in the corporation limits. Several residences partly covered by shingles under this ruling will be completed by fireproof material. The action is the result of an insurance inspector's report condemning shingle roofed houses. Owners of planing mills of this district are going ahead of municipal ordinances by installing sprinklers. J. A. Desrivieres, whose factory was recently burned, defeated the attempt to compel him to put a sprinkler on a new factory, but is building the sprinkler as the result of the lower rate offered by the insurance companies.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Montreal, have removed their Toronto office from the Dineen Building, Temperance St., to more commodious quarters at 174 King St. E. Mr. H. W. Scott, mechanical engineer, formerly connected with the home office of this Company in Columbus, O., is now in charge of the Montreal office and works. The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company are an old established concern, making a specialty of elevating and conveying apparatus for handling all kinds of materials in lumber camps, mines, quarries, as well as conveying apparatus for handling materials from the docks, loading to vessels. New machinery has been installed at the Montreal works for more economical production. This Company has nearly 100 Branch Offices situated in the leading commercial centers of the world.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

J. A. Minchner, of Stratford, and several capitalists associated with him are arranging to build a large furniture factory at Owen Sound.

Mr. A. Knechel, of the Dominion Department of Forestry, has returned from a trip of some weeks' duration through the new territory which will be opened up by the Hudson Bay Railway.

A Toronto jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of a workman employed formerly by the Nordheimer firm, but recommended that all circular saws should be adequately protected.

Recent incorporations include the Stone Lumber Co., Limited, of Sault Ste. Marie, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators include John A. McPhail and S. G. Stone, both of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The Fort Frances Lumber Company's sawmill at Fort Frances, Ont., together with three cars of lumber, was destroyed by fire last month at an estimated loss of $60,000. The fire is attributed to a spark from a locomotive.

Mr. James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, left Toronto recently for Ottawa, where he will take up his residence. The offices of the Association will hereafter be in the Canadian Building, Slater street.

The Conservation Commission Committee on Forests has appointed Mr. Thompson, of Portage Du Fort, an experienced lumberman, to tour Canada and make a report on forest fires. He will cover the entire country from Halifax to Vancouver.

The Provincial Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has asked for tenders for the right to cut pine, tie and other timber on several sections in the district of Kenora, where the timber has been damaged by fire. Tenders must be received by September 8.

The lumber dealers and contractors of Hamilton, Ont., held an enjoyable picnic at Niagara Falls on the 20th ult. One of the features of the event was a programme of games. The winners in the lumber dealers' races were Thos. Patterson, H. M. Gray and S. Ludlam.

James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, has returned to Toronto after an extended trip of observation in the United States. He was greatly impressed with the advances made in practical forestry. Mr. Lawler has removed his office from Toronto to Ottawa.

The Canadian Lumberman Machine Company, a branch of an industry established at Muskegon, Mich., capitalized at $105,000, has decided to locate at Woodstock. It will manufacture dovetail, glue and jointing machines for making scrap ends of lumber into full-sized boards. The machines cost about $4,000 each.

The Rainy River Lumber Company's mill at Rainy River closed down recently because of a shortage of logs. Owing to the dry season the water in the creeks dried up, and it was impossible to get the logs down the river. About 15,000,000 feet were held up. A large number of men are rolling them into the water and starting them toward the mill.

Heavy rains of the last ten weeks have had excellent effect on the lumber trade. Logs that had been stranded in the smaller tributaries of the Ottawa are afloat and will be rafted to the mills at once. The fall sawing on the Ottawa and tributaries will be very large. The copious rains also have improved navigation on the Ottawa river and on the canal from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence at Kingston.

The wreck of the vessel Brunswick, which is said to contain $40,000 worth of walnut and oak lumber in a good state of preservation, has been located in Lake Erie, some distance from Wheatley, Ont. The Brunswick was lost about fifty years ago in a storm on the lake, when the captain, with three of his crew, made their escape by swimming ashore. It goes without saying that a lawsuit is in prospect.

Arrangements have been made this week between W. R. Preston, of Fort Frances, member of parliament for Rainy River, and Frank Cochrane, Provincial Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, under which Peabody, Houteling & Co., of Chicago, will establish a large pulp and paper mill at Fort Frances, to be run by electricity generated at Alberton Falls. The mill will have an initial capacity of fifty tons a day, and must be in operation within two years, and must double its capacity as soon as the western Canadian paper market will warrant the expenditure.

Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, returned recently from a three weeks' trip through northwestern Ontario. He states that in the Lake of the Woods district and in other localities the destruction of young timber by forest fires has been very great. The principal loss was not so much in the present value of timber as in the destruction of the undergrowth, which will retard the reforestration of the area burned over for many years. One result of Mr. Cochrane's trip will be a more rigid enforcement of the fire regulations, and it is understood that the Government contemplates making the forest reserves game preserves as well, in order to check the slaughter of wild game.

The Canadian Conservation Commission has laid out an extensive programme of work for its committees. The Committee on Forests will collect all available information in regard to standing timber, including its quality and acreage, and as to whether or not owned privately or by the provincial or Dominion Government. It also will make a study of the results attending the prohibition of the export of logs. The Committee on Waters and Water-powers will gather information as to developed and undeveloped powers, and prepare a report as to the cause or causes of the difference in the flow of rivers and streams during the last quarter of a century, and also on the effect of drainage upon lake levels. Attention will be directed to water-power legislation to conserve water-power for public use and prevent its exploitation by speculators.

Eastern Provinces

Leblanc & Richard, sash and door manufacturers, Asbestos, Que., have dissolved partnership.

Fire destroyed 300,000 feet of lumber belonging to Hill Bros., at their mill at Folleigh, N.S., recently. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and is covered by insurance.

It is expected that the Maclaren sawmills, at Buckingham, Que., will close down for the season about Sept. 1st.

Bailey's lumber mill at Aylmer, Que., was destroyed by fire last month at a loss of $10,000. The cause of the fire is attributed to incendiarism.

McLaggan Bros.' sawmill at Blackville, N.B., was destroyed by fire last month. The mill was equipped with rotary, shingle and lath machines, and the loss is estimated at about $10,000, with no insurance.

Messrs. Campbell & Stearns have purchased the limit belonging to Charles Lowe, at Gracefield, Que., and have started building operations on a sawmill at that town, which will cost in the neighborhood of $35,000.

The Cummings lumber yards, situated a mile above Maniwaki, were destroyed by fire recently. Over 2,000 cords of pulpwood and 700 sawlogs were destroyed. It is estimated that the damage will be several thousand dollars.

The Paul Lea Company, Limited, of Moncton, N.B., which owns a large woodworking factory, intends to erect a branch warehouse at Campbellton to meet the demand which will be occasioned by the recent fire at that place.

Instead of the expected ninety million feet of spruce logs in the St. John River drives reaching the Fredericton booms, only about seventy-three million feet have been collected. The balance are stranded on the upper reaches of the river, and the mills will have to wait for a fall freshet.

About 450,000 feet of timber has been cut in the vicinity of Lake Echo, N.S., since May 1, by Gilroy Bros., owners of the lumber mills at Springhill. The timber is good quality, and includes fir, spruce and hemlock. Since the middle of May, 350,000 feet has been hauled in. The daily mill output is about 14,000 feet.

George Scott, presdent of the Gambo Lumber Company, of Montreal, left last month for Newfoundland, where he will inspect the company's limits and properties in that province. Its limits are at Bonavista, in the northern part of Newfoundland, and comprise pulp and lumber areas. Recently the company put in a modernly equipped lumber mill. Business in lumber and pulp lines in that province is in satisfactory condition.

A report from St. John, N.B., states that the Cushing mill at that place, and the extensive lumber limits and logs in New Brunswick comprised in that property, have been sold by the Union Bank of Halifax to a syndicate headed by W. B. Tennant, of St. John. The Union Bank assumed control of the property when the Cushing Company assigned. The price has not been divulged nor the plans of the purchasers, but it is thought the figure is in the vicinity of $300,000. An American concern offered a figure under $200,000, which the bank would not consider. The Cushing business was established many years ago by Andre Cushing, from Maine. The mill at St. John is one of the best in the country. The claim of the bank against the Cushings was about $750,000.

Western Canada

The Finger Lumber Company of Canada, Limited, of Le Pas, Northwest Territories, have obtained a charter.

S. J. Lucas, a representative of J. E. Brayton, well-known timber specialist, of Chicago, has been in Winnipeg looking into the possibilities of a pulp mill in that vicinty.

The B. C. Gazette contains notices of the incorporation of the British Empire Timber Co., Limited, capitalized at $1,500,000, and of the Empire Lumber Co., capitalized at $5,000,000.

A large timber deal has just been closed by Mr. C. W. Wilson, of Vancouver, acting on behalf of himself and associates, involving the transfer of 10,000 acres of excellent cedar and fir limits situated on Sidney Inlet, Vancouver Island, to Messrs. McEachran, Donahoo & McEachran, of Victoria, who, it is understood, were acting on behalf of eastern clients.

According to a despatch from Nanaimo, B.C., serious bush fires are raging on Lasqueti Island, destroying much valuable timber. Among the heaviest losers is the Hillis Logging Company, whose buildings and logging equipment have been destroyed. The fire has spread over an area of a mile, and is the biggest and fiercest ever seen on Lasqueti Island.

The upset price of $162,203 on the timber limit comprising 15,000 acres, at Adams Lake, B.C., offered for sale at the local Crown timber agent's office yesterday, proved too much, apparently, for even the big lumbermen, for no bids were offered. The limit was put up for auction at the request of E. L. Kinman, of Vancouver, but he did not appear at the sale.

The July revenue of the Crown Timber Department of British Columbia is placed at $191,782.70, details of the month's transactions being as follows: Timber licenses issued west of the Cascades, 784, producing fees of $110,120; east of the Cascades, 491, with fees of $57,284.70; timber transfer fees, $1,148; coal transfer fees, $150; coal licenses, 208, producing $20,800; penalties, $2,250; miscellaneous, $30.

More mill workers are to be brought from Quebec by the Canadian Western Lumber Company to take the place of Asiatics in British Columbia. As this concern has 900 men in its camps and over 500 at its plant at Millside, it will pay it to have the best labor available, and for that reason it is once more sending Father O'Boyle east. With a decreasing cut of timber in Quebec, men are available there. So satisfactory have these workers proved that the example of this company is being emulated by other concerns, who are advertising in Quebec for mill workers.

An Edmonton despatch says that owing to the low water level in the Saskatchewan river about 70,000 logs, estimated approximately at 3,500,000 feet, are stranded in the mouth of Buck Creek, and as the water will probably not rise, it is likely that the logs will remain in Buck Creek until next spring. Meanwhile the local market will suffer a shortage in lumber. The present demand exceeds the supply, but it is possible that the state of affairs will be relieved by the fact that pile-drivers have been successful in sending about 60,000 logs which were stranded on the shores of the river.

The feature of most interest during the last few weeks was the amount of valuable timber destroyed by fire in different parts of the country. In the latter half of July destructive fires raged in Alberta timber, and for many miles at a stretch there was a continuous line of fire. Great damage was done on the limits of the Bow River Lumber Company. The Rainy River country also suffered heavily, and some of the mills lost thousands of dollars' worth of lumber. It was with much difficulty that the town of Rainy River was saved. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, said that the railways were responsible for these forest fires in the western provinces. He ordered them to clear up piles of brush and dried timber that were lying alongside the railway tracks.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
50,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this No 1 Common and Better tough
White Ash
200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered Oak
100,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. 300,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4 now ready for shipment.

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mix cars.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

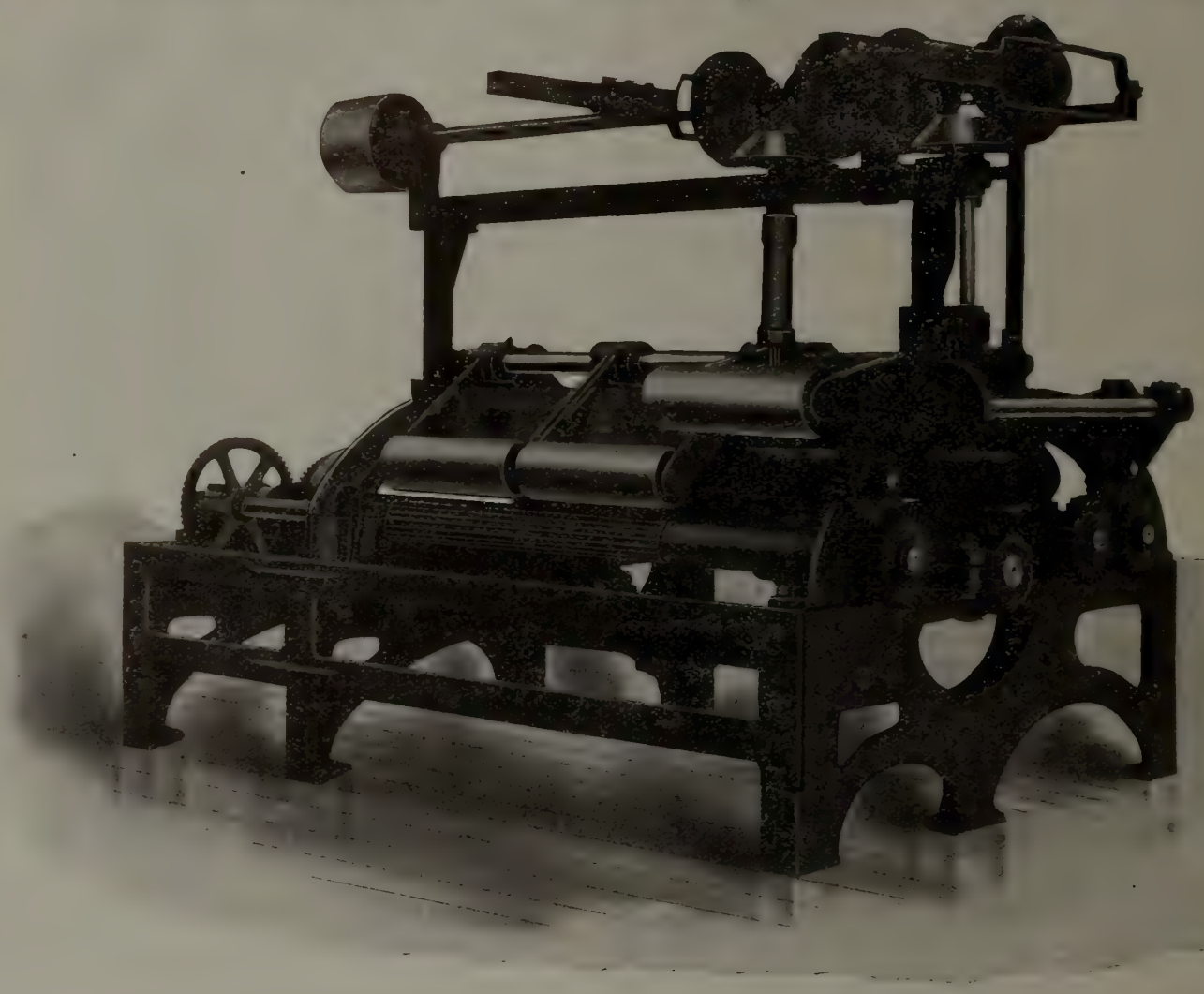
White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

"Jumbo"
Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering recommends for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

MANDREL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saws from being burned. Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

Prices Cheerfully Quoted

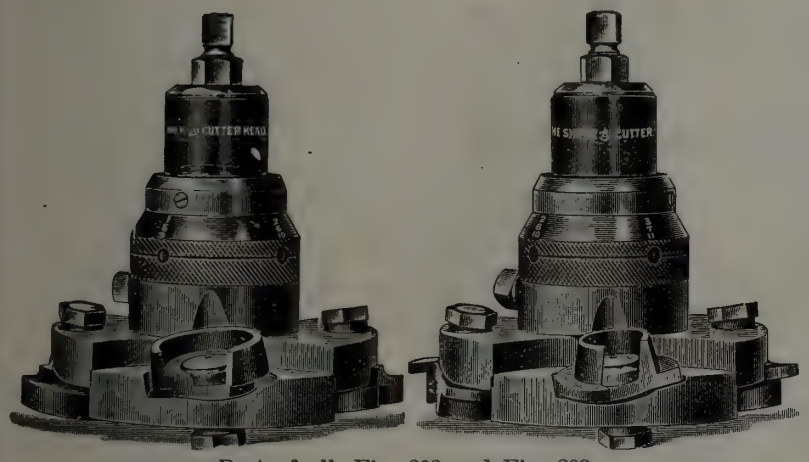
MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel



Best of all, Fig. 202 and Fig. 203

The Shimer Cutter Head
is within the Reach of Every Flooring Maker

No reason why any man in the business should follow "out-of-date" methods with his cast iron blocks and straight knives when the actual "fit and try" of it is automatically arranged for in the construction of The Shimer Circular Cutter and alternate seat clearance feature. YOU SAVE THE TIME—THE WORRY—THE ANNOYANCE necessitated by hand fitting, hence you have something to gain in the adoption of the only tools that have developed by deliberation and forethought to keep pace with the growing needs of the trade.

And they go to you on Trial

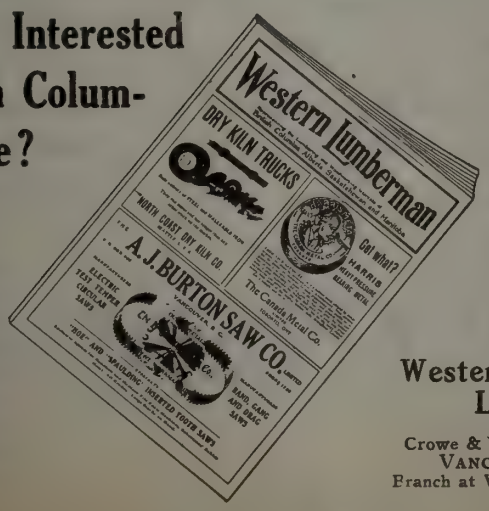
for thirty days—returnable if unsatisfactory—when you send us carefully taken measurements of your machine.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "**The Shimer Cutter Head**" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons
Branch of Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg



Forging Teeth for Inserted Tooth Circular Saws.

Disston
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

Every season our shipments of Inserted Tooth Circular Saws are larger than shipments of the preceding season—much larger. The development and growth of this department of the Disston industry are remarkable.

Necessarily there can be only one reason for such progress—we are making and delivering to all parts of the world the best, the most satisfactory — most efficient and economical circular saws that can be obtained in the market.

Again, there can be only one reason for the superiority of our product—we are employing the best brains, the highest type of men who have ever directed their talents and energies to this great field of industry.

If **you** are not aware of the economies in time, power and upkeep which follow the installation of **Disston** Inserted Tooth Circular Saws, ask the millman who has used them.

Henry Disston & Sons
INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

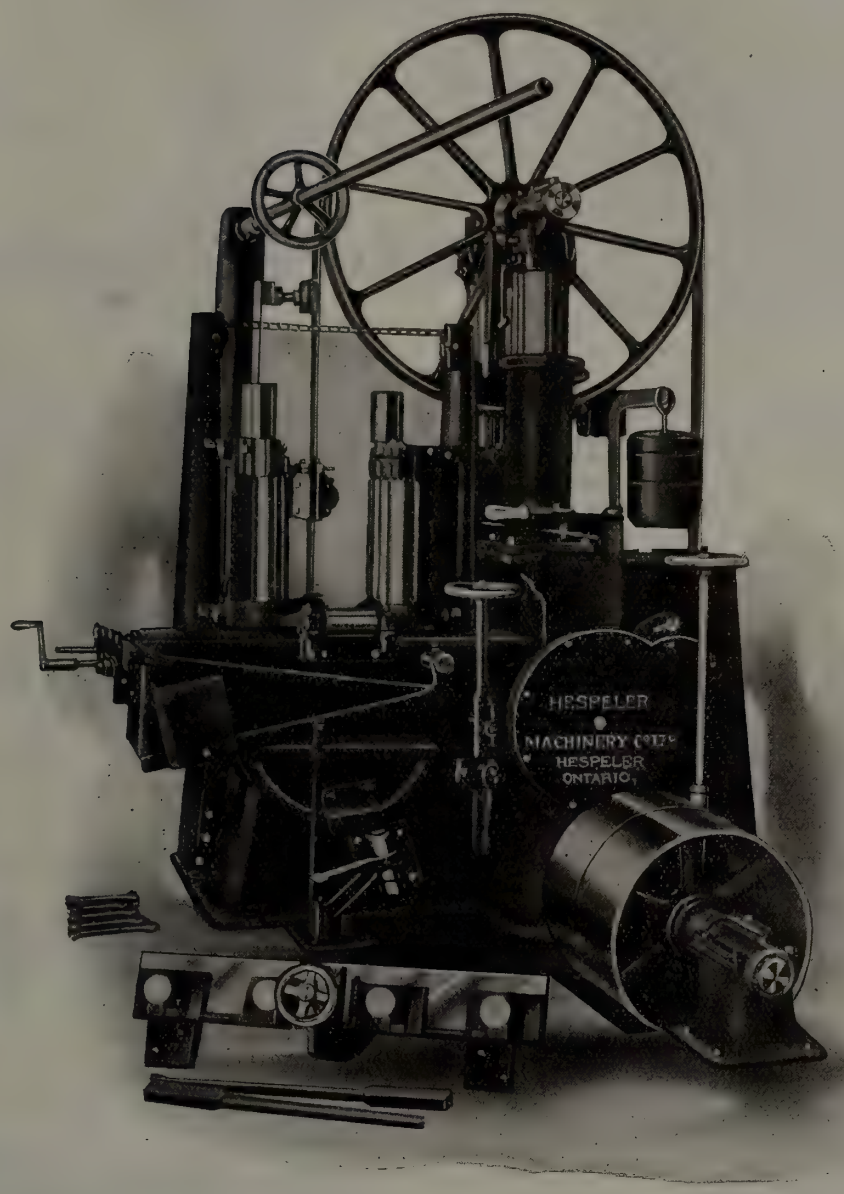
In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.

A Perfect Band Re-Saw



A careful study of the above illustration will give you an idea of what a complete, well-designed and substantial machine this re-saw is.

Some of its merits:—

The Feed Works are driven by belt and changing from one feed to the other can be accomplished by simply turning a hand wheel one quarter of a turn. Each machine has five changes of feed.

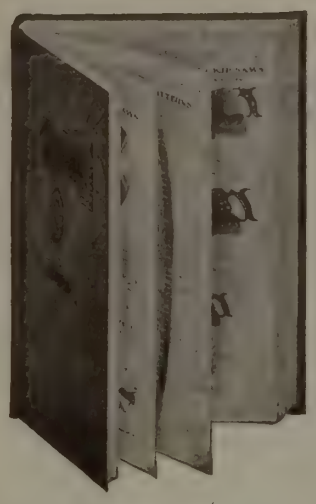
The Saw runs within 1 inch of the centre of the back roll, cutting the stock while it is firmly held. When doing bevel sawing the feed works can be drawn back by a lever to prevent the saw striking the rolls and the safety lock is so arranged that the rolls can not be tilted until the feed works are drawn back from the saw.

The Frame is cast in one piece, cored out hollow underneath, is heavily ribbed and perfectly rigid.

The Rolls are driven by spur and bevel gears all cased in. All gears cut from the solid and as near noiseless as possible.

The Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited

Hespeler, Ontario, Canada



The New Atkins Catalog

Now Ready

You should have this new book on Saws. It contains the very latest information, lists and description covering Saws for all purposes.

Send For It To-Day

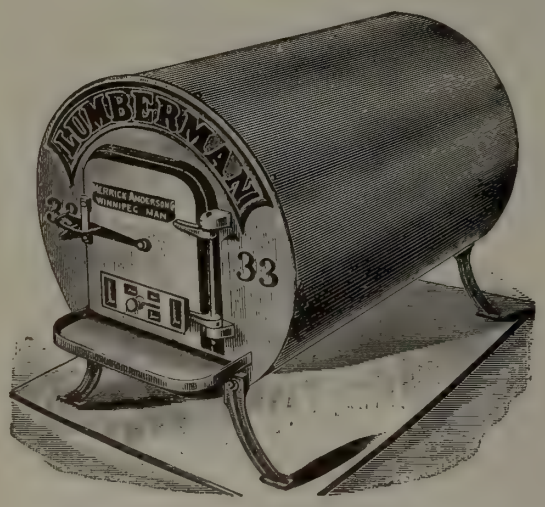
Drop a postal to the address below and we will send the book free of charge. Whether you buy Atkins Sterling Saws or not, you should have the book on your desk. Write for it now before you forget it.

E. C. Atkins & Company

U. S. Factory: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. **Hamilton, Ont.**

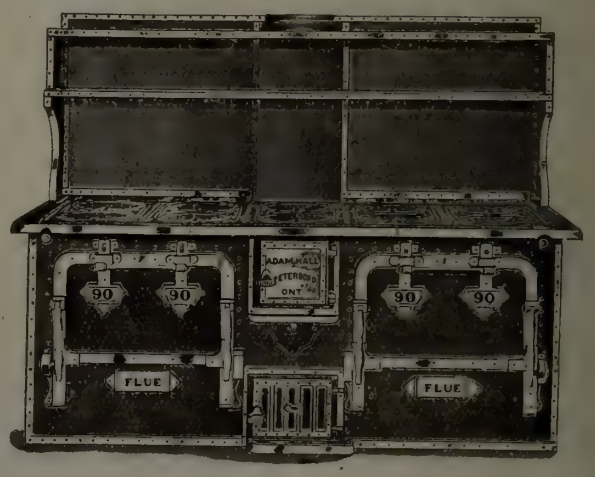
Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

If you haven't our Catalogue you should write for it to-day. For many years we have specialized on these and our Catalogue shows a line in which you are sure to be interested.



THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.
Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

We make all kinds of Stoves for either large or small camps



NO. 10-90 TEN-HOLE DOUBLE OVEN RANGE.
Will burn either coal or wood. Fuel-box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16 inches. Body of very heavy English steel. Top of extra heavy cast iron.

We do business throughout Canada. Do not hesitate to write us, no matter when you may be operating.

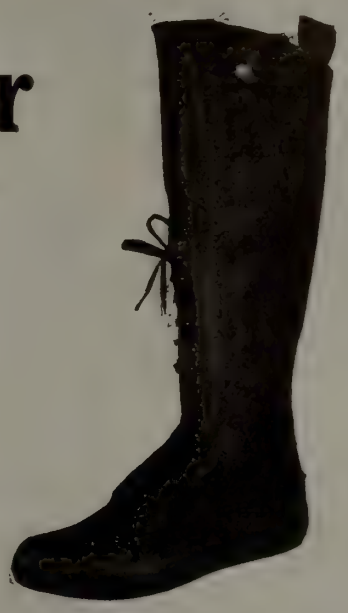
ADAM HALL, Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

Wet Wear

is

Hard Wear



Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be beaten for strength and wearing qualities.

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R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Have You Ever Considered

Your Cost of Handling Pulp Wood with Your Competitors who use

JEFFREY CONVEYERS?



Our 33 years of experience in the manufacture of Conveying Machinery for the lumber industry enables us to produce absolutely dependable systems for any practicable requirements and quote the lowest prices consistent with the highest grade materials and best workmanship,

We furnish plans and specifications to intending purchasers. If interested write for our complete catalog T57.

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Montreal Office and Works: Cor. Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
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Branch Offices in the leading commercial centers of the world



Advertiser

Say Old Chap!

Do you know that I had quite a lot of second-hand machinery that was no use to me so I put a small "ad" in the **"Canada Lumberman"** and sold the whole line? The "ad" only cost me a couple of dollars and I got ever so many replies.

Why don't you sell those old machines of yours, there are lots of fellows who would be glad to get them?

The "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this paper is buying and selling second hand equipment every day.

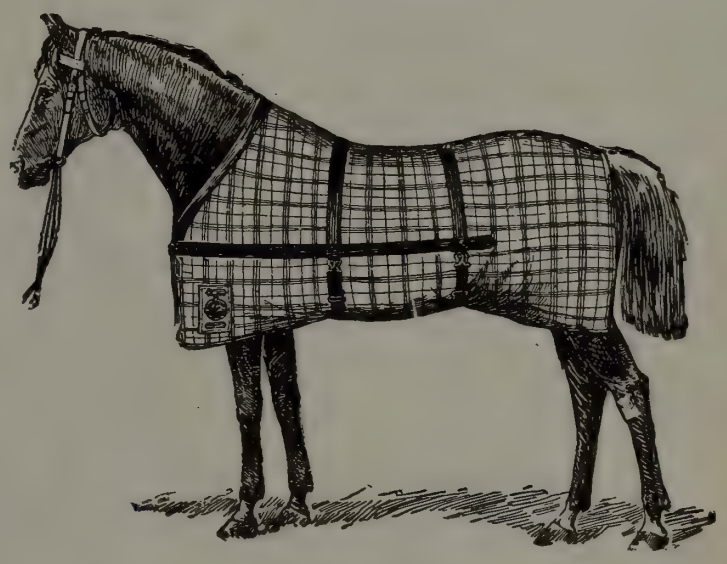
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None Advertiser

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

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Headquarters for Lumbermen's Harness and Horse Blankets

Now is the time to order these goods—which we offer at lowest market prices. Write for catalogue and price list. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. Horton & Son Limited

Manufacturers

9 and 11 Market Square - ST. JOHN, N.B.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ⅜ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1⅜" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1⅜" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1⅛ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		1 95
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 95
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	3 00
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	48 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	54 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	59 00	62 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	22 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	12 00	13 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4"-8"& up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10"	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7-8-9"	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10"	18 50	20 00
1½"&2"x12"	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 50	15 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 50	4 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 50	1 75
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	63 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$96 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 12 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 12 clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¾" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

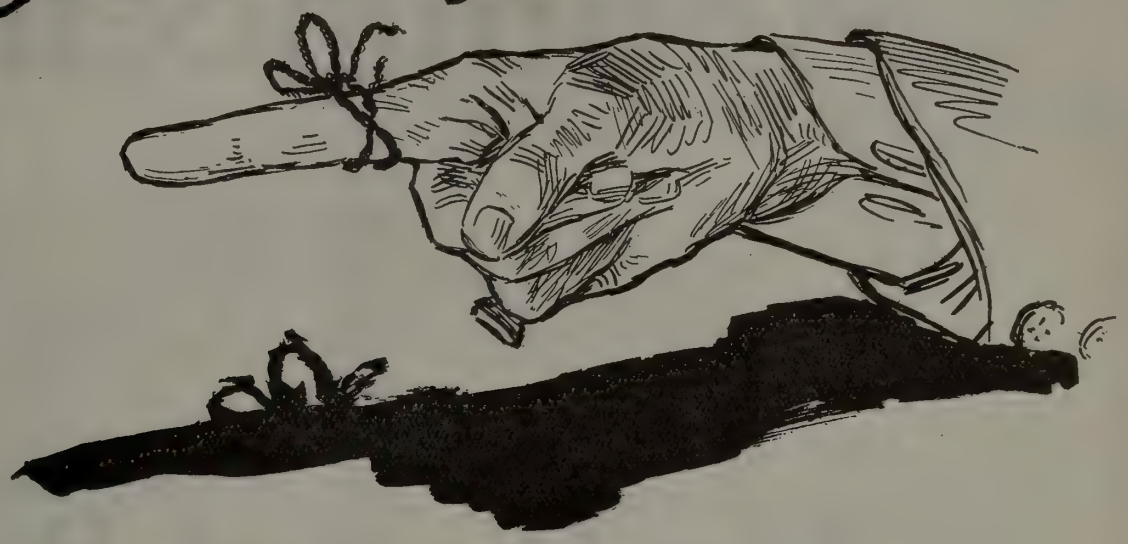
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 12 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 12 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Our Spruce Pine Shingles and Lath

You wont forget



If You Once Buy Them

All manufactured from the choicest timber, on the most up-to-date machinery, under the most careful personal supervision—result.

"Quality Lumber"

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT?

The Lumber with a Reputation

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Announcement

The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, invites lumbermen and other manufacturers to arrange with them for a demonstration of

"The Howard Process"

for

Drying and Preserving Wood

at their Plant in Toronto

The success of this particular process is of peculiar and imperative interest to Railroad, Telegraph, Telephone and other Constructing Companies, to Lumber, Furniture, Piano, Carriage and Wagon, Sash and Door and Interior Finish Manufacturers, to Implement Makers, to Car Builders, to Ship Builders, and to kindred industries. A plant can be economically installed in connection with a saw mill or woodworking establishment.

Literature and full information sent on request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

Owing to Damage from "Drouth" this Summer

Oats

in the Canadian North-West will be a

"Short" Crop

Have you thought of your Season's Requirements?

National Elevator Co.

Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write or wire us.

Our Specialty is **OATS**—Sacked or Bulk

for lumbering and logging operations

KEBO

BALATA BELTING

KEBO is the strongest Balata made.

KEBO stretches less than other makes.

Plys in **KEBO** are held together by strongest adhesive known.

KEBO means economy for you.

Specify **KEBO** in your next order.

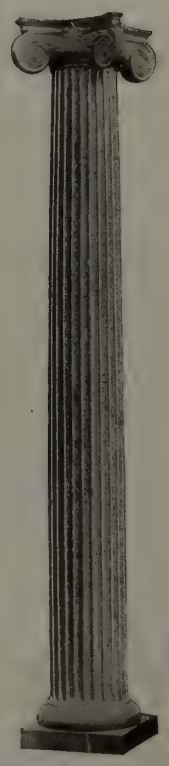
J. R. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL

They Are Great Sellers



Detroit Colonial Columns



Made from select lumber with a "Lock-Joint" that prevents warping and checking.

We also manufacture **Pedestals, Balusters, Newel Posts, Spindles.**

We Would Appreciate Your Enquiry

Detroit Column and Manufacturing Co.

Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R. - DETROIT, Mich.



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

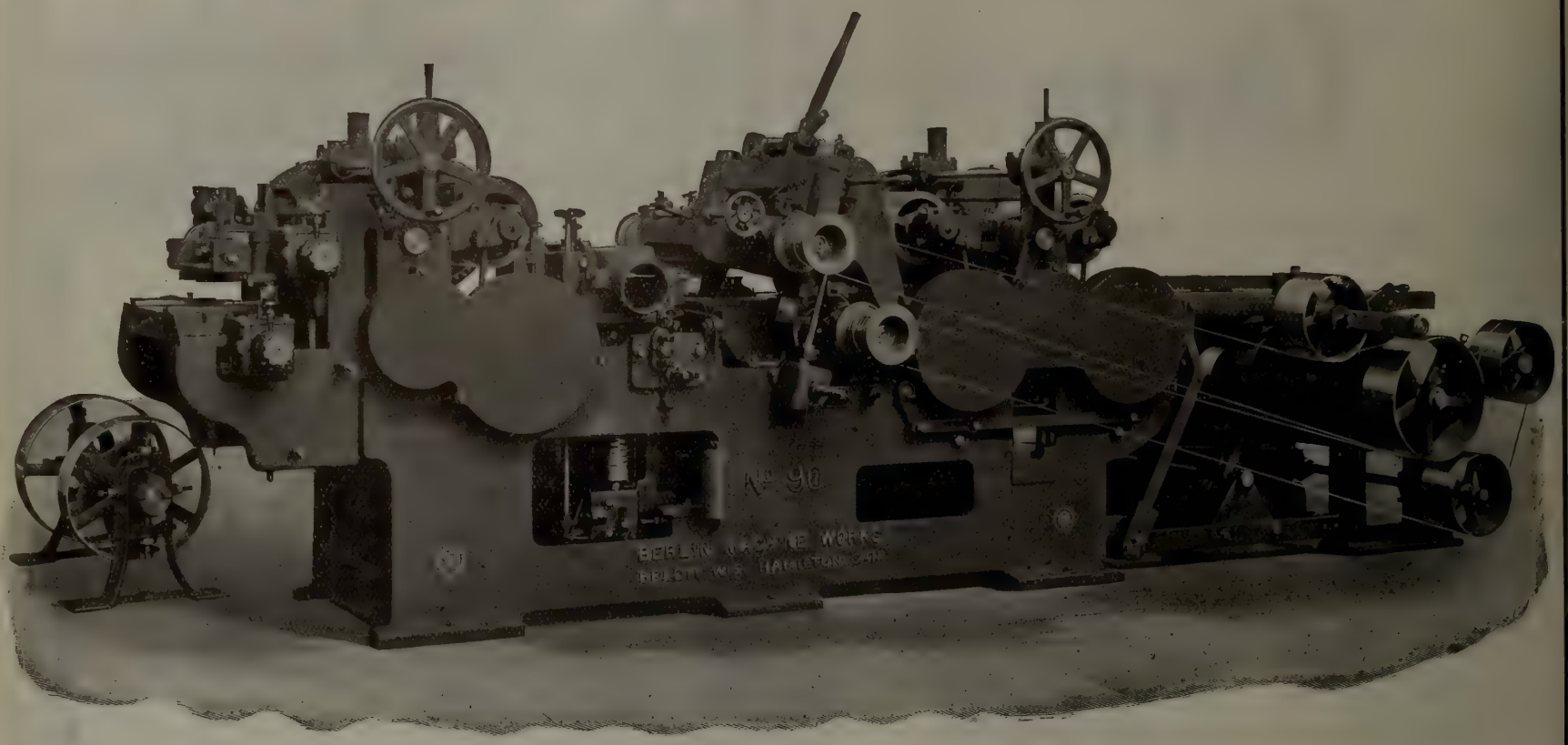
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

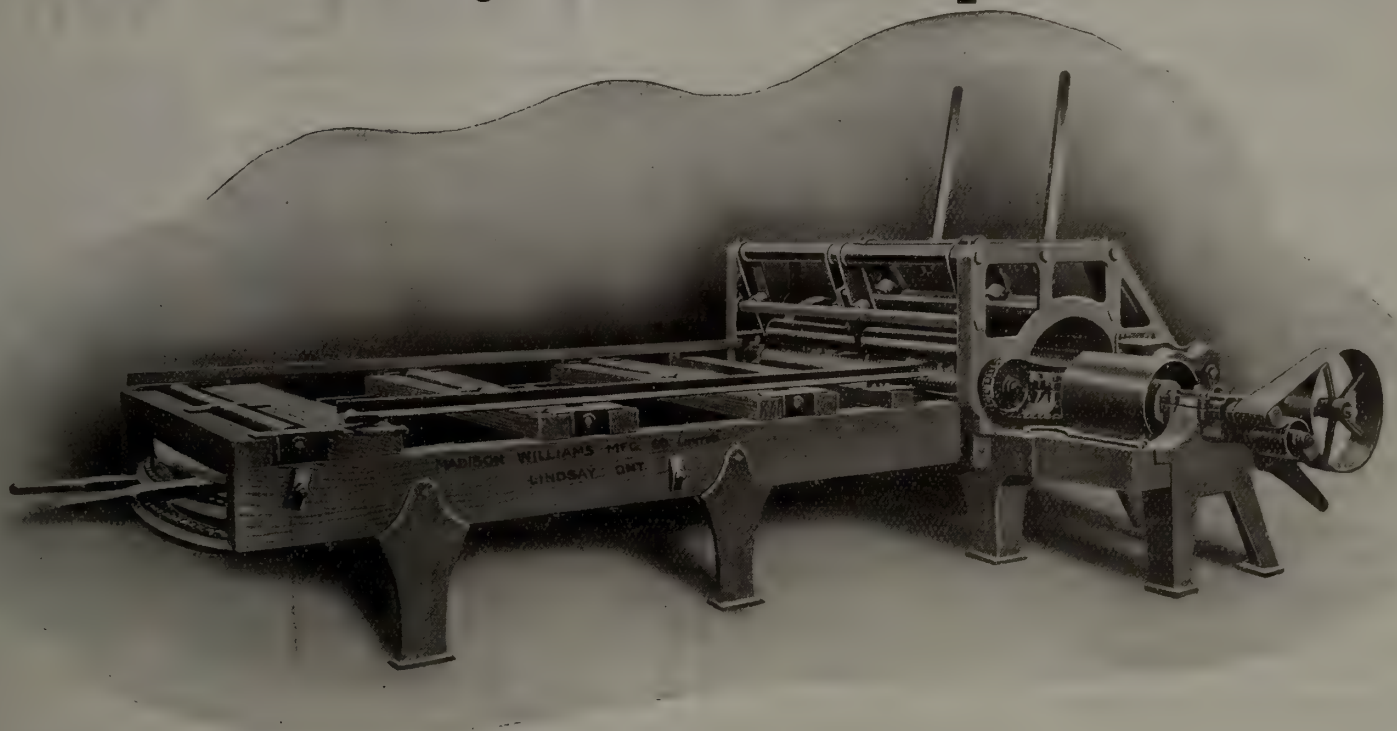
Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal

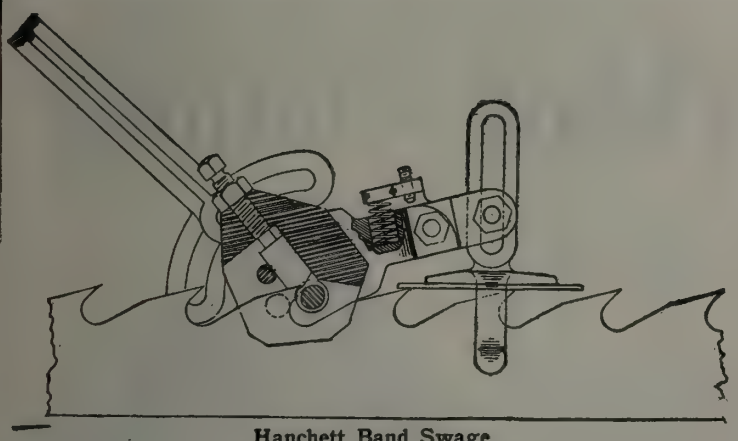


The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.
Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.
If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.**



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Millmen!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

When Renewing Your

Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

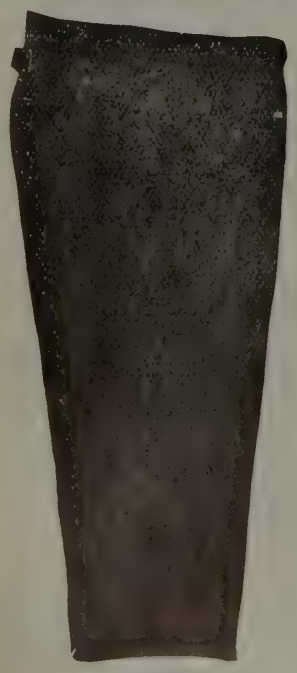
Further information on request. :: ::

The

Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

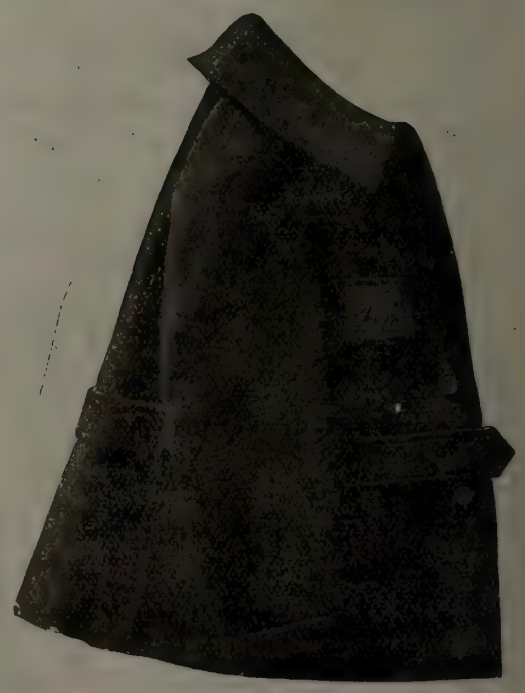
Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing



Its "Carss" You Want

(REGISTERED) TRADE CARSS MARK MACKINAW.

Its "Carss" You Need



We know of hundreds of lumbermen in Canada who won't wear anything but "CARSS" Mackinaws and why?

Because they are the best made, they have the quality in them and give good service. "CARSS" Mackinaws have been on the market for over thirty years and have every reason for being the best.

Send for our literature to-day

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Ltd.

ORILLIA - ONTARIO

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranted** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.





RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

One Improvement Leads To Another

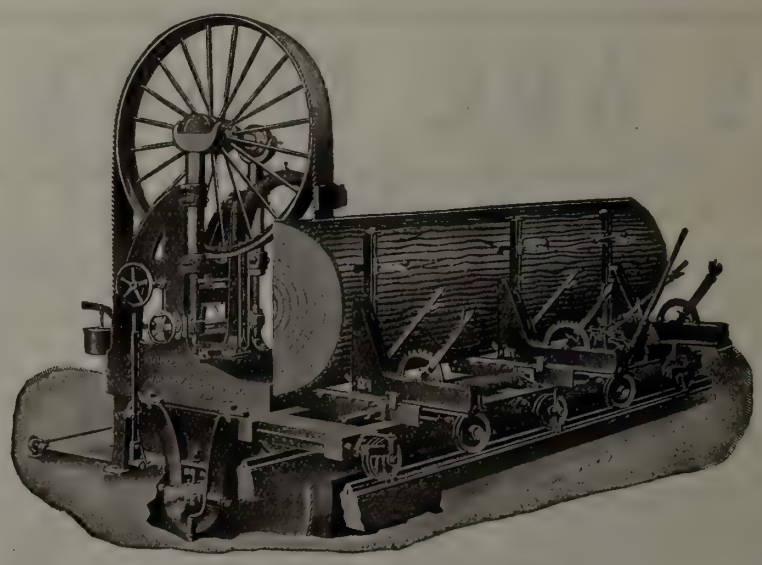
After reaching the acme of perfection in reducing saw kerf by the application of our **Patent Knife-Edge Straining Device,** we saw the advantage of applying

Ball Bearings

to the upper wheel shaft of our **No. 57 Band Saw Mill** which insure much smoother running and eliminate all troubles found with the old style of box.

Our Mill, besides the immense saving in kerf, is economical in the production of lumber. It will cut a board so straight and smooth that there is only a minimum of waste at the planer.

Let us Tell you All about Our Band Mills



No. 57 Band Saw Mill

In our 58-Page Band Saw Mill Catalog

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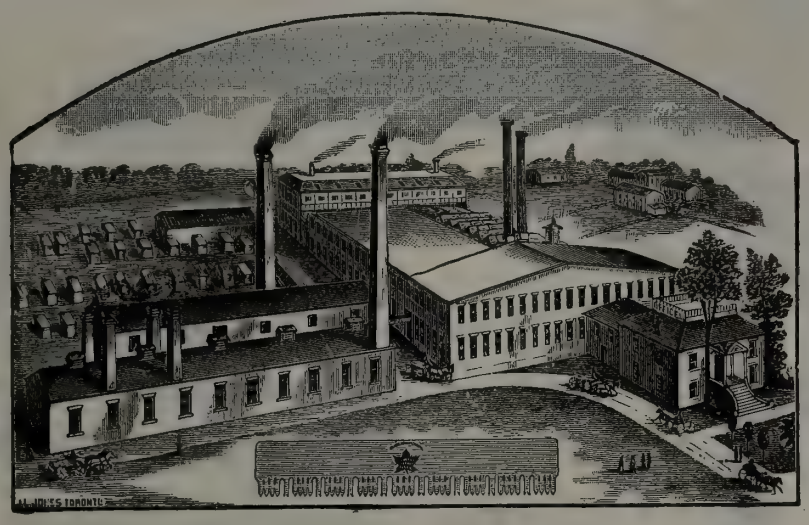
The Maple Leaf Saw Works

Shurly Dietrich Co., Limited

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Circular Saws
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

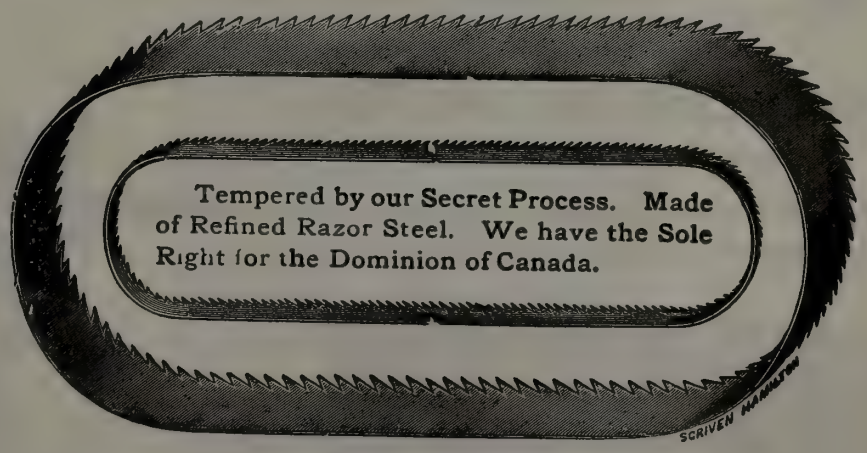
SHURLY DIETRICH, CO., LIMITED

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.

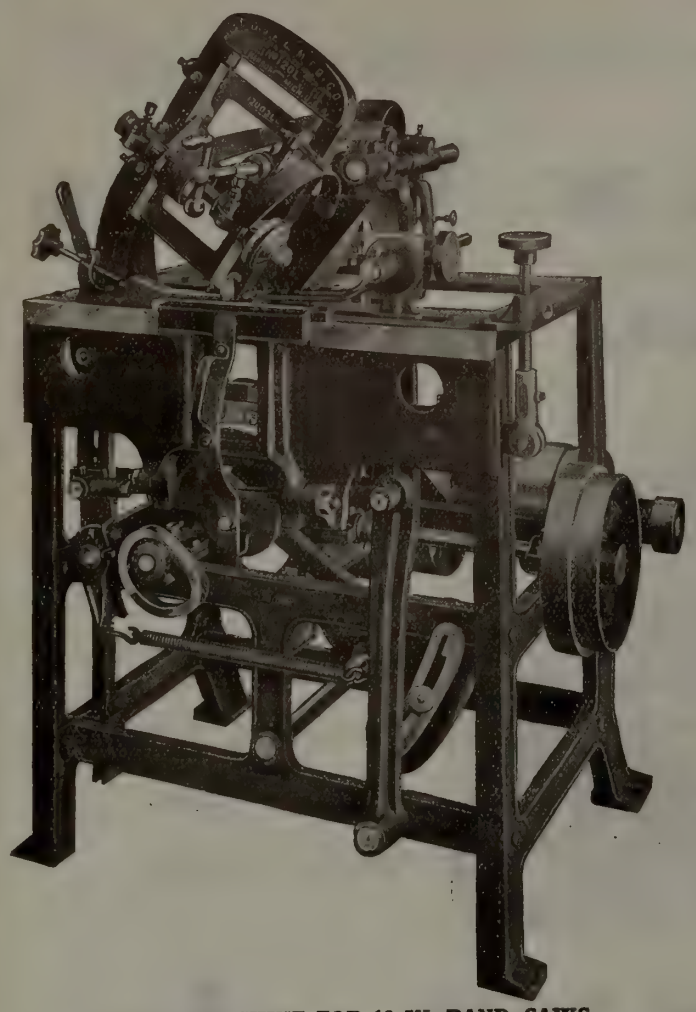


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Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



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The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

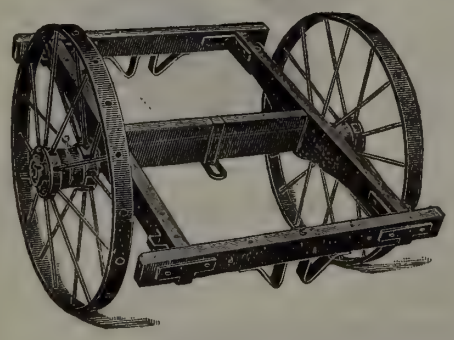
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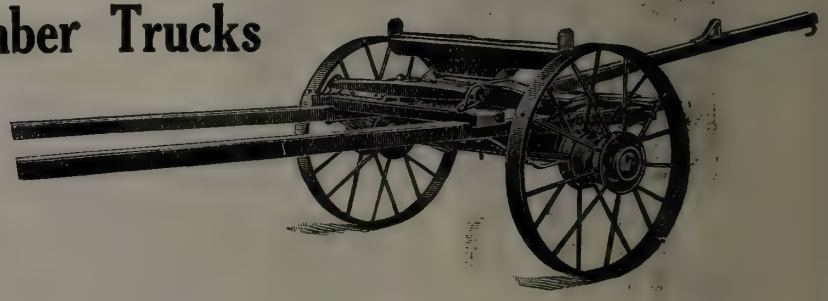
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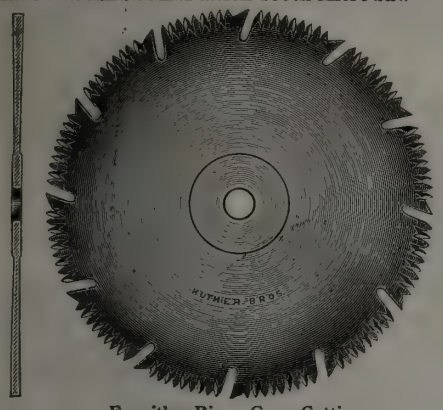
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For either Rip or Cross Cutting

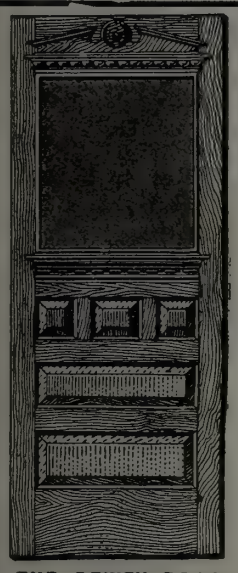
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

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Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

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Try our Vitrified Wheel. Guaranteed the best wheel on the market. Have you got our Catalogue?

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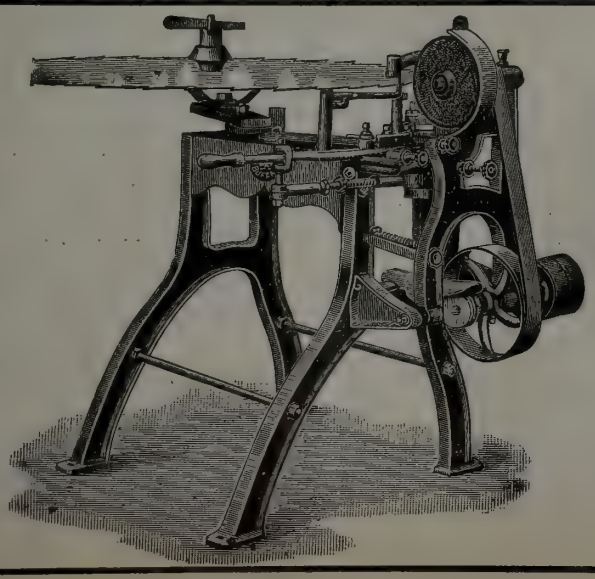
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This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

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A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

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Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

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Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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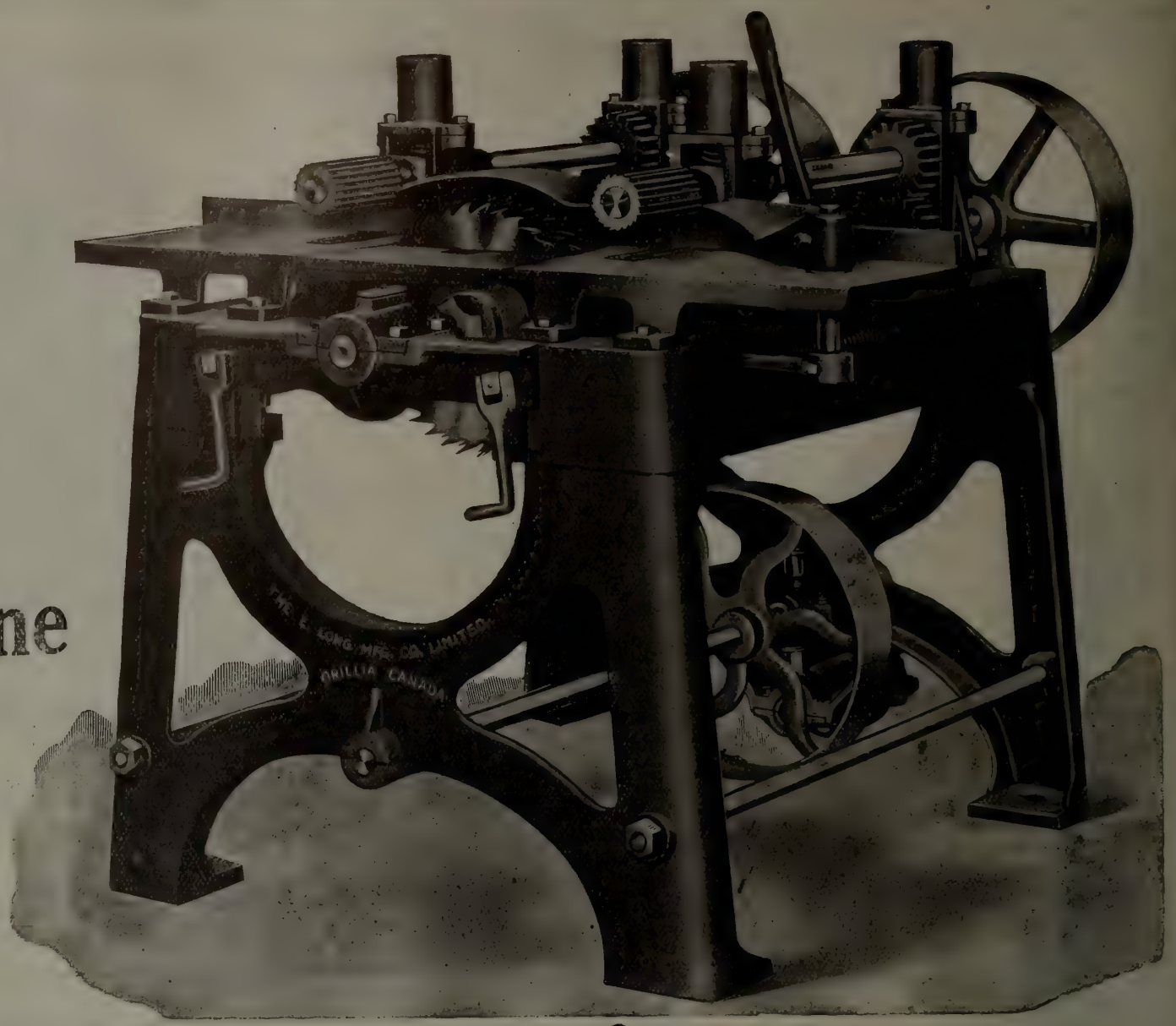
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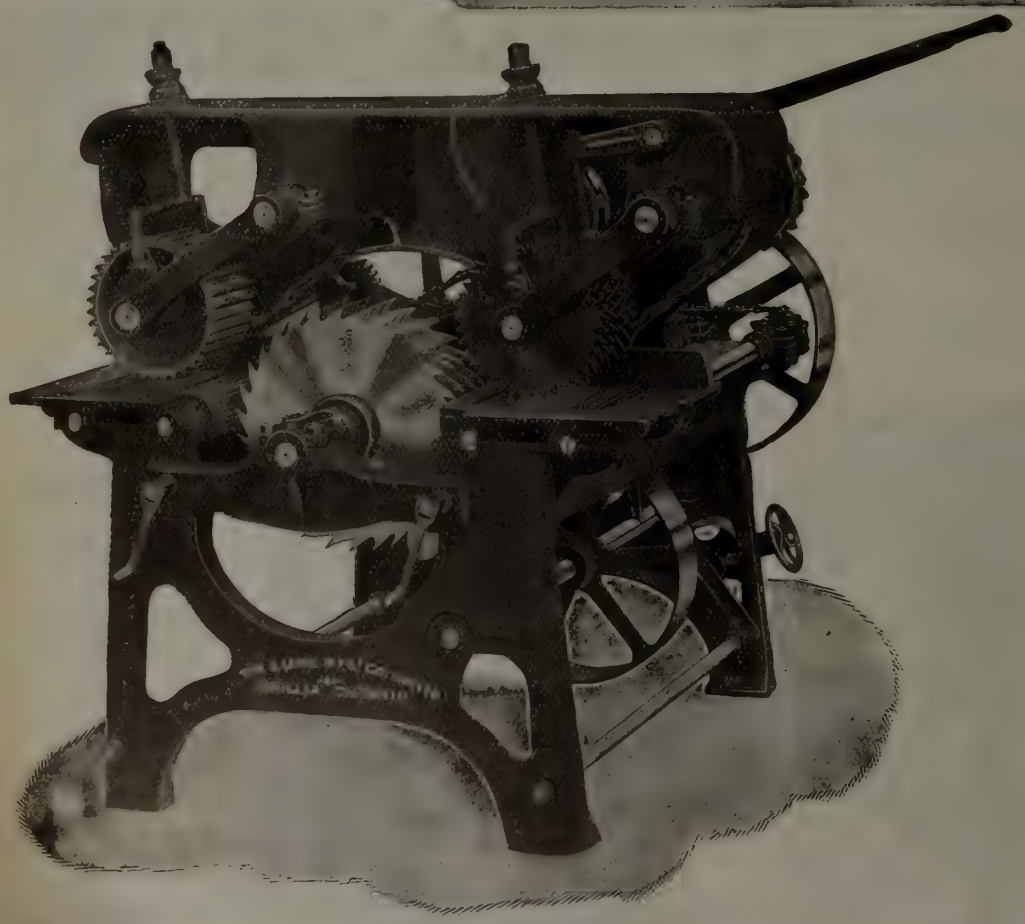
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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

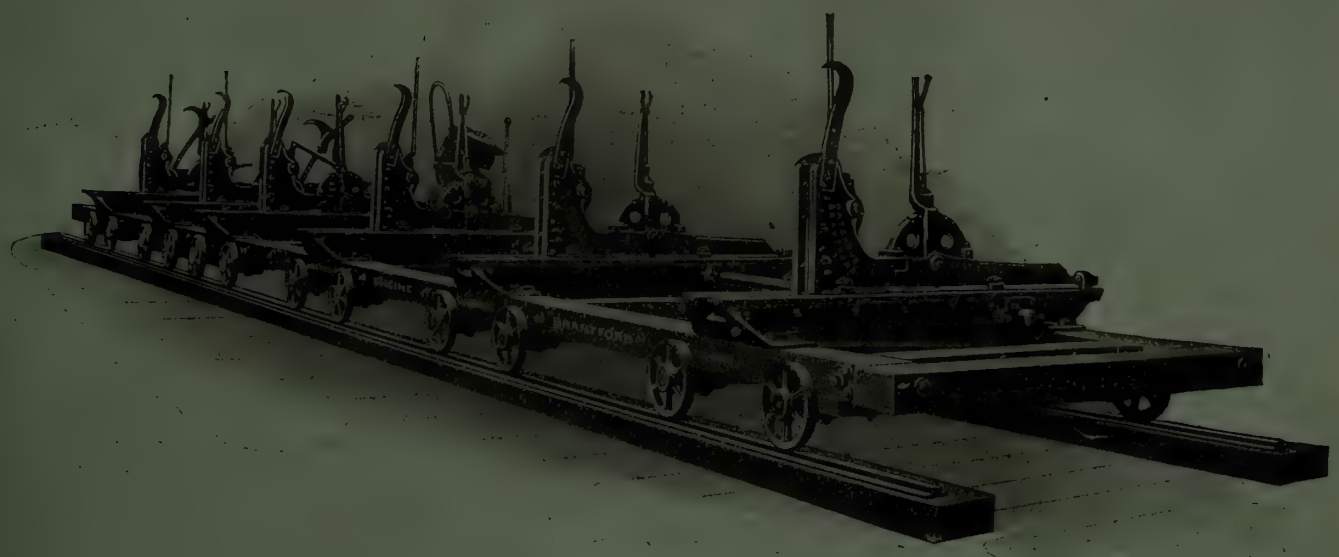
The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. Drawer 712



Steel Carriages

With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
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Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

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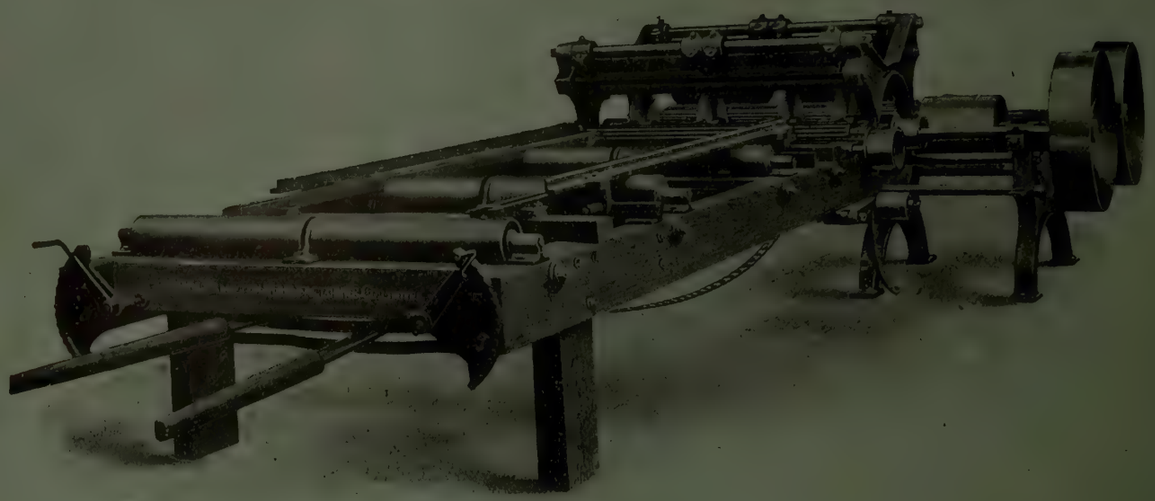
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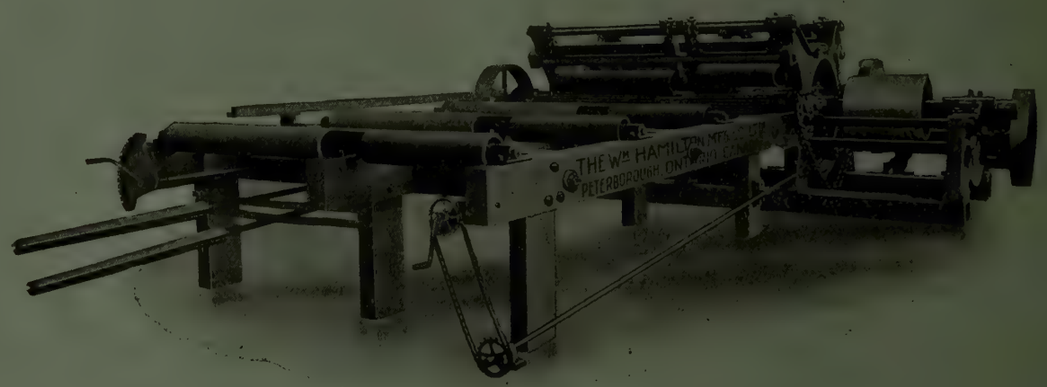
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Will edge lumber perfectly and will handle anything up to six inches thick.
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Here is a machine on which you can cut cants as large as eight inches thick into boards, and **at the same time** you can edge the lumber coming from your band or circular.
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Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

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90,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd.
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40,000 feet 6/4 1st and 2nd, 12" and up.
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45,000 feet 1 x 10 and up, 1st and 2nd Quartered White, uniform color, flashy figure.
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150,000 feet 4/4 1st and 2nd plain White.
100,000 feet 4/4 No. 1 Com. plain White.
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Specia Oak ills, sizes 10 to 40 feet.

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4/4 to 10/4 all grades.

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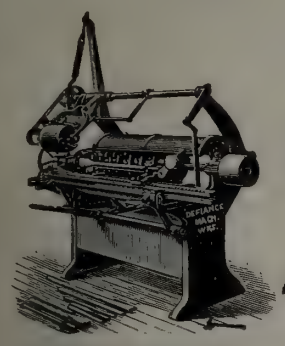
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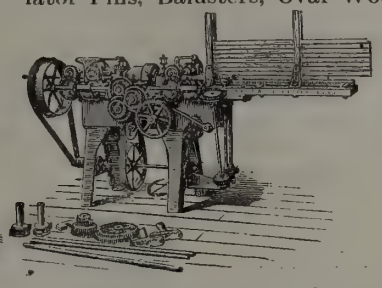
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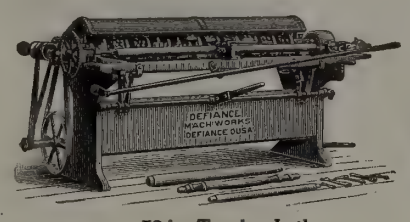


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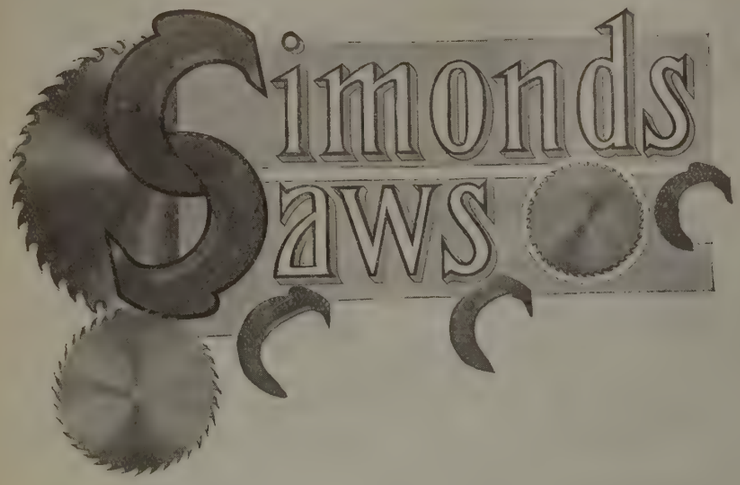
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Simonds Insertable Saw teeth are very finely and accurately machine milled (both bit and shank) to fit into the plate and they are brought to a high temper by a very skillful process — **this temper is always uniform.**

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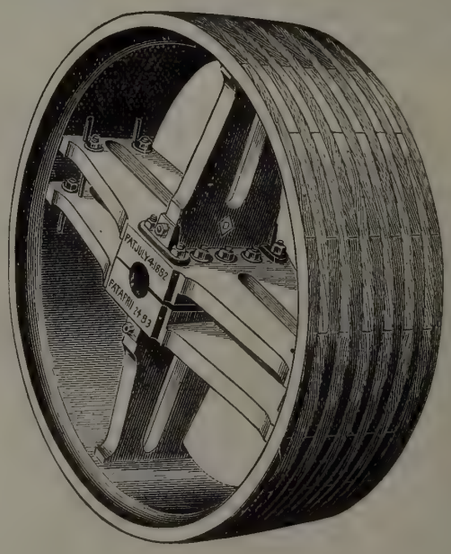
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For Manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Newfoundland's Timber Resources

The article appearing elsewhere in this issue, which deals with the lumbering and paper manufacturing industries of Newfoundland should be read with much interest by Canadian lumbermen. Here, at the very door of Canada, at a time when a universal lament is going up about the exhaustion of timber resources, and particularly about the disappearance of the white pine, a huge area is making its bow before the world for its initial appearance as a lumber producing country. And in no mean sense of the word is this the case. The white pine of Newfoundland is no pigmy. It is the good old timber which gladdens the heart of the limit owner and stirs the lumberjack to his keenest efforts. Twelve to thirty-six inches at the butt is its measurement, and it reaches a height of 40 feet before its quality is interfered with by the appearance of branches. Beyond the branches another 20 or 30 feet of height is reached, so that the majority of the trees provided three good sawlogs, of which some 20 per cent. are free from knots. This is not a small area of timber by any means. It extends over an area of 2,000 square miles, and is estimated conservatively to contain 3,000,000,000 feet. These figures are sufficient alone to make the island colony step immediately into the foreground as a lumbering country.

But if the white pine resources of the colony are extensive and rich, the pulp areas are unquestionably to be the mainstay of the timber operations. The whole world has heard with wonder the story of the development of the paper-making industry at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, by the Harmsworths, of London, Eng. After only a few years' existence, the company consumed last year no less than 150,000,000 feet of timber. What the future holds in store for such a healthy infant industry it is not possible to estimate. The fisheries of Newfoundland have been famous for centuries, and people of other countries have come to look upon the colony as a place where a few hardy coast dwellers eked out a precarious existence by the capture of codfish. To-day and in the future we will have more and more of the wonders of the interior of the country. It will probably be the old story over again. Fisheries attracted early settlers. Railway development followed. Timber wealth is opening up the interior, and we may expect to hear in the near future of great mineral and other wealth-producing resources. In the history of these events, a notable part will be assigned to those who have had the courage to be pioneers, and who are to-day sharing the burdens and the hardships of the early days of the lumber industry. The seasoned lumbermen of Canada will follow with peculiar interest the course of events in these new timber areas.

A Record Year for Forest Fires

A report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that the year 1910 is expected to hold the record among many years for the severity of the losses from forest fires. How such losses may be prevented is a matter of general public concern. A bulletin by Chief Forester Henry S. Graves discusses forest fires and the proper methods of preventing and fighting them, as follows:

"In some sections of the country forest fires have always been of such common occurrence that there is a popular notion that they cannot be prevented. The risk from fires can never be entirely eliminated, for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be largely prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to a very small amount. The problem is like that in cities, where fires can never be entirely eliminated, but where the risk of loss to property may be reduced almost to insignificance."

The importance of systematic provision for the early discovery of fires and for getting a properly equipped force of fire fighters quickly to the scene of an outbreak is insisted upon by Forester Graves. "A careful supervision or patrol during the dry season," he says, "is one of the most important measures in organized forest protection. One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attack fires in their incipiency." After pointing out the value of lookouts, telephone or signal communication and various methods of patrol, the Forester tells how to fight fires, as follows:

"The principles of fighting forest fires are essentially the same as those recognized in fighting fires in cities. The following are of first importance: (1) Quick arrival at the fire; (2) an adequate force; (3) proper equipment; (4) a thorough organization of the fighting crew, and (5) skill in attacking and fighting fires. Quick access to fires is accomplished through the work of supervision and patrol in discovering fires before they have gained much headway, and by a well-developed system of communication through the forest by roads and trails.

"A small fire may be put out by one man, but in extensive forests several hours may pass before the fire can be reached. It is important to secure an adequate force of men and to get them to the fire quickly. In a well-organized system of patrol the guard who discovers a fire communicates quickly to other guards and to headquarters by telephone, signal, or other means, and indicates the number of men he needs.

"The efficiency of the fire-fighting crew depends very largely on their skill and experience, and particularly on the skill and experience of the man directing the work. It is not only a question of knowledge of how to assign each man where his work will be most effective, but there must be judgment exercised in determining the general method of attack. The character of the fire, the character of the forest, the condition of the atmosphere, the strength and direction of the wind, the rapidity with which the fire is running, and many other points have to be taken into consideration."

After describing how surface fires may be put out by beating, by throwing sand or loose earth, and by other methods, the account goes on:

"Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that it is impossible to meet it directly. One method under such circumstances is to direct the

course of the fire. The attack is made on the sides near the front, separating the forward portion of the fire from the main wings. A part of the crew attacks the forward part and others run down and extinguish the wings. The front of the fire, attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and constantly into a narrower path. Usually the front can be directed toward some cleared space, road, pond, stream, swamp, or fire line, when it will be checked enough to admit of a direct front attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be rapidly narrowed by working from the sides, until it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of giving direction to the course of the fire has often been successfully carred out when the fighting crew is too small for a direct attack.

"When fires gain such headway that it is impossible to stop them by direct attack, no matter how numerous and efficient the crew or complete the equipment for fighting, back-firing becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to over-estimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle, paricularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and start back-fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back-firing necessarily involves deliberately burning over property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

"If it is found that a back-fire is necessary, a favorable point is selected directly in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a point where it is safe to start a back fire, such as a road, fire line, stream, or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the head of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a continuous line, eating back against the wind. A part of the crew is stationed across the road or other break from which the back fire is started, and put out at once the small fires which may result from the sparks blown over from the back fire.

"The meeeting of the two fires stops at once the head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with the ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wings at once, paricularly if there is a strong wind, for otherwise each wing of the old fire would soon form an independent fire with a well-developed head. It is necessary also that a number of men be stationed where the original fire and the back fire meet, in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, logs and other debris."

"A fire is never out," the bulletin concludes, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out afresh with a rising wind. After the fire-fighting crew has left the ground it is always well to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely out. This may not be for several days."

The Settler and the Lumberman—Their Interests Mutual

The "Canada Lumberman" is charged by the "Northland," the weekly newspaper of Cochrane, Ont., with having "slightly overshot the mark" in a recent editorial article dealing with the old problem presented by the counterfeit settler in timber growing sections of the country. It would be fortunate for the lumbermen of Ontario and the provinces if the criticisms offered in the " Canada Lumberman's " article were too strong. The truth of the matter, unfortunately, is that no amount of criticism can do justice to the situation, for which the only remedy is a radical alteration of the government's method of dealing with the matter.

The "Northland" in criticising our article misunderstands its point. No complaint is made against the bona-fide settler. The "Northland" and the "Canada Lumberman" and in fact all who have the interests of the province at heart are agreed that the settler needs and deserves all the encouragement he can secure. He is the great pioneer who stands all the hardships of our northern land, and who sows for future generations to reap. Like the Irish, there is nothing too good for him—provided it comes within the limits of fair play to others, and provided principally that he is a settler and not a thieving gipsy. The timber limit owner welcomes the actual settler as a brother, recognizing in him not only a possible source of labor and of trade, but also of companionship for himself and his men. The fake settler, however, who skins the timber and hies away to other limits to repeat the operation, is a leech, sucking the life-blood from the country.

The "Northland" could reasonably join hands with the "Canada Lumberman" and all others who are interested in the progress of Ontario in this matter. If the people of the north, who are most seriously concerned in the matter, would portest against the favors given to these political parasites, perhaps the government would be persuaded to stop the favors. The most discouraging feature of the matter is that this is not a peculiarity of any one government. It has continued through the lifetimes of several governments, and seems to be one of those evils which all political parties are too ready to benefit by. The only hopeful source of remedy lies in the uprising of the people of the north themselves, who should be sufficiently interested in the development of the country to try to get rid of this disturbing and disgraceful class of people.

There is another section of the "Northland's" criticism which deserves notice. Our old friend, the lumber " king," is dragged out again and set upon a pedestal to afford an instructive contrast with the poor and lowly settler, and arouse sympathy for the latter. The truth of the matter is that there are lumber "kings" and lumber "men," just as there are successful and unsuccessful settlers, miners, tradesmen or manufacturers. That a few lumbermen have succeeded in making a comfortable living is no argument to justify the despoiling of others for the profit of a few blacklegs, who are deserving of nothing so much as the rawhide.

After all is said and done, there still remains much to be attended to. Let the "Northland" realize the importance of fair play to all who are developing the country honestly, and join in the effort to encourage them and to discourage the scum. If it is not convinced of the truthfulness of the charges, let it visit any prominent lumberman and have a talk. It will be quickly shown that there are many limits in the Georgian Bay district (and unfortunately in other provinces of Canada as well) where the fake settler has skinned large areas which the lumberman has already paid for, and upon which he continues to pay ground rent, as a condition of retaining the right to cut timber on the balance of the limit.

Forests Fires a Serious National Menace

During the past summer forest fires have been devouring the growth of centuries with ruthless rapacity. Northern Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have suffered most. Fine tracts of merchantable timber worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, square mile upon square mile of young growth coming on to supply the demands of the future has been wiped out of existence. In Northern Ontario, where but a thin layer of vegetable mould covers the rocks, the soft, oozy forest floor, the only hope of vegetation and equable stream flow has been completely destroyed, leaving a cheerless rocky waste for generations to come. Even if no thought be given to the number of lives lost, it must be admitted that the loss occasioned this year by fores fires has been nothing short of appalling.

Can nothing be done, then to prevent this loss? The answer is that much can be done. The solution of the problem is indicated in two words—public sentiment. The two principal causes of forest fires are campers and railways, and public opinion must be brought

to bear upon these. The tourist-camper does not at all realize the extent of the damage which his unextinguished camp fire may do. Laws against leaving camp fires burning are already on the statute books, but it is quite evident that their observance rests mainly with the tourist himself. He must be impressed with the very serious nature of his offence. If a man sets fire to a building, he is convicted of arson and sent to prison as a felon, but if his unextinguished camp fire burns down millions of dollars worth of timber and perhaps destroys human life as well, he is, at best, made to pay a small fine. When public opinion views this carelessness of the camper as a criminal act and frowns upon him accordingly, considerable progress will have been made in lessening the number of forest fires from this cause.

But it is the railways that spread the most destruction. Traversing, as they do, the great lone stretches of uninhabited timber areas, the sparks from their locomotives start numerous fires that gain great headway before being detected. Too often the right-of-way, piled thick with inflammable rubbish, furnishes a tinder-box for these conflagrations. The owner of destroyed property along the line has found it almost impossible under the present laws to get damages from the railway company, so difficult is it to fix the responsibility, and so expensive is the process of litigation. In order to lessen the number of fires due to this cause, the Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation has proposed to make the railways pecuniarily responsible. It has recommended that there be added to the Railway Act a clause making them liable to a fine of $1,000, recoverable by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, for every fire started by sparks from their locomotives. It makes no difference whether the fire begins outside the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to adjoining land. The railways are exempt from this fine if they can show that they have the best modern appliances on their locomotives to prevent the emission of sparks, that their employees have not shown negligence in conducing to the starting of the fire, and that they have maintained an efficient and properly equipped staff of fire-rangers. In other words, the Committee proposes to lessen the number of fires caused by sparks from locomotives by having the railways fined for the damage they do, unless they take every possible precaution to prevent such damage. This is obviously a fair recommendation as regards both the railways and the public, and the effort to have it made law is worthy of public support. Every Canadian is deeply interested in the protection of our forests; for each forest fire means that he and his children will have to pay higher prices for every foot of lumber they use. Such a measure, for the preservation of our forests, as that recommended by the Committee on Forests of the Committee of Conservation should, therefore, commend itself to everyone.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A Washington, D.C., despatch says: "This city is proving to be an attractive market for Canadian spruce lath, a large shipment having been brought in this week from St. John, and this is the third cargo to arrive this season. The builders in this city and vicinity claiming that such lath are superior to those made of southern pine, and, as a matter of fact, more than one-half of all the lath used in this city are imported from New Brunswick."

During the first seven months of the current calendar year the United States exported $29,800,000 worth of boards and planks, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $5,300,000. They imported $8,500,000 worth of the same, an increase of $800,000. They exported $6,400,000 worth of sawed timber, an increase of $500,000, and imported none. They imported $7,000,000 worth of wood pulp, an increase of $1,600,000, and exported none; and imported $3,600,000 worth of pulp wood, a decrease of $1,800,000.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, at Chatham, N.B., W. B. Snowball, president of the board, and a well-known lumberman, gave an interesting address on the trade conditions throughout the maritime provinces, touching, among other things, on the pulp and lumber industries. Mr. Snowball spoke of the great waste which characterized all our lumbering operations. "To make any enterprise pay to-day," he said, "we must stop all waste, and if the lumbermen and papermakers are to continue to make profits, they must learn the same lesson. Slab edgings and sawdust, uncooked pulp chips and acid, and a half-score of by-products should be utilized. The rossing of the wood for export to keep industries in foreign countries going should be prohibited."

In an article upon the "Export Lumber Trade of the U.S.," an exchange says: "The third customer in point of size—and here is something worth taking special note of—is British North America, which means Canada, to which we shipped during the past eleven months lumber to the value of $4,478,765. In this, too, we have broken all previous records of recent years though the shipments did not exceed those of 1908 a great deal. Evidently there is included in this quite a lot of oak staves, and possibly some veneer, and it would be interesting to know, though it is impossible to figure out from the statistics, just what constituted this valuable list of lumber. When we consider that Canada is a pretty sharp competitor of ours in wood products, and while we are talking about Canada as our future source of supply, it is rather startling to contemplate the fact that the actual returns show Canada as being pretty close up to our best customer in the purchase of lumber, as there is hardly a million dollars' difference between the shipments to that country and those to the United Kingdom."

Manual training and technical education would go a long way, if thoroughly provided, to improve manufacturing methods in Canada. In no line would this be more noticeable than in the manufacture of lumber. Unskilled labor is the direct cause of incalculable loss in the production of lumber and lumber products. From the cutting of the tree to the making of the board, timber, lath or shingle, the unskilled man, who has only a meagre acquaintance with tools and methods, destroys great quantities of valuable material. It is not strange, therefore, that at a recent meeting of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, held at Chatham, N.B., the chief evidence should have been given by men who are prominent employers of labor in the manufacture of lumber. One of the witnesses was Mr. W. B. Snowball, who said that it would be a great advantage if all Canadian lumber could be manufactured on the Canadian side of the boundary line. He said there was a scarcity of skilled labor for the mills of the Miramichi. Many of the young men who had education enough went away. Witnesses connected with the pulp business gave evidence that manual training would be of great aid to the young men entering their business, particularly in the chemical and engineering departments. One said that the pulp manufacturers of Norway and Sweden were ahead of Canadian manufacturers because of the advantage derived from manual training in the schools.

The matter of technical training is one which has too long been neglected by lumber manufacturers. With the increasing scarcity of timber, it has now become a matter of the first importance. One might imagine that after a short acquaintance with lumber manufacturing machinery a workman would acquire a better knowledge than he could secure from a technical education. In a few instances he might, but the great thing is to provide a large class of men who have minds and hands trained to the use of tools, and reduce the loss of time and material now spent in the instruction of so many new hands. In the more intricate processes of woodworking the demand for skilled workmen is great. Scarcely any other calling requires in so great a degree the knowledge and acquaintance with tools and machinery which a technical education can provide. The whole lumber manufacturing and woodworking industry stands to be greatly benefited by any measure of technical education reform which may result from the enquiries at present in progress.

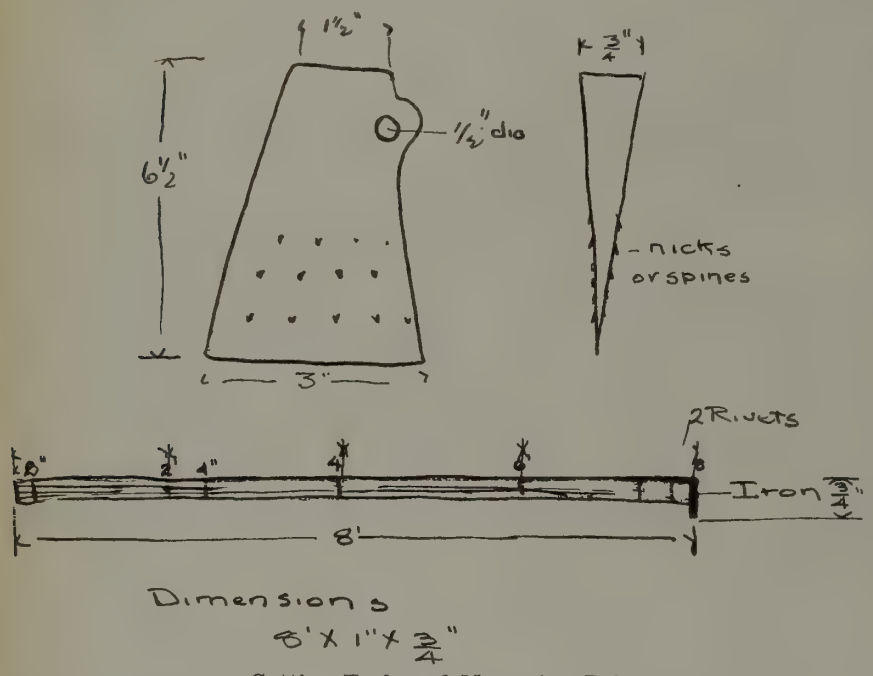
Logging Operations in Ontario Camps

Detailed Description of the Work in a Camp of 100 Men—From the Purchasing of Supplies to the Taking Out of the Logs

(Continued from previous issue)

Although the general principle, "Nothing pays like first cost in road building," is a dead letter with most cadge-road builders, at least one man appreciates it; e.g., there is a section of tote-road three and three-quarter miles long at this particular camp. This particular piece of road was built four years ago. It is a model road. There are no abrupt grades, but it follows the gentle contours. The road is graded and crowned, and is drained with adequate ditches on either side; the trees and stumps have been grubbed out for fifteen feet on each side, and indeed, in efficiency, workmanship and grades, it equals the fine Government trunk-road between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. Skid sites are blazed out at the same time as are the main roads. The roads are cut out to a width of 25 feet. Stumps are grubbed out, and prominent boulders blown out. The capacity of the road is measured only by the steepest up-grade on it. Considerable expense is gone to in improving irregularities, e.g., water-holes or slight depressions are built up with cribbing; short, abrupt rock rises are eased by bridges, and even extensive cots are made where the material in the rise is sand.

Twenty men and a sub-foreman are employed steadily on road-



Cutting Tools and Measuring Pole

building throughout the season. Italians are used, and for this particular kind of work better men could not be secured. From 700 feet to 1,000 feet are built a day by this gang, bringing the cost up to about $150 per mile. The evident principle of the foreman with regard to hauling roads is to build them wherever possible, thus shortening "snaking distance." However, more skidways are necessary, so the one balances the other. On a 2,500-acre tract, in the seasons of '06-'08, forty miles of road were built at a cost of from $80 to $300 per mile. With a five-mile haul, logs were landed in '06-'07 for $8.70 (year camps were built); the following year for $5.70 a thousand feet.

CUTTING.

The cutting gang consists of a "notcher," the most experienced man, who sizes up the timber to be cut, determines the best felling directions, and notches the trees to be sawn down; and two "sawyers," who saw down the trees, and saw them into log lengths at the marks on the boles indicated previously by the notcher. For measuring the lengths the notcher uses an eight-foot pole, marked as shown. In addition to the two-foot mark branded on the stick, a two-inch length at the end and a four-inch mark, following the two-inch mark, are put on. These are for the purpose of allowing the measurer to make allowance for "brooming," namely, 2 inches for 16-foot white pine logs, 4 inches for 16-foot red pine logs. A sharpened iron point is rivetted on at the end of the stick, which is used to grip the tree trunk when it is being marked.

Stumps from 2.5 feet to 4 feet are not uncommon in this camp. For this waste there is no good reason. It is feasible to reduce the height of pine stumps to 20 inches. This high cutting means an average loss of at least 6 inches on each tree cut, which is in the aggregate enormous. In addition to the actual quantity of lumber which is wasted in cutting high stumps, the quality of lumber must also be considered, since every lumberman acknowledges that, except for defects, the best quality on the whole tree is found in the butt log. However, everything is cut to within a top diameter of 6 inches. This is relatively close utilization. Little care is exercised in the felling of trees to prevent injury to the young growth. The only object is to get the tree in the best possible position for sawing. This also is a serious source of waste.

A cutting gang will make from 180 to 240 logs per day during the fall, before the timber has become frozen. In the winter, 135 per day is

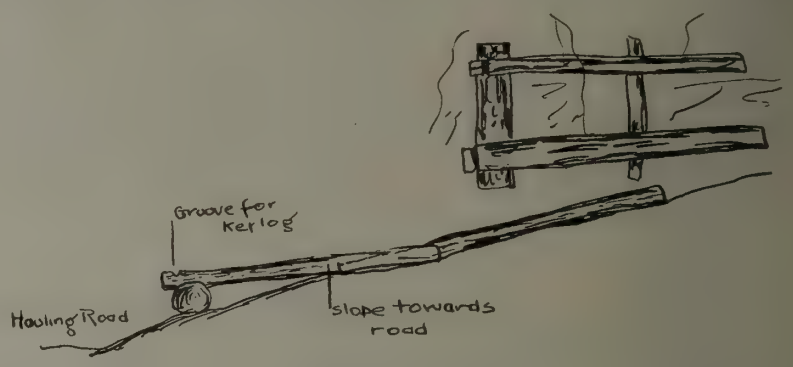
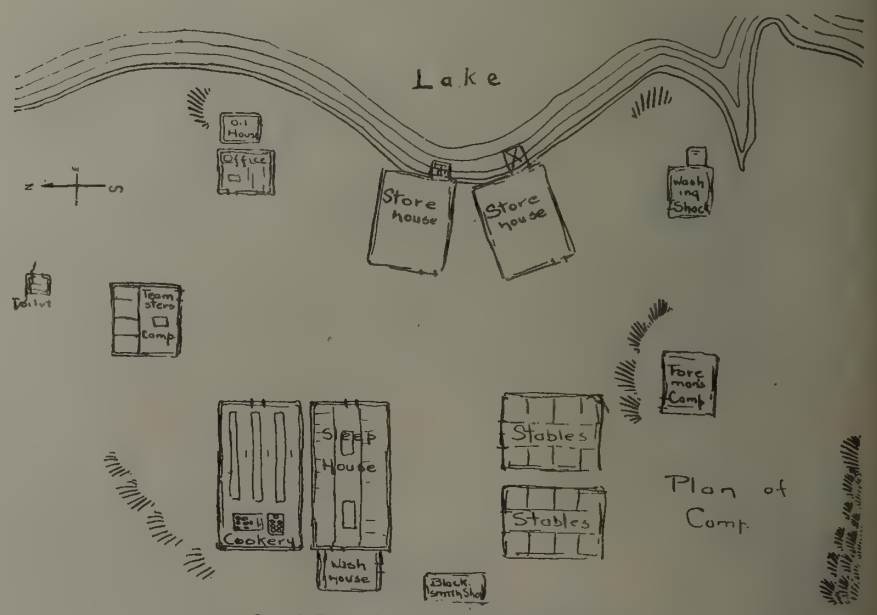


Diagram of Skidding

a fair average. Logs are not swamped by the sawyers, but by the swampers or trail cutters. A set of cutting gang tools consists of: two 6-foot saws; two 4½-lb. pole-axes; one pair of steel wedges (small spines are nicked in the face of the wedge to bind it in frozen timber), and one iron mallet, 3 lbs., provided with a short handle.

SKIDDING.

A skidding gang is constituted as follows: Two or three trail cutters, who limb logs, clean the brush away from them, and cut out a road along which the logs are hauled to the skidways (double-bitted axes are used, a sharp edge to cut trees, etc., and a dull edge for roots); two "rollers" whose duty it is to stand, one at each side of the skidway, receive the logs as hauled in by the teamster, and place or load them on the skids; one teamster, who has charge of the gang, in addition to his other duties, which are snaking-in logs and assisting in the loading of the skidway by means of his team.



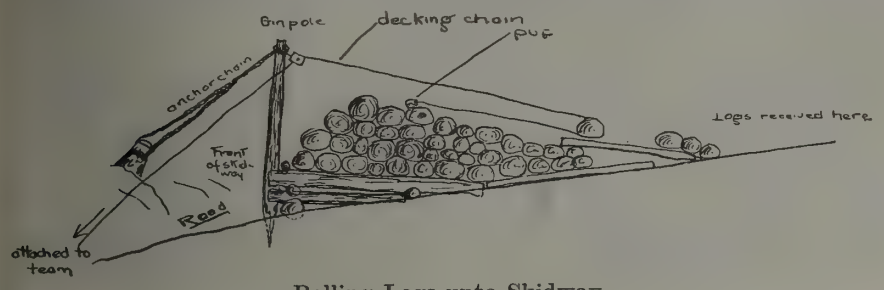
A Good Lay Out for Camp Buildings

The skidway sites are blazed out by the foreman when he is laying out the hauling roads. Afterwards the road-making gang and swampers cut them out. They are from 25 feet to 40 feet wide, and are grubbed clean of stumps to about 60 feet back. There is one skidway every 100 feet or 150 feet along the road. The site is picked with the principle of always rolling down hill. Red pine skids are used, generally of merchantable size. However, they are not left behind, for when the logs have been loaded, the skids are picked up also.

In building a skidway, a cross-sill log is first laid down, to secure a

solid bed and a slightly rising grade. Upon this are laid the ends of the two long parallel sticks upon which the logs are rolled. If the slope is too great for a single sill, a cribwork is first built up to the required level.

Logs are snaked to the skidways by means of tongs. The two "rollers" receive the logs and place them on the skids. First, however, a small log is placed at the end in notches previously cut. This serves as a key for the whole bank of logs. After the bottom layer has been laid, succeeding logs are rolled up the skidway by means of two small poles, one end on the ground and one on the bottom layers of logs. Up this inclined plane the timbers are rolled by means of the canthooks and brute force—"bulling it," as the "jack" says. For the top layers, skidding rigging is needed. A block is chained to the top of an 18-foot gin pole, which is pointed at the butt end and driven into the ground midway between the big skids at the front end of the skidway. To further strengthen the pole it is guyed down by a heavy chain. Through

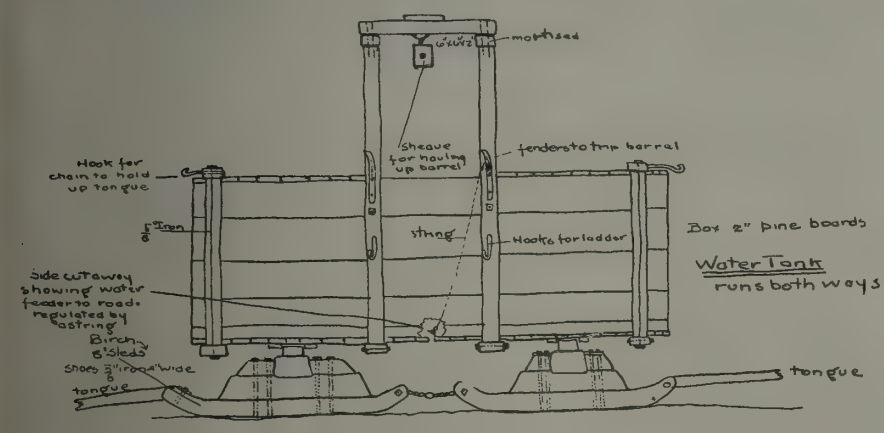


Rolling Logs unto Skidway

the pulley runs a long $\frac{5}{8}$-inch decking chain, to the free end of which is attached a stout "pup." To haul up a log, the chain is brought up and under the log, and the "pup" is then driven into the log lying under the space to which the new log is to be placed. The other end of the chain is then fastened to the bitch grab-hook on the double-trees of the team. The word is given, and the log is quickly and easily rolled up the skidway. The pup is automatically released as the log falls in position, and is caught on the cant-hook of one of the rollers who has been guiding the log up the incline. The logs are stamped at both ends by the rollers several times to insure recognition at any future time. The horse harness used is of the ordinary type, with the addition, however, of "leisure" straps, which serve to keep the hind part of the tugs up from the ground. One hundred and fifty logs are skidded per day. The average size skid is about 25 feet wide by 70 feet long, and contains 350 logs.

HAULING.

Hauling, the second great division of the operation, begins about the middle of January, and is in full swing by the first of February. Snow is a cheap and efficient grading material, and its use has been developed to a high degree in Northern Ontario. From the early winter, the hauling roads are kept open by a crude plow, composed of two red pine logs bolted together, and braced by an ironwood sapling. A strong foundation is necessary for iced roads. Just before the beginning of hauling operations, light loads are sent over to break in the runs. Bad sinkholes are built up, and summits are shoveled down to the minimum level.

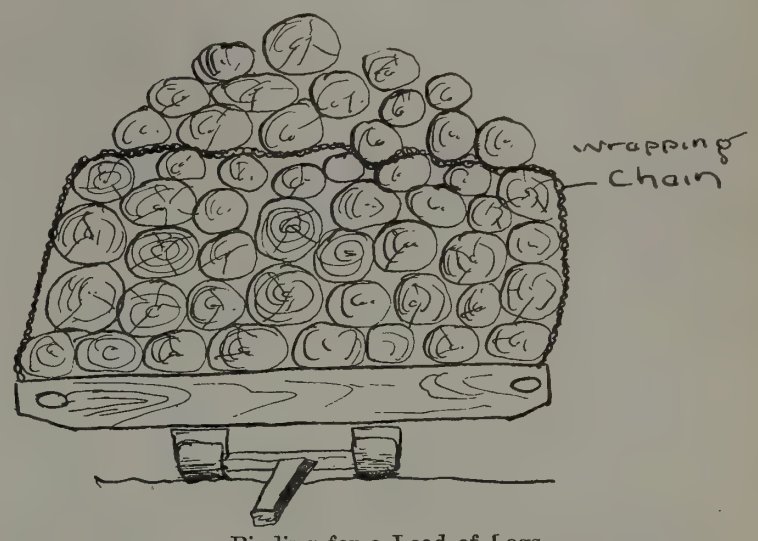


Water Waggon for Icing the Roads

At convenient places along the road, water-holes, or reservoirs, are built for the tank.

After the preliminaries are finished, the "water wagon" or tank is brought into service. Its capacity is 25 barrels, or 1,600 gallons of water. It is mounted on sleighs which allow of motion in either direction. The crew consists of two men, the teamster, and the "conductor," who manipulates the valves. Sprinkling is generally done at night, as at this time there is no interference with the all-important haul, and also, the lower night temperature hastens freezing. In loading the tank an ordinary coal oil barrel is used. In the bottom end of the barrel is cut a square hole, about 12 inches by 12 inches. Over this is fastened a hinged iron flap. The barrel is fastened to a block and tackle, secured on the standard of the sprinkler. When it is desired to load the barrel, it is plunged down into the water, fills automatically through the bottom, is then hauled up by the team and dumped by the projecting ends of the iron pivot hitting the standards and overbalancing the barrel, throwing the water into the tank. An improvement on the old-style sprinkler is the placing of the water exits midway in the tank. In this position the water falls directly on the track, and the hind runners pass over the falling water, thus moulding the runner-way.

The high state of efficiency of the roads demands ceaseless attention. A gang of 10 or 15 men, known as "guipers," who might be likened to sectionmen on a railroad, devote their whole time to repair work, as,



Binding for a Load of Logs

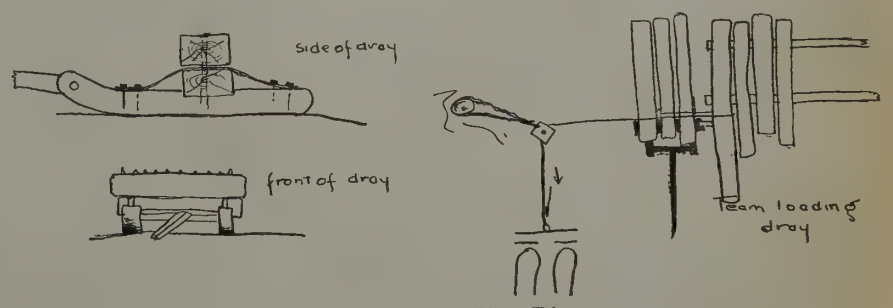
under the heavy loads passing over the roads, there is a liability to disaster at any time. Another gang of five men are constantly employed shoveling out roads, skidways, etc. For checking sleighs at steep places, sand is placed in the runner-ways; heaps of it are piled up at the side, and prevented from freezing by fires built on it. A man is stationed at each bad hill to sand the road when needed.

A very necessary part of the hauling outfit is the snow-plow. With it runner-ways are formed on new roads, snow cleared away after storms and the proper shape of the road is maintained. It is a heavily built machine, provided with steel channel cutters, capable of adjustment by levers. Directly back of the cutters are fastened extension wings, or snow-boards, which flare out over the track, throwing all snow from the back to the sides. A teamster and leverman work the plow.

LOADING.

"Jammers" are now used exclusively in log-loading. Their use is an advance in logging methods, caused by competition of southern woods in the lumber market. The jammer is an improved form of gin, mounted on a moveable framework, and used to load logs on sleds by horsepower. There are two kinds used—End jammers, i.e., one which loads from the road, and side jammers, loading from the opposite side of the skidway from which the logs are being lifted. The jammer is made as follows: The two standards are of unhewn red pine, 30 feet long, top diameter about 6 inches. At the top they are bolted together. To this top is chained a heavy block, through which runs the half-inch cable used in the operation.

The spuds are secured to a pair of heavy 15-foot red pine skids, 12 in.



Log Dray and Loading Diagram

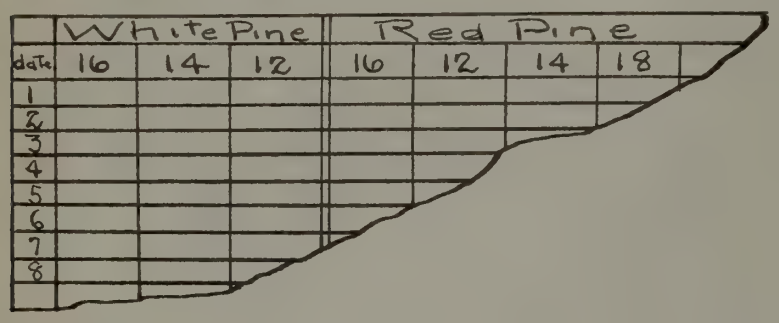
by 12 in., spaced to the gauge of the road. A guy line fastened to the farthest end of the skid holds the standards in position. Another pulley is chained to the front end of the bed. For hauling up the logs, a $\frac{5}{8}$ in. steel cable, about 100 feet long, is used. One end of this cable is secured to the top of the spuds. Running free on it is another block, the hook of which is provided with two 15-foot steel cables, at each end of which is a "pup," which grips the end of the log in loading.

One of these jammers will load one thousand pieces a day, whereas, with the ordinary block-and-tackle method, only 350 were possible. A loading crew consists of two "senders," who attach the pups to the log and guide it over the sleigh; two "tailers," their duty being to roll

down the logs from the back of the skidways to the senders, and one top-loader, who stands on the load and receives and places the logs. This is work requiring courage and skill, and offers the highest remuneration.

HAULING SLEIGHS.

The bunks of the hauling sleighs are of red pine, 12 ft. x 12 in. x 12 in. No sway poles are used to connect and steady the fore and aft bunks. Ordinary sleighs are used. The average number of logs per load is 25 to 30 (computing 50 b.f. per log, which is the average of over 35,000 pieces scaled), giving 1,500 b.f., or about 9,000 lbs. per load. In binding the load, the wrapping chain is put on when all but one, the last,



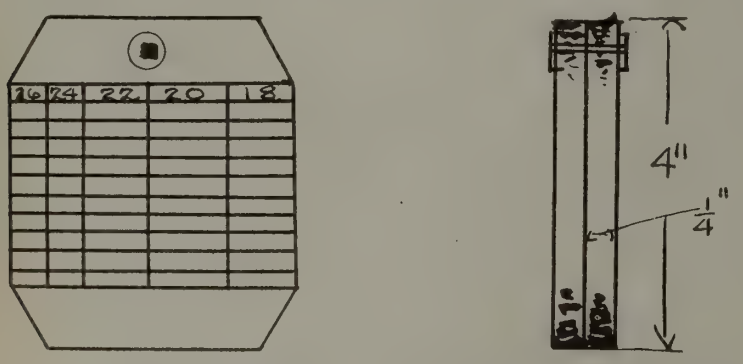
Culler's Tally Board

layer has been placed. Then when the top layer has been placed, the weight serves to tighten and steady the chain. At steep up-grades a snatch team is stationed to assist the haulers up the hill. These extras emphasize the axiom, "Nothing pays like first cost in road-building."

A dray is a rough sled, built on the same principle as the ordinary sled, with the addition, however, of two sharp spines driven up through the bolster, one on each side. These serve to hold the load. Five to eight pieces are rolled on these drays, either by cant-hook or by block and tackle, as in the skidding operation, one end resting on the bolster, the other dragging along the road. The logs are chained down to the bolsters with a wrapping chain. This method is crude, clumsy, and very expensive. It is only applicable for short distances, and with at least a 10 per cent. grade. At this camp it was used only to keep the horses at work until the "haul" began. The logging superintendent reported regarding it as follows: "This method no good; too costly and slow for present-day logging; always use double sleighs and regular bunks. One team loads for the other to haul; therefore, the dray method costs twice as much."

LANDING.

The logs are landed on the ice at this camp, as in many other camps of this northern country. This demands "glare" ice, which is secured only by snow-plowing, which gives the ice an opportunity to freeze deep enough for safety. The logging superintendent's report on this subject says: "Slush and snow ice on landings, where logs are being dumped, shows poor management. It is bad on the horses and on the work. Nothing pulls horses down so quickly as wet feet in the middle of winter. Glare ice is indispensable, and easily secured. Keep shifting and stirring up the snow with a simple log plow. This soon makes good



Tally Board for Boom Timber

ice. However, if this has been neglected at the outset, more expensive means are necessary. The whole must be laboriously tramped down by men, and then scraped and plowed."

SCALING.

The log scaler is employed by the lumber company, and receives about $65 per month. The Doyle Rule is used, although officially it is known as the Ontario Rule. He works with an assistant, and each is provided with a log scale. The culler also has a curved tally board, chiseled out of soft maple, so as to fit the shape of the arm below the elbow. It is held in position by elastic bands. It is ruled as shown. Another tally, of smaller size and shape to fit in the pocket, is used to record the boom timber, i.e., lengths 18 feet and over. The scaler places himself at one side of the skidway and the assistant goes to the other. The helper measures the diameter inside the bark, and calls it to the culler. The latter meanwhile has measured his end. Then, making allowance for defect, if any, and noting the length, he records the smaller diameter under the proper column. After it has been measured, each man ticks his end of the log with the keel stuck in the end of the scale. To secure the length of the logs further in the pile, the length of the next stick is compared with that of the one preceding, in this case the log whose length is positively known. For instance, the assistant calls out, "18, 2 less," meaning the diameter inside bark is 18 inches, and the length of his end, as compared with the previous log, is two feet shorter. Thus the scaler, knowing his end, can allocate the measurements to the proper column.

All logs over 18 feet are measured by taking the average of the inside, top and butt diameter. The majority of pieces cut are 16 ft., 20 ft., 24 ft., although even lengths from 12 feet to 24 feet are made, depending, of course, on the condition of the timber.

Twice a week the figures obtained are transferred to another board similarly divided. At the end of the week, totals are made. These figures, in turn, are entered on the Government sheets, species being separated. Thus, sawlog sizes 12 ft., 14 ft., 16 ft., with diameters, are on one sheet, and boom timber, showing top and butt diameters and lengths, on another. Board measure is also computed and entered. In the spring these sheets are forwarded to the Crown Timber Agent. From 2,500 to 3,000 pieces are scaled per day. One scaler serves two camps. Once during the season two Government scalers check the work by scaling 25 per cent. of the logs, and if the company's scale is unreasonably low the work must be done over again.

REPORTING PRACTICE.

The van and office hours are from 7 to 9 a.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. Needless to say, these hours are strictly observed by the men. To the clerk at the end of the day the "notcher" of each cutting gang reports the number of logs made. The teamsters of the skidding gang give an account of logs skidded. Also, the "skinners" hauling state logs sledded down, and the tender at the landing does the same for logs dumped.

Every week the clerk makes an inventory of all supplies in the camp, and of supplies desired for the "cookery" and "van." These items are entered on the same sheet and forwarded weekly to the district bookkeeper.

A weekly report of work done is also forwarded. This is made out in duplicate, one sheet being retained at the camp. A record of logs made, skidded, landed, etc., is entered in a book provided by the Crown Lands Department. This record is kept by the clerk, and on the completion of the work in the spring is sworn to by him. It is then delivered to the woods ranger in whose district the shanty is located.

In the camp under consideration the expense per thousand feet was as follows for a cut of five million board feet:

For cutting per M.	$1.10
For skidding	2.47
For hauling	2.55
Share of capital expenditure	.64
Total	$6.76

Stumpage, driving and the cost of manufacture are not included in the above.

Keep a Want Book

No yard can lay claim to being in the right class that does not keep a want book. When you fellows who do not want to say "Amen" to this protest against this assertion, you don't want to get too noisy, for I may be a great big Devit for all you know, and be able to "show" you that I am right, so if you protest you best go at it gently.

Those of you who do know me need not be so particular. But I do want to say to you that it don't pay to buy from your competitor, and that is what you will have to do a whole lot if you don't keep a want book.

Make each one of your employees put on the want book everything that you are getting short on, and see that they do this, too.

Then order the stuff at once. Dont' wait for a traveling man to come along, but tell the firm to give him credit for the order, and get the stock.

Nothing is more aggravating to me than to have to tell a customer I haven't got the stock he wants ,and it hurts your business, too, and gives the other fellow a show at your customers also, and it gives them a bad impression of your business methods.

Gordon Grant & Co., Port of Spain, Trinidad, report under date of August 20, as follows: The only arrival of pitch pine since last writing is the Barquentine Savoia from Gulfport. Although dealers' yards are fairly well stocked, there is an outlet for a cargo or two of really "All Heart" lumber assorted in accordance with present requirements. We sold N. S. white pine boards at $30.00 per M., and for this class of lumber there is a steady demand. There is some enquiry also for spruce and hemlock.

A Novel Lumber Railroad Line

Ingenious and Useful System Installed on Primrose Bros.' Nova Scotia Limits

Lawrence McKay, of Truro, N.S., whose portable mills are operating at Riversdale, the timber limits of Primrose Bros., has installed there rather a novel method of handling the deals and for conveying purposes



An Interesting Lumber Motor.

generally. This consists of a railway line built from the limits to the mills, a distance of about five miles in all, on which is run a gasoline motor truck, made especially for the purpose, which hauls the logs from forest to mill and from mill to siding. The accompanying illustration will give a fair idea of the method of conveyance. The rails are of hardwood, 4 x 5 inches, and are of standard gauge width. The motor truck was built especially from Mr. McKay's own design, and the flat cars are about one-half standard size. This system was installed last season, and has taken the places of four teams, reducing the actual



Section of Road for Lumber Motor.

hauling expenses from $1.25 per 1,000 feet of deal to 15 cents. On the basis of 1,000 acres per year cut, it is claimed that the road will pay for itself in two years.

Railway Curtailing Lumbermen's Privileges in Nova Scotia

The lumbermen of Nova Scotia, and particularly in that section of the country where the railway is the only source of transportation, are greatly incensed over the action of the Intercolonial Railway authorities, who are contemplating cutting off what is known as stop-over privileges to the lumber manufacturers. Heretofore, and at present, the manufacturer hiring a car had the privilege, on payment of three dollars extra, to load part of a car at one siding and finish loading at another. Down in Nova Scotia, where lumbering is done mostly by portable mills, and where conditions are entirely different from other parts of the country, it is not unusual for a manufacturer to have a car stop at two or three sidings in order to make up a load. If this new rule of the railway goes into force, he will be obliged to pay full car rates every time he wishes to stop at a siding, supposing sidings are only a mile apart, and there are only a few hundred feet of lumber at each siding to be loaded. The injustice of the thing is at once apparent, and a general voice of indignation should be raised by lumbermen against the action of the railway.

The lumber industry affords more freight and is a better paying proposition than any two other classes of freight in Eastern Canada. It is a clean freight; the company's employees have to do no handling whatever, everything being placed on the cars for them, and they get a higher freight rate, proportionately, than for any other class. Under these conditions, we fail to see the wisdom of the railway authorities in cutting off the stop-over privilege, and thus increasing the freight rates (which are now high) to a point where the manufacturer will find it almost an impossibility to do business. The Intercolonial Railway have sent out a circular letter to every important lumber manufacturer in Nova Scotia who would be affected by the change, stating their intention, and the letters of protest and indignation that are being sent back show them the position the lumbermen take in the matter.

The Rhodes, Curry Co., of Amherst, N.S., are considering the question of starting a branch of their building department at Campbellton, N.B. The foreman of construction work, Mr. MacAulay, is now in that town, and has erected temporary headquarters for the company. They have a number of contracts already and expect to close a number more during the next few days. Another branch of this firm, located in Sydney, N.S., are doing a big business in that city this year and have contracts for a number of large buildings in course of construction.

Another big New Brunswick lumber deal is now being talked of, no less than a merger of the Alex. Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Co., of Marysville, the Partingdon Pulp & Paper Mill and the Cushing Saw Mill, of St. John. It is reported at St. John that such a deal is likely to be consummated within a short time. The properties mentioned are among the largest in the province, and a merger of the three would make a very big concern.

The sale of the big lumber property of I. C. Prescott at Albert, N.B., to an American concern, which has been under consideration for some months, has been finally completed. The purchase price is said to be $75,000, and includes the timber areas, mills and residence, the latter being one of the finest in the province. The property has been in the possession of the Prescott firm for about eighteen years.

Danger of Shingle Saw and Edger

Factory Inspector Thomas Keilty in his annual report to the Department says: The lumber industry was decidedly more active this year than it was last year. This is especially true in regard to the number of small and temporary mills which were operated. To this may be added a special condition affecting nearly all the mills bordering on the Ottawa River, namely, a period of two to six weeks when they had to close down on account of high water in the Spring. This condition naturally shortened the season of mill operations to such an extent that it required active operations, and in some cases necessitated the running of mills at night in order to get out the required cut of lumber.

Conditions in saw mills remain about the same as in former years in so far as they relate to our factory laws or the work of inspection. Of course this particular industry is always subject to dangers incidental to its peculiar nature, and which may not be enumerated in the milder forms of industry. There is, however, a feature to which a reference is made in a former report, and while it is not a general condition in my district, it may have a wider use in other parts of the Province. I refer to combination shingle saw and edger. It requires no argument to demonstrate the dangers of this machine, which are largely in the fact that it was built with the intention of being operated by a single person, and in many cases is so operated. There are but few of these machines in my district, and I have positively discouraged the method of one person attending to the saw which cuts the shingles, and at the same time removing the shingles from this saw as fast as they are cut and jointing them on the combination saw, which is closely connected and run at right angles to the shingle saw proper. It is clearly evident that where a man's attention is divided within two dangerous machines, the danger of accident from contact with them is very much increased. I have advised that where such machines were in use that an operator be required to attend to only one saw, and that an additional operator have the care and operation of the other saw.

One of the general conditions which follow the operation of these small saw mills is the difficulty in having their boilers regularly inspected. The same may be said of brickyards. But in all such cases I have brought argument to prevail upon such persons until the requirements have been fairly observed.

While I do not think that the use of guards will at all times prevent accidents, to a certain extent they will minimize them, and place the operator to a far better advantage, in that he did his part by taking all the precautions necessary to avoid accidents. In wood-working establishments the buzz-planer and saws seem to be the machines from which the majority of accidents arise, and the metal-stamping press has also a great many injuries to answer for.—Arthur W. Holmes, Ontario Factory Inspector.

No Slump in Eastern Spruce Markets

Reports of Depression in New York Exaggerated—Overproduction and Politics the only Source of Trouble—Need for a Producers' Association

The state of the markets for Canadian lumber and lath in the New England States has been a subject of much discussion of late. In the daily press, reports have been published to the effect that not only had the demand for Canadian spruce fallen greatly, but that the outlook for an improvement was decidedly blue.

It is a pity that reports of this nature should gain so much circulation as they have, because, although they reflect the conditions of the markets to some extent, they do not give an accurate idea of them. Most of the reports which have recently appeared in the daily press have given the idea that the demand for Canadian lumber in the markets of the New England States has practically come to an end. In reality this is by no means the case. There is still a good steady business in progress and the prospects are that in the near future conditions will again become quite normal.

With a view to obtaining the ideas of those who are closely in touch with the situation the "Canada Lumberman" recently communicated with a number of prominent United States importers of Canadian spruce, and others who are interested in the New England markets, and also with some of the more prominent Canadian manufacturers. These firms were requested to give their views upon the situation and outlook. Their ideas will be found to coincide fairly well. They agree that, although at present the markets are quiet, there is good reason to expect the fall trade to open up with an encouraging improvement. There is at least no cause whatever for serious alarm regarding the present dulness of the markets, as this is a feature of the trade which occurs regularly every year during August and September. Opinions differ somewhat as to the exact cause of the quietness, if it is to be ascribed to anything other than the seasonable disinclination for trade. Some dealers claim that political disturbances are the principal cause, and that with the conclusion of the elections in the United States this fall and the settlement of some of the important questions now before the Supreme Court of that country, business confidence will return and a prosperous period will be the result. Others are of the opinion that the most important cause of any depression which may exist at present is the inclination on the part of the manufacturers to force the issue and make their own markets, even at a sacrifice of profits.

One of the encouraging features of the summer's trade has been the fact that the regular good sizes of spruce, such as 1 in. x 9 in., 5-4 in. x 9 in. and 2 in. x 9 in., have sold at as good prices as those of two years ago. Price cutting seems to have been confined to the narrow sizes.

Some manufacturers and dealers report that the volume of business this summer has been as good with them as in 1909, but that prices have been lower. Such conditions could scarcely exist if there were a state of serious depression or panic in the lumber markets. The truth of the matter seems to be that people are buying just about as much lumber as ever, and that Canadian spruce is getting its share of the trade, but that owing to the unsatisfactory monetary conditions prevailing throughout the United States it is impossible to secure as good prices as formerly. As soon as the conditions have been remedied and the banks of the United States see fit to loosen their purse strings a little it should be possible for manufacturers to secure better prices. A fair amount of trade is in progress even now, and those who claim to be in close touch expect better prices early in the fall.

The fact that the New York markets have been overstocked with Canadian spruce seems to be demonstrated. It should be possible to prevent the occurrence of this in the future. The formation of an active association of manufacturers and shippers might go far towards preventing either overproduction or overshipment. The ideas of readers of the Canada Lumberman upon this matter would be welcomed by the editor.

The letters received by the "Canada Lumberman" give an excellent idea of the situation. They are as follows:

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Boston, Mass., write as follows: We do not know that recently any very great slump has taken place in the New York lumber market. There has been something of a slump in Eastern spruce, but we think it is in a little better condition now and that the prices are a little stiffer. At prices lower than were obtained last spring the demand in New York all this year has been very poor. They have not done nearly as much building there as last year. In fact, we do not think over half as much. There seems to be a general uncertain feeling in regard to the future. In one respect this has put the market in a healthy condition in New York, as we think the yards are rather short of stock, and what they sell they have to buy. On the other hand their wants are rather small, and there is no doubt spruce is pressed prettty hard for sale in Canada and that many mills are anxious to move stock. Still we have not noted any particular difference in the last two or three weeks in price on Canadian stock in New York. Once in a while there is a lot there on the market that has to be sacrificed. The difficulty is that it cannot be moved in very large quantities. Whereas we look for a fair fall trade, we do not look for anything very vigorous.

We think the political situation in this country is such that we shall not have any first-class business until matters are more settled. We do not, however, look for very bad business. We think there will be a fair volume moving along in a rather slow way, and that sometime when it is felt we have suitable conditions of government—when the corporations get used to the new regulations, or else the government sees fit to let them alone more than they have done—then we think we shall have a new era of prosperity and better business conditions.

There has been a great deal of talk about the crop in this country, but as far as we can learn there seems to be a fair average crop, at any rate not sufficiently bad to warrant the rather stagnant condition of business that we have. We look upon the principal trouble as political. As to how long it will be before that is remedied it is pretty hard for us to state. We judge the present agitation by Col. Roosevelt is not helping business matters any, and that a considerable revision of tariff schedules will also be an unsettling feature which may last for another year.

For ourselves, we are intending to take out a rather small cut of logs this next winter. We are inclined to think it would be the part of wisdom if the Canadian mills in general adopted that plan, as we doubt very much if they can look for any better average price for lumber next year than has been obtained this year, and for ourselves we do not feel like buying spruce and paying as much as we have paid this year. It would greatly benefit the general situation if the mills would close down early this year. We judge, particularly in the white pine districts, they would be about as well off to do so, if they are going to cut small this next winter, as lumber sawn in the fall is hardly further ahead than that sawn in the spring, and the saving in insurance and interest on the sawmill is considerable.

John Fenderson & Co., Springfield, Mass., write as follows: As far as the New York market goes, the condition just at present is not any too good, but do not think there is anything very alarming in this, because ordinarily during August and September business is bound to be more or less quiet throughout this section. We think the trouble is, if anything, that the manufacturers are trying to force the issue, and it looks as if they were making their own market, which is certainly not a high one. There is just a certain amount of demand all the time, and when the manufacturers are inclined to go and force the sales of an excessive quantity by shipping cargoes into New York harbor unsold they are bound to reap results which cannot be other than a slump in prices.

The writer has just spent two weeks in New York City, and most of the people seem to feel that after around the middle of September things should recover and business be a good deal better. The one very bad feature of the New York market is the fact that anybody and everybody that can ship by water will load vessels from both the south and north, and ship immense quantities of material, expecting to sell the stock after it arrives in New York harbor, with the result that most of it arrives at the same time and is stock very much alike. Of course it behooves them to unload immediately to save demurrage, and the biggest part of them have no facilities for unloading and storing, but must of necessity sell at some price or other. You can see what effect this is apt to have on prices. For instance: just last week there were several big consignments of lath arrived in New York. Whereas we have been getting $3.75 for delivery in lighterage limits by rail, as soon as these cargoes arrived the price slumped about 35c., and undoubtedly as soon as these are cleaned up and vessel shipments stopped the price will recover to the old basis.

We have given up altogether prophesying as to what conditions are going to be. We don't know, but we are living in hopes. Conditions in themselves are not so bad, especially in the market you mention, but the glutting of the market with a large quantity of stuff all arriving at one time naturally carries its own penalty, and the people shipping the stock are bound to put up a cry that the New York market has gone to the bad. Certainly conditions are not what they should be, but they are far from being as bad as they are painted. We feel that what depression there is is largely a condition of the mind, and such agencies as your magazine can help a whole lot to doctor up this ailment.

Bartram Brothers, wholesalers, New York City, write as follows: There has not been a "bad slump" in the New York lumber market, but there have been unfavorable conditions, holding back the demand for lumber generally, which, of course, the Canadian product has also felt. The feeling throughout this section is that of uncertainty. There has been a holding off in demand at the yards. The box makers also have generally reported restricted business. Therefore there is a feeling of uncertainty as to the business of the fall and winter. From this results a hesitancy in buying largely for the anticipated business. This more expressly applies to spruce and lath, but in some measure to white pine. Consequently it follows that the seller, finding the buyer indifferent, has in a few instances made concessions in prices, but the stock widths largely in demand have remained firm in offering. The time is near at hand when these contracts must be closed for fall delivery and winter and spring use. This waiting has given the impression of the "slump" to which you refer in your letter. It would seem that before long, by the middle of September or the 1st of October, the buyers will have assured themselves of the true conditions. On the part of the manufacturer and wholesaler there has been no material concession in prices. I can freely say that the situation is not as serious as is intimated in your letter, and I trust that the next month will see a very much improved condition, and feel that all indications are in this direction.

Market conditions in New York are indicative, but never normal. It is used so often to realize upon stocks not moved, and also as a dumping place for odds and ends, that often the buyer reports conditions that appear abnormal, but in reality are constantly recurring throughout the year.

A prominent New York wholesaler writes as follows: The fall trade is practically just starting in. There seems to be no great volume. Orders are

being very carefully placed and practically, only for stock for prompt consumption, and where sales are made the prices are very unsatisfactory as compared with what lumber has been selling at the last few years in this market. Prices are being made by those who are most anxious to convert their lumber into cash.

Spruce lumber is being offered from West Virginia at from $2 to $3 per M below its regular list prices. White pine is also very willing to make concessions in prices to obtain sales.

Prices in lumber from our Southern States are also being cut. The trade that I visit, being principally the suburban yards, is quiet, and they are only buying for their actual needs.

There are two principal factors which I think are the strongest influences in keeping trade quiet, and they are: the uncertain prospects in the political situation and the conservatism of some of our banks and banking institutions in making loans for commercial purposes. When these two factors are cleared up so that the general public can feel safe in making advance commitments, and in other business enterprises, business will move ahead again, and I think with considerable strength.

I think that the country is on a safe and sane basis and prepared to advance rapidly when our Supreme Court settles some of the cases now before it, and we are sure of a staple and business-like administration our government.

If our fall election shows a good backing to the administration now in power and the Supreme Court makes some pronounced decisions in the cases now before it. We will be ready to go ahead with full swing and good business all along the line.

The above will show you that I do not look forward to any marked improvement in our fall trade.

A prominent New York State firm of manufacturers and wholesalers write as follows: The situation in New York and vicinity for spruce lumber during the season of 1910 has been what would be termed a "buyer's market." Prices have varied considerably on quotations, and there seems to have been a desire of some concerns to secure business at any price. Another problem has been N. C. pine, which has been put in competition against spruce by southern mills to the end that it has brought prices of spruce boards somewhat lower than they have been selling for the past two or three years. The regular good sizes of spruce, namely, 1 inch x 9 inch and 5-4 inch x 9 inch and 2 inch x 9 inch, have sold at as good prices as two years ago, the price cutting seeming to have been with the narrow stock. The volume of business has been as good with us as in 1909, but prices have been somewhat less. The cut in the duty on lumber, to our minds, has been practically **given** to the buyers, which will account for some of the price cutting. Spruce lath have been selling at fully as good prices this year as last year in New York, and the market seems to have absorbed the eastern stock without breaking prices. Had there been any large amount of speculative building or money for such purposes prices would be a great deal better. The box trade has been somewhat better, but, owing to the low prices of southern box, spruce and white pine have been seriously affected, and while we would hope for a better market in the fall and the coming season of 1911, we would not care to foretell it at the present time. We do believe, however, that the fall business, unless the yards have fully stocked up, should be somewhat better, as no doubt a good many of the large manufacturers have already contracted a good deal of the better class of the spruce stock.

Alfred Dickie, Stewiacke, N.S., writes as follows: We have not, these last two years, been paying much attention to the New York and Boston markets, for the reason that returns from that quarter have not been sufficiently inviting. We have found the South African and South American markets more to our taste; also the Continental European markets, in spots. England and Ireland have also been better markets than those of the U.S.A. for the two years in question. Business seems to lack snap in the U.S.A., as if they had not thoroughly got over their panic year yet. Immigration has also fallen off somewhat in favor of Canada, so that there is not the call for building more houses. When spruce gets scarcer in the United States, as it is bound to do very shortly, then Canada will find there more incentive to market her wood goods. Meantime, we must look for other markets to tide us over the interim, which will not be a long one.

Frederick Cleveland, wholesaler, Albany, N.Y., writes as follows: During the past two months I have sold very little lumber in the New York market on account of low prices being made by some wholesalers and mill men who were unable to hold on to their spruce for better prices later in the fall. Very low prices were made on spruce last month in the metropolitan market, but I find that a great many of the yards have not taken advantage of these quotations and have let their stock run down. I am looking forward for good demand for spruce this fall at good prices.

The Windsor Lumber Company, New York, write as follows: A bad slump has taken place in the New York lumber market, although at the present time there are indications of a slight improvement. I think that is largely caused by the fact that the banks are limiting the line of credit that they are extending to the builders, which, of course, has the effect of materially curtailing building operations. I think that the situation is easing up somewhat. One thing is certain, however, and that is that more lumber has been forced on the market than it could readily absorb.

The Fred S. Morse Lumber Co., Springfield, Mass., write as follows: We do very little business, indeed, in the New York market; therefore, we are not in touch with the conditions as they now exist. We do, however, cover a good share of New York State outside of the metropolitan district, likewise all of New England, and we have found conditions in our territory far from satisfactory all through this season. The outlook, however, is such as leads us to be very optimistic that trade conditions will gradually improve during the fall.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Co., New York City, write as follows: Business has been more than ordinarily quiet during the summer months, and prices have not been what they should be.

We have, however, enjoyed a fair amount of business, and at present the indications are that trade will be a good deal better. We have recently booked a number of orders of substantial size at fair prices, and prospects are that our own business will be reasonably good during the next few months.

Wonderful Newfoundland Development

Lumbering and Paper Making Industries Rapidly Bringing Prosperity to the Island Colony—Story of Five Years of Unexampled Progress

Much attention has been directed lately by lumbermen in both Canada and the United States to the wonderful possibilities for the development of the lumber industry in Newfoundland. Until a few years ago the interior of Newfoundland had practically been untrodden by man; but with the opening up of the interior by the Reid Newfoundland Company with their line of railway, a new era began to dawn, and it was found that Newfoundland possessed timber resources which are second to none on the North American Continent. Capitalists were not slow to avail themselves of the great opportunities presented, and to-day there is not a foot of available timber land in Newfoundland that has not been taken possession of.

In order to give the reader an idea of the possibilities that lie before the lumber industry there, it is necessary to deal briefly with the physical character of the country. The land embraces an area of 42,000 square miles, one-third of this being taken up by rivers and lakes. The timber belt exists principally in the north-eastern section of the Island, and all along the Exploits River and its tributaries—the Gander River and Lake, the Gamleo, the Humber River and the various rivers flowing into St. George's Bay and the Ba yof Islands, and also the entire west coast.

The products of the forest are varied, the chief lumber being spruce, white pine, yellow pine, red pine, fir, juniper, birch, witch hazel, aspen and white maple. The spruce is an invaluable wood for rough work and of great strength. Its fibre is particularly suitable for pulp. Experts who have examined the timber limits of the colony say they know of no place in the world where there is such an enormous quantitl of small spruce and fir growing thickly together and conveniently located near the lakes and rivers, thus reducing very much the cost of operation.

The white pine is of superior quality and is the mainstay of the industry. It runs from 12 to 36 inches at the butt up to 40 feet before a limb is reached, and then reaches 20 to 30 feet farther. Most of them make three saw logs, while fully 20 per cent. are free from knots. The pine belt of the Island covers 2,000 square miles of territory, and at a low estimate it contains 3,000,000,000 feet.

In estimating the future of an industry an important factor is the accessibility of the forest region to the market. In this respect Newfoundland is well served, having 6,000 miles of coast line with deep bays, inlets and natural harbors, which are adjacent to many of the forest belts, besides possessing many valuable inland waters where logs can be floated to a mill with the greatest ease. Chief among these are the Codroy, Terra Nova, Gambo, Gander and other rivers, all of which possess a horse-power varying from 1,000 to 30,000.

An important factor is the Reid-Newfoundland Railway, stretching from St. John's to Port-aux-Basques, covering 648 miles, and connecting with branch lines and steamers right through the country. This railway taps the very heart of all the important lumber centres, and has done more to open up the interior of Newfoundland than any other agency.

The leading companies now operating on the Island are: The Newfoundland-Reid Co., Ltd.; The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd.; The Central Forests Co., Ltd.; St. George's Lumber Co., and Fisher's Mills.

While the lumber operations in Newfoundland, especially in the pine belt of the colony, are very profitable on account of the high value of this wood, the great future in these forests is in the manufacture of pulp and paper. This was quickly realized by acute capitalists, and when in the year 1903 Messrs. Harmsworth of England decided to look around for a favorable place in the new world to establish pulp and paper mills they decided, after a short investigation, upon Newfoundland. The result to-day is that Newfoundland possesses the largest mills of their kind in the world.

In 1905 this company leased from the Government of the colony an area of about 2,000 square miles with Red Indian Lake as its centre, and started at Grand Falls the mills which have now become famous, and which are attracting hundreds of tourists annually. Four years ago this site was practically a wilderness almost untrodden and without an inhabitant. To-day it is the site of an enterprise that promises to make it within a year or two the second town on the Island in point of population and commercial importance. Mill buildings of

concrete, covering several acres, have been erected there and equipped with costly and up-to-date machinery. Many miles of railway have been built, with large terminal wharves at the sea coast and dams, booms and boom-piers constructed in the river. Around the mills there has grown up in a few years a town of over 400 buildings, modern in every way, and laid out in the most attractive manner. Up to the present the company have invested over $8,000,000 in mills and town, everything being, of course, owned and controlled by them. There is now a population of 4,000, which is daily increasing.

The power for the mills is derived from the Grand Falls. An



Sectional View of Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

immense concrete dam was built at the top of the falls, 882 feet wide, capable of developing 30,000 horse-power. The water is conducted to the power house by steel tubes 15 feet in diameter and 250 feet long. The power house and grinder room is 270 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is equipped with two 2,500 h.p. dynamos for furnishing light and power for the plant, the remainder of the building being taken up with turbines operating pulp wood grinders. There are three turbines in the electric generating room and four double turbines in the grinding room, each of the latter furnishing power to six grinders. Each of the 24 grinders can turn out about 10 tons of dry pulp per day.

The main buildings of the pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls cover an area of six acres. The buildings extend from east to west some 650 feet and from north to south 550 feet. The largest building of the series is the paper machine room, which is 234 feet long by 121 feet wide and 44 feet high. In the process of manufacture the logs are cut into 32-inch lengths, in the mill, which has a capacity of six hundred cords daily, and carried on a conveyor by an endless chain 1,700 feet to the "barker" room, and from there to the grinder room.

Thirty thousand tons of coal are used annually at the mills, the coal furnaces being fed automatically. As the coal comes in on the cars it is dumped into crushers, where the lumps are broken up and then taken by a bucket conveyor to the top of the boiler house, whence it passes on to a distributing belt, which drops it into a big bin. From



Exploits River Dam, Rapids and Falls.

this bin small chutes run to each furnace and the coal is thrown automatically into the fires, while the grates, moving up and down mechanically, stoke themselves and drop the clinkers to the bottom of the ash-pit.

One noteworthy building in the plant is that termed the "save-all," through which all the water from the pulp and paper-making apparatus passes, and any pieces of pulp remaining in the water are secured by a screen, so that nothing is absolutely lost. Any oil, refuse or other material that would spoil the quality of the paper is eliminated by the "save-all" machinery.

Many interesting facts and figures could be brought out in connection with this plant. In the construction of the dam and the various buildings over 70,000 barrels of cement have been used. The sewer from the mills to take off the waste water from the various processes has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day. To guard against contingencies incident to such an enterprise an accessory steam plant is provided to generate electricity and also to work the pumps when the turbines are shut down.

Besides the "mechanical" pulp, two large digesters turn out 100 tons of "sulphite" pulp daily, and at the present time 800 tons of paper are being shipped weekly by the company's steamers to England.

Planned and designed by Mr. G. F. Hardy, the eminent New York engineer, the Grand Falls mills have given to Newfoundland the claim to possess absolutely the finest and most up-to-date pulp-paper plant in the whole world.

The logging centre for these great mills is at Millerton, about twenty miles from Grand Falls, and connected by the company's own railway Millerton lies on the shores of Red Indian Lake and is the centre of a huge watershed running into the Exploits River and possessing some of the best timber areas in the island. Here, winter after winter, the great supply is cut to keep the mills working. Last season 150,000,000 feet were consumed, and this year the figures will be far in advance of that.

As Newfoundland in the past has been noted for her fisheries, so in the future will lumbering play a most important part in that country's industries. The policy of the Government is to encourage and facilitate the introduction of capital for this industry. They allow all machinery for operating to enter the country duty free, and all the materials for building and equipping the plant. Capitalists are beginning to awaken to the fact that Newfoundland possesses a won-



Crest of Dam at Grand Falls—30,000 Horse Power.

derful field for investment. We have been informed by the Government that every available timber limit in the country has been taken up. In addition to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company at Grand Falls and other companies now operating, an American concern is now about to begin operations on the Gander River, and several other sites nearby are being considered for the establishment of similar enterprises. It appears certain, therefore, that within the next two or three years Newfoundland will become world-famed through her great lumbering operations.

Hoo-Hoo Annual at San Francisco

The 19th anniversary of the birth of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo was celebrated at San Francisco on September 9th, when the annual concatenation was opened in that city. An excellent attendance was present and much enthusiasm was shown in connection with the work of the order.

Among the reports presented that of the Scrivenoter was one of the most interesting, showing, as it did, a balance of $10,083. The total receipts for the year amounted to $39,619. Among other things the Scrivenoter referred to the Imminent Distress Fund, which he said was in a very healthy condition, and he reported that the applications for assistance during the past year had not been numerous. In connection with the Death Emergency Fund the Scrivenoter reported that up to the time of the closing of his books he had received subscriptions to this fund totalling $2,700 and the money was still coming in in great volume.

As the result of diligent effort in the direction of bringing desirable delinquents back into active membership, 185 reinstatements had been effected during the year.

During the year 82 concatenations had been held and a total of 1,455 new members had been initiated, in addition to 11 life members.

Lumber and Its Interests at C. N. E.

Many Exhibits of Importance to Manufacturers—Machinery and Equipment Well Represented—British Columbia and Saskatchewan Timbers Displayed

There was a good representation of the lumbering interests among the exhibitors at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, and many machinery and equipment firms were represented in Machinery Hall and the Process Building. A few also were in the Manufacturers' Building. The British Columbia Government had an excellent exhibit of its timber, and there were also interesting examples of timber from Saskatchewan, among the exhibits noted were the following:

J. I. Case Co., of Toronto, Ont. and Racine, Wis., exhibited a number of traction engines for hauling heavy loads. They have a special engine which is particularly suitable for lumbermen's use.

The Superior Manufacturing Co., Toronto, exhibited a complete line of stamps and stencils, as well as their special line of log stamps.

The Tallman Brass & Metal Company, of Hamilton, Ont., had a comprehensive exhibit in machinery hall, of which Mr. G. W. McKnight and Mr. F. Irving, travellers for the company, were in charge. The exhibit included their products in brass, bronze, copper and aluminum castings of every description. The Tallman Company make a specialty of finished brass goods. Their babbitt metal also is extremely well known. Their celebrated Arctic metal is sold from coast to coast. They also exhibited pig tin, pig copper, aluminum, lead, antimony, and other metals in the raw material.

Baines & Peckover, 98 Esplanade, Toronto, exhibited, among other things, the well known Dawson's "Lincona" Balata Belting, which is especially suited for work in damp places. Their exhibit also included the "Atlas" babbitt metal. This company deal in galvanized sheets, angles, flats, shafting, machinery steel, cold nuts, spring steel, wire rope, hoops, corundum wheels, screws, and, in fact an almost endless assortment of metal goods.

Batts Limited, West Toronto, manufacturers of various high-grade wood products, including staved columns, veneered doors, newel posts, cypress greenhouse material, pine doors and frames, sash, flooring, trim, turned newels and balusters, had an extremely attractive exhibit in the Process Building. This included a number of their staved columns, which, for appearance, durability and low price, have come to possess a most creditable reputation among architects, contractors, etc. One of the columns shown was a duplicate of the design provided for the Francis Street Public School at Fort William, Ont. It was 36 inches in diameter at the base and 26 feet long. The order for these columns was received at last year's Canadian National Exhibition and they were delivered before the close of navigation. The facilities which Batts, Limited, possess for the manufacture of colonial house columns are so complete that they can practically make any size or length. One of the noticeable features of the columns shown by this company is their excellent proportions. These have been favorably commented upon time and again by the most critical architects. In the manufacture of doors Batts, Limited, have also made a foremost place for themselves, and the products shown at the Exhibition were of the choicest variety.

Goldie McCulloch Co., of Galt, Ont., had a good exhibit in the Process Building, where Mr. W. K. Trapp and Mr. E. Hetherington were in charge. The exhibit included a number of attractive vaults and vault doors, for which the company have become famous and also several of their excellent boilers, engines, etc.

The Carborundum Co., Ltd., had their exhibit in the Process Building. This included a number of their machines for grinding all classes of knives. Among these were some excellent draw stones, sharpening stones, razor hones, strops, etc. They also showed an interesting line of emery paper and cloths, carborundum paper and cloths and garnet paper and cloths. Mr. C G. Emery and Mr. H. L. Davis were in charge.

Burrows, Stewart & Milne, manufacturers of stoves, ranges, etc., had their exhibit in the Process Building. This company have lately commenced the manufacture of camp stoves. Their most interesting product along this line is the Forest Jewel, which is made both with and without a reservoir holding 25 gallons. This stove has a top measuring 42 by 30 inches, and oven 24 by 28 by 16 inches. It is especially suitable for railway, construction, lumber and mining camps. The company are also producing the "Shanty Jewel" heater which takes wood 42 inches long. The diameter of the top is 26 inches. The fuel door is 13½ inches by 11¼ inches. This is a very powerful heater. The company's exhibit was in charge of Mr. E. Goff and Mr. J. F. Stevenson.

The Percival Plow & Stove Co., Ltd., of Merrickville, Ont., had an excellent exhibit in the Process Building, where Mr. C. J. Bateman was in charge. This company manufacture box stoves of any size for lumber camps.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., 611 Eastern Ave., Toronto, manufacturers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, leather goods and lumbermen's clothing of various kinds, had an interesting exhibit in the Process Building, where they showed leather in process of preparation for the manufacture of boots. This company claim that they have the largest range of rough furnishings to be found anywhere in Canada. One of their most interesting products is their guaranteed shirt, which they guarantee will turn water. The specialty of their business is that the tanning of leather is done in their own factory and the leather is then worked up into gloves, etc. In marketing their goods they are, therefore, able to figure on one profit only instead of two. They are giving employment to about 350 hands.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. had a comprehensive exhibit in Machinery Hall, which included a wide range of machinery for various purposes. One of the most interesting machines in their exhibit was their Universal Woodworker, which can be turned into 16 different machines, including buzz planer, sander, knive, grinder, mortiser, tenoner, sash maker, moulder, band saw, boring machine, grinder and circular saw, both cross cut and rip. This machine is especially designed for the use of boat builders, contractors, carpenters, etc. Mr. A. R. Williams and Mr. W. E. McCready were in charge of the exhibit.

Cowan & Co., Galt, Ont., manufacturers of woodworking machinery, had a good exhibit of their products. This included their moulder No. M. 152 which was shown in operation matching lumber at the rate of 150 feet a minute. They also showed a chain saw mortiser, a sash relisher and mortiser and a number of other interesting machines.

The Canada Metal Co. had an exhibit of babbitt metals in Machinery Hall, where Mr. A. E. Byers and Mr. M. Matthews were in charge. Their exhibit included practically everything in metals. Chief among these, however, were babbitt metal, solder, block tin, copper, brass and aluminum castings, linotype and sterotype metals, etc.

The Canadian Hart Wheel Co., of Hamilton, Ont., had their exhibit in Machinery Hall in charge of Mr. William Kerr. They showed all kinds of grinding machines for planing knives, draw cutters, etc., and a wide assortment of emery wheels, oil stones, razor hones, etc.

D. K. McLaren, Ltd., Montreal, had an attractive exhibit of their belting, both leather and waterproof. They also showed Phillips Bros'. Steel Pulleys and Vanda Packing. Mr. W. E. Warner was in charge.

The Elliot Woodworker, an extremely useful machine for carpenters, builders, etc., was shown by Mr. W. A. Elliot, of Toronto, in Machinery Hall. This machine is suitable for trimming, mitreing, dadoing, dowelling, emery grinding, etc. It is in fact one of the most versatile little machines on the market. It is small and compact and weighs about 80 pounds. It takes about ¾ of a horse power to operate.

The G. Walter Green Co., Ltd., of Peterborough, Ont., had their exhibit in Machinery Hall, where they showed an interesting assortment of saw and lath mill machinery. This included a saw mill in motion, two different kinds of shingle machines, two different styles of lath mills, saw sharpening machinery, etc.

The Dodge Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, showed a full line of transmission machinery. This included shafting, hangers, pulleys, clutches, etc. They also exhibit their rope drive systems in operation.

Bournival & Co., 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, exhibited an interesting woodworking machine in Machinery Hall. It is known as the Champion Combination Woodworker and is capable of six different operations, including those of a rip saw, jointing machine, band saw, light boring machine, heavy boring machine and wagon tenoner.

The Canadian Malleable Iron & Wheel Co., of Toronto, had their exhibit in Machinery Hall. This company which have only just been formed, are placing upon the market steel products made from ordinary bar iron in the short period of four hours. They are the owners of a special process recently discovered for performing this work. The steel is especially adapted for manufacturing cutting saws and edge tools of all kinds. Mr. R. I. Henderson was in charge of this interesting exhibit. The cost of manufacturing steel by this new process is estimated by the company at less than three cents a pound, which includes the purchasing price of the bar iron.

The Positive Clutch & Pulley Co., Ltd., 11 Jarvis St., Toronto, showed in the Machinery Hall a combined jaw and friction clutch and pulley. This article combines the features of the ordinary friction and jaw clutches, using the friction clutch to pick up a load and then transfering it from friction to jaw instantaneously, thereby saving

wear and tear on the friction clutch. They also showed an interesting pulley with wood rim and metal centre which permits of a great saving in power consumption. The exhibit was in charge of Messrs. F. Fowler and W. H. White.

Robertson & McGavin, of 32 Church St., Toronto, showed a wide range of belting and other mill supplies in Machinery Hall. They represent the New York Belting & Packing Co. Their exhibit also included various kinds of hose and a general range of mill users and engineers' supplies.

The London Concrete Machinery Co., of London, Ont., had their exhibit in a tent a little east of Machinery Hall. They showed, among other things, a number of block and brick making machines and an interesting assortment of mixers, all of which are of much interest to both manufacturing and retail lumbermen. Mr. H. Pocock was in charge of this exhibit. An interesting part of their exhibit was a single drum hoist operated by gasoline engine or other power. This hoist is of such simple construction that it can be built for a very small sum, only costing one-quarter the amount of the usual hoist, which will do the same amount of work. It can be easily moved about from place to place and has a capacity of about two tons. It is operated by 5 horse power at the rate of 40 feet per minute. It should prove of much interest to lumbermen in connection with their camp operations.

The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., of London, Ont., showed an interesting variety of machinery for the production of cement blocks, bricks, etc. Mr. C. F. Pulfer was in charge.

Wagstaffe, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., had an excellent exhibit of their jams, jellies and sealed fruit in the Manufacturers' Building. This company's products are especially interesting to purchasers of camp supplies. They are most attractively put up. Their jams and jellies are prepared in copper kettles, boiled in silver pans, packed in gold lined tins and every possible attention is given to their preparation so that they may be both tasty and pure.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Toronto, conducted the exhibit of Heintz, products, including pickles, etc., of 57 varieties. These products are widely used in lumber camps, where they are especial favorites on account both of their flavor and their excellent keeping qualities.

The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company had their exhibit in the Manufacturers' Building. They showed, among other things, Dunlop belting and a full line of mechanical rubber goods, such as engineers' supplies, fire hose, etc. An attractive feature of their exhibit was a unique rubber man made out of steam packing, hose, belting, crude rubber, etc. The man was 12 feet high and built in proportion, and attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. H. C. Austin was in charge of the exhibit.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, had an excellent exhibit in the Manufacturers' Building, in charge of Mr. W. H. Alderson. The exhibit included mechanical rubber goods and foot wear and their well known multi-ped hose in lengths of about 500 feet. They also showed their well known radium valve discs and an attractive assortment of lumbermen's foot wear of all kinds, as well as belting, fire hose, valve packing, etc.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., had a comprehensive exhibit in the Transportation Building, which included pumps, belting, marine engines, scales, etc. The Fairbanks-Morse marine engines were shown in various sizes from 2½ to 18 h.p.; also stationary engines from 1 h.p. to 12 h.p. and a gasoline tractor of 25 h.p. The company also had an exhibit in a tent adjoining Machinery Hall, where they showed their pumping engines, gasoline engines, etc. One of their most interesting exhibits was a 15 h.p. 3 cylinder heavy duty marine engine for scows, tugs, etc. Mr. E. J. Beatty was in charge of the exhibit.

The Hastings Wagon Co., of Watford, Ont., showed a special line of farming and lumbering wagons.

The Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., of Orillia, showed a wide range of trucks, steel wheels, etc., in the Transportation Building, where Mr. Norman Knox was in charge.

The Jackson Wagon Co., of St. George, Ont., had an interesting exhibit of wagons, trucks, etc., in the Transportation Building.

Shurly & Dietrich, Ltd., of Galt, Ont., manufacturers of the well known Maple Leaf saws, had a most attractive and unique exhibit in the Process Building. Their products, which are of great variety, were shown arranged in attractive designs upon the wall. This firm's exhibit has become one of the regular features of the Canadian National Exhibition, having been on view at every exhibition for a great many years past. It would be difficult to imagine a more effective exhibit, and inasmuch as the products shown are thoroughly Canadian and of the highest quality, they are pointed to with pride by many Canadian visitors.

The Butterworth Foundry Co., Ltd., of Ottawa, had their exhibit in Machinery Hall. One of the most interesting products which they handle is the well known Fleming Grate Bar, which can be installed under any boiler at a comparatively small cost. They claim that this grate bar is the most economically operated device on the market and that it will reduce the fuel bill by from 15 to 30 per cent. The Fleming Grate Bars, they claim, are built upon scientific principles so that a natural draft is produced, causing a continuous passage of air through the bars, over the bridge wall and into the combustion chamber. In plants where shavings are burned the results from the use of this grate bar have been particularly satisfactory.

British Columbia had an excellent exhibit of its forest products, which included blocks of wood of various kinds and sizes. Among them were the following: a 40-inch square block of fir, a cross section of a cedar tree with diameters of 52 inches and 58 inches, a 42-inch square block of cedar, a 44-inch square block of spruce, a cross section of a spruce tree with diameters of 65 inches and 67 inches, a cross section of a fir tree with diameters of 71 and 74 inches, and a 24-inch square block of hemlock.

The lumber industry of Saskatchewan was represented by a number of logs from the Prince Albert district, where five lumber mills are operating. The capacity of one of these mills is 2,250,000 feet per week. A section of a white pine log was shown from this district which was 3 feet 6 inches in diameter.

The Canadian Rubber Company at their booth in the Manufacturers Building showed a full line of their products, which included belting, packing, hose, valves, rubber goods and textile goods of all descriptions. They also had a fine exhibit of crude rubber from different parts of the world and an excellent array of rubber boots and shoes.

Personal News and Notes

A recent visitor at the office of the "Canada Lumberman" was Mr. W. D. Johnston, president of the American Lumber Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. John Donogh, of the John Donogh Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, is taking a vacation in Yarmouth, N.S., where he will remain until about the middle of next week.

A press report recently announced the destruction by fire of the Cummings lumber yards near Maniwaki, Que. We are glad to report that this story was quite unfounded and that the yards were not visited by fire at all.

During the past month ten steamers have cleared from ports on the Miramichi River, N.B., with cargoes of lumber consigned to European points, aggregating 20,000,000 feet. With the addition of two new mills on that river, previously reported, lumber operations there are very brisk.

Mr. W. H. Bromley, who for several years has been manager for the Pembroke Lumber Company, is reported to have decided to sever his connection with that firm and establish a lumber brokerage business in Pembroke. Mr Bromley has long been regarded as an expert in the handling and grading of lumber and his many friends predict a brilliant future for his new enterprise.

A report recently gained considerable circulation to the effect that Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec, was interested in a company which is seeking permission to construct a dam as Cascapedia, Que., and to erect a lumber mill at that place. Hon. Mr. Allard states that the report is without foundation, as he has no interest whatever in the company.

The Beauce Pulp & Lumber Company, whose mills at Scott's Junction were destroyed by fire May 26, lost no time in rebuilding and had their new mills, which are quite as large as the former ones, completed and in operation by the initial week in August. The company are now sawing night and day to make up for lost time. All their logs were brought down in the early part of the season.

The Mercantile Lumber & Supply Company, wholesale dealers in lumber, have opened a handsome new suite of offices in the Hochelaga Bank Building, 97 St. James street, Montreal, where they will be pleased to receive their patrons. This firm, which was only recently organized, are increasing their business very rapidly. Owing to their facilities for handling large quantities of lumber, they are in position to help the trade materially, being able to buy at advantageous prices. The firm are to be incorporated immediately with $50,000 capital.

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbadoes, report under date of August 27, as follows: W. Pine—The schooner Helen Stewart brought a small lot of 15 m. ft., which has not yet been sold, but as mentioned in our last a cargo has been placed to arrive around $29.50 for merchantable and $22.50 for second quality, and market is in a fair position for further arrivals. Spruce—The only arrival has been the Helen Stewart, which vessel arrived on 21st inst., with 150 m. ft. This, which consisted principally of second quality and inferior, has been placed on the market at $24 for merchantable, $16.50 for second quality, and $14 for inferior. Pitch Pine—No receipts, but we have placed a cargo for October-November shipment. Shingles—No receipts during the fortnight. Shooks—Receipts of 700 bdls. by Canadian and New York steamers for dealers' account. Wood Hoops—A small lot of 415 bdls. have been received also for dealers' account.

Ontario Retailers Form Association

Organize Under the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada—Resolutions Adopted Regulating Conduct of Members—J. B. Reid, Toronto, Elected Chairman

About a year ago the Retail Lumber Dealers of the City of Toronto formed a Retail Lumber Dealers' Section of the The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Incorporated, an association which comprises all sections of the retail trade, and which is now regarded as expressing the collective views of the organized retail trade of Canada. Considerable good work has been done through the Lumber Dealers' Section of the Toronto Branch of the Association, of which Mr. G. W. Booth is chairman, and they desired to extend their field of operations and include all the retail lumber dealers of Ontario. For this purpose a convention of retail lumber dealers was called to meet in Toronto on Monday, September 5th, 1910. The result of the call sent out was the meeting together of a large number of enthusiastic lumbermen.

After the delegates had duly registered their names, Mr. G. W. Booth was elected chairman of the meeting, and he presided in a very able and capable manner. In delivering his address of welcome, Mr. Booth pointed out that there was no time in the history of Canada in which it was more opportune that the retail lumber dealers should meet together and determine which of the cross roads they should take than now. Canada was bound to increase in population, and this increase meant, not only keener competition, but a greater popula-



J. B. Reid, Toronto, Chairman.



E. M. Trowern, Toronto, Secretary.

tion to serve, and the question was, "Should we live and let live; or should we endeavor to see how much business we could do and how much service we could render to the public for nothing?" He pointed out that any man who disregarded a fair profit in his business was neither true to himself nor to his creditors, and was doing an injustice to those who were endeavoring to conduct their business upon legitimate and fair lines. To make a profit, should not be regarded as a crime, because the experience of the past had shown that when the profits of the various lines of trade were removed and the business men were doing business without a margin, the result was always depression and hard times; but when everyone received a fair reward for their labor, there was always a steady, continuous expansion. He extended to the delegates a hearty welcome, and hoped that at the next convention not one single retail lumberman in Ontario would be absent from the meeting.

Mr. C. G. MacBeth, manager of the Laidlaw Lumber Company of Toronto, also welcomed the delegates, as follows, saying that he trusted that the meeting would be productive of much good for the important branch of business represented. He hoped that nothing would be said or done at the convention to cause injury or give offence to any, and that all the deliberations would be characterized by a spirit of justice and good common sense.

Mr. F. W. Brennen, of Hamilton, in reply, said he hoped the meeting would develop the best that was in them. He was not one of those who thought that the lumber business contained a monopoly of mean men, because his association with lumbermen had taught him that they were as big and broad as most business men, but a few of the old school yet remained who believe in the principle that they should mind their own business and let every man mind his own business, whereas the new doctrine, and one which he hoped would increase, was, "You mind my business and I will mind your business," and by doing this each man would be minding his own business, and the easiest way to accomplish this was through associated effort. The day had gone by when it was possible for any one man to do all the business. The trade must be distributed in the various local centres as the population developed, and it was the purpose of an association to meet together and by so doing adjust and regulate conditions so that fair and honorable ethics of trade could be formulated and carried out, so as not to take away the individual liberty of any man, but to regulate the trade so that all would have an equal opportunity. He thought conditions of trade should so exist that it would be an enjoyment to be in business, and not a constant cause of fear of losing time and capital. He trusted that the deliberations of the meeting would result in the formation of an excellent organization.

An adjournment was then made for luncheon until 2 o'clock.

Upon resuming the business of the day, the chairman called upon the Dominion Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Mr. E. M. Trowern, who delivered a short and interesting address on "The Reasons for and the Method of Organization." Mr. Trowern pointed out the great development that had taken place in organization work during the past few years. He said that there was a time not long ago when retail associations were being formed of a host of single line associations. These associations by themselves lacked power and influence whatever with either the Provincial Legislature or the Dominion Government. It was for this reason that The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was formed, which includes all classes of retail men. The Association is divided into sections of trade, and each section has its own officers and its own laws and regulations, but by and through the unity of all acting under one association, they made that association a mighty power in taking care of all things pertaining to the retail trade. He pointed out that there were over 200,000 retail merchants in Canada, who formed a mighty force in demanding what was right and fair when occasion required. They had secured a Dominion charter by a special Act of Parliament, which placed them in a position to secure and distribute information to their members and take care of their interests in a way that had not been attempted in the past. He laid stress upon the importance of the retail trade, and said that no man need be ashamed to be called a retailer. Retail distribution was as necessary as any of the professions, and every retail merchant was a necessity in the community in which he was located. Retailers paid the largest share of taxation; they employed more clerks; they paid more insurance; they owned more horses, and contributed more to the support of the Government than any other commercial class.

Up to the time when they became organized under one association, they were practically not regarded as worthy of notice. By becoming associated under one banner, the retail lumbermen of Canada could secure all the advantages that the association afforded, and when they required the influence and support of the great body of retailers throughout Canada, it was waiting and at their command, providing what they asked for was right and fair. The one membership fee of $5.00 per annum enabled any merchant to attend any meeting of any section of trade, and in this way keep in touch with retailers in any line of business that he might be engaged in. It also gave him the privilege of having his section represented on the Provincial and Dominion Boards of the Association and a voice in its management

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Trowern's address, it was moved by Mr. W. Foster, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. Geo. Brown, of St. Mary's,

"That we believe that it will be in the best interests of the retail lumber dealers to form a lumber dealers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada."

This resolution was unanimously carried.

The following resolutions were then placed before the meeting and unanimously carried:

1. That we believe that it is in the best interests of the retail lumber dealers of Ontario to form a Lumber Dealers' Section of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada."

2. That to designate what should constitute a retail lumber dealer we define a retail lumber dealer as one who carries a stock and who has an office, sign, and the necessary appliances to carry on a retail lumber business connected therewith and whose name is entered on the assessment roll of the municipality in which he does business.

3. That we consider that the custom of some wholesalers or sawmill owners selling direct to contractors, either at a lower or at the same price, does an injury to the legitimate retail trade.

4. That we consider that selling agents who have no yard or office facilities and who pay no municipal taxes do an injury to the legitimate trade by selling direct to contractors either at reduced prices or at the same price as that sold by legitimate retailers.

5. That we consider that specialists who manufacture and handle one or two lines of material do an injury to the retail trade by selling direct to contractors at the same price that they charge the retail trade.

6. That we consider it advisable and do hereby appoint a Retail Committee to confer with the mill owners, manufacturers and wholesale trade to take up with them a plan whereby through mutual co-operation the entire trade can be placed upon a better plane.

7. That we request the executive to consider some plan whereby the trade generally can be kept posted upon trade conditions and help to guide some who operate in the business without having sufficient knowledge and skill in office management and what it costs to do business, as well as current quotations.

8. That we consider that the existing practice of figuring on contractors' lists and giving a lump sum price on the same is not in the best interests of the retailers, and that we do away with this practice and where a contractor asks for prices quote the price per thousand or per running feet, as the case may be.

9. That it is not, in our opinion, in the best interests of the trade for the retailers to work, dress or size lumber brought in by wholesale dealers or jobbers and builders, and that the retail trade be requested to discontinue this practice.

10. That it would be in the best interests of the trade to make and adopt a price list covering stock mouldings, trim and base, etc.; also to make a rate on machine work per hour or running feet, as the case may be, and that a committee be appointed to complete such a list.

11. That it would be to the best interests of the trade if each member reported to the secretary the names of all sawmill owners or wholesale dealers or jobbers who they know are selling direct to contractors.

12. That we adopt the principle of selling matched lumber by strip measure.

All those present united in membership, and the following officers were elected:—J. B. Reid, Toronto, Chairman; F. W. Brennen, Hamilton, 1st Vice-Chairman; Donald Ferguson, London, 2nd Vice-Chairman; Henry Wise, St. Catharines, Treasurer; W. J. Hetherington, Toronto, Auditor.

Considerable interest was manifested in selecting a place for the next convention. Mr. F. W. Brennen put forth the claims of Hamilton very strongly, but upon a vote of the meeting it proved that Mr. Donald Ferguson had made the strongest appeal to the meeting, and London was the chosen.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the members adjourned to partake of an excellent menu, and a reception was given by the City of Toronto.

Mayor G. R. Geary welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and stated that he was pleased indeed to see such a fine looking body of retail lumbermen. He extended to them all the privileges of the city.

Alderman Alfred McGuire, Chairman of the Reception and Legislative Committee of the City Council for the City of Toronto, occupied the chair; and with some excellent speeches and the very hospitable and extensive menu card, the delegates enjoyed themselves until 9 o'clock, when they dispersed, all joining in singing the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne.

Convention Notes

Mr. T. A. Patterson, Toronto, manager of Mickle, Dyment & Son; Mr. W. J. Hetherington, and Mr. E. Rathbone made an excellent Reception Committee.

Mr. J. B. Reid, upon accepting the reins of office as chairman for the year, made a very happy and genial chairman, and if good fellowship does not exist it will not be for lack of the true association spirit that Mr. Reid possesses.

The business of the meeting under the capable chairmanship of Mr. G. W. Booth was carried out on schedule time, and in a prompt and businesslike way, that might be very profitably followed by larger and more pretentious bodies.

Mr. F. W. Brennen proved himself to be of the best timber and entirely outside of the "cull" class.

Mr. G. G. Miles, who has already been christened the orator of the convention, took the opportunity of pointing out to the City Architect through the chairman of the Reception Committee of the City Council, that he wanted them to consider Canadian lumbermen when they were placing their tenders for supplies.

The experience of Secretary E. M. Trowern in organizing retail merchants proved of much value to the convention and greatly assisted the chairman in carrying out the programme, which passed off so smoothly.

Alderman Roland, who is one of the members of the Reception Committee of the City Council, is also a member of The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, and he did not miss the opportunity of putting in a good word for the work that has been done by the Association, and trusted that the newly-formed section would prove to be a great benefit to all its members.

Application forms for membership will be sent out immediately, and every retail lumber dealer is requested to "Come on and Lift."

The McFadden Lumber Co., of Templeton, Que., have purchased the mill formerly owned by the MacLaren Lumber Co. at Templeton. The mill will employ 350 men.

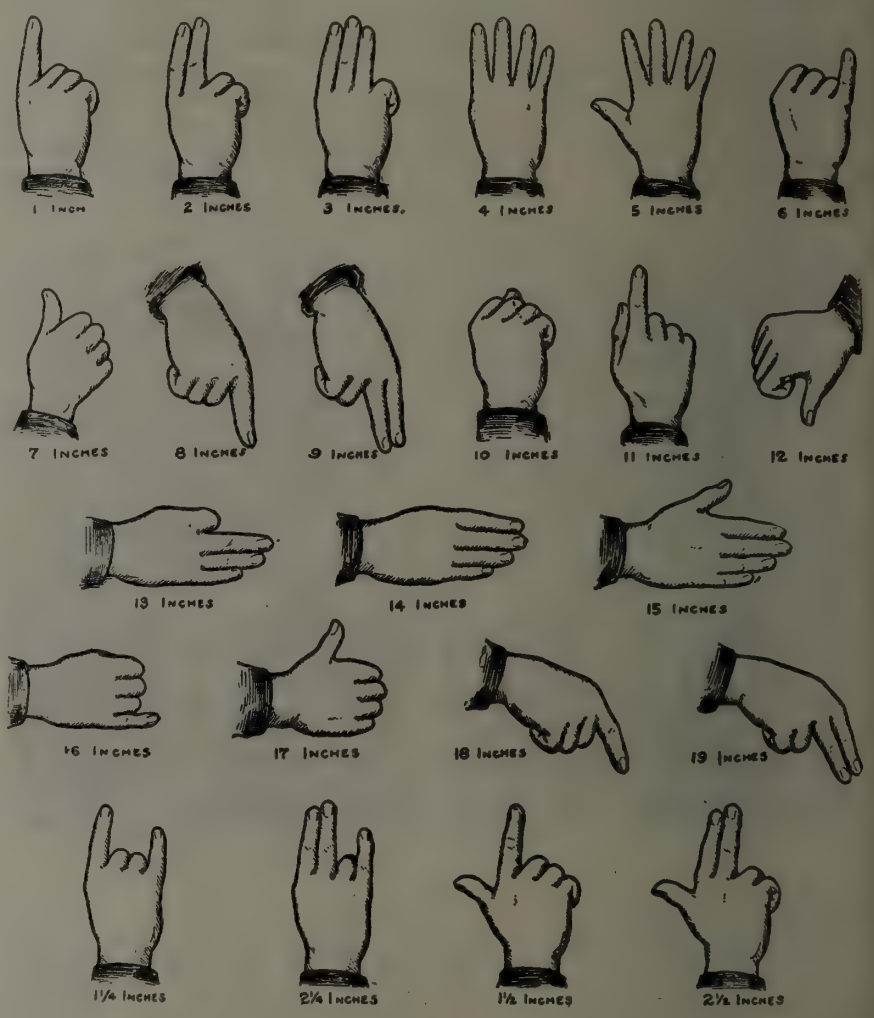
Silent Language of the Saw Mills

Diagrams Illustrating Manner in which Sawyers Give Signals for the Proper Cutting of Logs into Lumber

The accompanying set of illustrations, showing some of the silent signs used in the mills in the United States, which are generally understood by mill men, is reproduced from the West Coast Lumberman. In addition to these signs, there are others used which, on account of being a combination or being given by motion, cannot be well illustrated.

The signs, up to and including twelve, are given simply by raising the hand, as indicated. From 13 to 19, inclusive, they are given by placing the hand in position as indicated, and then drawing the same across the body from left to right.

The illustrations showing the fractions are given as examples of how the signs are combined. In some cases it is not possible to give these signs, where there are combinations, in one movement. For instance, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cannot be given at one time, as the three first fingers represent three, and the little finger a quarter, so, given at the same time, it would be four; it is given, therefore, by first giving the sign of three, then closing



the three fingers and raising the little finger for the quarter. Three-quarters following any unit is given by first giving the sign of three, then following with little finger.

The same thing pertains to a half, the thumb representing the half. For example, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cannot be given with one motion, as a combination of the four fingers and thumb make five; it is given, therefore, by first rasing the four fingers, with thumb closed, then closing the four fingers and raising thumb.

In giving the sign for an eighth, the sign for eight, index finger down, is used. Take $7\frac{3}{8}$ as an example; hand closed with thumb up for 7, followed by three fingers up, then index finger down for $\frac{3}{8}$.

Instructions to turn the log are given by raising open hand with palm out, then dropping same to side.

The order to set log for cutting off slab is by raising closed fist and holding same up until the log has been set at proper place, then dropping fist to side.

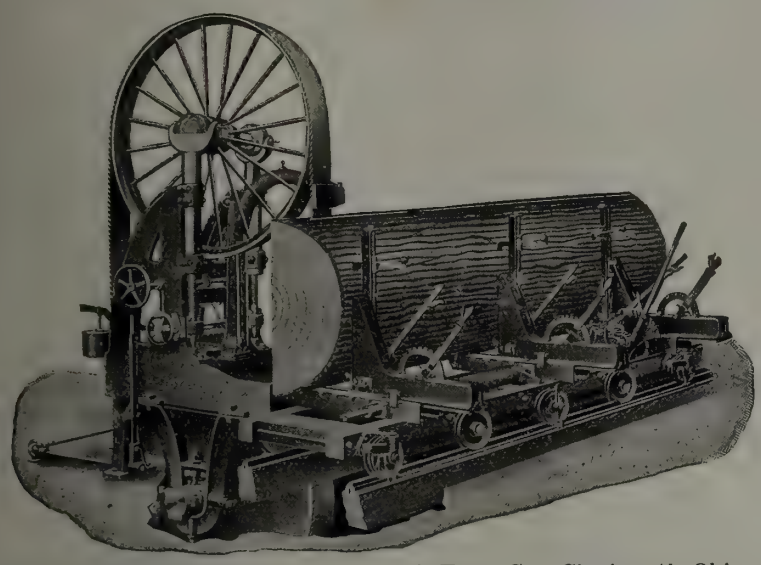
In cutting lumber of special thickness, there is an understanding between the sawyer and setter. Each mill has some special signs along these lines, which are local, and which are not of general use.

This language is quite necessary, and is of great value, saving much time and lung power, and, our contemporary adds, it is the only noiseless thing in the mill.

Another New Catalogue

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., the well-known manufacturers of woodworking machinery, have just issued a Band Saw Mill catalogue, composed of fifty-eight pages, which illustrates and describes an outfit of machines adequate for all the requirements of a modern mill—considering quality, output and economical production of lumber.

No. 57 Band Mill (illustrated herewith) is said to be the most successful machine in this output. It will saw boards evenly, thereby causing little waste when being planed to dimensions. Besides economy in the production of lumber, the Fay & Egan mills effect a saving in kerf—running a blade only 1-16 in. thick. The manufacturers guarantee



No. 57 Band Saw Mill. J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

their mills to run a thinner blade at a higher speed than any other manufactured, without any danger of buckling or breaking.

Readers are invited to write to the manufacturers for their new Band Mill Catalogue. Their proper address is 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd., whose head offices are at Montreal, have issued a most attractive publication relating to their operations and products, and containing also a series of tables relating to the same. The publication is handsomely illustrated and substantially bound in cloth. The reading matter is printed in a pleasant shade of brown which contrasts pleasantly with the illustrations, which appear in black. The Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd., is a consolidation of the Canada Iron & Foundry Co.; the Canadian Furnace Co.; John McDougall Co., and the Annapolis Iron Co. The corporation now own a large number of mines, blast furnaces and machine shops in various parts of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. A copy of this excellent publication would prove of much interest to all who are interested in the development of Canada's mining resources and in the encouragement of Canadian manufacturing.

New Saw Clamps by Disstons

Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, have just announced that they are beginning the distribution of two new saw clamps made so light and compact that they can be carried in a tool chest with no trouble or inconvenience.

The new No. 5 Handy Saw Clamp is a strong, dependable implement made of grey iron. The arches are reinforced so that they possess all the strength that can possibly be required. An eccentric lever for tightening, promotes quick and positive action. There are three points of pressure on the jaws so that proper contact with the blade is obtained along the entire length, insuring the holding of the saw blade firmly and rigidly in position. The clamp is fastened to bench by screws.

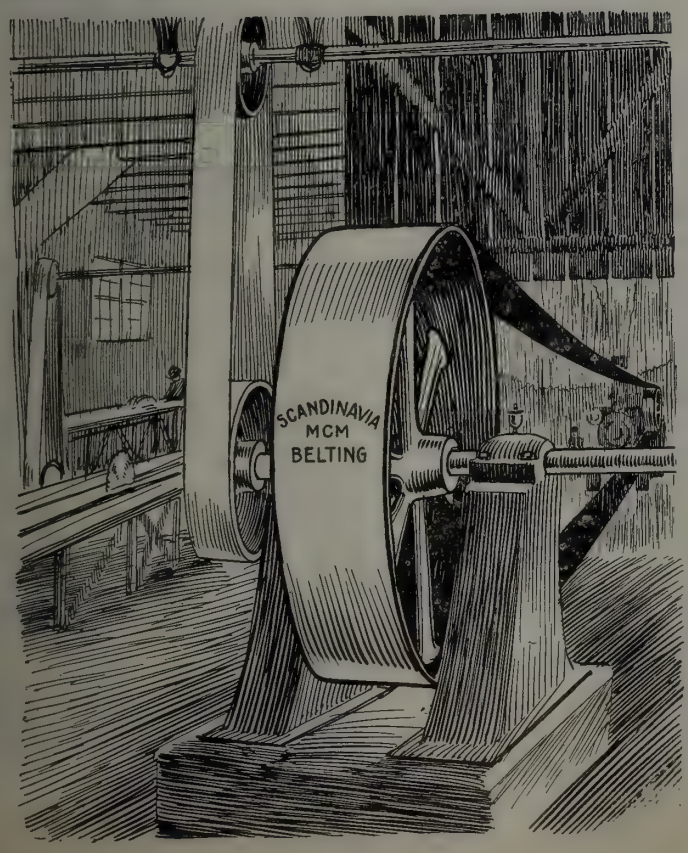
The length over all is 14¾ inches. The filing length of jaw is 13 inches. The weight of the clamp is 3¾ lbs.

Disston's are also making a new No. 6 Saw Clamp which is of the same general design as No. 5, with the addition of screw lugs for fastening to the bench. The lugs fold snugly to the body of the clamp, thus taking up small space in a tool chest.

"To make any enterprise pay to-day, we must stop all waste, and if the lumbermen and paper makers are to continue to make profits they must learn the same lesson. Slab edgings and sawdust, uncooked pulp chips and acid, and a half score of by-products should be utilized. The rossing of the wood for export to keep industries in foreign countries going should be prohibited."—W. B. Snowball, before Maritime Board of Trade.

Scandinavia Belting

for Transmission and Conveying



A Solid Woven Impregnated Textile Belt.

Equally good in **wet** and **dry** places, and will not come apart.

Made in three weights, and in widths up to 60 in.

This belt has given exceptional satisfaction in **lumber mills** and similar places.

We guarantee that this belt on the basis of price will give better service than any belt on the market.

Write for Bulletin "B" and discounts.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited

284 YONGE STREET - - TORONTO

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

50,000 FT. 3 x 4 SPRUCE DRY DRESSED one side and two edges. Delivered Oct. 1st. Box 430, Sarnia, Ont. 18

White Pine and Hemlock Lath

WE WISH TO BUY THE ABOVE IN CAR lots. Address the McDONALD LUMBER CO. Pittsburg, Pa. 19

Clear Cedar Wanted

WANTED ONE INCH BOAT CEDAR, clear. JUTTEN BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS, Hamilton, Ont. 19

WANTED

1 1/2 AND 2" BIRCH, MAPLE, ELM AND Ash. FRED T. SMITH, B11 Board of Trade Montreal, Que. 22

White Pine Wanted

WANTED 1 TO 5 MILLION FEET WHITE Pine on Georgian Bay, in logs or on the rail. State lowest cash price for merchantable and M. & D. culls. Box 120, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Hard Maple and Beech Wanted

100,000 feet 2" Hard Maple No. 1 C. & B.
50,000 feet 6/4 " " 1st and 2nds.
15,000 feet 4/4" " " No. 1 C & B.
45,000 feet 1", 1¼" and 2" Beech, M. R.

For prompt shipment; will inspect at mill. 19

Box 125, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

200,000 FT. 2" HEMLOCK. 10 TO 16 FT., principally 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 in. wide, running well to wide, will average 6¾ 14 and 16 ft. long, price $13.50, dead culls out, f.o.b. Barrys Bay; also 100,000 ft., 18 ft. long at $15.50. Box 35, Barrys Bay, Ont. 18

For Sale

40,000 ft 1" West Indi Mahogany.
10,000 ft 2" " " "
30,000 ft 1' Butternut No. 2 com. and better.
5,000 ft 5/8 Walnut 1's 2's.
16,000 ft 1" " "

The above on hand in Montreal.

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

80,000 NO. 1 GEORGIA PINE 4 x 8 20 FEET in stock, for sale cheap. A. B. COLEMAN, 191 Dowling Ave., Toronto, Ont. 19

FOR SALE

5,000 1" & 2" Ash. 5,000' 1" Basswsod.
20,000' 1", 2", 3", 4"x 4", 6"x 6" Birch.
7,000' 1" & 1½" Elm. 13.000' 1" & 2" Maple.
35,000' 1", 2", 2"x 4", 2"x 6", 2"x 8", 2"x 10", 2"x 12" Hemlock.

As it came from saw, or culled, or dressed.

18 J. VANSTONE ESTATE, Flinton, Ont.

For Sale

200,000' 1" Birch common and better.
30 000' 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000' 1" Spruce.
100,000' 2" Spruce.
40,000' 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000' 1 Hemlock

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
Guelph, Ontario. tf

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

40 PAIRS HEAVY LUMBERMAN'S LOG sleighs in first class condition. Owners finished with operations. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. tf

Engine for Saw Mill

DIRECT ACTION SAW MILL ENGINE FOR sale. Huske frame and carriage, light rig, easily moved and set up. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO. Queen St., Montreal. 23

Portable Mill and Lath Mill

$600.00 GOOD PORTABLE SAWMILL FOR sale, shafting and belting complete. $300.00 nearly new Savoie Guay Lath Mill, two parts, cuts small logs, shafting and belting. Cost over $500.00. R H. GRAHAM, 862 College Street, Toronto. 18

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER and ten sets of big sleds complete all in good condition. This log hauler and outfit has been operated successfully for the past three seasons in the Megantic district. Have finished our operations there and have no further use for it. Will sell at a bargain. Price less than 40% of what a new output of this description would cost. This is a rare chance for lumber operators who want an up-to-date hauling outfit. For further particulars apply to HOWARD & CRAIG, Sherbrooke, P Q. 19

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks

And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Preter to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Engine for Sale

SELF CONTAINED STEAM ENGINE, CYlinder 8x8, almost new, in perfect condition. Will sell cheap for cash. J. RODERICK & SON, St. John, N.B. 18

Jointer for Sale

FOUR-WHEEL JOINTER IN GOOD REpair. Box 17, BOTHWELL, Ontario. 18

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 13' 6"	39	3½"	tubes.
1 48 x 12	52	3"	"
1 54 x 12	52	3½"	"
1 54 x 14	52	3½"	"
2 58 x 12	78	3"	"
1 60 x 14	74	3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Wood-working Machinery For Sale

ONE No 2½ DOUBLE SURFACE PLANER, 26 in. broken roll with countershaft.
One No. 1 Roller Cut-Off Saw, with countershaft.
One No. 5 Rip-Saw and Countershaft.

All of these are made by Messrs. J. Ballantine & Co., in use only about two months and in every respect as perfect as when new. Price 20 per cent off manufacturers prices, f.o.b. Perth.

Address HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co., Perth Ont. 19

Veneer Cutting and Panel Machinery For Sale

FOLLOWING MACHINERY FOR SALE AT a bargain. All in excellent condition.

1—7 x 14 engine and drag saw
1—log ladder and live roll
1—120" fan, heater and engine
1—8 x 120 ft. roller dryer, heater, engine, etc
2—200 h. p. zell boilers
1—10 x 12 x 5 Northy pump, trup and receivers
2—6 x 4 x 7 Northy pumps duplex
1—100" Coe veneer lathe
1—88" Coe veneer lathe
1—100" Coe veneer clipper
1—88" Coe veneer clipper
1—100" Capital knife Grinder
1—3 sided matcher
1 air hoist and tank 88" lathe
1—chain block
1—8 ft. bolting saw
1—veneer toping machine
1—veneer jointer 8 ft
2—Smith cut off saws, wood rame
1—plate veneer dryer 4 x 8 x 5
3—log ladders
1—elevator 8' x 10'
1—boring machine
1—dowal
1—60" 3 drum Sander, Berlin
2—8 ft. double saws, Berlin
1—42" planer
1—iron frame dado and groove saw, Townsley
1—12" buzz planer, Berlin
1—20" buzz planer, Berlin
1—iron frame self feed rip saw, Goldie Mc
1—7 ft. siving saw, Goldie Mc
1—8 ft. belt sander, Jackson Cochran Co.
1—wood frame rolling table, rip and Co saw Berlin
1—36" band saw
1—platform coale, Fairbanks Morse & Co.
1—saw gunner and emery grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Company
107—factory trucks
3—press screws for packing
1—band saw filing machine
1—iron setting machine and 20" filing vice
1—Gilead hydraulic press 48"x96
1—double power press b and d 64 x 72"
3—single power presses, Algoma Iron Works
1—56" glue spreader, Townsley
2—30 gal. glue heaters
1—hand press 3 screws and plates
1—hand press 5 screws and plates
1—hand press 7 screws and plates
117—dry kiln trucks, wood frames, iron wheels
720—ft. 2" trail
2—wood frame cut off saws, Smith
1—30" fan, dust separator
1—no 7 vertical heater, shafting boxes and hangers, belts, rubber and leather, pulleys, clamps, (lbr), culls for hydraulic press, turn buckles and bars.

Address Box 127, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

Second-Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. flywheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R.P.M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Peerless Engine 11x10, 35 H.P., 283 R.P.M., two 4' x 12½" fly wheels, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24, 84 R.P M. 10'x16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices, etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 19

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED FIRST CLASS MAN CAPABLE taking charge Hardwood Matchers State experience. Address T. Nobel, 135 Laporte Avenue, Montreal, Que. 19

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

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SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other PulpWoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

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TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Nepigon River in the District of Thunder Bay. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may be fixed from time to time for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory, and to manufacture therein the wood into paper.

Tenderers will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario for twenty-five per cent. of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital required t be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 8th July, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

A Unique Belt Remedy

A writer in the Woodworker says: "In talking with a young man in charge of a small sawmill in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, we got to talking perchance on the best belts. I noticed that his double 8-in. leather belt was considerably the worse for wear, and queerly pitted and marked up on the pulley side. On my commenting on it, he said when they were running they always had a boy handy with a pail of sand, and whenever their saw started to slow down in a heavy cut a little sand on the belts would make it dig out in great shape. Then I saw the reason of those queer pits.

"He said he wouldn't have a smooth belt, because a smooth, soft one would slip too much. It had to be rough enough to take hold of the pulley, or else it would slip. He never used any belt dressing of any kind but sand, and had to buy a good many belts, as they wore out quickly; in fact, he couldn't get a belt for love or money that would last over six months. He had used rubber and fiber belts, but they were no good. He always turned the roughest or flesh side of the belt in, and even then it would slip unless sanded. His engine flywheel and arbor pulley were fearfully and wonderfully scored up, but he seemed to take it all as a matter of course. His belt was laced with whang leather, with a lump lace that went bang! every time it hit the arbor pulley. I did not see them sawing any lumber, but did see a pile that they had sawed. Some of it was pretty fair, but more than half of it had been scooped and washboarded, and there were numberless pieces that varied ¼-in. in thickness.

"Talk about conservation of resources of the country! How many small mills are there that waste lumber in just such poor cutting?"

Horse Power Transmitted by Leather Belts

The relation which exists between the horse-power transmitted and the width and velocity of the belt which transmits it is based on the following rule: The product of the speed of a belt in feet per minute with its width in inches is equal to 500 times the horse-power transmitted.

From this rule we may calculate, first, the horse-power which a belt of given width and velocity can transmit; second, the velocity with which a given belt has to be run to produce a given horse-power, and third, the width necessary for a belt in order to transmit a given horse-power with the speed it is running the pulleys.

First Rule.—Multiply the speed of the belt in feet per minute with its width in inches, and divide by 500 for leather; the result will give the horse-power.

Second Rule. — Multiply the horse-power by 500, and divide by the width of the belt in inches; the result will be the velocity in feet necessary to transmit the power.

Third Rule. — Multiply the horse-power by 500 and divide the product by the velocity of the belt in feet; the quotient will be the width in inches required to transmit the power without slipping.

These rules hold good for moderate-sized belts. Very large belts need not be so wide, but may be 20 per cent. narrower than medium-sized ones, while for very narrow belts the width must be taken larger by 20 to 30 per cent. We may deduce from this a rule easily remembered: it is that for every horse-power it takes one inch width of belt if it runs at the rate of 500 feet per minute, and that the horse-power increases in the ratio of this velocity.

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SPRUCE

1 x 4 and up	6/16′	Merch.
2 x 4 and up	6/16′	"
2 x 9 and up	12/16′	"
2 x 10 and up	12/16′	"
5/8 x 3 and up	6/16′	Cull
5/8 x 4 and up	6/16′	"
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	"
2 x 8	12/16′	"
2 x 9	6/16′	"
3 x 3	6/16′	"
4 x 4	6/16′	"

HEMLOCK

2 x 4 and up	6/16′	Merch.
2 x 9 and up	12/16′	"
2 x 10 up	12/16′	"

BASSWOOD

1 x 4 and up	6/16′	Mill Run

RED PINE

5/8 x 3 and up	6/16′	Ship Cull

Kiln-Dried Spruce Flooring, Sheating, etc.

Grade:— Mill Run, small, sound tight knotted

5/8″	10/16′
7/8″	10/16′
7/16″	10/16′

Description: planed two sides, tongued and grooved and bundled.
Widths: 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7.

WHITE PINE

1 x 4 and up	6/11′	Log Run
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
1½ x 4 up	6/11′	" "
1½ x 4 up	6/16′	" "
2 x 4 and up	6/11′	" "
2 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
3 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
3 x 4 and up	6/11′	" "
3 x 4 and up	12/16′	" "
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	Ship Cull
5/8 x 3 and up	6/11′	" "
1½ x 4/7	6/11′	" "
1½ x 4/7	12/16′	" "
1½ x 7 and up	6/ 1′	" "
1½ x 7	12/16′	" "
2 x 4/7	6/11′	" "
2 x 4/7	12/16′	" "
2 x 7 and up	6/16′	" "
2 x 7 and up	12/16′	" "
1 x 4 and up	6/11′	Mill Cull
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
2 x 9	12/16′	" "
3 x 7 and up	16/16′	" "
3 x 11	14/16′	(Joists)
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	"O" Cull
2 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
3 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
3 x 7 and up	6/16′	" "

HARDWOOD

BIRCH

1 x 6 and up	6/16′	1 and 2 Gr.
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	No. 1 Common
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	Mill Run
1½ x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
2 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "

No. 1 Birch Flooring
No. 2 Birch Flooring

ASH

1 x 6 and up	6/16′	1 and 2 Gr.
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	No. 1 Com.
1 x 4 and up	6/16′	Mill Run
1½ x 4 and up	6/16′	" "
2 x 4 and up	6/16′	" "

No. 1 Maple Flooring
No. 2 Maple Flooring

If you have any bargains to offer, we shall be pleased to hear from you

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

As usual of late, the lumber markets of Ontario continue quiet. There is, however, a general feeling that any dulness prevailing at present can be entirely attributed to seasonable conditions. During the summer months trade invariably becomes quiet and reaches its climax in September. Those who are in touch with conditions throughout the country believe that a brisk trade will commence in October. Even at present there is a fair amount of trade in progress, and prices are well maintained, with the exception of shingles. British Columbia three X are selling at $2.90 delivered to the retailer. Before the duty on shingles entering the United States was increased, New Brunswick operators found a market for their product in the New England States, but now they cannot get into those markets, and have become a very aggressive factor on the Ontario markets, in competition with British Columbia shingles.

Georgian Bay manufacturers report business conditions as quite encouraging. One large firm reports so many orders that it was seven cars behind on one week's shipment. All good grades of lumber are moving well. The only line that is dragging seriously is box lumber. The Canadian Canners' Association have evidently decided that dealers and manufacturers of box lumber can be frightened out of their stocks, as they are refusing to buy unless prices are lowered to suit their tastes. As the prices offered by the Canners' Association are lower than box lumber can be sold at without a loss, business has come to a standstill temporarily. Another disappointing feature of the trade is the increasing amount of price-cutting on the low-grade stocks. This applies also in some measure to the better grades. There is no excuse for this kind of proceeding. But the practice continues nevertheless. Within the last few weeks sales have been made by some Toronto firms at prices which were much lower than the same buyers paid for the same goods from other dealers immediately afterwards. In view of the general belief in the approach of better markets, there is no reason for sacrificing stocks at all.

In the Ottawa Valley there has developed quite a scarcity of the high grades of pine. The result is that prices have advanced in spite of the quiet condition of the market. Good sidings, shorts and strips are particularly scarce, and the output for the year is not expected to be so great as that of last year. 1 x 7 inch and up pine good sidings are selling at $50 to $52, and 8 inch and up at $55 to $60. 2 x 7 inch and up are bringing $58 to $65. No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 and up have advanced from $1 to $4 and are selling at $35 to $40. The wide stock in these lines is very scarce, and is easily bringing the higher prices. Narrower 2 inch good pine is somewhat easier. The upper grades of pine are expected to go still higher in price as soon as the markets across the line commence to improve. A great deal of dulness of the export market at present is the result of the political and financial disturbances in the United States.

The middle grades are feeling the benefit of the scarcity of the best grades of lumber in the Ottawa Valley. Shipping culls and better are looking extremely promising and stocks in the yards are comparatively small. Prices are steady, and buyers who are looking for bargains find them scarce. 1 x 7 shipping culls are plentiful and are about a dollar lower than a month ago. Ottawa manufacturers contradict the reports which have recently been spread regarding a decline in the price of spruce at United States points. J. R. Booth reports that the prices received for his spruce are equal to those of the last few years. Box lumber and mill culls are slow, but are somewhat better than a month ago. Manufacturers figure that a 20 per cent. advance on present quotations is necessary if box lumber is to pay a profit. In spite of the low price of box lumber, there is no apparent surplus of stock when one considers the stocks of former years.

Eastern Canada.

The reports which have recently been circulated regarding an alleged extensive depression in the Boston and New York markets are considerably exaggerated. Conditions have unquestionably been dull for some time, but the trade in New Brunswick long and short lumber for export to New York and Boston is not by any means as inactive as reports have made it out. The quietest spot in the trade is connected with spruce deals. The demand for this line is dull, but this is a seasonable occurrence at this time of year. Throughout the hot weather the New York and Boston markets for spruce deals are almost invariably quiet, and improvement does not, as a rule, make itself felt until early in October. Shipments from New Brunswick and New York have, as a result, been quite light both in long lumber and lath. The dulness of the American markets has affected prices in New Brunswick, and American deals are now quoted at $15 for 3 x 6 and 3 x 8, and $20 for 3 x 10 and 3 x 12. Lath at St. John are selling at about $2.40 for dutiable stock and on the Miramichi at $2.25. Spruce random for export to Boston are unchanged. The demand at Boston is somewhat better than at New York. F.O.B. prices at St. John are now about $17.50 to $18 for non-dutiable 2 inch random spruce.

Boston reports indicate that the spruce market has strengthened considerably during the last fortnight. Inquiries are coming forward from buyers who previously could not be tempted into the market, and it is reported that several large sales have resulted. Manufacturers also are taking a stronger stand. Frames are selling at $22.50, and some of the mills will only accept contracts for small lots. The demand for random is not improved. For 2 x 4 to 2 x 7, prices vary from $18 to $19, and for 2 x 8 from $20.50 to $21.00. There is a moderate demand for spruce boards, and prices are somewhat improved. The demand for shingles at Boston has improved slightly of late, and buyers are showing a greater tendency to come into the market than they have for several months. Cedar extras have been sold at $3.25, but only the best have brought this price. Some buyers can obtain stocks at $3.10, but the $3.00 price has almost disappeared. Lath are stronger. For 1 5/8 inch the price is from $3.65 to $3.75, and for 1½ inch from $3.40 to $3.50.

Western Canada.

Stocks in the prairie yards are admittedly very light, as a result of the heavy demand which prevailed earlier in the season. It is also true that stocks being carried by the manufacturers are much lighter than they were a year ago. Reports presented at the recent conference of manufacturers and retailers at Banff were to the effect that coast mills had in their yards a little over 100 million feet, as compared with 200 million on January 1 and 175 million a year ago. Mountain mill stocks at present were placed at 165 million feet, as compared with 200 million feet on January 1 and 175 million feet a year ago. Spruce mills also are short of stock, their estimate being 20 million feet at the close of the cutting season, as compared with 75 million feet a year ago. The white pine mills east of Winnipeg place their stocks at 40 per cent. less than they were a year ago. Export trade is brisk, and local demand throughout the West is extremely active, because of the great amount of building in progress at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, etc. The shingle market in Western Canada is unsatisfactory, as the demand is not able to take care of the large output. Prices have fallen off considerably, and several of the leading manufacturers are proposing a general shutdown for a month. Cedar and fir logs are firm. The present surplus of No. 1 logs is not as large as many of the mill men would like, and it will probably decrease rapidly.

Great Britain.

English advices indicate that the lumber markets within the last fortnight have been without important change. Prices, as a rule, however, are firm, and the outlook is considered satisfactory. There is much less price-cutting in evidence at present than there has formerly been. One of the most encouraging features of commercial conditions at present is the report recently issued by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. It shows that the country was much freer from bad debts last year than had been the case for some time previous, and that the number of failures was the smallest since the year 1890.

The spot market at London is progressing quietly with a fair amount of business, but very small profits. This difficulty, however, is expected to disappear shortly if holders will only maintain a strong position. Deliveries indicate an active movement of stocks and prices are firm all round. There is no indication at present of a heavy autumn shipment. Deliveries for the week ending August 20th amounted to 7,654 standards, as compared with 8,145 during the corresponding week of 1909. At Southampton a steady demand continues and fair quantities have been sent by rail from the docks and yards during the past fortnight.

At Liverpool the feeling of pessimism which has prevailed for some time is still in evidence, and does not seem to have become any less general. All dealers in soft woods report trade as very quiet. This applies particularly to the trade in Canadian pine, for which the high prices asked by importers in order to obtain a working margin of profit, make it very difficult to effect sales. It is noteworthy that consumers of Canadian pine have little or no idea of the conditions at present prevailing in the Ottawa Valley. Those who have been in the business for some time are inclined to retain their old ideas about prices and supplies and those who have only come into the business recently are in the habit of looking out for other woods to replace Canadian pine deals.

The spruce deal market at Liverpool at present is unchanged. No scarcity worth mentioning is reported of any particular dimension, except 2½ x 7 in. There is apparently an actual shortage of this size, which has been scarce in the cargoes arriving during the present season. There is also a scarcity in lengths over 15 feet of both 3 x 9

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and 3 x 11 inch deals, for which good prices are being obtained. The demand for these sizes is always good, and they are becoming scarcer year by year. 3 x 12 inch and wider is also in good demand.

Birch planks are firm both for c. i. f. and spot values, especially the latter. The demand has improved materially. There are quite a number of last year's planks in stock, but these are being gradually reduced. Spot values, therefore, are being well maintained. Shipments so far this year have been small. Logs have also been in better demand of late, and stocks are showing signs of shrinking. Prices are well maintained, but the c. i. f. market for pitch pine logs continues dull.

At Manchester, many parcels of red deal have arrived recently which indicate the approaching end of the season. Considerable quantities of spruce, etc., have been sold during the past few days. Pine is rather weak, especially Quebec pine in the lower qualities. Even the best quality is only moving slowly, as a result of stagnation in the textile and other engineering trades.

At Glasgow, trade conditions are still far from satisfactory, but a steady improvement is in progress. There has been a wider inquiry in evidence of late than for some considerable time previous, and buyers are more inclined to take up stock that is reasonably cheap. Business has been of a hand-to-mouth character for so long that stocks in merchants' hands are unusually light. Consignments arriving are meeting with fairly good reception, many of them being sold ex quay. Hardwoods are moving freer, especially oak and white wood. The spruce business is moderate and at fair prices. Pine goods are still hanging fire, especially with the lower grades.

United States.

The trade in northern pine in United States markets has shown no important change during the past fortnight. Prices, however, are being well maintained, and the demand is steady for the good grades. For the lower grades there is only an indifferent inquiry. At Chicago, there is room for improvement in the northern pine market, but there is nevertheless a fair volume of trade in progress at fairly satisfactory prices. There is a general belief that fall trade will soon be actively under way. The hardwood trade at Chicago is steady, though somewhat light. The demand and prices for hemlock continue unchanged in spite of the dulness of the yellow pine market at Chicago. There is the usual dulness in the sale of fir and cedar, though both the demand and the price for spruce are well maintained. Shingles continue steady at Chicago, selling at $2.90 for white cedar. Red cedars are quiet, the mill price being about $2.10 for clears and $1.65 for stars.

The cooperage business at Chicago is reported to be thoroughly demoralized as a result of the poor prospect for anything like a nominal hog crop, and the uncertainty of wheat and corn values, to say nothing of the general commercial and financial depression. Oil heading factories are the only ones doing a good business. At Buffalo some slight activity has been noticed in slack cooperage stock, hoops and staves being a little higher. Jobbers are quoting coiled hoops at $10.25 to $10.75 and staves at $9.50 to $9.75 for No. 1 elm. Heading is selling at 7¼ to 7½ cents.

The trade in white pine at Buffalo is fair. A large order of box was recently sold by one dealer at an encouraging price. The higher grades are selling steadily at good prices, as the demand continues firm. There is a fair demand at Buffalo for Eastern spruce, of which a number of special lines are imported dressed from Canada. In the form of bevelled siding, it is selling well. The demand for Eastern cedar at Buffalo is light, especially for shingles, which, together with the tariff conditions, prevent the sale of Canadian shingles completely. The hardwood trade at Buffalo continues fairly active, but is rather lacking in real life. Oak is doing well in a moderate way. Birch is scarce and stocks of maple, elm and bass wood are rather broken. The trade in hemlock at Buffalo continues good, as a result of the building activity. On account of the competition from yellow pine, however, prices are low.

Sash and Door Men Adopt New List

The Ontario Sash & Door Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at Toronto on September 6th, at which the principal business transacted was the adoption of a new universal price list to supersede the one formerly in use. This list comes into effect on September 20th. It was gone over thoroughly in every detail and the members were unanimous in agreeing both to it and to the great importance of supporting the recently formed association. The list is at present in the hands of the printers and will shortly be ready for distribution. The following were present at the meeting: M. Wooldridge, Palmerston; F. P. Potter, the Georgian Bay Shook Mills Company, Midland; R. A. Rastall, Mickle, Dyment & Sons, Brantford; A. E. Dyment, Meaford; J. Evans, P. W. Gardiner & Sons, Galt; J. Jenness, J. Davidson, Ottawa; A. H. Diver, Esq., Sarnia; J. R. Eaton, Esq., Orillia; W. A. Moore, Esq., Meaford; Mr. Harrison, Owen Sound; W. D. Cargill, Esq., Cargill, Ont.; F. Buchanan, C. Lloyd & Son, Wingham; F. W. Brennen, Hamilton; J. D. Shier, Bracebridge; R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto.

Market Correspondence

Exaggerated Reports About Eastern Spruce

Chatham, Sept. 8th, 1910.—One of the chief features of the week has been the circulation of reports through the columns of the newspapers in regard to the American lumber markets. The reports in question refer to the Boston and New York markets in particular, and are of a most pessimistic nature. While there is no doubt that conditions are not showing any improvement in the markets mentioned, there is no doubt also that some of the published newspaper reports are exaggerated.

To judge from conditions, in New Brunswick, governing the trade in long and short lumber for export to the markets of New York and Boston, the prospects or even the present state of affairs, are neither as bad nor as unfavorable as they are painted. The most unfavorable conditions, and unquestionably those which have given rise to the pessimistic reports in question, exist in the trade for spruce deals in sizes suitable for the New York market. Certainly the demand for this line is quiet and buyers exhibit an indifference somewhat disheartening to those who have this line of goods to sell. Still, conditions are little, if any, different from what they have been for several months past. During the hot weather and until well toward the 1st of October, there is always a quiet spot in trade in New York and Boston, and this is felt more decidedly in the former centre. This year the New York markets are late in picking up and the influence of this circumstance is keenly felt.

Shipments to the New York market from New Brunswick have been remarkably light during the past month, both in long lumber and lath. There have been some heavy shipments of the latter line to Philadelphia.

The feeling of pessimism which exists in regard to the trade in New York has had considerable effect on local prices of both "American" deals and lath. The St. John value of the former would be, at present writing, from $15 00 for 3 x 6 and 3 x 8, to $20.00 for 3 x 10 and 3 x 12.

The value of laths at St. John is in the vicinity of $2.40 per thousand, dutiable stock, and on the Miramichi $2.25 for the same line.

Conditions in connection with spruce random suitable for the Boston market have shown little change, and this market is more favorable than is the New York market, at least for New Brunswick products, to judge from the feeling in that regard on the part of those most interested. Shipments of this line of goods to the Boston market from Bay of Fundy ports have been frequent, and stocks have consequently not augmented to any extent that could rightfully be described as heavy. Values in spruce random have shown few changes, and an enquirer would be quoted $17.50 to $18.00 for non-dutiable two-inch random spruce f. o. b. St. John.

Good Lumber Scarce at Ottawa

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The scarcity of good lumber in the Ottawa Valley, when general market conditions are quiet, has given rise to considerable speculation as to future production of high grades of pine. Leading manufacturers are almost unanimous in the view that the supply of good sidings, shorts and strips will be proportionately less than next year. They base their conclusions on the percentage of good timber in the forests. One large local manufacturer asserts that there is already a veritable famine of good lumber. The Ottawa district would not feel the situation so keenly, he asserts, if the western lumbermen were not in a similar plight. Advances, that are very significant in the present dull period, have sent the prices of good lumber up a few notches in the last fortnight. The best quality of two inch white pine sidings, 7 inch and up,, reached $65 per M. No. 2 cuts of similar stock were stronger also, some commanding $40 per M. In both of these lines the wide stock is very scarce, and for it these high rates are paid. Narrower two-inch good pine is a little easier. Good pine siding, 1 inch, 1¼ inch and 1½ inch are from $1 to $2 higher. The prospect is that the existing quotations for the upper grades of pine will go still farther upward when buying becomes brisk across the border. Ottawa exporters trace much of the quietness in placing orders to the political and financial uncertainty in the United States.

The extreme shortage of the highest quality of lumber has stimulated the demand for middle grades. The market for shipping culls and better, while not active, seldom had a more promising outlook. The stock in the yards is comparatively small when surpluses of other dull years are reckoned with. The production in 1910 will be considerably lower than last year, and only in odd lines is there any marked accumulation of lumber. Consequently prices are steady. Manufacturers and middlemen offer no inducements to buyers looking for

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Large and Long Timbers

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good bargains, and it is stated on authority that a cut of a dollar or two a thousand in all grades, selling between $20 and $30 per M., would clear out the yards in a short time. The most plentiful line of shipping culls at present is 1 inch x 7 inch, and they are a dollar per M. lower than last month, but even that line is likely to improve rapidly.

Reports have been circulated concerning a decline in spruce prices on the outside market. J. R. Booth regards these as wholly unfounded, and reports the prices received for his own product as up to the average of the last few years.

Box lumber and mill culls are admitted to be still slow sellers in all quarters, but they are moving more freely than last month. Three months' trading as brisk as used to be common between Ottawa and United States markets would reduce the stocks of low-grade lumber to ordinary quantities. When box lumber was a couple of dollars cheaper per M. a few years ago, the purchases of one single American firm have amounted to 30 million feet in a season. The price rose to such an extent that this trade subsided, but there is promise of its being restored. Box lumber is now cheaper than ever before in comparison with the value of all better grades.

Another circumstance that insures the betterment of conditions as to the box lumber situation is that manufacturers figure that it is impossible to pay the stumpage charges, meet the increased cost of lumber camps, and sawing in the mills and continue to produce box lumber at any less than a 20 per cent. advance on present quotations This estimate of the situation encourages middlemen to hold out for current prices and has a strengthening effect on the trade.

" It is a mistake," said a local manufacturer, " for people to figure on the apparent surplus of box lumber. It is very small compared with what I have seen in the Ottawa district. The United States buyers are being supplied from hand to mouth, and it may be no time until there is a big raid on the store of low-grade pine laid away around here. Apart from this altogether, if the consumption of lumber among Canadians, themselves, keeps on increasing as it has done for the last few years, it will not be three years until box lumber will be as scarce as the good lumber."

Heavy rainfall in the Ottawa Valley improved the power conditions at the Chaudiere, and September promises to be a better month for the manufacture of pulp and lumber than August. The lumber boats are moving freely on the Ottawa River. Some of the small mills which ran out of logs when their drives became stranded on narrow streams are using their own logs again.

The W. H. Kelly Lumber Company of Buckingham, Quebec, are shipping their seventh and last raft of the season from Rockland to Montreal. It consists of 152,000 cubic feet.

Cooperage Trade Fairly Busy

Mr. J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., reports as follows upon the cooperage situation under date of September 6:—

The demand for cooperage stock is not as heavy in some lines as is usual at this season of the year. This particularly applies to the apple barrel stock. The apple trade in Canada this year is very light, and not half the usual quantity of apple barrel stock will be required. Trades that use the same grade of stock, however, are a little better than usual, consequently there will not be a great deal of apple barrel stock carried over into another season.

The flour trade is now opening up. New wheat is coming in, and mills are beginning to run full and using an increased number of barrels.

The general trade throughout the country continues good, while there is no boom on, it is steady, and cooperage stock is being used freely; in fact, some new outlets are being found, especially with the lower grades of stock.

The export demand has been very good, and while there is not the quantity of stock exported from Canada that there was five or six years ago, at the same time the export trade is still considerable. The cheap timber in the south, and cheap negro labor, have taken a lot of the export trade formerly held in Canada.

Owing to a most peculiar ruling on the part of the customs department, unjointed staves are admitted from the United States into Canada, free of duty, whereas, there is a 10 per cent. duty on staves going from Canada into the United States, whether the staves are jointed or unjointed. The cheap timber and negro labor in the South more than offsets the heavy freight into Canada on the higher grade of staves, and while the staves do not compare with our Canadian staves, or make nearly as good a barrel, quite a number of the millers who want a cheap package are importing these staves to the detriment of the cooperage industry in Canada. It is a mystery to the manufacturers of cooperage stock how such a ruling could be made by the customs department, and, to say the least of it, it does not look as if the cooperage industry was getting a fair show.

With the exception of the trade for apple barrel stock, the prospects for a good fall and winter trade are excellent, and while the adverse rule of the customs department has hurt the Canadian trade to a great extent, it has had the effect of putting quite a number of mills out of business, and, consequently, the production of stock has been decreased to such an extent that it has had some effect on the market.

There is practically no change in prices of the higher grades of material for the last twelve months. The lower grades have been affected by the apple crop failure, and No. 2 stock is from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. lower than at the corresponding time of last year.

With proper support from the Government, the market would not be affected so much by fluctuations in demand, as a great deal of this low-grade stock can be sent to the United States even with 10 per cent. duty, and if the customs department would only treat the importation of staves in a sensible manner, the higher grade of staves would also be selling at more remunerative prices than they are at present, and enable some of the mills which are now closed down to resume operations.

Ontario Travellers Securing Fair Business

"Generally speaking, we find business and collections good," said a member of a well known firm of wholesalers in Toronto to a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" who called upon him recently. "The yards throughout the province are pretty well stocked with lumber and a few dealers are inclined to think that they had better wait awhile before buying, saying that they do not think it wise to buy on what they consider a falling market. From the wholesalers' point of view, however, there is a fairly good trade in progress. There is a certain amount of price cutting in evidence, but it is uncalled for. The other day I offered some stock to a retailer and he said to me, 'Why, I am buying that stock from so-and-so.' I asked him how much he was giving and finally I sold him exactly the same lumber manufactured by the same mill for $1.50 a thousand more. The price cutting, of course, is going on in connection only with the low grade lumber. Hemlock at present is the most unsatisfactory part of the whole business There seems to be a wide range of prices, as some manufacturers are holding for high prices and others are sacrificing their stock. There is, however, a dearth of 16-foot lengths and you can get your own prices for them. Ordinary lengths are selling at $14.50 and you can get $16 to $16.50 for 16-foot lengths. Red cedar shingles are in bad shape. They are frequently selling now at $2.85.

"I notice that the maritime province trade is reported as suffering from a bad slump. Reports state that the demand is slow with prices from $17 to 23 for spruce lumber which formerly sold at $27 to $30. If they ever got such prices as these they must have been abnormally high. Even at the lower figures they should not complain, and it looks to me as though trade had simply settled down to a more reasonable basis.

"The lath situation at present is firm. There is no appreciable decline in the prices and everybody is getting good or fair returns for their stocks. This is the busy season for lath, as the houses which are being built have reached the lathing stage.

"Trade in general is just now at an intermediate stage, which may account for whatever dulness may prevail. Old contracts are finished and business has not yet been commenced on the new contracts.

"I have been travelling through the Niagara peninsula recently and everybody there expects a large fall trade, much larger in fact than a year ago. This applies to the whole peninsula with the single exception of Niagara Falls, where trade is extremely dull on account of the fact that until quite recently the retailers were getting too high prices for their stocks and customers were forced to go elsewhere.

"Stocks of lumber on the Georgian Bay are largely sold out and the prices secured have been very good. There is quite a scarcity of cars for loading lumber at the mills and many of them are getting behind in their shipments.

"The hemlock situation is rather a mixed one, although prices are badly cut up and some dealers have practically disposed of all their stock at good prices. One of the largest dealers in hemlock tells us not to sell any more, as they are sold out. The explanation of this is that they had good stock and could get good prices. The stock that is making trouble is low grade stuff, and it finds very little demand. Moreover it has to meet the competition of mill culls."

Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., have purchased berth No. 2 in the Township of Hutton and berth No. 4 in the Township of Parkin, from Allan McPherson, of Longford, Ont. The berths cover about 18 square miles and are estimated to contain about 30,000,000 feet of pine of good quality. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of $120,000. The timber from these berths will be manufactured at Loveland & Stone's mill at Sellwood on the C. N. R.

Dr. Carl Petraschek, a forest expert, of Austria, is at Washington conferring with officials of the forest service preliminary to a trip which he will make through the forests of Canada and the United States for the purpose of studying woodland conditions and the manner in which they are met. Dr. Petraschek for 22 years was chief forester of Bosnia, Theresegovine, Austria.

For the Camp

When purchasing your supplies of provisions remember that we make a specialty of this business and just at the present time can offer some lines at exceptionally interesting prices. If needing any dried fruits let us hear from you.

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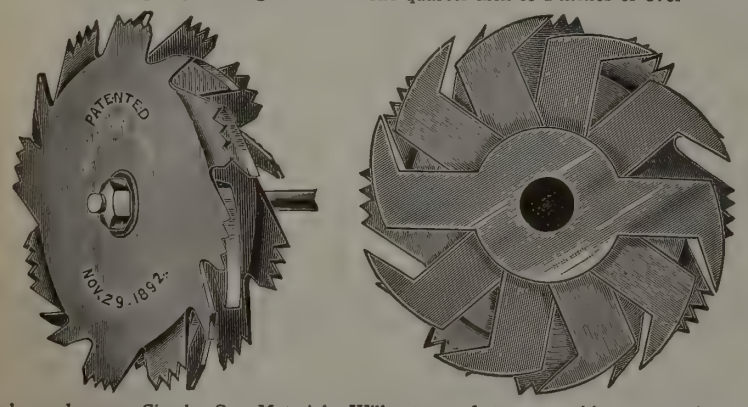
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The rumor that Mr. G. Ingle, of Lindsay, Ont., intended to sell his planing mill is reported to be incorrect.

The McDonald-Rowland Lumber Company, of Owen Sound, have recently purchased the sawmill and equipment in the town of Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, formerly owned by Mr. Brett. They operate extensively on the island, taking off several million feet annually, the greater percentage of the cut being hardwoods. The lumber is brought in cargoes to their sorting and shipping yard at Owen Sound, where a staff of sorters and shippers are continually kept busy.

Incidental to the devastation of timber this summer by what are conceded to be the most extensive and destructive forest fires that ever visited north-western Ontario, the lumberjack, after an almost total absence of two years, is to have another innings, the biggest, in fact, that the section has ever known. Men in touch with the situation declare that the cut between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the north shore of Lake Superior during the coming season will be by far the largest in the history of the district. There is an increased demand for railroad ties, and the price will be as good as or better than ever before. Throughout the tens of thousands of acres in the burned area, the ties must be taken out this winter if the raw product is not to be rendered worthless by the elements and worms. It is expected that the increased demand for ties will more than offset the increased cut, and that the price and the cut will eclipse all former records. The centre of activity in the woods will be between Mine Centre and Atikokan, on the Canadian Northern.

Eastern Provinces

T. D. Chenard's sawmills at Berthier, Que., were destroyed by fire on Aug. 31.

Fire broke out in the planing mills of H. Mathieu & Co., 14 St. Charles Borromee Street, Montreal, recently. The loss was not heavy.

The W. H. Kelly Lumber Co., of Buckingham, Que., are shipping their seventh raft of the season, which consists of 152,000 cubic feet, from Rockland to Montreal. The company are closing up a very successful season.

Lord Northcliffe, the London publisher, accompanied by a party of friends, visited Quebec recently, en route for a visit to his properties in Newfoundland. The object of his visit is to inspect the plant of the Newfoundland Development Company, which is supplying the paper and pulp for the Harmsworth publications from the Newfoundland forests.

The Cushing sawmill property at St. John, N.B., has been purchased by the Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co. H. W. Schofield is secretary-treasurer of the purchasing concern. The mill will be used in connection with their pulp manufacturing business. Rumor says that the Alex. Gibson concern at Marysville, N.B., may also be merged with the Partington interests.

Log contractors at Three Rivers, Que., are now looking for contracts for the coming winter's operations. There will probably be a larger output this winter than last, owing to the establishing of a couple of new lumber firms on the upper St. Maurice. The sawmills are running full time and will have all they can do to cut up all their logs, sawing having commenced late this season.

The sale of the big lumber property of I. C. Prescott, at Albert, to an American concern, which has been under consideration for some months, has been finally completed. The purchase price is said to be about $75,000, and includes the timber areas, mill and residence, the latter being one of the finest in the county. The property has been in the possession of the Prescott firm for about eighteen years.

The results of the examinations for admission to the study of the course at the Quebec Forestry School, which commenced on the 16th and 17th of August last, have been announced, the following candidates being successful: Messrs. G. A. Tessier, Three Rivers; Emilius Garon, St. Denis de Kamouraska; James Dunn, Pointe aux Trembles; Laureat Garneau, Quebec; D. Brule, St. Barthelemy; Aug. Picard, Quebec; Henri Pinaud, Beauceville; Alex. Turgeon, Bellechasse; Arth. Belanger, Cap St. Ignace. The first six are winners of the prizes offered by the government. The examiners were: Messrs. Bedard, Mercier, and Piche, respectively director, sub-director and professor of the new school.

Western Canada

J. G. Robson, lumber dealer, New Westminster, B.C., is stated to have assigned to S. S. Malcolmson.

It is expected that the report of the B. C. Forestry Commissioner will be ready for delivery to the government within the next month or two.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which operate one of the biggest sawmills in British Columbia at Chemainus, Vancouver Island, is reported to be preparing to open fifty retail lumber yards in western Canada, with head-quarters at Regina, in charge of W. E. Moore.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, in his capacity as minister of finance, met the repre-sentative lumbermen of British Columbia, and more especially those of Vancouver Island, on Sept. 6, to discuss the question of assessments, in respect of which considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the representative men of the trade.

Fires along the C. P. R. right of way, between Trail and Castlegar, are still causing considerable trouble. The majority of these fires have been started by sparks from the locomotives. Endeavors have been made by property owners along the line to have the company patrol its right of way, but nothing has been done.

A proposal is under discussion by business men of East Kootenay, B.C., for the establishment of a paper mill at Wardner. There are abundant sources of pulpwood in the district and ample power is available. The pulpwood would be drawn from the Bull River, St. Mary's River, Sheep Creek and White River. The power would be furnished by the Bull River Electric Power Company.

The four and a half million feet of logs stranded in Poplar Creek, up the Saskatchewan river, have been floated by the rising waters following the recent rains, and drives of timber are on the way down the river to J. Walter's mills.

The arrival of these logs at the mills will insure several weeks more of steady employment for the workmen, and will prevent the lumber shortage that threatened to become serious. Walter's sawmills had been shut down for a few days owing to the scarcity of logs.

In British Columbia, in the month of July, 401 forest fires occurred. All but a score of these were discovered in time and quickly extinguished, but from the small remainder serious loss of life and property resulted. The loss to standing timber is estimated at $40,000; to buildings, farm stock, bridges, etc., $317,000. The government had nearly 4,000 men at work, and spent $40,000 in suppressing the fires. Seven lives were lost. One hundred and forty of these fires were caused by locomotive sparks, and 13 by donkey engines; campers caused 66, settlers 29, lightning 36, and of 117 the cause was unknown.

"The prospects for a good demand for lumber from the prairies this fall have been greatly improved by the latest crop reports," says Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. "The latest information on this question indicates that the total wheat production will be approximately 101,000,000 bushels, as against 120,000,000 bushels last year. Of course the area of land under cultivation this year is greater than in 1909, but I think that on the whole the demand for lumber this fall will be comparatively good. The output and sales for the first six months of this year were the greatest in the history of our organization, and I anticipate that the year's result will be highly satisfactory."

A Victoria, B.C., despatch states that the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, which has recently been capitalized at $5,000,000, includes the present Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody; the Barkley Sound Cedar Company, of Port Alberni; the Anglo-American Lumber Company, Vancouver, and the Gibbons Lumber Mills, Arrow Lakes. The timber holdings which have been merged approximate 135 square miles of valuable limits, and the total capacity of the four mills at present is about 300,000 feet for a working day of ten hours. The company intend to erect a large mill at New Alberni, on land which it now owns, upon the completion of the E. and N. Railway extension from Nanaimo, which will give it access to Victoria. It is expected that a large trade with the Orient will be built up from this mill, and the intention is to make it one of the finest on the island. The company's officers and directors are: President, M. Carlin, Victoria; first vice-president, Robert W. Gibson, Victoria; second vice-president, J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg; manager, Thomas Meredith, New Westminster; directors, Messrs. C. G. Major, New Westminster; Geo. E. Carbould, New Westminster; W. W. Fraser, Winnipeg; D. C. Irwin, Vancouver; Rand Gibbons, Revelstoke. J. F. Halle will have charge of the present mill at Alberni. When the proposed new mill is erected the mill now operating will be devoted entirely to the production of shingles, and the management of the two plants will be in Mr. Halle's hands. The Vancouver mill will be managed by Mr. McAfee, and the Arrow Lakes mills by Rand Gibbons.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1124. **Maple flooring blocks.**—A London firm would be pleased to hear from Canadian manufacturers who can supply large quantities of maple flooring blocks to specification, and also of rock maple strips.

1146. **Agents.**—A Sheffield company manufacturing large cross-cut, circular and frame saws, also steel edge tools, would like to get into communication with first-class firms in the leading Canadian cities prepared to act either as agents or as importers upon their own account.

1150. **Lumber, white oak, poplar, &c.**—A prominent importer and dealer in Gande, Belgium, desires quotations from Canadian exporters of the above and other lumber.

1154. **Mill supplies, &c.**—A Newfoundland firm is open to purchase mill supplies, such as wood-working machinery, saws, &c.

1159. **Patent rights.**—An English firm wishes to dispose of the Canadian patent rights in a system of manufacturing folding boxes, cases, crates, &c.

1172. **Lumber.**—A London engineer in touch with large works and contractors is desirous of representing a first-class firm of Canadian lumber exporters.

1196. Spruce deals.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of spruce deals, all sizes.

1198. Pine deals.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine deals from Canadian exporters of same.

1199. Spruce deals.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of spruce deals.

1203. Hard maple strips for flooring.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of hard maple strips for flooring, dimensions 1¼ inch and 1½ inch thick by 3 inches wide, 18 inches and up long, in multiples of 9, c.i.f., London and Hull.

1210. Spruce deals.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

1226. Broom handles, chair dowels, and reeds.—One of the best known firms of wholesale dealers in wooden goods in London, England, is open to purchase in large quantities the above goods. Bank references.

1227. Maple flooring blocks, maple skewers, maple and birch dowels.—A prominent firm of wholesale importers and forwarding agents in London, England, are in the market for the above products in quantity.

1231. White wood pulp.—An importing house in Buenos Aires want to get quotations on white wood polp, c.i.f. Buenos Aires, if possible.

1277. Woodworking machinery—A firm of wholesale hardware and machinery merchants in Sydney, Australia, are anxious to get catalogues and price lists of all kinds of woodworking machinery. Good orders in sight.

1279. Machinery, pulp and paper mill—A firm of wholesale machinery dealers in Sydney, Australia, desire quotations on the above machinery, f.o.b. Montreal or Boston.

1281. Skewers, maple dimension stock, hardwoods—A firm of wholesale timber merchants in London, Eng., desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of the above lumber.

1316. Pine sidings—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine sidings from Canadian exporters.

1317. Spruce scantlings—A Manchester firm asks for prices of spruce scantlings in all dimensions from Canadian exporters.

1319. Broom handles—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of broom handles, all qualities, from Canadian manufacturers.

1326. Pine deals—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of pine deals, all sizes, from Canadian exporters.

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Get your order in early for
Red Oak
50,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough
White Ash
200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered Oak
150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. 300,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4 now ready for shipment.

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

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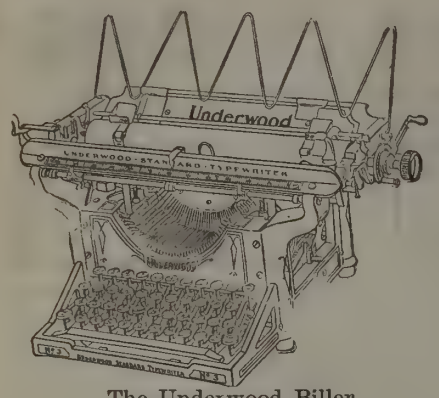
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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

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Gives new life to old harness.

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1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		36 50
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		37 00
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		37 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		38 00
10x20		38 00
6x18, 8x18		39 00
6x20, 8x20		40 00
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		45 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		1 95
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 95
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	3 00
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to 16'	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 50	1 75
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30
Average 16 inch	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	22	24
16 "	26	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	50 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00 28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 13, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 9/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00		

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1½" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¼		4 75

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	50 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	55 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	22 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x3" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4"-8" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	18 50	20 00
1½"&1"x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 50	15 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 50	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

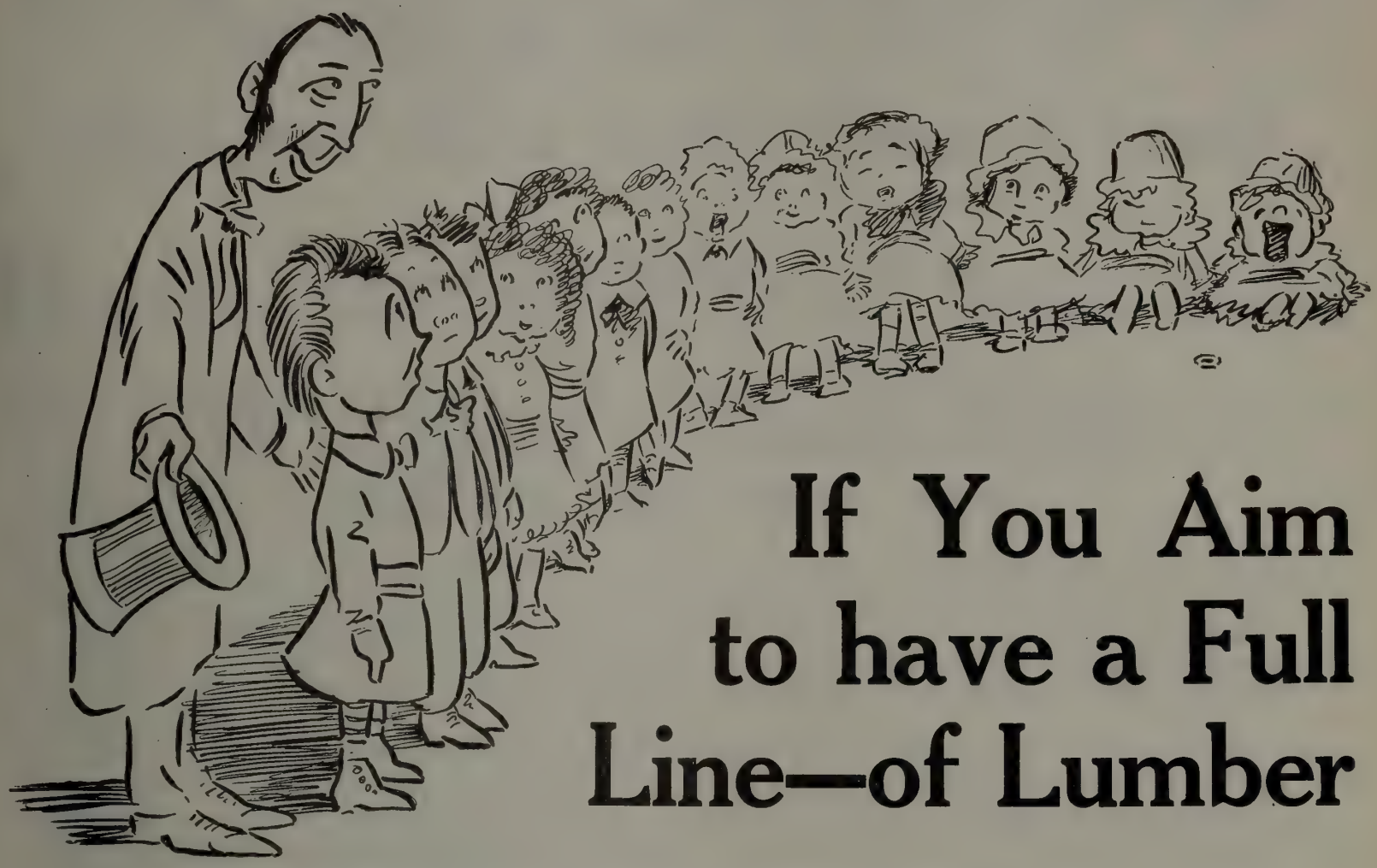
Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



If You Aim to have a Full Line—of Lumber

the same is not complete without our

Spruce, White Pine, N.B. Shingles, Lath

THE SPRUCE, you know—the same old reliable stock, small, tight-knotted, smoothly dressed, the article that helped you build up your trade.

THE PINE, you should know if you do not—a beautifully tight-knotted board, good grades, and a smooth job of dressing, if you wish it dressed.

THE SHINGLES—smoothest sawing, best grades, the shingles that made Fenderson famous.

THE LATH—made from slabs, a nice uniform article, in 1¼ in. and 1½ in. widths.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

A. B. BUCKWORTH,
YMIR, B. C.

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited

Head Office : - GALT, ONT.

Manufacturers of

High Grade Wood and Iron Working Machinery

WE are pleased to announce to the public that we have purchased the Plants and Good Will of the MacGregor Gourlay Co., Limited, John Ballantine & Co., Limited, Preston, Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited, Hespeler, the wood tool departments of The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, and Sussex Mfg. Co., Limited, Sussex, N. B., and are now in position to supply to our many customers the most complete line of Wood and Iron Tools ever offered by one company. A careful selection of machines formerly offered by above companies is now being made and prospective buyers may rest assured that each and every article offered is the best that is produced. Such additions as are called for to meet the requirements of our customers in their various lines will be made as rapidly as possible. We solicit the enquiries of all intending purchasers for any machinery used in the manufacture of wood and iron.

Address all Inquiries, Sales Department

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited

GALT, ONT.

Cost Nothing for Repairs



A customer says :—"We have used one of your vertical high speed engines, English Type forced lubrication since 1907. The engine runs at 425 revolutions per minute almost constantly night and day. It has given us every satisfaction and so far has cost us nothing for repairs."

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

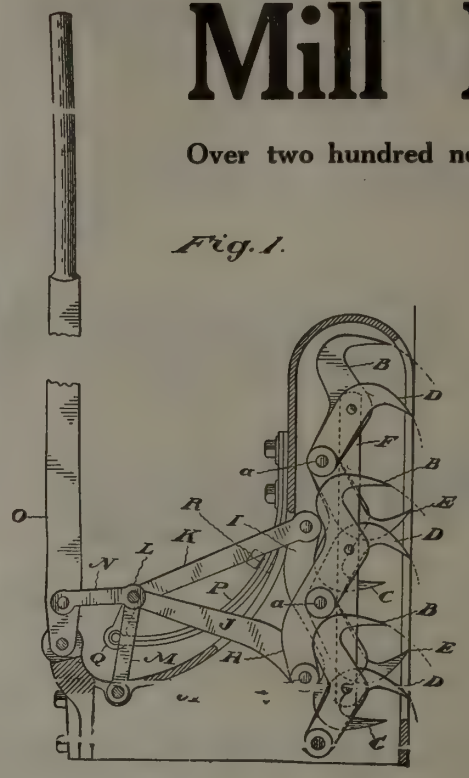
DISTRICT OFFICES
607 Can. Express Bldg., Montreal, R.W.Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
609 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, J. F. Porter, Manager

P. Payette's New Patent

Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

Fig. 1.

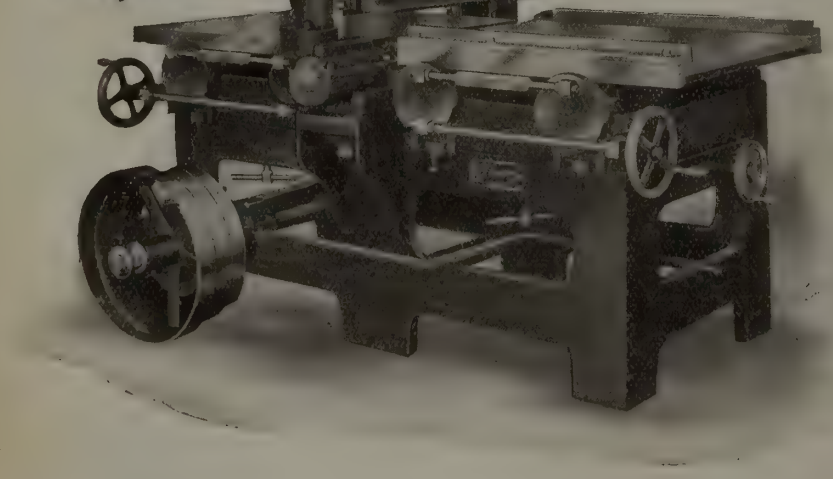


Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company
Penetanguishene, Ont.



REDUCE YOUR FACING COST 75%



You can do it by installing a **FALLS UNDERCUT PLANER.**

It is of inestimable value on all classes of manufactured goods that require straight surfaces and wherever the hand planer is used for facing. Stock of any width, from the narrowest to the full width of the machine, may be run. Narrow strips can be straightened as well as on the best hand planer, which proves that the roller control is perfect. In fact, on it every class of facing can be done as well or better than on the best hand planer, **at three or four times the rate of hand work.** We absolutely guarantee this result.

Besides, it is absolutely safe. Accidents are impossible on it, no matter how careless the operator may be.

Order One for 30 Days Free Trial

JOHN BALLANTINE & CO., Ltd., Preston, Ontario

Wet Wear

is

Hard Wear



Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be beaten for strength and wearing qualities.

SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE

The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario



YOUR LABOR COST

could be reduced by installing a

Jeffrey Conveyer

We solicit an opportunity to demonstrate our ability to serve you, and shall be glad to mail Complete Catalog T57 illustrating Jeffrey Conveying Systems installed in Saw Mills and Woodworking Plants.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Montreal Office and Works: Cor. Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
Toronto Office: 174 King Street East
Branch Offices in the leading commercial centers all over the world

Union Stock Yards

Horse Exchange

Keele Street - TORONTO

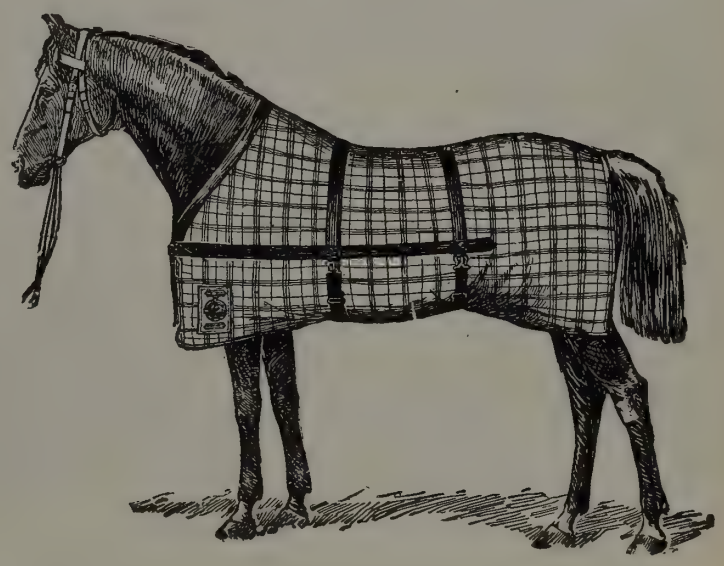


we specialize on

Lumber Horses and Work Horses

A trial order solicited. Write us your requirements

References, Dominion Bank, Toronto
HERBERT SMITH, Manager



Headquarters for Lumbermen's

Harness and Horse Blankets

Now is the time to order these goods—which we offer at lowest market prices. Write for catalogue and price list. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. Horton & Son Limited

Manufacturers

9 and 11 Market Square - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Announcement

The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, invites lumbermen and other manufacturers to arrange with them for a demonstration of

"The Howard Process"

for

Drying and Preserving Wood

at their Plant in Toronto

The success of this particular process is of peculiar and imperative interest to Railroad, Telegraph, Telephone and other Constructing Companies, to Lumber, Furniture, Piano, Carriage and Wagon, Sash and Door and Interior Finish Manufacturers, to Implement Makers, to Car Builders, to Ship Builders, and to kindred industries. A plant can be economically installed in connection with a saw mill or woodworking establishment.

Literature and full information sent on request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

What does the Barn Boss think of

Heavy, Clean, Western

Oats

THE NEW CROP IS MOVING NOW.

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co.

Limited

PORT ARTHUR - WINNIPEG - CALGARY

We Specialize for the Lumber Trade

KEBO
BALATA BELTING

KEBO is the strongest Balata made.

KEBO stretches less than other makes.

Plys in **KEBO** are held together by strongest adhesive known.

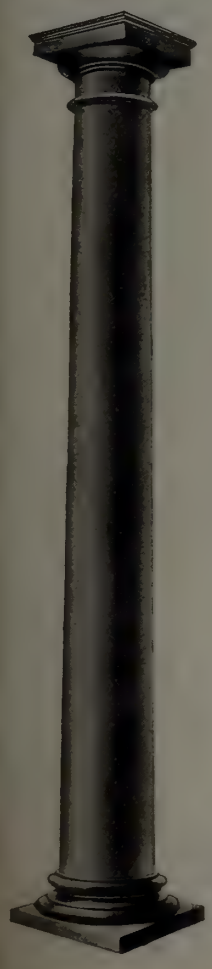
KEBO means economy for you.

Specify **KEBO** in your next order.

J. R. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL

They Can't Be Beaten



Detroit Colonial Columns

They are well made from select lumber and present a very graceful and stately appearance.

Made with a "lock-joint" that will prevent warping and checking.

Stocked in Oak, Birch, Chestnut, Pine, etc.

Better Drop us a line

Detroit Column & Manufacturing Co.

Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R.

Detroit, Mich.





Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

A Double Circular Saw

(Rip and Cross-cut)

is a handy thing in a furniture factory—because of the time it will save and the convenience in changing from one operation to the other.

Our No. 205 Double Circular Saw

is made for quick and accurate work with especial emphasis on the word ACCURATE.

It is constructed like an iron-working tool, every detail is carefully worked up to give ACCURACY.

In changing from rip to cross-cut sawing, or vice versa, all that is necessary is to turn the hand-wheel at the front when one saw goes below the table and the other comes up.

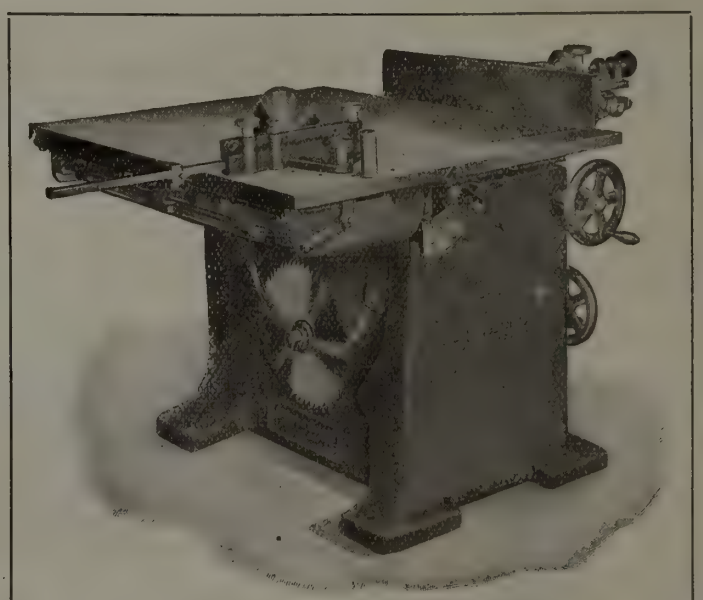
Note that the saws are always ***out in front,*** easy to change when wanted a different gauge or style of teeth.

Then to tilt the table or to adjust the fences the operator need not move out of his tracks.

Fine adjustments of the fence can be made on this machine owing to the micrometer device on it.

Our Circular Sheet No. 10-R Tells all About the Construction of Our No. 205. Let Us Send You a Copy of it

DON'T BUY A DOUBLE SAW UNTIL YOU COMPARE OURS, FOR YOU WANT THE BEST



No. 205 Universal Double Circular Saw

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building, Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

Evansville, Indiana

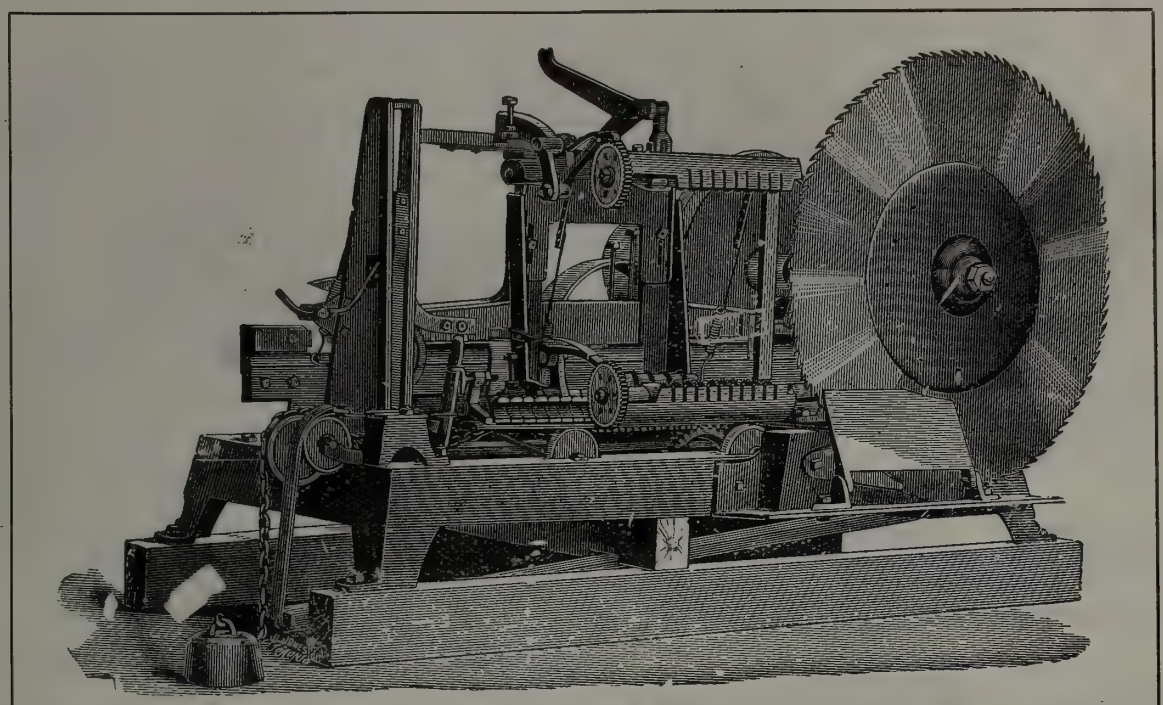
139-149 Townsend Street, San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., New Orleans, La.

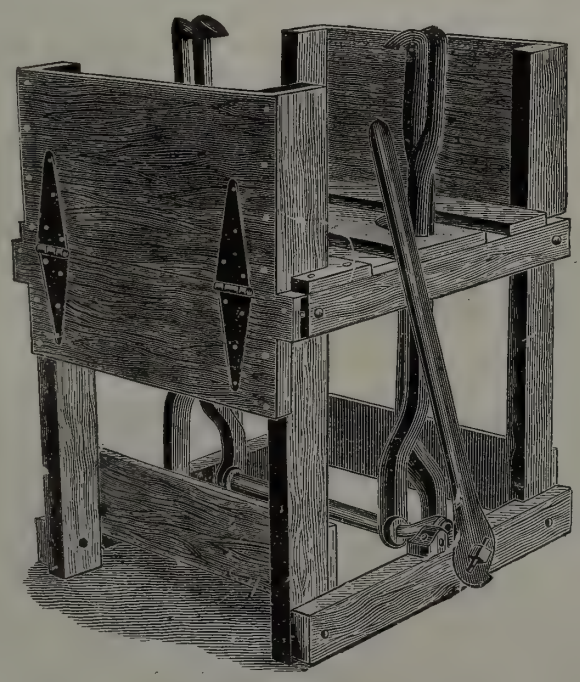
Making and Packing Shingles



"Boss" Shingle Machine

Shingle Machine

It is perfectly automatic in its action. A patent brake relieves the machine of all jar when the carriage is stopped to change blocks. It is altogether the simplest in construction of any machine built, and combines so many advantages that it is far superior to any machine on the market. Write for literature.



Shingle Packing Box

Packing Box

This box is suitable for 16 or 18-inch Shingles and is universally used by shingle manufacturers. The above cut describes it. Simple, handy and the greatest time saver ever brought out as a packing box. Send for literature describing this and our other saw mill machinery.

Two Machines You Cannot Afford to be Without

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

A MODEL EDGER



This Cut Represents Our No. 3 Edger.

This machine is built for those requiring a very neat, compact and substantial edger.
The arbor runs in 3 long bearings, the main pulley being between two of them.
There are 3 saws 16 inches diameter, one stationary and two movable.
Made in two sizes, 36 inches and 42 inches.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. **Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.**

(REGISTERED)

Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing TRADE **CARSS** MARK **MACKINAW.** **Canada's Best Mackinaw Clothing**

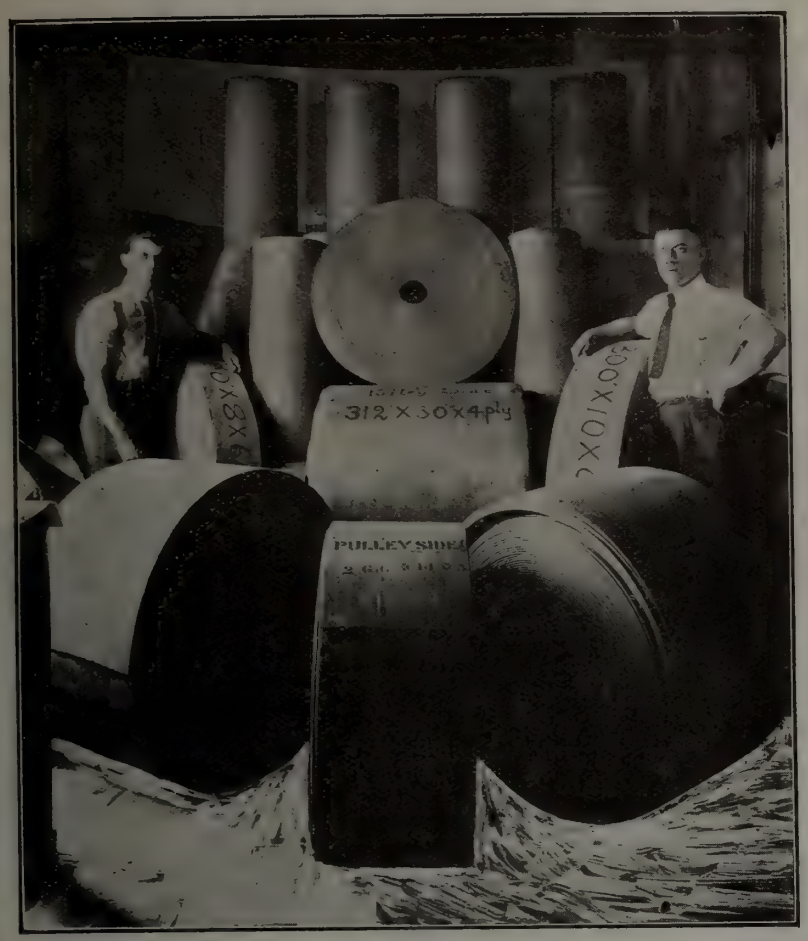
Bears this Label

"Carss" Mackinaws were the first in Canada.
"Carss" Mackinaws have been giving satisfaction for over thirty years.
"Carss" are the only mackinaws in Canada that bear the name and guarantee of their maker, we're proud of our products.
"Carss" is the only waterproof mackinaw in Canada.
"Carss" in your garment means honest value for your honest money.
"Carss" is the mackinaw you **should** wear and **would** wear if you just once tried it.

Send for our Literature.

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Ltd.

ORILLIA - ONTARIO



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

The

General Supply Co.

of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor. Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

FLECK BROS. LIMITED 443 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

A Combined Skidding and Loading Machine that will clear up the largest area at a setting and can be moved and set up in the shortest possible time will get the best results.

The latest Russel machine has some distinct features that save time and trouble, consequently money. Note the new method of suspending skidding sheaves. They are hung from a vertically hinged jib or triangle, the outer end of which is guyed by two lines one on each side, which are power-tightened and can be set while skidding lines are going out. The guy lines lead back so they do not interfere with skidding or loading. The uppermost leg of the jib has a spring connection to the tower, reducing shocks. All

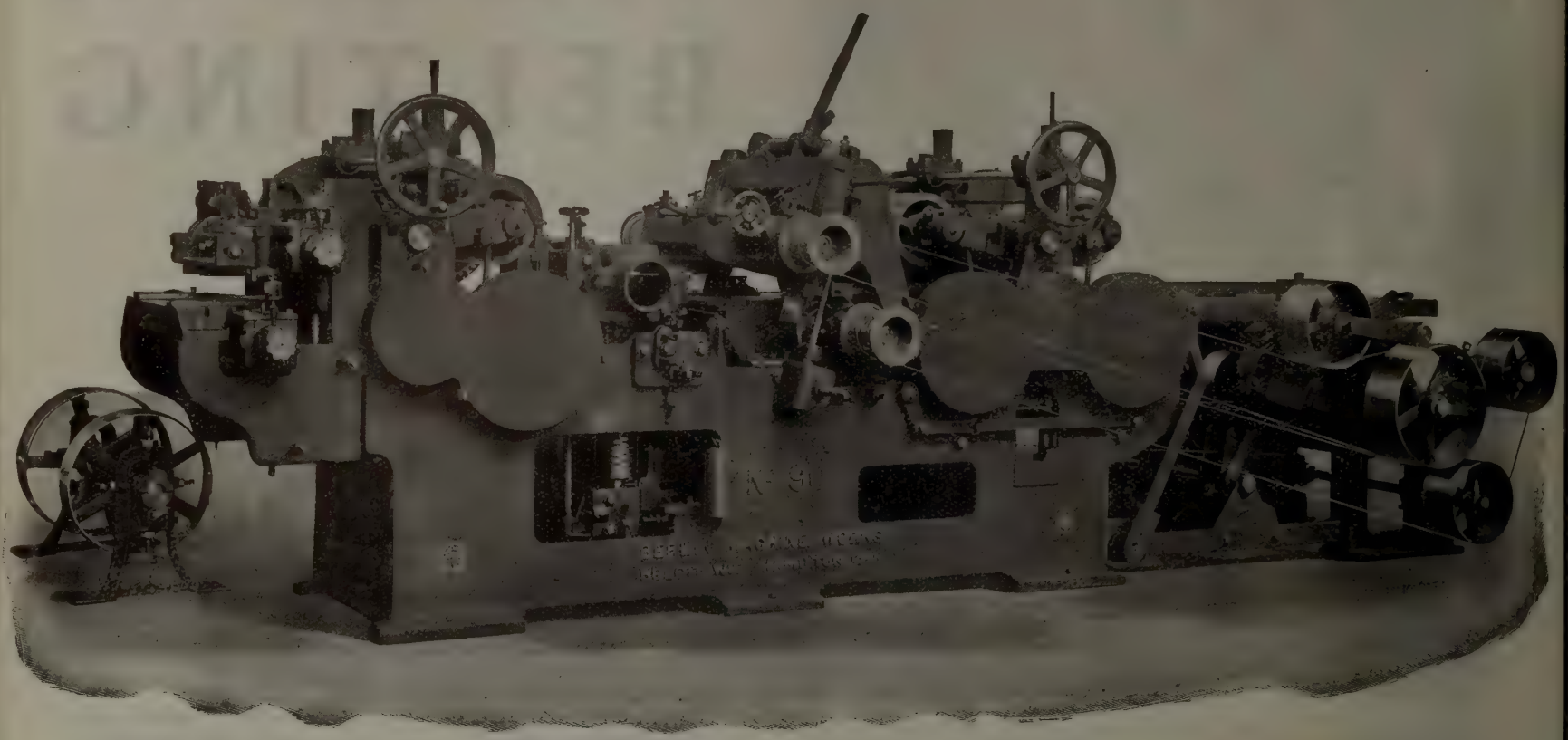




skidding strains are absorbed by the guy lines. The swinging boom is operated by wire ropes passing through sheaves suspended from a steel frame projecting from tower and leading to two drums on loading engine, controlled by one lever. Machine is raised or lowered by hydraulic or patented gear jacks. Built for 2 or 4 lines, with stiff or swinging boom, constructed entirely of steel, except loading boom. Is without question the strongest and fastest machine of the day.

RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

INVESTIGATE THE NEW METHOD



No. 90 Planer, Matcher and Profiler

You can make the highest quality of flooring on the new No. 90 Planer and Matcher at 200 feet per minute. We will prove that you can do this. Our guarantee of proof is conservative because flooring has been run on the No. 90 at more than twice this feed in our own factories. The machine is built strongly enough and is powerful enough to stand up to a feed of 500 feet per minute—so when we say that you can run "A1" flooring at 200 feet per minute, you see that our statement is really conservative.

All your outline work (drop siding, beaded partition, lap rustic, V ceiling, casing, etc.) can be run on the No. 90 at 150 feet per minute! Think of it! And even at this very fast feed you will get better work than you can get from any moulder or four head matcher at 50 feet per minute.

In other words, you can do much better work and three times as much of it with the No. 90 as you can get from any other four head machine. Stop and think this over! It means a whole lot!

The No. 90 is a simple, substantial machine built for speed and hard work. Every part performs a duty—there are no superfluous pieces.

The machine is equipped with the powerful Automobile Chain Drive.

It is also equipped with the "Berlin" 6-bit Round Top and Bottom Cylinders which will handle twice as much stock as a soft knife machine and at the same time save you 15 to 30 per cent. in grades.

For flooring, we furnish you 12-bit side heads especially designed for this fast feed work. At a feed of 200 feet per minute they will not tear out even the knots and cross-grained places as much as other heads will at 60 a minute.

If you have not received a copy of the June "Berlin Quality" Bulletin, you should write for it NOW. It contains four pages of description about this Fast Feed Working of Flooring and Outline. It is worth your careful reading.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

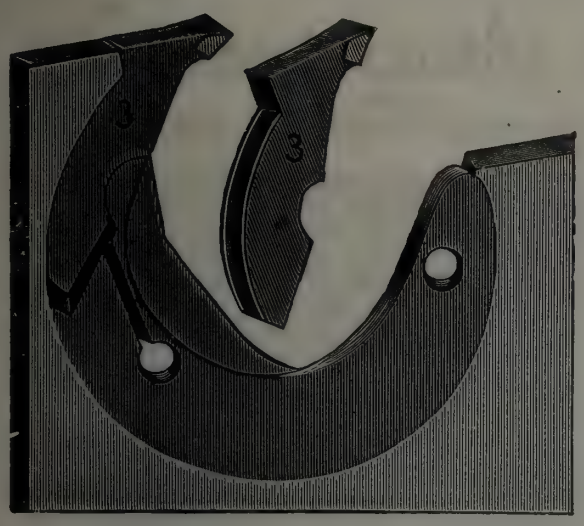
Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers, Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

St. Catharines, Ont.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the Simond's Process in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

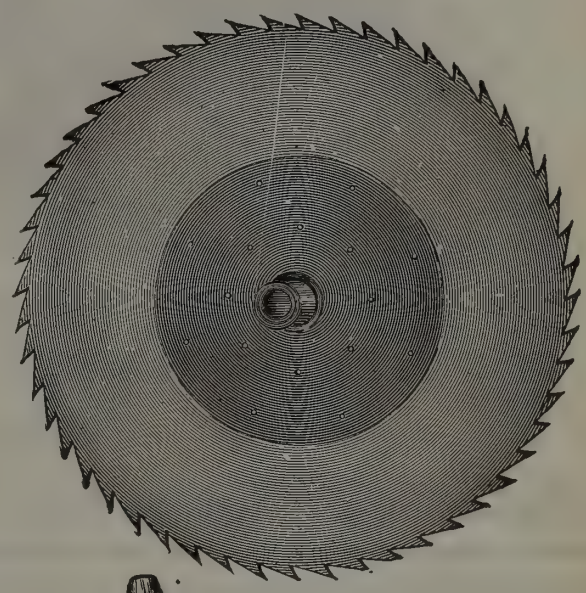
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws pertectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

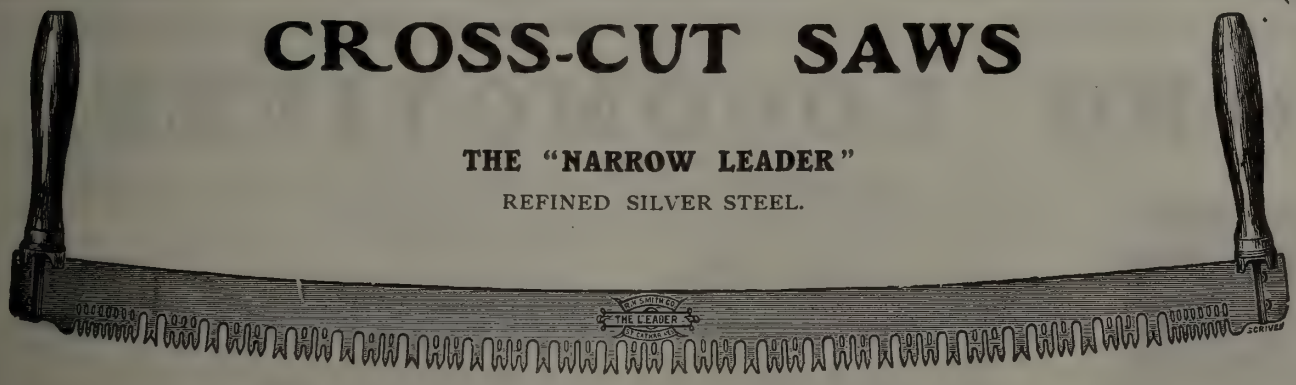
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

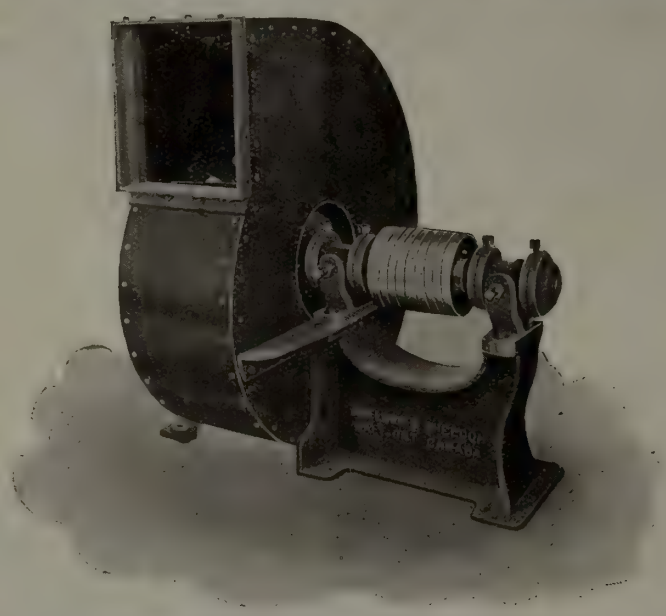
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

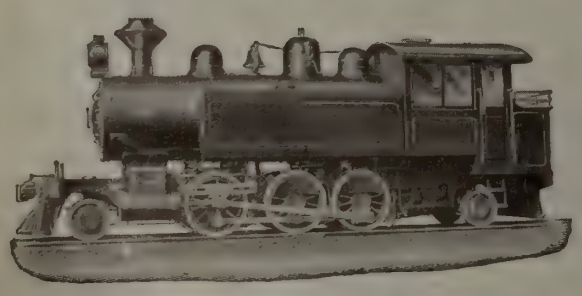
76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

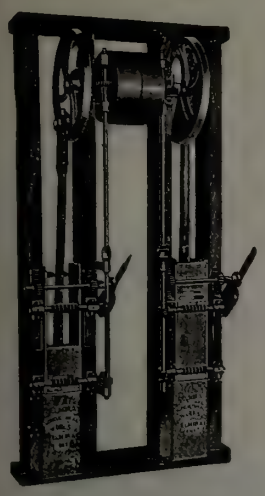
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

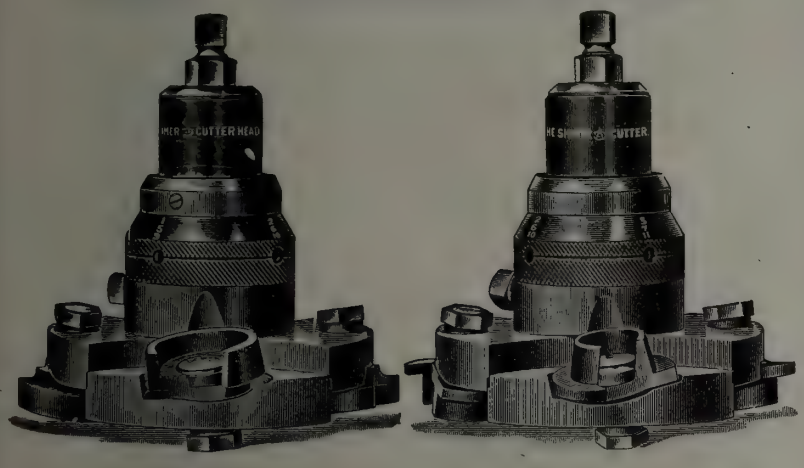
The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

The Shimer Cutter Heads

Taken from the Solid Never-Break Steel Forgings



Are the Strongest and Most Durable Cutter Heads in all the World

They are made with precision, care and judgment by skilled tradesmen in this line. Each Cutter is fixed upon its seat, pitched for clearance, and as a result it works with the freedom of a saw tooth when set, producing outlines of lumber, accurate, clean and smoothly finished.

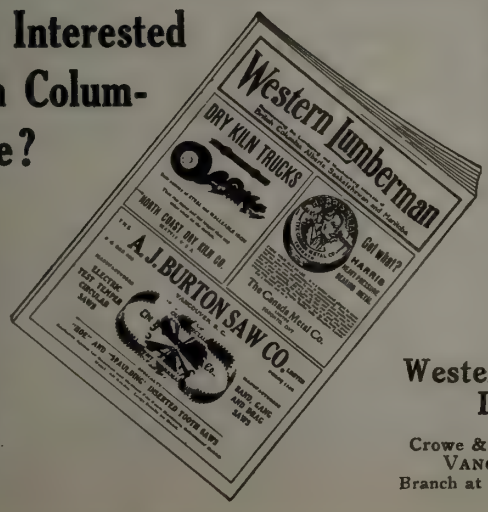
In the filing and fitting department The Shimer Cutter Heads for tongue and groove flooring are so easily sharpened with an ordinary three-cornered file and the Bits are so easily set to the gauge that a uniform size of tongue and groove is maintained until the full circle (tool cutting edge) of each Bit is used up. Duplicate Cutters can be had promptly at very reasonable prices.

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg



Forging Teeth for Inserted Tooth Circular Saws.

Disston

Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

Every season our shipments of Inserted Tooth Circular Saws are larger than shipments of the preceding season—much larger. The development and growth of this department of the Disston industry are remarkable.

Necessarily there can be only one reason for such progress—we are making and delivering to all parts of the world the best, the most satisfactory — most efficient and economical circular saws that can be obtained in the market.

Again, there can be only one reason for the superiority of our product—we are employing the best brains, the highest type of men who have ever directed their talents and energies to this great field of industry.

If **you** are not aware of the economies in time, power and upkeep which follow the installation of **Disston** Inserted Tooth Circular Saws, ask the millman who has used them.

Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

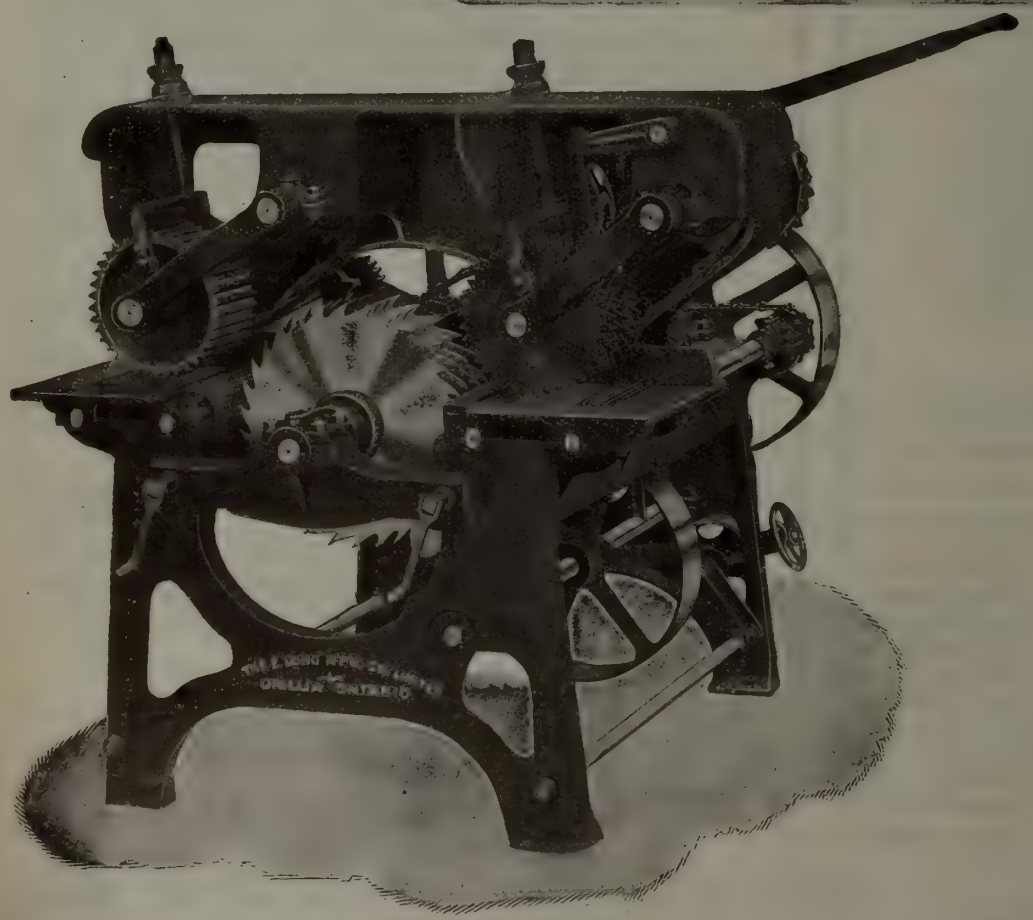
Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

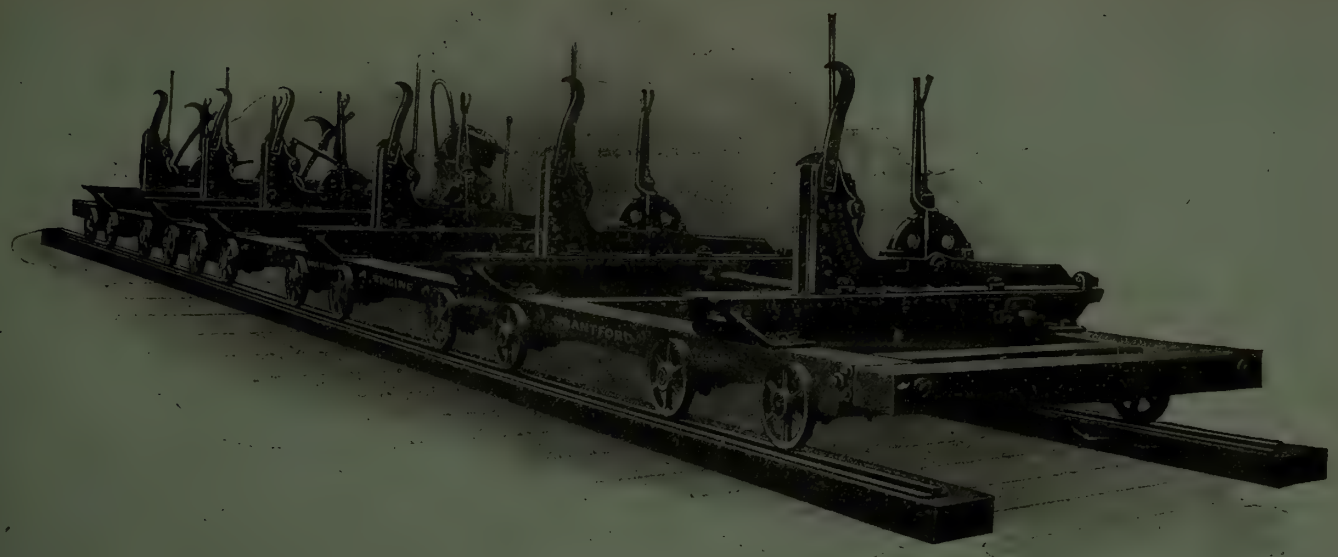
The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. Drawer 712



Steel Carriages

With Trout Power Set Works and All-Steel Head Blocks

Built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in. and 72 in.
Frame, selected oak, 8 in. x 6 in. stringers, iron band faced.
Log Seats extra wide with taper nose and reversible liners, all-steel.
Knees, very high, with 6 in. taper movement, Boss Dogs and Nigger Hook, all-steel.
Rack and Pinion, cut steel, pinion split to eliminate back lash.
Trout Power Set Works, rope driven, continuous acting, no lost motion, no stooping.
Set Shaft, best low carbon forged steel, extra heavy, full carriage length.
Steel wheels, steel axles, adjustable, babbitted, self-feeding axle bearings.
Built for single and double cutting mills of large capacity.
With any number of head blocks.
Arranged for rope or steam feed.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND FULL INFORMATION

The

Waterous Engine Works Co.,

Limited.

Brantford, Canada

Branch: Winnipeg, Man. Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN

DID YOU READ

our last advertisement

About Lumber Fire Insurance

we are SPECIALISTS

on this class of insurance and will be glad to advise you how to improve your risk from an insurance standpoint and how to secure reduced rates. :: :: :: ::

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

FIRE INSURANCE

REDUCED RATES

Veneered DOORS

A large variety of woods and designs in good values offer an excellent choice to be made. Various panels, stiles and rails and correct proportions are features of our stock doors.

Staved Columns

We manufacture with a "V" Locked Joint preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking and the glue employed being in waterproof insures durability.

Batts Limited

50 Pacific Ave., West Toronto



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.

Limited

General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**



H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

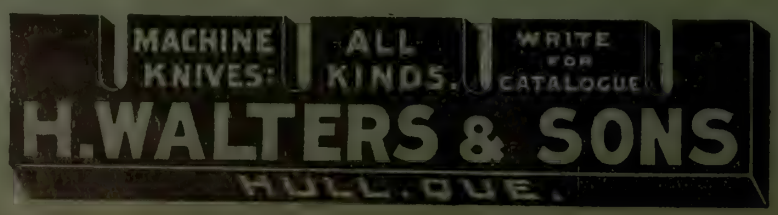
VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Com., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.





LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, October 1, 1910 No. 19

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



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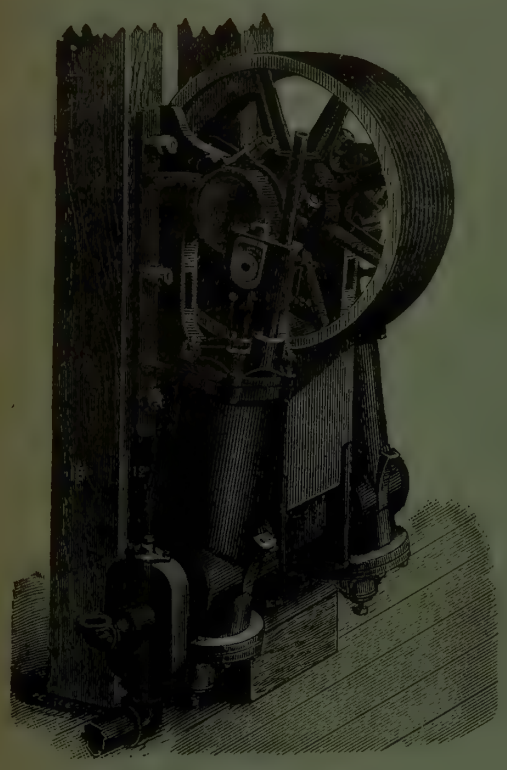
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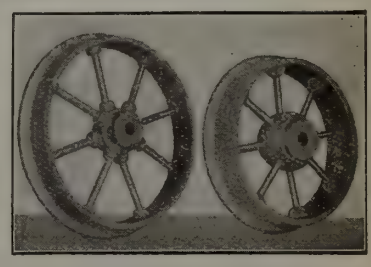
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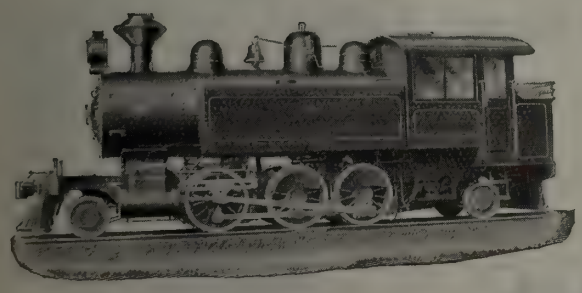
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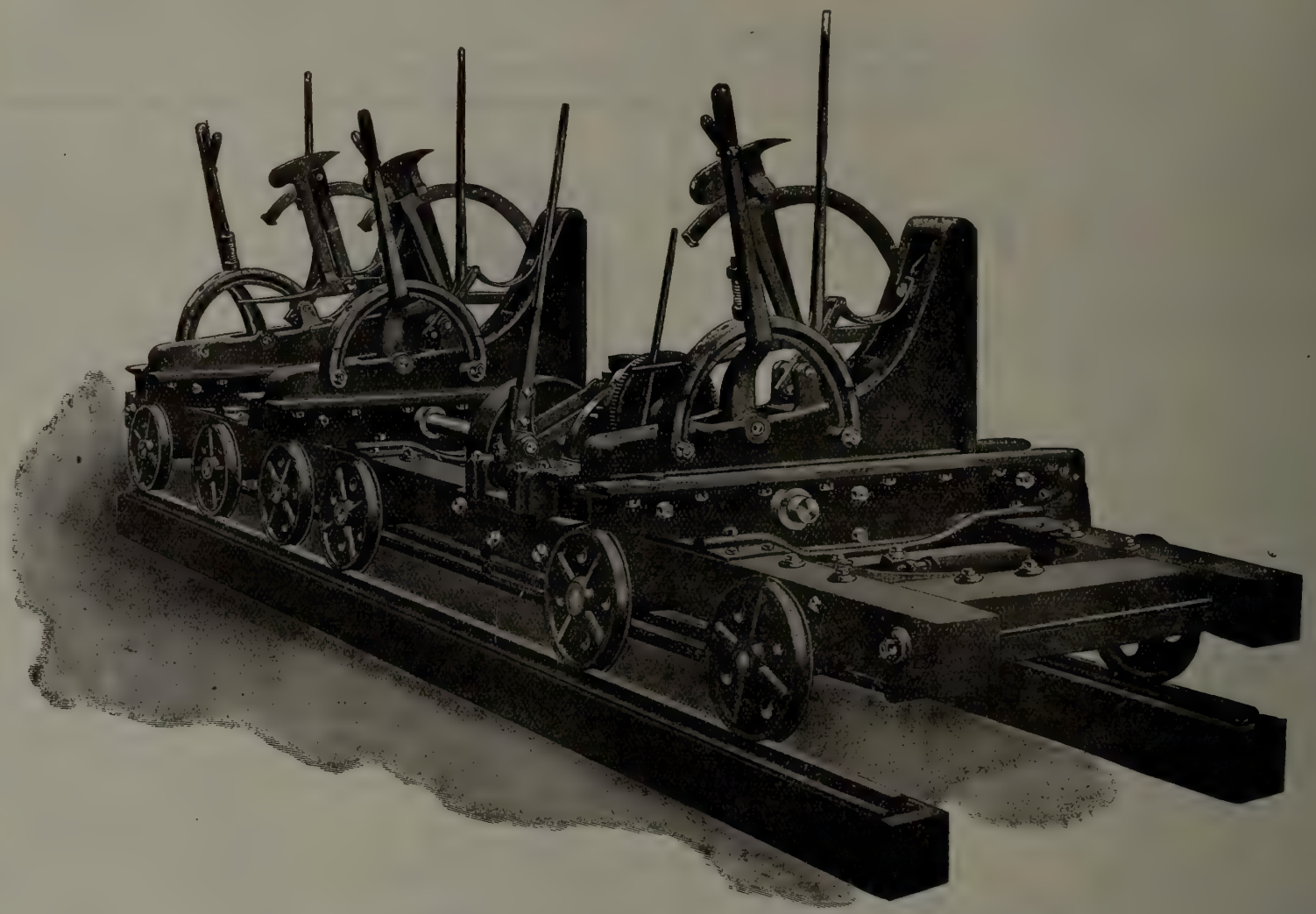
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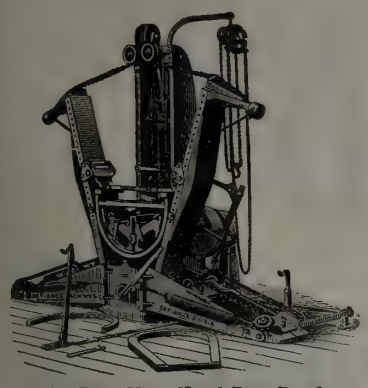
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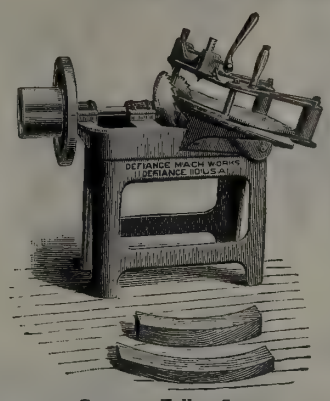
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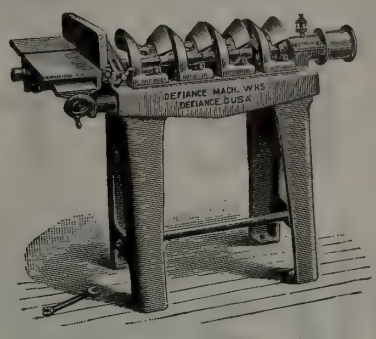
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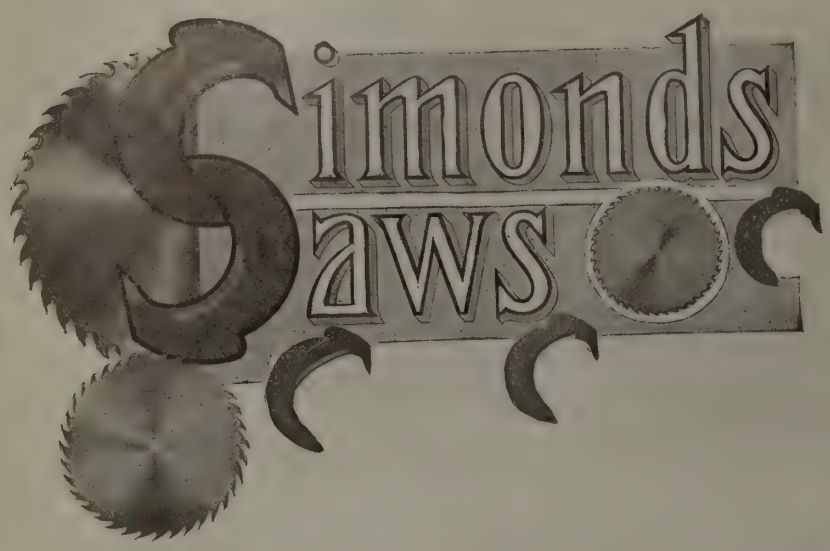
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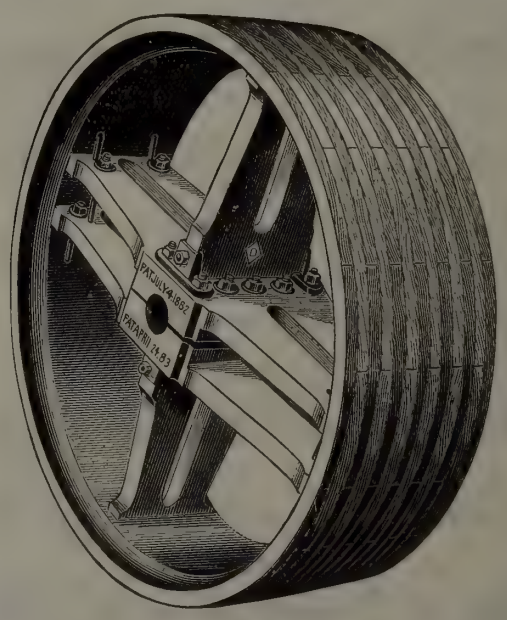
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, October 1, 1910 No. 19

The Ontario Retailers' Association

The decision of the Ontario Retail Lumbermen to form an association in connection with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada is one more evidence of the fact that the lumber industry throughout Canada is gradually coming to a reasonable appreciation of the importance of its work, and to an understanding of the old truth that in union there is strength. During the last three years several important associations of lumbermen have been formed, with the result that in a great many instances the interests of the lumbermen have been promoted with an effectiveness not formerly considered possible. The parent organization, so to speak, is the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which, during its two years of existence, has done much to remove difficulties which were of long standing and could not otherwise be overcome. The sash and door manufacturers of Ontario, who recently organized, have already secured definite results by adopting a new universal price list to replace one which had formerly been in existence for some years and had outgrown its usefulness. The same association is working effectively towards the elimination of the ruinous price-cutting which has prevailed between manufacturers for some time. As an example also of the usefulness of an association of retailers, the case may be cited of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, with headquarters at Winnipeg, which has not only succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, but has proved itself of genuine constructive value to its members by the creation and successful operation of an insurance department, which provides excellent protection at a substantial saving in cost.

The newly-formed Ontario Association is starting with a full appreciation of its work. The series of resolutions adopted at the organization meeting held in Toronto on Sept. 5th covered a wide range of subjects of the utmost importance. If the association settles down with determination to deal with each of these problems it cannot fail to earn, and, it is to be hoped, to receive the support of retailers generally throughout the province.

Realizing the importance of securing a dignified standing for the association, the second resolution passed at the organization defined the term "retail lumber dealer" as one with a stock, office, sign, necessary appliances and a place on the municipal assessment roll. The retailer whose office, yard and equipment are carried under his hat, is not wanted in the association. Other problems of importance included in the resolutions were: Selling by manufacturers or wholesalers direct to contractors; co-operation between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers; keeping the trade posted on trade conditions; elimination of figuring a lump sum on contractors' lists; adoption of a price list for stock mouldings, trim, base, etc.

These are all practical matters along the line of which co-operation alone can produce results. It remains now for the members of the trade to make the association a success by supporting it, and working for it. A small portion of the time now wasted annually by retailers in dealing with difficulties which can be handled successfully only by an association, if devoted to assisting the association, would ensure for it a rapid growth.

Arbitration for the Retailer

A large percentage of the time of the busy merchant of this country is consumed in going over his files, with a view to ascertaining whether or not he is right in a certain dispute. A great deal of this time could be saved, as well as avoiding the disagreeable part of arguing out the question with customers. From time immemorial, as soon as two parties got into controversy, the first thing thought of was to resort to law. The court decides the case, leaving one party to the controversy dissatisfied. A great many cases go to court that could be settled without legal interference, expense or delay. This would be a friendly settlement, handled expeditiously and inexpensively. The courts are not appealed to in minor cases in these days as they were formerly. This is partly due to the fact that organizations of commercial interest have taken an active interest of the subject of arbitration; and why should this method not be used among lumbermen? There are a great many cases that come to court, and are decided by a jury of six or twelve men, all identified with different branches of trade. They listen to the evidence, and their decision is rendered, but can a decision rendered by such a body be any better than or as just as that of a committee of, say, five business men appointed from the same line of business?

The principle of using arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the lumber trade has recently been applied with considerable success in the United States. The Pacific Coast Shippers' Association of Seattle, Wash., and the American Lumber Trades Congress have made arbitration one of the principal features of their work. At the first annual meeting of the latter body the following resolution was adopted: "Arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute." The Pacific Coast Shippers have carried the principle into definite operation, and for nearly three years it has proved so successful that it is now regarded as a permanent feature of the trade. This application of the principle has met with so much approval and success that its main features are worthy of careful study.

A committee of five members and two alternates constitute the arbitration board, of which three members and one alternate make a quorum. The secretary may take the place of one of the alternates. The board have power to establish rules for the conduct of their business. Disputes between members regarding business matters may be laid before the board by either party, who is then entitled to arbitration. A unanimous decision by the board is final. On a majority decision, appeal may be had to the board of trustees. In disputes between a member of the association and a member of a retail dealers' association the member may submit his case to the secretary for a ruling as to whether he has a claim against the retail dealer. If the decision is in his favor, the secretary will then submit the claim to the secretary of the retailers'

association. A retailer having a dispute with a member of the shippers' association may file his claim with the secretary for consideration. If the secretaries of the two associations cannot adjust the claim, a joint committee is provided for, consisting of one member from each association who, between them, will elect a third. In case of a dispute between a member and a lumberman who is not a member of any other association, the dispute is referred direct to the secretary. In case a member refuses to arbitrate in a dispute with another member, the matter is referred to the board of trustees. If they decide in favor of arbitration, and one of the parties refuses to arbitrate, he is removed from the list of members. When one member agrees to arbitrate a dispute the other must present his case within 60 days.

Co-operation Alone Will Save the Forests From Fire

The perennial laments about the loss resulting from forest fires throughout Canada and the United States have taken a rather more encouraging form this season than in former years. In Canada the subject has lately succeeded in attracting the interest of the Prime Minister to such an extent as to lead him to make an important public utterance upon it, and to propose a method for reducing the loss. During his recent visit to western Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier received an impressive object lesson in the matter. When passing through Seymour narrows on the steamer Prince George one day late in August, he not only saw, but remarked to many members of his party, the terrible destruction caused by forest fires in that vicinity. Later, on the same day, his steamer threaded the island-bound passage of Johnston Straits, away up near the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Prime Minister was again moved to discuss the subject with a good deal of vigor. Vast hillsides which, a number of years ago, had been partly logged over, were blazing high. In some places near Albert Bay entire mountains were on fire. Sir Wilfrid was told that when the loggers carried away the commercially valuable sections of the trees they left lying in the woods tops and branches which became dry during the succeeding summers and afforded excellent food for the fires.

Sir Wilfrid was so much impressed with the matter that he declared upon the spot that the provincial and federal governments should get together and devise a plan for preventing fires by compelling the loggers to burn the brush at the time, or in some other manner effectively reduce the risk of a fire. When Sir Wilfrid was making these observations the whole country was shrouded in a pall of smoke from fires which were devouring great areas of valuable timber in many districts.

"Co-operation," as hinted by Sir Wilfred, is unquestionable the only effective method of fighting forest fires. But there are many kinds of co-operation, and some of them are not of much use. At the present time, for instance, it is to be feared that the two governments, provincial and federal, although they co-operate to a certain extent, are not securing the results warranted by the expenditure, or which are equal to the demands of the case. For some time the Dominion Government, which maintains a small force of fighters in the railway belt, objected to any assistance being given, even by the province, in the work of fire prevention. During the present year there has been a little actual co-operation of forces. In order to attain effective results, the best method would be to support only one fire-fighting force, which should be controlled by one government and supported by both. This, of course, would involve a loss of a considerable amount of patronage to the Dominion Government, and some members of parliament might not appreciate this feature. Public opinion, however, should be aroused to the point at which it would compel the government to forego any consideration of patronage and take into consideration only the saving which can be effected. If both governments were to unite in supporting the various fighting forces, and the provincial government were to superintend the work, it is reasonable to hope that the service might shortly be placed upon an effective basis.

That the problem requires the services of the most energetic and resourceful minds is evident from the fact that, during the month of July alone, the forest fire loss amounted to $40,000 in British Columbia, and that $317,760 worth of improvements were destroyed. No less than 401 fires were attended to by the provincial forces, at a cost of $40,163 in salaries and expenses, and private companies and individuals are estimated to have spent a further sum of $20,000. Of the 401 fires, 25 per cent. are attributed to C.P.R. locomotives; 95 per cent. of the fires were discovered in time to extinguish without much loss. Eight lives were sacrificed as a result of the fires during the one month.

Mr. W. C. Gladwin, chief fire warden of British Columbia, in his report upon the above fires, makes the suggestion that the railway companies should be obliged to use oil for fuel in the timbered sections of the country, even if this involved bonusing the railways for each engine thus equipped. He believes that it is impossible to prevent the escape of cinders by a screen, and at the same time allow sufficient draft for the engine. Another suggestion which he makes is that screens should be placed upon the windows of all the smoking compartments, as many fires are started by smokers throwing away cigar and cigarette stubs. One so frequently hears these and many other important preventive measures advocated, and yet the fires have occurred with such discouraging regularity that it seems as though nothing effective will ever be devised or put into practice. There is no good reason for taking such a pessimistic view of the matter, and there is one way, and one only, for stopping the loss by forest fires. That is to settle at once and forever upon a responsible body in each province, and then, after making diligent enquiry as to causes and methods, to set to work vigorously with the determined intention of adopting every practical measure. Not until this has been done will the governments of the country be acquitted of the charge that they are carelessly permitting one of the most valuable natural resources to go to needless waste.

Protection for Lumber Ably Supported

The return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from his trip to the western coast, and the return of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, from his journey to Europe, make it probable that in the near future we will again hear of tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States. After the negotiations which took place last spring in Albany and Washington, it was understood that when the Canadian ministers were ready to resume they would notify President Taft and his Cabinet. In the interim many matters of great importance from a tariff point of view have occurred in each country. In Canada the ministers have made a point (especially the Prime Minister) of finding out the opinions in various parts of the country upon tariff matters. In Western Canada Sir Wilfrid found a strong movement in favor of a protective tariff upon lumber coming into Canada. In eastern Canada he knows that there is a general sentiment in favor of continuing the provincial prohibitions of the export of sawlogs and pulpwood. His own government has nothing to do with the latter question, practically speaking, but he will not be inclined to listen to any proposal on the part of the United States that he should use his influence in prohibiting the Province of Quebec or any of the other eastern provinces to remove the prohibition.

In the United States, political strife has been boiling during the last six months, and in regard to the pulpwood matter the government has been the subject of widespread attack. It has been accused of encouraging the Canadian provinces to prohibit exports. If the truth were known to the people of the United States they would realize that their own concern had not a great deal to do with the course taken by Canadian provinces. The prohibition imposed by Quebec, for instance, was a matter of internal economy solely, and was amply justified by the condition of affairs. There is no room to doubt now that this prohibition will remain a fixed policy on the part of that province for many

years to come. But this will not prevent the people of the United States from making use of the subject as a fruitful source of campaign literature.

Reports have been circulated in London, England, quite recently, to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already invited President Taft to renew the conference on trade relations, but this is premature, so far as the public has any information upon the subject. It can reasonably be expected, however, that the negotiations will be resumed in the near future. In the meantime, Canadians are becoming more and more keenly interested in all the matters which will come up for discussion, and they will watch with jealous concern whatever steps are taken when the conference is opened.

The relation of the lumbermen of Canada to the tariff issue is one of those complicated subjects which protective tariffs breed so freely. The position of Canada in the matter is not to any great extent one of her own making. The United States is a country of large timbering resources which have been exploited to a wonderful extent. That country has been wedded to a protective system from its birth, and Canadians are obliged, when selling lumber in the United States, to pay heavy import duties. In contrast with this, United States lumber in the rough comes into Canada free of duty. In the early days of Canada this was perhaps a wise policy, as it supplied the settler with the raw material for his buildings at the lowest possible price, and relieved him of any fear of becoming the victim of the few lumber manufacturing concerns which then existed in Canada.

The day when there was any fear that the lumber manufacturers of Canada might combine to raise prices is long ago passed, if, indeed, it ever existed. To-day, even if it were impossible for a single foot of lumber to be imported into Canada from foreign countries, it would be practically an impossibility for the manufacturers to demand higher prices for lumber than would afford a legitimate profit. The business is so widely scattered all over Canada, and the various varieties of lumber manufactured in Canada compete so effectively with one another, that the regulation of prices would be a task foredoomed to failure. The only effective method of regulating lumber prices would be by regulating the production, and even this, in the light of past experiences, would be a hopeless undertaking on a large scale. It cannot for a moment be claimed to-day that the consumer of lumber in Canada stands to lose a single cent by any measure of protection.

The cause for a protective tariff, on the other hand, is strong. Throughout Canada, United States lumber is an active competitor with the Canadian product and its competition is carried on upon an unfair basis. United States lumber, in many instances, can be produced more cheaply than Canadian lumber. A few points will make this clear. Southern pine, which is manufactured by cheap negro labor, and which grows in localities that can be more cheaply operated than any which are found in Canada, is sold in many parts of eastern Canada at prices which cannot be approached by the manufacturer of Canadian lumber with which it comes into competition. In western Canada, 75 per cent. of the total cut of the country is subjected to competition from the United States lumber, which, in all respects, is as favorably situated, and frequently more so, in the matter of freight rates. The enormous production of lumber in the United States creates surplus stocks which have to be dumped somewhere, and the Canadian markets on the prairies, with their absence of tariff restrictions, offer an ideal opportunity for the disposal of such stocks without injury to the markets of the United States. Thus it comes about that, in all parts of Canada, United States lumber in great quantities is sold successfully, to the detriment of the Canadian manufacturer, while at the same time Canadian lumber is subjected to a heavy tax when entering the United States.

Lumbermen have been accused of taking an illogical position in regard to this matter because they call for protection for their own industry, and yet claim—in the matter of fire insurance—that they should be allowed to make contracts with United States companies; in other words, Canadian insurance companies should not be afforded the same measure of protection as the lumbermen are seeking against foreign competition. The argument is one that does not hold. In the matter of fire protection there was the most imminent danger of a trust—already in active and successful operation through Canada—compelling the people of Canada who desired protection to pay for it just whatever prices the trust desired. In lumber there is no danger whatever of such a state of affairs ever coming into existence, to say nothing of its not being, as in the case of the insurance trust, already in active operation.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Lumbermen of British Columbia who operate on Crown granted land are making a reasonable request in seeking to have that province make the taxation upon their property uniform with that upon licensed areas.

"Some of the finest timber land in the province" is the description of areas along the upper Fraser River, as given by a party from Kamloops, B.C., who recently made a trip of inspection along the line of the G.T.P., between Fort George and the headquarters of the Fraser. The great timber wealth of British Columbia has evidently not been even estimated.

Statistics show that, up to date, the amount of lumber manufactured in Canada is equal only to one-seventh the amount that could have been manufactured out of the timber destroyed by fire. In some countries in Europe, such as Germany and Switzerland, destruction has been practically overcome, and the annual cut is no greater than the annual increment by growth. This is an ideal to work toward in Canada. We may never reach it, because of the great difference in forest conditions, but we may approach many times closer than we have yet come.

It is satisfactory to note that the conservative caution of English investors has had something to do with preventing the occurrence of a boom in Canadian lumber. Possibly the contagion of the rubber boom had more than anything else to do with the reported probability of a similar occurrence in connection with British Columbia lumber. The lumber industry of British Columbia, and of Canada as a whole, would suffer more than any other industry or individuals if feverish speculation in timber properties were permitted. Canada's timber resources need no booming. They will be exploited rapidly enough. The only danger is that it may be too rapid. The values are there, and they are being secured profitably by those who are already in the field. New capital can be depended upon to come forward in pretty close proportion to the necessity for it.

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, states that the legislation put into force some months ago, limiting the exportation of pulp wood cut on Government lands, is having its effect. Several prominent paper manufacturers of the United States are negotiating for sites for pulp mills, and it is expected that within the next year several new mills will be established. This is a form of protection which is adding immensely to the wealth of the country. The policy of advancing our raw materials as far as possible to their final state of development as manufactured articles is a genuine work of conservation.

Conflicting reports have lately been published about the disagreement between the B. C. lumber manufacturers and the retailers of the prairie provinces. Latest reports are to the effect that several of the manufacturers are actively arranging for the establishing of yards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They claim that the retailer is growing fat on the consumer and the manufacturer. If the manufacturers once obtain a good foothold in the retailing field, the retailers, whether they have been acting as alleged or not, will find their business seriously reduced. Those who understand the situation well should do whatever they can to avoid a selling war. There is no reason why there should not be a good profit for manufacturers and retailers alike, and at the same time, that the consumer should get fair play.

New Brunswick Lumber Trade News

Building Operations in Campbellton—Displays at St. John Exhibition—The Partington Pulp and Paper Developments

Campbellton, N.B., Sept. 24.—The situation at Campbellton, N.B., is not improving as the cold weather comes on. Very few permanent buildings have yet reached that stage of completion in which occupancy can be assured, although building operations are being rushed forward with all haste.

The I.C.R. have taken over the site of Richards' shingle mill, where the big fire had its origin, and have begun operations for a new roundhouse. The station is also under way, and will be built where the old roundhouse stood.

The two large firms engaged in the lumber business, who were practically cleaned out by fire, have not yet definitely decided as to when or where they will build.

The Wm. Richards Co. will, we learn, in all probability build again, although it was rumored to the contrary. Their actual loss was over $200,000.

The Shives Lumber Co. will also build again, but are not just decided as to location. It must be remembered that only their two shingle mills were destroyed, their large sawmill, situated above the town, not being in the fire region. Outside of the loss of valuable records and papers they were fully covered by insurance. These are the only two lumber firms who suffered loss by the fire, the rest being well out of the fire region. The representative of the "Canada Lumberman" was speaking to a number of leading business man of Campbellton recently, and could not help noticing the optimistic view each one took of the future of Campbellton. They are determined that Campbellton's future will be better and brighter than anything hitherto, and there is no question that in course of time this will be the case.

Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 17.—The Dominion Exhibition, held in St. John, N.B., Sept 5-15, was the best and largest in attendance ever held in the Maritime Provinces. One feature which impressed the representative of the "Canada Lumberman" was the large number of exhibits directly appealing to the lumber industry. Many of the exhibitors our readers are quite familiar with, and we believe it will be of general interest to mention here those that come within the scope of this journal.

H. Horton & Sons, Ltd., of St. John, N.B., had a splendid exhibit of harness, Saskatchewan robes and coats, of great variety, and a full line of horse blankets. Their goods are in great demand in the Maritime Provinces, particularly among lumbermen, and their booth was at all times the centre of attraction. They also represent the International Stock Food Company, of whose productions they had a goodly supply on exhibition.

Alex. Dunbar & Sons, Ltd., of Woodstock, N.B., manufacturers of the well-known Dunbar Logging Engine, had one of their logging engines on the grounds, which created much interest, not only among lumbermen, but among the crowd who daily flocked around. They also exhibited a specimen of their sleds, which go with the engine, together with a full set of photos illustrating the working of the engine in the woods.

E. N. Jones, of St. John, also had a fine exhibit of mill and lumber supplies. Mr. Jones has been in business in St. John for four years, and represents the following well-known firms, whose goods he carries in stock: The Fleming, Birkley & Goodall, Ltd., of Halifax, Eng., manufacturers of the famous brand of Teon Belting, of over 100 years' standing; The Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, manufacturing the famous Soo line of logging tools of the latest improved patterns. This company are placing on the market this year a second-growth American hickory handle, which will overcome the difficulty caused by frequent breaking of handles; The Shaw Mason Ltd., of Sydney, manufacturing the Colonial Anti-Friction Metal; The Eagle File Co., manufacturing the Eagle Brand of files, and the Greenwood Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass., manufacturing the Sun Metal Packing, are also represented by this company.

D. K. McLaren, Ltd., of Montreal, were also to be found there with their famous line of belting, so much in use by the lumber trade. Their exhibit was a splendid one and attracted much attention.

Many of our readers, both east and west, are familiar with the patented "Dunbar" shingle machine, manufactured by McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, N.B. Their exhibit of the shingle machine, set up and in working action, turning out shingles under the direction of an expert workman, proved of great interest to sawmill men, and we learn that a number of machines were ordered as a result.

E. Leonard & Sons, of whom Geo. H. Evans is St. John representative, had a good exhibit of engines and different sawmill supplies.

A unique exhibit was that of a model of a portable dam, invented by Wm. Canney, of Maugerville, N.B. The claims of this new dam are that it will revolutionize an important part of the lumbering business and prevent any drives being held up on either small streams or the largest rivers. The model is built so it buckles on the bottom of the river, if the bed is rough, and a section of it can be used without the entire river or stream being dammed when it becomes necessary to flood a dam.

Stanfields, Limited, of Truro, N.S., with their well-known line of underwear, created great interest. This firm specialize in lumbermen's clothing, and a big demand has been created for their products.

The Partington Company's Expansion

In connection with the extensions being made by the Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., of St. John, N.B., application has been made for incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. It is planned to take over, acquire, and operate the business now carried on by Edward Partington near the reversing falls, and conduct there a regular lumbering business. All the property of the former Edward Partington Company is to be taken over, including mills, real estate, boats, and all other property connected with the concern. The capital stock is to be $950,000. The names of the applicants are: Edward Partington, Thos. McAvity, Geo. S. Fisher, J. R. Clarkson, H. W. Schofield, and A. H. Hanington, all of this city. This is the company which recently took over the plant of the A. Cushing Company at St. John, and is reported to be considering a merger with the Alex. Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, of Marysville.



Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company's Plant at St. John, N.B.



The Cushing Saw Mill, St. John, N.B., acquired by E. Partington Company

News Notes from New Brunswick

The Wilson Box Co., Ltd., is a new company starting a large box factory in St. John, N.B. The buildings and plan of the Dunn Pork Packing Co. have been purchased and are being converted into a box-making industry. The new company have also bought the Crawford sawmill property at Westfield, and wil operate it in connection with their factory. Alex. Wilson, lumber merchant, of St. John, is the managing director. It is expected the mills will be in full operation within ten months.

The Canada Woodworking Co., Limited, of South Bay, N.B., are rushing their new factory to completion. All the machinery has been purchased, and the plan will be running about November. Tubs and pails will be turned out there, and the plant will have a capacity of 2,000 pails per day. The company will also operate a sawmill there to supply their plant.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Limited, of Sackville, N.B., are putting on the market a new style camp range which is a great improvement over former ranges, and will no doubt meet with great favor from construction camps, lumbermen, etc.

The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company closed down their mill at Blackville, N.B., for the season, having completed the manufacture of this year's supply of lumber. The season's output from the mill at Blackville was about three million feet, somewhat less than usual. There is still about a month's more work at the company's mills at Marysville, where it is believed that the output this year will be about eighteen million feet, making the company's total output for the two mills about twenty-one million feet. The men who have been employed at the Blackville mill find their services in great demand, as there is a shortage of men for the woods, and lumber operators are scouring the country over for men.

Fire in the sawmill of A. & R. Loggie, Loggieville, N.B., on the 11th inst., did much damage before it was finally under control.

The Nepisiquit Lumber Co.'s new sawmill at Bathurst, N.B., started operations on the 1st inst. This is one of the largest and best equipped mills in the province.

Lumber operations on the Miramichi River, N.B., are very brisk just now. During September five large steamers loaded for European ports, aggregating nearly 15,000,000. A large quantity is also awaiting shipment at the different mills.

J. H. Crandall has removed his portable mill from Chatham to Newcastle, where he is at present cutting 15,000 feet of long lumber and about 17,000 lath per day.

A meeting of the creditors of Edward Robichaud, who operated a rotary sawmill at Notre Dame, N.B., was held at Moncton recently, when the property was ordered to be sold. The liabilities are $4,000, and the property is valued at the same.

Mr. H. W. Schofield, secretary-treasurer of the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Co., St. John, N.B., who has been on an extended visit to England, returned recently.

Varying Views on the Spruce Situation

Eastern Canadian Spruce in the New England Markets—Too Many Speculative Shipments to New York — Improvement Expected

Further discussion of the lumber situation in Eastern Canada and the New England States is contained in additional letters to the "Canada Lumberman" upon the subject, which enforce the conclusions reached in the correspondence published in the "Canada Lumberman" of Sept. 15th. The outstanding feature in the correspondence is the fact that everyone is confident that the fall trade will show an improvement. There is a general agreement also that the principal causes of quietness prevailing during the past month or two have been the seasonable inactivity in all lines of trade and the regrettable habit that some manufacturers have of refusing a reasonable profit and shipping the lumber to New York on consignment. This policy of sending lumber to market on a speculation, to be sold to the highest bidder, might be reasonable if stocks were light and the demand good. But in a dull market it is the height of folly, and emphasizes clearly the necessity for something in the nature of an association of manufacturers to prevent so needless a loss.

The belief that prices for spruce in New Brunswick are not so depressed as some of the dealers in New York and Boston and other eastern markets have made out, is strengthened by a recent occurrence. A large United States firm of manufacturers, who operate also in Ontario, reading the daily press reports about low prices for eastern spruce, sent a man into New Brunswick to investigate the situation and buy up all the stock he could. This traveller found that he was unable to buy a single stick at the low figures which he had expected. He came back after having made a few purchases of narrow sidings only, and even for these he had to pay much higher prices than he had expected.

A somewhat different story, however, is given by one of our correspondents, Mr. John E. Moore, of St. John, N.B., a dealer, shipper and manufacturer who is in close touch with conditions, and whose views upon the situation are worthy of close study. Mr. Moore gives a brief but interesting summary of the eastern situation, so far as it concerns U. S. trade, and while admitting that stocks are light, reports an almost entire absence of demand. His views regarding the feasability of regulating the production by the formation of an association of Maritime Province manufacturers, show that the manufacturers have gone their own individual ways for so many years that there is now "a great lack of harmony between them." In view of the decreasing lumber trade of St. John and other eastern ports, which Mr. Moore sees good reason to expect, this lack of harmony is especially unfortunate. Situated as the Maritime Provinces are in a particularly favorable position for shipping to the English and U. S. markets, a business like co-operation among manufacturers would go a great way towards preventing the losses which occur so frequently, when for political or speculative purposes, the large markets are badly depressed. Further correspondence upon these important questions will be welcomed by the editor. Following are the letters received since the publication of our last issue:

John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., writes as follows: We do not operate to any great extent in the New York or Boston market, but from what we hear from others these markets are in a bad state. There is practically no demand, which is very strange considering the fact that stocks are very light. All the lumber brokers in the U. S. predicted that 1910 would be a banner year for business, but the results have turned out very different.

Regarding an association for the Maritime Provinces to regulate the production of lumber, shingles and laths, I doubt very much if it can be worked on a satisfactory basis. Take the manufacturers here at St. John. There is and always has been a great lack of harmony between them. Each of the manufacturers runs his own business in the way he thinks best, without regard to his neighbor. One thing I can say is, from now on the St. John river production must naturally decrease. In the past we have had many mills here operated by American citizens, the logs were cut in the State of Maine and floated down the St. John river. This privilege was granted years ago under an old law known as the Pike Law. This law will be recinded on the 1st of August, 1911. The product of any American logs floated down here after that date will not be admitted to the United States without duty as heretofore, but will be subject to $1.25 per thousand for rough lumber, 20 cents per thousand for laths. If this lumber has been planed it is subject to 50 cents per thousand more duty on each side that is planed.

The rate of stumpage is increasing with us rapidly, and the cost of production is also increasing, and the way the markets have been this year there is little or no profit to be made.

The cost of Transatlantic freight has strengthened to the extent of 15s per thousand from the lowest charter made at the early part of the year.

Clarke Brothers, Bear River, N.S., write as follows: We know very little about the depressed condition of the markets in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick so far as lumber is concerned, although we are advised the New York and Boston markets are materially lower than they were some weeks ago. This does not affect us individually, inasmuch as everything we had for sale intended for shipment to the American markets was sold early in the season, and we have our contracts filled with the exception of two cargoes, one of which we are loading and the other to go forward later. We have never considered the American market as of any particular value to us in Nova Scotia, except as an outlet for whatever of hemlock we might manufacture, as we have in hand orders covering considerably more spruce and pine than we are able to fill, and this is a yearly occurrence. We could find a market for a million feet of spruce shipping boards instantly, if we could get the lumber and the necessary tonnage, and could have sold much more to the River Platte had we been able to secure the spruce stock of the right quality. Our experience has taught us that in sending shipments to the United States it is necessary that the lumber should be sold before it is shipped. We are strongly averse to the practice of shipping lumber to any market on consignment. We do not believe it sound business. We do not find Americans sending their products to this country unsold to be knocked down to the highest bidder, nor any other country of which we know, and our judgment is it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. There is not a surplus of lumber cut in Canada, provided it is properly handled, and it is most unwise to force lumber upon an unwilling market. The United States has not, in our judgment, recovered from the panic of 1907. While there has been an attempt to boost the price of stocks to a figure equivalent to that they held prior to the 1907 panic, and while the large holders very nearly succeeded in doing so, the purchasing public did not come into the market, with the result that much of these stocks is still held undigested, and this is in our view one chief cause for the present condition, so much money being tied up in stocks by the large operators. We cannot forsee just what the future holds as to business conditions in the U. S. A., but so far as Canada is concerned and particularly Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we see no reason to suppose that there will be any difficulty in the marketing of all the good quality shipping lumber that can be secured, outside, perhaps, the one feature of hemlock for which the United States offers the only outlet.

There has been a slight slackening in the demand recently from River Platte. This was only to be expected after the heavy shipments which went, in 1909

and the early part of the present year, but as they have good crops and business is in a healthy condition in that country we anticipate a return to normal conditions and the usual demand the coming year. The local consumption of lumber in Nova Scotia has materially increased in the last ten years, and to-day we believe there is as much used within the Province as there is exported, while the exports show no dimunition. This means a larger annual cut, but with the rapid growth in this province it is to be hoped we are not cutting more than the increment.

One chief difficulty perhaps in the situation is that many of our lumbermen friends in this province decline to accept a reasonable figure for their product, and prefer to take their chances of securing something better by shipping their goods to the market unsold. This practice we regard as most reprehensible, and we believe the sooner our friends get around to this view the better it will be for all concerned. If we could ship a cargo of lumber either to the United States or West Indies to be sold on consignment and have the receivers there load the vessel again with a cargo of their products to be landed at our wharves in Nova Scotia and sold as they sell ours, to the highest bidder, the matter would adjust itself, but this condition does not exist. They offer inducements in the way of price to encourage shipments by consignment, but when we want to buy molasses or sugar and any other commodities produced in either of the countries named, we find we can only secure same by paying the price asked by the parties who have the goods to sell. Applying the same principle to the lumber trade will not result in an accumulation of stocks in either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but will result in reducing the output to the actual demand and lay the foundation of a permanent and profitable business without entailing the loss which now occurs both in the waste of our forests and in the loss to individual operators, which will continue to occur as long as these consignment shipments are made.

John G. Hall & Co., Wholesalers, Boston, write as follows: It is a usual thing for the lumber markets in New York and Boston to be depressed in August, that being a month when people are taking their vacations, and business generally is quiet and buyers are always scarce, but this year was much duller than usual.

However, notwithstanding the low prices prevailing in August, we do not think there is much cause for alarm, and think we shall see a fairly good trade this fall, the only thing to interfere with it being the general uncertainty as to politics.

Trade in the different yards has not been too bad, and you must remember that prices on spruce the last two years have been very high, and there is a general feeling in the markets for all articles that there must be a stop to the advance in prices.

W. M. Crombie & Co., Wholesalers, New York, write as follows: We do not consider that any bad slump has taken place in the New York lumber market. The last month or so has been a dull period of the year, and on some kinds of lumber the supply has been somewhat ahead of the demand, particularly in Southern Yellow Pine, and to some extent in Canadian Spruce lumber.

As to Canadian Spruce, the ruling prices have been about the same as last year, though we know of some instances of sizeable lots selling for less than last year's prices.

As to Canadian White Pine, prices on the medium and high grades have been fully sustained, and on the low grades, if anything, prices have been a little less than a year ago, but the quantity of lumber moving of low grades, on the whole we think has been fully up to or ahead of a year ago.

Business with the yards in the metropolitan district compares very favorably with that of a year ago, and it looks to us as though there will be a fair amount of buying this Fall.

The Fox River Lumber Company, Fox River, N.S., write as follows: At present the market is not up to its average, on account of some very heavy shipments arriving, which kept it overstocked. But at present, shipments are not so heavy, and we think that in the near future the market will be fully as good as usual and trust to see it better.

Donald Fraser & Sons, Fredericton, N.B., write as follows: Except shingles, our business has not been much affected by the depression, and there are evidences of improvement in the market.

A Progressive Nova Scotia Firm

Oxford Foundry and Machine Company's Good Record —An Indication of the Province's Substantial Growth

One of the most modern and complete foundry and machine plants catering to the saw mill machinery trade in the Dominion is to be found in Oxford, N.S. The Oxford Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, whose products can be found in sawmills from coast to coast, and whose business is increasing steadily year by year, owe their success to the superior class of machinery they are turning out.

The foundry business in Oxford was first started in 1883, and passed into the hands of the present company some fifteen years ago. In February, 1910, the company was formed into a limited liability company, capitalized at $80,000, of which Mr. A. M. Hingley is president and Mr. C. C. McNeill managing director. The company owes its success largely to these two men, whose business and mechanical ability, coupled with their integrity, industry and general dispositions, are passports to still greater success and prosperity than they have already attained.

When they first took over the business there was a staff of five hands employed. Now they have about 40 men, and with their continued increase of business will need still more. The firm year ending August, 1910, was the biggest in the history of the company.



Plant of Oxford Foundry and Machine Company, Oxford, N.S.

The foundry has a railway siding from the main line into its buildings; and in connection with the rear of the machine shop is a large eight-ton crane for heavy work. The buildings are heated throughout by steam and are lighted by electricity from the company's own dynamo. The plant is a most up-to-date one, and new machinery is being added to it constantly. Two fine working lathes are noticeable, one for engine being 22 inches by 14 feet, and the other, a shafting lathe, 60 inches by 22 feet. All heavy work is handled by moveable cranes. One remarkable feature of the plant, which shows the loyalty of the firm, is that every machine is made in Canada.

The firm have just completed a handsome suite of offices adjoining the foundry. Besides the large general and private offices on the ground floor they have installed an up-to-date bathroom for the use of employees, which will be generally appreciated by the latter.

The line of sawmill machinery turned out by this firm is extensive; among their products are found gang edgers, portable trimmers, frame carriages, double saw beds, double edgers, engines, and many other lines. One of their lines we illustrate here, a heavy double edger. This is undoubtedly one of the best edgers found on the market. It is specially adapted for large mills, as it will do the work of two ordinary edgers. It will edge for a gang on one side and rotary on the other, cutting any different thicknesses of stock on either side, and going through edger at same time. Both tables are supplied for the edger, but in the illustration the back one is not shown.

As has been mentioned, the products of this company are found from

coast to coast. At Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, is a mill supplied by them; in Cranbrook, Mayook and other points in British Columbia and the west their machinery will be found.

Our readers from month to month will be given an opportunity of seeing illustrated by splendid half-tones the different lines turned out by this firm, and we bespeak for them for 1911 an even greater year's business than the record one just passed.

Nova Scotia News—A Quiet Trade Season

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 26.—Shipping and trade in general in all lines of lumber business are very quiet throughout this province. This is largely due to the season and to weak market conditions. The English market, which has continued fairly good all through the summer, has taken the greater part of the stock which naturally goes that way, though some of the larger operators will still have a few shipments to make.

The South American market is reported duller, but considerable stock still goes forward, this being sold at the prices prevailing earlier in the year. Tonnage that will move four to five million feet is now being loaded in the western part of the province.

The United States market is inactive, and shipments are very much lighter than at any previous part of the shipping season. Though this market does not seem to be losing ground for such stock as Nova Scotia sends, there seems to be small indication as yet of any marked advance in prices. The greater part of the Nova Scotia stock goes to the New York market in the shape of 2x4 hemlock and lath. 2x4 hemlock is selling all the way from $17 to $20 delivered New York, the range in price depending on the percentage of the desirable lengths which are included. Lath are worth around $2.25 to $2.30 f.o.b. What few cargoes of random spruce are going forward are selling around $17 to $18, this being practically all sidings, with a small percentage wider than 7 inches.

Freights are moving downward, and are from 25c. to 50c. lower than prevailed during the early summer. One charter has been made at $3.25 from a Bay of Fundy port to New York for hemlock. A few shipments are being made to the West Indies market from Western Nova Scotia.

Lumber operations around River Hebert, N.S., are brisk this season. Kelly Bros., operating there, have shipped over 1,000,000 feet this year so far; Kelly & McIver have about the same quantity, and Porter & Syme have already shipped 1,000,000 feet, mostly to St. John for export. This latter firm are planning for more extensive operations this winter than ever before.

The Canada Car & Foundry Co., Limited, of Amherst, N.S., are very busy just now, working to their full capacity. They are now turning out fourteen box cars a day.

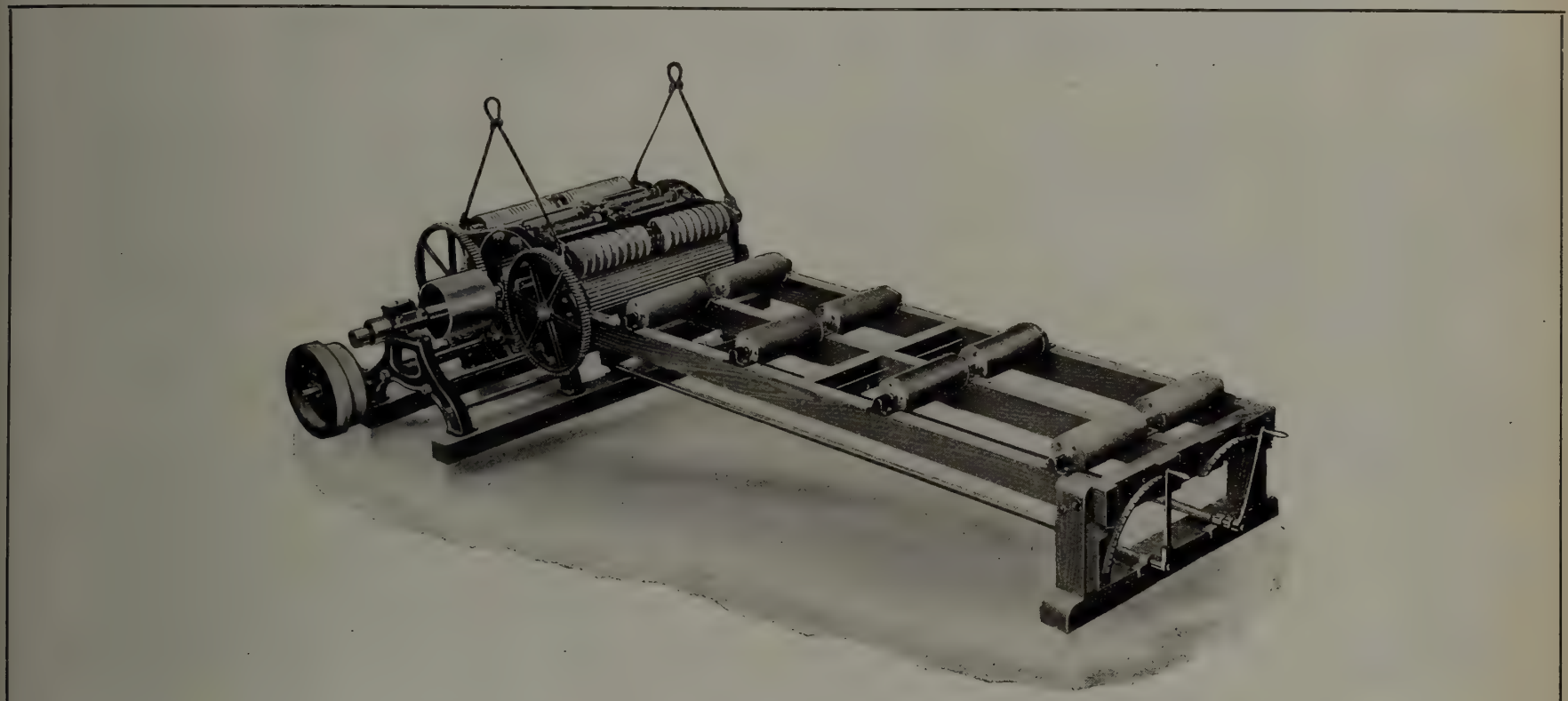
Mr. Joseph Higgs, lumberman, of River Philip, has been operating this summer at Beaver Bank, N.S.

The Campbell Lumber Co., Weymouth Bridge, N.S., write as follows: We find the American foreign lumber market is better for us than their home market, their duties favoring them in the latter and us in the former. I have heard, however, that the market is not in very good shape on one line of hemlock, 2x4, while we get the usual price for the hemlock boards, which we handle to a small extent. In these we get quite as good a price as we got last year.

New Law Affects Lumber Shippers

Shippers, owners and agents of shipping property in New Brunswick are affected by the new law which came into effect on September 1, entitled "An Act regarding the water carriage of wood goods." According to clause 10 of the new Act, the charterer, master or agent of the ship, is not held responsible for deficiency in measurement of the cargo, whereas formerly they were made responsible, the bills of lading being signed for the number of pieces and measurement. Consequently, when the ship arrived at its destination, under the old Act the owners were required to make good the deficiency in measurement, if there was any.

Under the new order of things, the captain signs his bills for the number of pieces only, and any deficiency there is in the measurement on arrival at destination the shipper has to stand for. As this means much sometimes in the run of a year, the shippers oppose it, while the owners, on the other hand, feel that the responsibility is where it belongs. The new law will not be felt to any extent by shippers in the coastwise business, but those doing business with the south and with the West Indies, and the tramp steamers taking deals to the other side, will be directly affected. The prospects are that the shippers and owners are to lock horns on the new law, as it is understood that St. John shippers will take concerted action. It was reported that steamer owners have long been working to bring about this Act.



Heavy Double Edger Manufactured by Oxford Foundry and Machine Co.

B. N. Jones, the Eastern Provinces Representative of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., has just completed a very successful trip through the Provinces for his company. He reports business among the woodworking and planing mills as being good this season.

The addition of the Cushing sawmill to the Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co., of St. John, N.B., will make this one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. Over 15,000,000 feet of pulpwood are used by this firm yearly, 150 men being employed. The majority of their product finds an American market.

The death occurred on Sept. 22, at Toronto, of Mr. James F. McEvoy, who, before retiring from business fifteen years ago, had been long identified with the lumber and milling interests of L'Orignal. Mr. McEvoy was a native of Ireland and came to Canada at an early age, settling at Kemptville, where he remained until 1878, when he removed to L'Orignal. Nine years ago he moved to Toronto. He was 76 years of age.



Birds' Eye View of Plant of Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Comapny, Situated on Rock Bay, Victoria, B.C.

Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Victoria, B.C. Concern Operating the Largest Sawmill in the Capital—Timber Holdings of Immense Value—A Notable Achievment in Export Shipments

Four years ago, or thereabouts, J. H. Moore, a prominent Seattle lumberman, came to the conclusion that the timber resources of Vancouver Island offered unlimited possibilities for wealth, if developed by men possessed of experience and the requisite capital. Quick to act whre his judgment approved, Mr. Moore reached Victoria two weeks later with his partners, Messrs. C. T. Moore, W. T. Coleman and S. M. Cochrane. The party at once set out on their hunt for likely timber lying at the right distance from salt water. They staked some sixteen sections on the Jordan river, and duly advertised it for purchase according to law. Then they returned to the forest and staked more, until they had in all some forty-nine sections of choice timber. Next a block of 1,532 acres of crown-granted timber was purchased from J. A. Sayward, the Victoria mill owner, for $100,000 cash. In March, 1907, a half interest in the above properties was disposed of to Seattle parties for $150,000, and a considerable portion of this additional capital was at once invested in a logging plant with which the Jordan River Lumber Company began development on a large scale.

Then came an era of hard times, when certain of those who had invested in the Jordan river properties and industry required to realize quickly by withdrawal in order to protect other interests. This produced the occasion for Mr. Moore's forward movement, for—realizing by this time that he had one of the finest possible timber propositions—he went directly to the home of timber men, the State of Michigan, and there interested fresh capital.

Large Saw Mill Plant Acquired.

Mr. Moore's new associates were not slow in realizing the value of the timber holdings in which they now had a share. The newcomers invested several millions of dollars, and in a short time associated companies were formed for the more speedy development of the joint resources. One of these companies—the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company—secured control of the J. A. Sayward saw mill at Victoria, one of the largest on the island, together with extensive limits on Powell river, on the mainland, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Vancouver.

Since last fall, when the mills passed into the possession of the new owners, the plant has been undergoing constant improvement under the supervision of the general manager, Mr. Delbert Hankin, whose task was rendered the more difficult owing to the fact that the demands of the large local and shipping trade made it impossible to close down for any length of time. The capacity of the saw mill has been increased to 150,000 feet in ten hours, the main equipment comprising one Allis-Chalmers 10-foot band head saw, one Allis-Chalmers 9-foot double cutting carriage resaw, one Mershon roller resaw, and one small gang resaw. Some of the finest logs cut in British Columbia are to be found in the company's booms in Rock Bay.

The planing mill in connection is thoroughly equipped to handle expeditiously the lumber output of the mill, but several of the slow-speed machines are to be replaced later on with high speed models. The capacity of the lath mill is about 20,000 daily. The plant also comprises an up-to-date sash and door factory and interior finish department, as well as a box factory. The briskness of the local building trade, and the number of orders constantly on hand, would seem to justify increased attention being given to this department. Just at present the men employed are busy framing up and putting together a large order of doors, frames and sash for the huge plant of the Powell Lake Pulp & Paper Company. The box factory has an output sufficient to supply the needs of the Island firms and leave a surplus for shipment to the prairies. In addition to the fruit packers, boxes are supplied to the fish, soap and oil companies, and the business done in this one department reaches a handsome total on the year's operations.

Catering to the Export Trade.

The Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company accomplished a notable feat early in the summer—one in which every citizen of Victoria took a deep interest—when they undertook to load a large ocean vessel at the mill dock in the upper harbor. The "oldest inhabitant" recalled something similar as having occurred some thirty years previous, but the vessel happened to be a schooner of moderate draft. This time it was the large four-masted bark Elginshire, of 2,229 tons, 285 feet in length and 40 feet beam. Her lay days began on June 4th, and just about that time General Superintendent Hankin and another gentleman, Mr. T. C.



Powell River, B. C. Mainland, Showing Booming Ground and Logging Railway of Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company



British Bark Elginshire at Dock of Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company Taking on Two Million Feet for Delagoa Bay, East Africa

Sorby, secretary of the Inner Harbor Association, began to experience attacks of insomnia which threatened to become chronic. The former was worrying over the problem presented in having to provide two million feet of lumber for a foreign cargo when the local and prairie demand called for most of the daily cut. The latter had pledged his word that when fully laden the ship would be able to reach deep water. Lumber went aboard in a steady stream, and as the vessel's draft ran into big figures Mr. Sorby's perturbation was remarked by many. However, he redeemed his pledge. By sticking everlastingly at it he managed to arouse the federal authorities to the importance of the occasion, and secured an order for a dredge to operate at points in the harbor where silt had accumulated. When the day came, thousands watched the departure of the big vessel, and Messrs. Hankin and Sorby were overwhelmed with congratulations. It is the intention of the company to develop the export trade, now that the capacity of the mill has been greatly increased.

The firm's supply of logs is secured from the Powell Lake limits, where an extensive logging outfit is maintained and a large number of men find steady employment the year round. Powell river is not navigable, and a railway one and one-half miles in length is used to convey the logs from the lake to the booming ground on salt water, where the company's tugs hook on to the tows when made up. It so happens that the Powell River Pulp Company requires the landing pre-empted by the lumber company, and a suit is now in progress between the two concerns to effect a settlement of their respective claims. The immense cement dam to be erected by the pulp company will raise the present level of water on the 28-mile lake about 25 feet.

The officials of the Michigan Puget Sound Lumber Company are: Dudley E. Waters, president; E. B. Cadwell and J. H. Moore, vice-presidents; Chas. A. Phelps, treasurer; Delbert Hankin, general superintendent; D. B. Taylor, secretary, and M. T. Vanderbosch, assistant secretary.

Hardwood Trade Expects Good Business

Stocks Reduced in all Lines but Basswood—Shortage Probable Before Arrival of New Stock—Strong Demand for Low Grade Birch

From information received from a number of manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwoods in Ontario, there appears at present to be reasonable expectation that an active winter, spring and summer trade are now ahead of the trade. The best indication of this is the manner in which, during the past summer, low-grade stocks have been moving. This has been the case especially with birch, which has been in splendid demand for flooring. The popularity of birch for flooring has been increasing rapidly, and is based on a solid foundation, viz., peculiar adaptability for this product resulting both from durability and fine appearance.

The market situation in general was well outlined in an interview which the "Canada Lumberman" recently had with Messrs. A. E. and R. L. Clark, of Edward Clark & Son, Toronto, manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood. This firm have their own limits in Northern Ontario. They operate both in the Canadian and United States markets, and are closely in touch with trade conditions over a wide territory. Their views upon the situation were summed up by Mr. A. E. Clark as follows:

Our stock is away short. We have a great deal more on our books sold that we had this time last year. This applies to practically all kinds of hardwood except basswood. Birch and maple particularly are short. We have very little ash and elm. Our market all season has been good in every respect. The low end has held its own well with the good end. We have no surplus of any particular grade, and we have handled more lumber this year than ever before. The demand has been good from all kinds of consumers, and our local trade has taken up our surplus stocks closely. The American trade, especially the chair trade, has been particularly strong, and the furniture trade in general has been quite good. The demand for low-priced chairs manufactured from birch and maple has been very strong.

In regard to the outlook for the fall trade, so far as Canadian business is concerned, the conditions are good. We do not anticipate a strong demand, however, from the other side until the congressional election is over. Most of our customers in the United States expect that the elections will result in a Democratic House with a Republican president, a combination which is not very encouraging from a financial point of view.

We cannot see any reason to expect a decline in prices unless enormous stocks are put on the market next spring, and this is altogether improbable. Over-production alone can, in our opinion, affect prices in the near future. We expect, however, that instead of over-production there will be a shortage in a great many lines of hardwood before the new stocks come in. The majority of lines of hardwood in dry stock will be cleaned out long before the new cut is on the market, which, in all probability, will cause a considerable advance in prices for early spring trade. The question arises at present whether it would be wise to increase or to diminish our preparations for future trade. We do not see any reason at all for decreasing. We figure on handling our production on the same scale during the coming year as we did last year. Of course, if we can work up an increased trade we will buy more extensively. At the present time, however, we see no reason for changing our policy.

There certainly is no important falling off in American trade. Hardwood consuming plants are coming into greater prominence all the time, and there are at least eight new firms in the United States which will have consumed sixty million feet of hardwood during the past summer and this fall. Although there has been a falling off in some lines of the consuming trade in the United States—for instance, in the furniture trade—the enormous call for hardwood for interior work has offset this almost completely, making the present hardwood year a satisfactory one with nearly all lumbermen. So far as we are concerned, I cannot see why these conditions will not continue at least for another year. Our country is in a position in which it is bound to grow. With favorable economic conditions we are certain to have an increase in the consumption of hardwood for another season. The greatest increase in the consumption of hardwood in Ontario during the last season or two has been unquestionably in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements. On the other hand, however, there has been an enormous demand for hardwoods for interior work. Three years ago we never used to think of calling on a planing mill and asking for carload orders of hardwood. If they wanted a little hardwood they would simply go to some firm in the city themselves and buy a few thousand feet.

We have contracted for five months ahead of date of delivery for all our low-grade birch. The same is true of nearly every mill in Northern Ontario. The flooring plants are taking up all the low-grade birch and maple as fast as it is fit to be shipped. Contracts for this would have been made this year at an advance of $3 above the prices secured for the same stock last year. Every indication is that this strength will continue. During the present year we could have contracted for twice as much if we had had the stock. We could not contract for any more than we had in sight, as very little of this wood could be secured.

The basswood situation is the only one that is at all quiet. Basswood goes into implements, buggies, and picture frames, and the producing period in connection with these trades has not commenced yet. It will be pretty well on into the winter before production is commenced, and the manufacturers are following the policy of making the other man hold the raw material for them. Even at that, however, we have no positive complaint, as one-half of our basswood is under contract. The consumers are simply not taking delivery at present. There was a very heavy production of basswood this year, because prices kept advancing. Although this wood shows a slight weakness at present, there is no cause for alarm, as it is one of the chief stocks of which there is a short supply. It is only a matter of a few years before we will have done with it.

London Company Report Good Hardwood Outlook

The London Lumber Company, London, Ont., under date of Sept. 23, report upon the hardwood situation as follows: We find the stock of dry lumber at the mills to be much larger than that of a year ago. The quality is largely of a long run grade, and we believe the reason for the increased stocks is that the mill men have been insisting on selling a grade of long run with only the dead culls out. It is impossible to market this grade of stock at the present time.

The demand for hardwoods is not quite as brisk as a year ago, and while prices appeared to show a slight advance last spring, the prices paid at present are down to about the same as one year ago.

We are looking forward to a fair trade during the winter, but it is a general feeling among wholesale hardwood dealers, that it will be impossible to make contracts with mill men this winter, when they insist on selling only a grade of long run with nothing but dead culls to be layed out. The market is overloaded with the low end of all kinds, especially in birch and basswood.

Hodgson's lumber mill and 400,000 feet of lumber were burned at Como, on the Ottawa River, on Sept. 14, causing a loss of $50,000, with only $20,000 insurance. The Village of Como was at one time in danger of being wiped out.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

" Intelligent Ignorance " of the Buyer—More About Collections

Some Peculiarities of the Retail Lumber Trade

The retail lumber business is a curious mixture of many things that are unknown in any other line of trade, says a writer in the St. Louis Lumberman. Every business has things that are peculiar to it, but in none is there that diversity of opportunity for the exercise of trickery and cunning which ignorance and greed in the consumer tries in his relations with the lumber dealer. There is a commonality of experience of this nature in every retail business. It used to be a matter of wonder with me in the earlier days of my experiences as a yard man that there was so much of what I call "intelligent ignorance" among the average buyers of lumber. Of course, I knew that everybody could not be expected to know as much about lumber as the men who were engaged in the sale of it; ignorance in this case is excusable; but it was the man who assumed that he knew about lumber and knew nothing but that a board was a board because he had heard it called so that was responsible for a good deal of my bother and worry. And so it came about that I took but little note of the degree of a man's general intelligence when I had to deal with him in selling him lumber. They were and are now all on a par with me when I talk on lumber with them. It is another curious thing that so little is known of lumber by the more educated class of people, that you naturally suppose would be better acquainted with it than they are, and when such people have come into my yard and attempted to do their own buying they have given me more bother and annoyance, in taking up my time with their fool questions and their ignorance of knowing what they wanted. It was not their ignorance that I considered so much as their conceited assumption that they knew as much about what they wanted and what I should give them for the money as I did. "Give a man what he wants," some would say. Theoretically this is true; but if it is done in all cases in the selling of lumber to the consumer, it very often acts as an injury to the dealer and his yard. To illustrate how this works in practice—a lawyer came into my yard once, and I happened to be busy just then in the office and didn't see him. Calling me out in the yard he showed me some 6-inch boards he had picked out from the B select pile under the shed. I asked him what he was going to use them for, and he replied, "Oh, never mind what I want them for. Send them up to my house as soon as you can." And he walked out without saying anything more. I sent them up, and the first of the month I went around to his office to collect the bill, and when he saw it he "went up in the air," as we say now, and declared that was an outrageous price to pay for a few boards to fix some holes in a sidewalk. I agreed with him that it was expensive lumber for such a purpose, but tried to expain that had he told me at the time the purpose for which he wanted them I would have shown him that No. 1 common was the grade that was usually used for sidewalks. But no, "He didn't," as he said, "want any d——d knots in any more of his sidewalk lumber." Of course, it was unreasonable on his part; but it is just such lack of reason and sense that has always operated to discredit the lumber business in the mind of the general public, and we are suffering from it to-day in the form of unreasonable legislation, which comes largely from this class of ignorance I have mentioned.

The instance related above was only one out of scores of similar cases that came up in the course of my experience, and they operated to the detriment of my trade; but as my competitors were subjected to the same experiences we neither of us felt any lessening of our trade in consequence.

It is the same everywhere in the selling of lumber to the consumer. But people cannot be prevented from talking about their experiences with the lumbermen; neither can their opinions be changed concerning his business, and therefore it is this talking and forming of judgment that go to make up what is denominated "public opinion." And you and I know the principal part of it is wholly unjust and based on false premise and assumption.

Afflicted with the Carpenter Tongue

The retail lumberman everywhere is afflicted with the "carpenter tongue," which is a serious annoyance when it is wagged against him. There is not much use in trying to control it by coercive action, because it can't be reached on account of its secret and insidious nature. The common public naturally presumes and supposes that a carpenter knows all about lumber, and knows as much about it as the lumber dealer does. If anything, they will rely more on his judgment concerning it than they will that of the lumberman. It is one of the most aggravating things to a dealer who knows his business to have a prospective purchaser of a bill bring in some "jack-leg" carpenter to look over and inspect the stock and pass his judgment on the quality of the material that has been figured in the bill. The dealer knows the carpenter, but the man-going-to-build knows little if anything of the man's knowledge of his trade or of his judgment concerning building material; and yet there is the fact before him that the sale of that bill is depending perhaps on the say-so of a man that he knows is unreliable and unqualified to have in charge such a job. He is conscious of the fact, too, that if he secures the sale of the bill it will be largely owing to how he stands in the good-will of the carpenter. There is an element of absurdity in such a situation. Every competent dealer has often felt and recognized it, but he knows there is no help for it, and so he is careful not to show his feelings, and does what he can under the circumstances to control with tact and diplomacy both the carpenter and the customer.

There is so much of importance in connection with the carpenter problem in the retail business, so much requiring finesse and shrewd manipulating, that the dealer who is successful in securing the good-will and co-operation of all the carpenters in his community comes as near being at the head of his class as anyone I know of.

Good-Will of the Carpenter a Consideration

It is of little consequence to the dealer whether the carpenter is a good or a poor mechanic, or whether he knows much about lumber or otherwise, as long as he can secure his good-will and influence for his yard. In a certain sense, the carpenter is his partner in the building trade of that locality, and is a sharer in its profits, and I think it is the part of wisdom for every dealer to consider this problem in that light, for, in the nature of the lumber business, the two parties are inseparable and necessary to each other; and, therefore, the dealer should work for the carpenters' interest in connection with that of his own. There are many times when he can do this without in any way compromising them, and a dealer who fails to give the preference to the carpenter when he can do so is either careless, too selfish, or lacking in the due recognition of the importance of the carpenter to him and his business. As a rule, the general nature of the relations existing between the lumber dealer and the carpenter may be expressed as that the dealer can't get along with him nor get along without him. It is up to the lumberman, therefore, to consider the carpenters as his best friends, and to learn to treat them accordingly. In the larger centres of population the labor unions have more to do in the control of the building trades than they have in the country places, where there is more independent action on the part of the individual mechanic. In the country, nearly every carpenter is a contractor, who has a general idea of what is necessary for a building, and has confidence enough in himself to assume the responsibility. And it is this confidence, however misplaced it may be, that causes a good deal of the trouble to the dealer, and the keeping of the carpenter a poor man.

Looking for the Cheap Man

It is a worthy ambition in everyone to want to be his own "boss," but in the case of the carpenter who has this worm of ambition in him it more often than otherwise proves that he is working for a very poor "boss." You know there are always those who are looking for the cheapest man to put up a building for them. The cheap man likes the sensation of being the head of a job, and thinks he is doing a great thing in cutting it out from one of the larger contractors who figure to make some money out of it. He imagines he is figuring, but in reality he guesses at a good deal of it, and takes the job without any very clear idea of how he is coming out financially when it is finished. These make-believe contractors are the source of worry to the dealers and factory people who are called on to quote figures on the bills they submit for estimates. In some places, a good proportion of these contractors are of foreign birth, and the way they spell the names of the kinds and grades of material they want is as ludicrous as it is annoying. And yet you have got to be patient and be careful not to show what you feel. But whether he be native or foreigner, it is all the same to the dealer when the specified items on the list are only partially intelligible, when the entire list of items for a house bill is written with the blunt end of a carpenter's pencil on both sides of a single sheet of cheap paper, and smeared over with the sweat of dirty hands. It requires the gift of mind reading to get at what is wanted.

There have been times when I've not been very sorry to lose the sale of such bills, for past experience taught me that there is sure to be trouble connected with them from the start to the finish. When you have to take things for granted from another party, he is apt to also take for granted that you will give him just what he expects to receive, whether it tallies with your conceptions of what he wants or not. In the furnishing of such a bill, after you have by chance got it from the other fellow, you are continually meeting trouble arising from the difference in what was meant and what you figured on. If you insist on holding strictly to your interpretation of the specifications as they came to you, and compel the party to either take the grade figured on or pay

the difference between that and a better one, there is pretty sure to be generated a feeling against you that bodes no good to any future trading with you by that man. And the chances are, when it comes to selling him the extras on the bill—which, in a case of this kind, are liable to be considerable—you will lose the sale of them entirely, for the man will buy no more in your yard than he has contracted for in the specified bill. This common bother of having to decipher a lot of unintelligible figures pencilled on a cheap class of paper may be to a great extent remedied by getting up a plain form of blank, with printed descriptions on it of every item that is likely to be wanted in a bill of material for the general class of buildings common to the locality, and opposite these a line for the written quantities and descriptions to be set down. There could also be a few lines for the description of other and miscellaneous articles not usually called for. These blanks can be printed in almost any country printing office. They need not be of the most expensive paper or cost a great deal. A thousand of them will last the ordinary yard for a number of years, and by having your card printed on them for a heading it would serve also as an advertisement for the yard. The idea is to get them out and give a supply to every carpenter in the town and neighborhood, and when you hear of a party who is talking of building, a few of them sent out to him would act as a hint that you wanted him to figure with you.

Collection Troubles and How to Avoid Them

By H. W. Corwin, Retailer

"The easiest way to avoid collection troubles is, of course, to sell for cash, but since our business is one in which the cash sales are only about 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the total sales, we have the collection problem. Dealing as we do in a commodity which runs into large figures, from a retail standpoint it is not convenient for even the best of people to always pay the spot cash.

"A careful selection of those to whom we extend credit is a most important item. In this we are guided by our knowledge of the debtor, by the experience of others, such as the grocer and butcher, and again by his financial ability, which is the greatest factor.

"A man with money or property not sewed up or with a good income is collectable. Such persons are generally those who give us but little trouble unless something unforeseen occurs or they have not used good judgment and have overstretched their ability to pay.

When a man whose ability to pay is unknown to me asks for credit I consult our credit rating books, which is a summary of his past method of payments to a large number of his creditors. In our city we have a firm who compile such reports by means of lists obtained from the various merchants who are subscribers to the agency. While not entirely infallible, such a book is safe to go by, as it errs only in making persons out as worse pay than perhaps they are. Our book is much consulted, and persons with bad rating are compelled to pay cash or give security.

"In selling on credit some arrangement should be made as to the manner and time of paying. In our city a large part of the homes are erected with money furnished by the building and loan associations, who pay the money out only as the building progresses, and who usually demand receipts of the contractor before the final payments are made. In such cases the terms are mailed to us and it is to our benefit to cooperate with the local association. Many times we get orders on the associations, who pay the money directly to us.

The fixing of a definite time and the impressing of the importance of paying at that time in order to keep their credit good and to avoid trouble makes many a person come to scratch without having to resort to strenuous methods.

The mailing of invoices soon after the material is sold and delivered is a great aid. We mail our invoices to everyone who buys on credit at least three or four times a month. That it brings in money is evident by the returns in the following few days. In fact, when we want money badly we first mail our invoices. We also mail monthly statements or send them by the collector to all on our books. We aim to keep the debtor mindful of his obligation to us at all times and to knock the pins from under any excuse as to overlooking the account, etc.

Possibly as good a way as any to create prompt payment without collective measures is to give a small discount (in our case it is 2 per cent.) either at the time of purchase or within a few days thereafter. With contractors and large business firms we permit the discount if the account is paid by the 10th of the following month. We find that our contractors are fond of picking up a little change in that way. Others in these days of high prices for materials are glad to make the same saving.

Regularity in collecting and in insistence on the meeting of the obligation according to the terms of sale is necessary. Our experience has been that the time to collect is to be on hand when the debtor says he will have the money and not a minute later. For that reason we use the services of a collector who makes a business of collecting and who is invariably "Johnny on the spot."

A wholesome fear of trouble such as garnishees or liens is a good thing to create. Dilly-dallying with the debtor does not pay, for then the debtor knows you are an easy mark. Resorting to legal measures once in a while will make the debtor and his friends know you mean business and intend to have your money. The creating of such a fear makes collecting easy. If it were not for this fear the large credit furnishing houses could not do business and make a success. People when buying from them will exert themselves to keep up with their payments and will often pass by the easy fellows like you and I who have not been quite so strenuous. Insistence on prompt payment with the discount for the same if necessary and a feeling that you cannot be trifled with as well as judgment in the extending of credit will do away with much of our collection troubles and make the money roll in easier.

Finally, do not be afraid to say "no" when it comes to credit. Better do a little less and get the cash than do more and take the chances. Let your competitor have the bad ones and get the good-paying customers yourself. If you feel kindly toward the competitor exchange notes with him and co-operate in the getting of the cash. You probably won't get the poor ones he has refused in that case.

Interswitching Order Ignored

Difficulties have recently arisen at various points in Ontario and Quebec in connection with the interswitching order issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners on July 8, 1908. In view of the differences of opinion which have arisen regarding the scope of this order, the Board recently issued a circular dealing with the matter. The circular in part is as follows: "While of the opinion that the language of the Order is clear beyond misinterpretation, the Board declares that, for the purposes of the Order, (a) The maximum interswitching distance is unqualified, and means, as stated, 'any distance not exceeding four miles.....from the nearest point of interchange,' regardless of the location of the point of interchange, or of station yard limits, or any other limits or boundaries."

At Burlington, Ont., the planing mills are being charged by the railway 2½ cents per hundred pounds for switching cars a distance of 2½ miles, in spite of the fact that according to the interswitching order the charge should only be 1½ cents per hundred pounds for any distance within four miles. Claims have been entered by the shippers, but consideration of them has been deferred because the railway companies have entered a protest regarding the operation of the order in connection with interswitching at Montreal. The railways hope by this means to induce the Board to change the scope of the order so as to enable them to make heavier charges for interswitching. The point at issue in Montreal is whether the interswitching order should apply in cases where the car has to go upon the main line during the interswitching. Both in regard to this point and the point at issue at Burlington the circular above referred to is quite explicit, and the Board is expected to decide against the railways in both cases.

Freight Congestion Troubles Lumbermen

Lumber dealers in Toronto and at a number of other important Ontario points have been considerably hampered in their business by the congestion of freight traffic which has taken place upon the C. P. R. ever since that company was called upon to handle the business which the G. T. R. was unable to take care of during the strike of its operators, Fortunately the present is rather a quiet season in the lumber trade and the inconvenience is not so great as it would have been at almost any other time of year. Nevertheless the interference with trade is a serious matter. The C. P. R. have tried to give the public the idea that the congestion is largely the result of lack of sidings. Lumber shippers, however, are convinced that this is not the case and that the cause of the congestion is lack of motive power. Inquiries have been recently made among several firms which have sidings on the C. P. R. at Toronto, and in one case it was found that a company which had 700 feet of siding had not had any shunting done for four or five days.

At a meeting held recently in Vancouver the following were elected officers of a new organization styled the British Columbia Log Brokerage Company: John O'Brien, President; Theodore Magnessen, Vice-President, and F. H. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer. The manager of the company is T. F. Foley, who was formerly associated with the Washington Log Brokerage Company of Seattle. The company, which has opened offices in the Dominion Trust Building, will handle a large percentage of the Western British Columbia output of logs. On account of its facilities for filling orders, it is expected that the British Columbia Log Brokerage Company will be of much benefit to British Columbia mills. At a meeting of directors it was decided that the market conditions warranted the following prices: No 1 fir (28 inches and over), $12 per thousand; No. 2, $9.00 per thousand· No. 3, $6.50 per thousand.

Idle cars continue to decrease. The number out of service in the United States and Canada on August 31, being the latest figures available from reports filed with the American Railway Association, was 50, 729, a reduction of 22,950 from the preceding two weeks.

Machinery and Equipment

The Manufacture of Saws—Description of the Various Processes

How the Modern Saw is Produced

A saw is not just a sheet of metal with teeth cut in the edge. That is, the twentieth century saw is not so constructed. That kind of a saw was good enough to supersede pieces of flint and serrated metals used during and following the stone age, but the high pressure of the twentieth century has made it necessary to produce saws which are not only abreast but ahead of the times, which will run easiest, cut fastest, and hold their edge, teeth and tension under unusual, forced conditions. It is necessary, therefore, to employ steel of a special quality, differing very materially from that which is used in other branches of manufacture.

Saw steel must be of the very highest grade, close-grained, tough, hard, but not brittle, so that when it is sharpened it will retain its cutting edge and tension under the most trying service. It is a fact that no matter how closely the material and processses of manufacture which enter into the making of steel are safeguarded, it is a physical impossibility to avoid some slight variation.

Saw steel should be made of virgin ore, and the formulæ contain large quantities of very expensive ingredients, but by far the most important is that of proper heat treatment. The slightest variation in this regard, or the neglect to properly clean the crucibles, will produce a corresponding variation in the product. The steel mill may, therefore, carefully analyze every product going into the furnace, and may surround itself with every apparent safeguard, and yet be unable to produce batches of steel of absolute uniformity. It is necessary, therefore, for the saw maker to use every possible safeguard in the way of chemical and physical analysis in order to be assured that his saws will be of uniform temper, and for this reason, reject and return to the mills every plate of steel received which is not absolutely up to specifications.

Being assured of the fact that the saw plate itself is of proper material, the first process of manufacture is that of toothing. This is a purely mechanical process, but required ponderous machines and absolute accuracy of construction. It has also given the saw maker an opportunity to display his inventive genius to the highest degree. In the modern plant there must be an endless variety of machines for this purpose, each covering a certain type of saw; machines which must accurately and with the greatest economy produce the small, fine teeth of the mitre saw, and then those covering the other various types, such as hand, rip, cross-cut, band, circular and other saws.

From the toothing room the saw advances to the tempering process, and here we find one of the most intricate and painstaking operations in the evolution of the perfect saw. As the process used by the most successful manufacturers is exclusive, we must pass on without too much detail, but it is needless to say that it is one of unusual minuteness of detail, for the slightest variation here may undo all the safeguards which have surrounded the bringing of the plate up to this stage. In the first place, the piece of steel is heated to a bright red and immersed at that heat in whale oil. The action of the whale oil serves to render the steel as hard as glass. Naturally, this extreme hardness will not serve the purpose of a saw. It renders the saw brittle, and therefore it becomes necessary to reduce this temper to the proper degree required for the class of saw which is to be made from the particular steel. This is done by the application of heat in other furnaces, and is called the drawing process.

After the hardening and tempering process, it is necessary that each saw, of whatsoever nature, should be straightened and tensioned before it is ready for the subsequent processes. In this straightening or smithing department the highest quality of skilled labor is required of the manufacture. The men who do this work are called saw makers, because, to their skilled judgment the proper tension of the saw is due. The different plates are put upon the anvil and hammered by a hand process, though in the case of band saws a power hammer of power roll is often used to excellent advantage, and in some cases the power hammer can be used to advantage on circular saws. Without this process, a saw will not run true, nor would it be able to stand up and do its work in all kinds of wood and with all sorts of speeds and feeds. The tension has to be regulated in power saws to suit the speed and feed of the particular mill in question.



Tempering



Polishing



Smithing Circulars

The grinding room is one of the most important departments of a modern saw factory, in which the utmost care and precision must be used, for here the saw, which is of an even thickness throughout, must ground down to the proper gauge, so as to give it the easiest movement while in action. The mammoth band saw must be ground to an even thickness throughout its entire length and width. The finest types of cross-cut saws are "segment-ground," a process which enables them to cut rapidly and easily with but little set to the teeth.

A "segment-ground" cross-cut saw is of even thickness along its entire tooth edge, and two gauges thinner on the back at the end, and four to five gauges thinner on the back at centre. It tapers gradually towards the back, which is the thinnest point. This construction is scientific, as the thickness is placed at the point necessary in order to give the saw stiffness, and the tapering of the blade at the exact point where ample clearance will be given. This is an intricate process, requiring special machinery, and it produces saws of greater efficiency than any other.

The hand saws are taper ground, so that the tooth edge is the thickest point, and a gradual taper is given to the balance of the blade, so that its thinnest part is on the back at the point. The circular saws are ground down from the tooth edge towards the centre, and similar treatment is given to all classes of saws, so as to secure the easiest running quality.

After grinding, it is necessary that all saws should go through a second hammering process, as the process of grinding disturbs the tension of the saw more or less, and it is necessary that this tension should be readjusted before the saw is further finished.

After hammering comes the second grinding, or skimming, process,

which is merely a light grinding to remove all possibility of hammer marks after the first grinding.

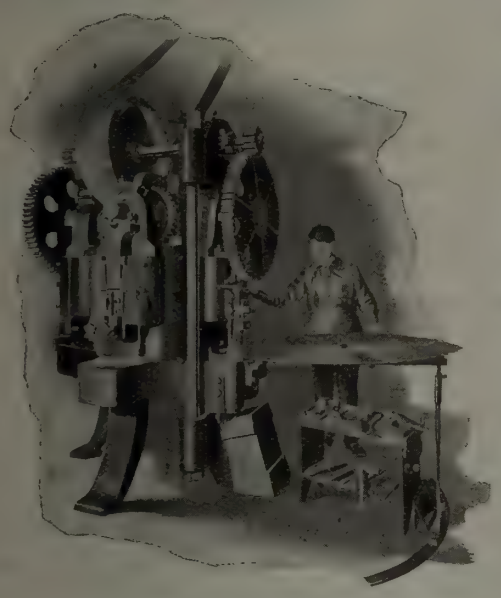
The saws are then ready for the fitting of the saw teeth, wherein each tooth is properly pointed and given an accurate and desirable pitch, so that it will perform its operations with the greatest economy. It is the natural ambition of the most successful saw makers to deliver saws which are ready for immediate action.

The saw is next passed to the finishing room for polishing, etching and packing.

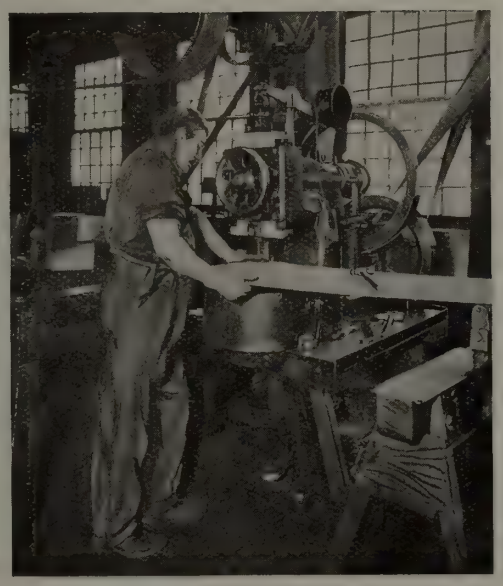
It is needless to say that each of the processes enumerated above must be safeguarded by the most rigid inspection, as a failure to perform any one of them would render the saw practically useless. In these various departments men of unusual ability and judgment are employed, who have had many years of practical experience.

In the manufacturing of lumber and lumber products by far the most universal and important tool is the saw. It is natural, therefore, that all who are engaged in the lumber industry in Canada should take an interest in the development of the saw-making industry in this country. In this connection it is of unusual interest to note that E. C. Atkins & Company, the Silver Steel Saw people, have recently erected a modern saw-making plant at Hamilton, Ontario.

They have sent to this factory Mr. H. P. Hubbard, who was formerly superintendent of the home plant, at Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A. With him have come all the knowledge, experience and "know-how" of the mother industry. With him have come also the improved machinery and equipment necessary to the production of the highest class of saws. They have also brought to Canada scores of skilled artisans from the United States. These men will make Canada their home. A visit to this model plant will prove instructive to anyone interested in the manufacture of high-grade saws.



Toothing Circulars



Toothing Band Saws



Grinding Band Saws

News Notes from Georgian Bay

Manley Chew's mill at Midland was closed dow. on September 15, having by that time completed the manufacture of all the logs on hand.

The Turner Lumber Company, of Toronto, have decided to take out only a very limited number of logs from their Georgian Bay limits this winter.

The Log Pickers' Association of Ontario gathered about 160,000 logs on Georgian Bay during the past summer. The product from these logs will be worth about $80,000.

Mr. George H. Holt, of Chicago, who is associated with the Holt Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wis., is considering the taking out of logs from his limits in the township of Mackenzie on the Magnetewan River. This limit is about 81 square miles in extent and is estimated to contain about 100,000,000 feet of pine.

The timber limits in the Georgian Bay district have been unusually free from fire during the past summer, and as a result the cut during the coming winter may be considerably lessened. In many previous winters large quantities of logs have had to be taken out, as they had been injured by fire and would spoil unless manufactured without delay.

The Sydney Shipping and Mercantile Agency have announced that a new line of fast cargo steamers for the Australian trade is shortly to be inaugurated. It is to be owned and managed in Sydney, but an oversea firm of shipbuilders will be connected with the venture. The line is to trade from Australia and New Zealand to the (eastern) United States, Canada and Great Britain. The fleet will comprise five steamers and will maintain monthly sailings. The builders guarantee that they will be the most up-to-date and fastest cargo steamers trading to the southern hemisphere.

Serious Charge Against Railway Company

At the sitting of the Railway Commission at Winnipeg on Sept. 24, Mr. D. C. Cameron, President of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, made a vigorous complaint against Mackenzie & Mann, charging that they were engaged in a deliberate attempt to put his company and himself out of business by refusing them proper shipping facilities. He stated that he could easily double his plant at Winnipeg, but he is dependent on the Canadian Northern for a supply of cars to carry his logs, and the plant was unable to run more than 125 days in a year now owing to the cold-blooded refusal of the railway to furnish him with sufficient cars. He had complained many times to both Mackenzie and Mann. The former had tried to put him off with promises, while the latter had bluntly informed him that he could not have any better service than he had had in the past six years. He appealed strongly to the railway commission for relief, and said if it were not given he would be forced out of business. The statement came out in his application for lower rates on the C.N.R. between Western Ontario points and Winnipeg. Intermediate rates, it seems, are higher than through rates from Rainy River, and Chairman Mabee expressed himself as antagonistic to such discrimination.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The attention of Ottawans was drawn to-day to a veteran slide master of the Ottawa river in the person of Janvier Souliere, now 81 years of age, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his wedding. It was he who, in 1860, conducted the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, through the dangerous rapids at the Chaudiere on the occasion of Prince Edward being entertained by the citizens of the Capital before the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings. Janvier was then 31 years of age. Though grey headed and drooped, bearing the burden of 71 years of rugged existence, he was still the most trustworthy person to steer the raft that bore Edward's son, now George V, over the same slide when he made the exciting trip nine years ago. Janvier is a native of St. Andrew's, Argenteuil County, Que. He wedded at 21 a girl of the village and they came to Ottawa in 1854. They have 84 descendents. Their diamond jubilee was commemorated by a special service in St. Jean Baptiste Church.

The report that Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., had purchased berth No. 2, in the Township of Hutton, and berth No. 4, in the Township of Parkin, from Allan McPherson, of Longford, Ont., as published in The Canada Lumberman of Sept. 15, should have given the purchasers' name as The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Ltd., is composed of Messrs. Loveland and Stone and some Eastern Canada parties. In addition to the limits purchased from Mr. McPherson, they hold a number of others. Their capital is $300,000, and they are an entirely distinct company from that of Loveland & Stone.

Why

did the Big River Lumbe equipment for thei

did Wm. Deary, General fast-feed Matchers

did S. J. Cusson, General buy 12 Berlin fast

did Nathan Paine, of th their NEW plant?

did the Bowman-Hicks Lu ment for their NE

Why have we orders for and have installed over 218 fast feed matchers in the past fourteen months?

As a boy would say, "What's the answer?"

All of the splendid orders above were placed within 60 days of each other.

Everyone knows of the enormous size of the Potlatch Lumber Co., and their output of 750,000 feet daily.

The Virginia & Rainy Lake Co. is a fifteen million dollar corporation just starting in Virginia, Minnesota.

The Paine Lumber Co. is known from Australia to London. Their product is everywhere.

The Big River Lumber Co. are not yet as well known, but are building one of the largest mills in Canada.

A year ago the Potlatch Lumber Co. decided to build several new plants. Machinery men got busy.

Mr. Deary said to three machinery manufacturers, "We're not going to buy a pig in a bag. Put your latest machine in, we'll run them ourselves and we'll decide which one we want. We want the best there is."

Three machines went in. The others went in with a hurrah. A bet was offered our Spokane Mgr. that we never would put in a machine on the side-by-side test.

We shipped a Berlin "90"; a 200 feet-per-minute racer with fast feed OUTLINE attachment. All three machines were put in condition and started off.

Six to nine months tells a pretty straight story of what a machine is, and here's the story, straight and true.

Number 1—Matcher was characterized as a machine so complicated that it took an expert to care for it. Took an extra man to oil it. Number 1—eliminated.

Number 2—Matcher racked itself to pieces at fast feeds. Impossible to keep the bearings in alignment and the oil flooded the belts.

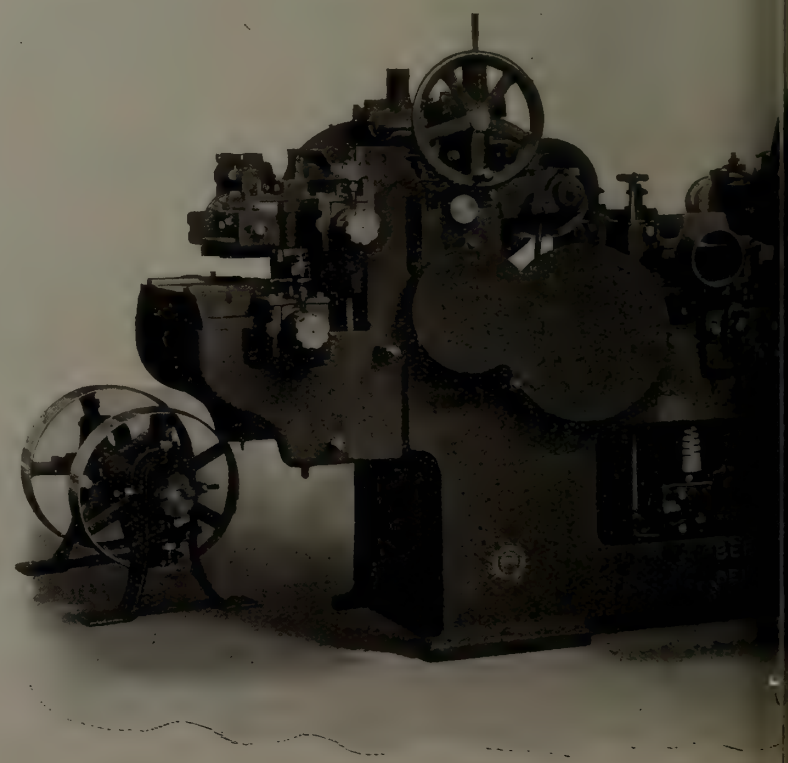
Number 2—eliminated.

Number 3—The Berlin "90" was run night and day for between six and nine months. It was not tied up for repairs, not complicated and ran continually, turning out a fine product all the time and the Potlatch men liked it because "it was always going."

Remember this—all three machines were run by Potlatch operators. The test was fair to all, it showed accurately the practical value of each matcher.

The entire reason why SEVENTEEN Berlin "90's" go into the new plants of the Potlatch Lumber Co., is because a "90" will do more work, is easy to operate and keep in condition.

We do not know how much more work the "90" turned out per minute. The test was run and they decided what was what.



Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:

Montreal, Que. **Vancouver, B.C.** **Boston** **Nelson, B.C.**

Big River, Sask., buy seven Berlin fast-feed matchers among their plant?

r of the Potlach Lumber Company, Potlach, Idaho, buy 17 Berlin eir new plants?

ger of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company, Virginia, Minn., Matchers for their NEW plant?

e Lumber Company, Oshkosh, Wis., buy 34 Berlin machines for

Co., Lorain, La., buy four Berlin fast-feed matchers among the equipnt?

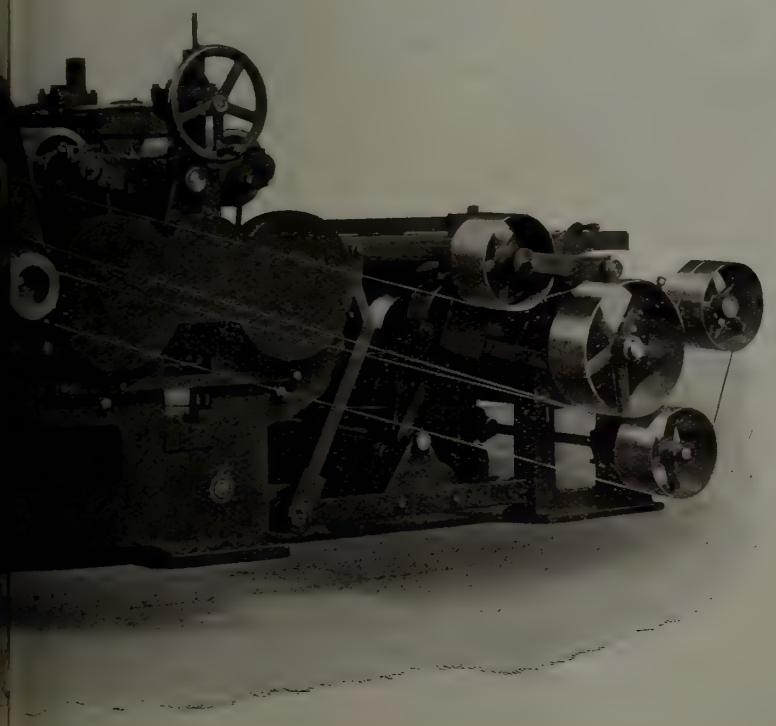
A few months ago, the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Co. bought their equipment. Mr. Cusson wanted the best there was and did not buy on price.

He is too good a business man for that. But the fact that TWELVE Berlin fast-feed matchers were ordered with sizers and surfacers and other equipment means something.

The Paine Lumber Co. considered all makes of tools carefully. They bought SEVEN Berlin Resaws in preference to any other. They bought TEN Berlin Sanders. They bought Berlin Matchers and Moulders.

The Big River Lumber Company investigated, and that investigation was exhaustive and conclusive. They purchased EIGHTEEN machines all told. And all Berlin.

Why was this? Men of the character of Wm. Deary, S. J. Cusson, Nathan Paine, Wm. Cowan have had too much experience to buy unwisely. They cannot afford to take chances, they want dependable material.



You can buy a Berlin "90" at a reasonable price. Here's a few reasons why we have sold 218 Berlin 94-X's and 90's lately.

The "90" is equipped with cylinder heads carrying 6 self-hardening steel knives. There is no head so perfect.

The side-heads are our 12-bitted type, the only 12-bitted side-heads in the world. The construction divides the cut so that the side-head work is clean and knots and cross-grained places are not torn out.

Our Automobile feed drive eliminates the nest of gears found on other tools. The chain drive runs smoothly and quietly and doesn't give trouble. Easy to reach, no tearing down of machine.

Our system of top, bottom and side-head belt tighteners keep the belts tight every minute. Easy to slip belt off or on.

Our head grinder saves time in sharpening the cylinder knives. It is quick, always ready, a wonderful little tool.

Our beading or stationary profiling attachment requires but one 8-inch belt to drive it. Two pulleys, tightener furnished, driven from above, below or countershaft. Very simple.

You can change from a run of drop-siding to beaded ceiling in two minutes. End thrust provided for everything so a boy could understand.

Full equipment of heads for your work furnished. Make anything you like in profiling work at fast-feeds and by jointing the knives secure work you never dreamed of. This is not bunk, but facts.

It is the field against the Berlin always, but we're not worrying. If you want a proven machine, a UNIT matcher, right in every detail, you want a "90." We are installing one every working day.

We will appreciate very much your inquiries.

Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:

Montreal, Que. **Vancouver, B.C.** **Boston** **Nelson, B.C.**

Freight Rate Changes Not Satisfactory

Readjustments Made in Lumber Schedules do not Comply with Order of Railroad Board—Case Argued and Interpretation Sought

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The lumbermen had an opportunity to-day of showing the Railway Commission that 90 per cent. of the cars of lumber shipped for export were not covered by the rates ordered by the Board to be put into effect on June 15 last. This is the branch of the famous lumber rates case, which began in 1908, that remains unsettled. The railways had been upheld in the higher tariffs on domestic shipments, but were ordered "to re-establish rates to Montreal which will on the whole be lower than the domestic rates."

The tariffs filed in response to this order were so far from complying with it that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, backed by the Montreal Lumbermen's Association, wrote the Commission asking for an interpretation of the order, with a view to ascertaining whether the railways were considered to be within their rights. This application, though not actually a complaint, was regarded as such by the Commission, and the railway companies were called upon to justify their position.

At the hearing to-day Commissioners Scott and MacLean presided. J. F. Orde, K.C., represented the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; W. S. Tilson, the Montreal Lumbermen's Association; E. Beatty, C.P.R.; W. H. Biggar, K.C., G.T.R.; J. Phippen, K.C., C.N.R. In addition to the legal talent there were present: Frank Hawkins, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; W. R. MacInnes, of the C.P.R.; John Pullen and A. Hayes, of the G.T.R., and Guy Tombs, of the C.N.R.

The railway companies submitted statements covering six specified sections in eastern Canada, in which lumber for export from the port of Montreal originates. In most of these territories the rates were lowered. The representation looked fair, taking into account only the extent of territory and the number of shipping points named; but when the volume of lumber carried from the different places was estimated it was evident that low export rates went into force only where the railway companies' revenue would be slightly affected by the change. In the Ottawa Valley, where three-quarters of the lumber originates, the export rates were formerly 4, 6 and 7 cents per 100 pounds, from Ottawa, Arnprior and Pembroke, respectively. The rates were advanced a cent all round in the general revision in 1908, and were not altered as a result of the Commission's ruling.

Mr. Hawkins, for the lumbermen, submitted statistics on the quantities of lumber carried, in contrast with figures relating to territories which were given by the railway witnesses, and which were incomplete as data, without a record of the freight supplied by each territory. For instance, the railways showed that the old domestic rate from Lennoxville had been raised from 6 cents per 100 pounds to 8 cents, while the export rate, though advanced similarly, had been put back to 6½ cents. The lumbermen admitted they were satisfied that this adjustment was a compliance with the order of the Board, as far as it went.

The period taken for comparison of rates and quantities of lumber hauled was the months of June and September, 1908. The railway companies' statements of lumber carried were accepted by both parties. In the two months referred to, the G.T.R. hauled to Montreal for export a total of 295 cars, and the C. P. R. a total of 354 cars.

Mr. Hawkins showed that in the territory described as "A," east and south of Montreal, three G.T.R. and twenty C.P.R. cars of lumber originated. This was 1 per cent. of the total G.T.R. shipments and 5½ per cent. of the total C.P.R. shipments, so that the rates in effect were not very material.

From "B" territory, west of Montreal to Toronto, and Bobcaygeon, on the C.P.R, and west of Montreal to Toronto, and Orillia, on the G.T.R., one car was shipped on the C.P.R. and none on the G.T.R. This was a still less important district.

From "C" territory, north of the main line to Toronto and Windsor, on the C.P.R, and north and west of Toronto to North Bay and Sarnia, on the G.T.R., six cars were shipped on the C.P.R. and sixty-three on the G.T.R.

From "D" territory, C.P.F. main line, Toronto to Windsor and south, and on the G.T.R. south of Toronto to Lake Erie, two cars were shipped on the C.P.R. and none on the G.T.R.

From "E" territory, C.P.R. west of Montreal, via Ottawa, to Sault and Chapleau, and G.T.R. north of Coteau Junction to Ottawa and west to Depot Harbor, 249 cars were shipped on the C.P.R., or 81.65 of the total C.P.R. shipments, and 220 cars were shipped on the G.T.R., or 74.59 of the total. The railways practically withdrew every export rate in this territory, or where the rates are given they do not comply with the order, except in two or three instances. Nor even did all the rates in the first-mentioned four territories comply with the order.

From "F" territory, comprising north of Ottawa to Waltham, Nominingue and Maniwaki, all on the C.P.R., thirty-five cars were shipped. Only one rate, that from Morrison, complied with the order.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Hawkins' statement was the effect of making no reduction on the export rates from the big lumber-producing centre surrounding Ottawa. Mr. Orde argued that it did not avail the lumber shippers anything to modify rates in sections where practically no lumber was shipped, when shipping points were burdened with an exorbitant tariff.

The railway solicitors pleaded that the rates from the Ottawa Valley were abnormally low before the revision, and they would not stand the toning down applied to other districts. Consequently, the charges were left the same for domestic as export shipping.

The Commission reserved a decision. Their pronouncement will be on the point whether the new rates comply with their order of the early summer.

Personal News and Notes

The wedding will take place on October 19th of Mr. Jno. Storey, of the staff of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, to Miss Lillie M. Wilson, eldest daughter of Mrs. Jacob Wilson, 583 Euclid Ave., Toronto. After the wedding the couple will take a two weeks' honeymoon.

Mr. John Hanbury, of Vancouver, President of the Hanbury Manufacturing Company, accompanied by Mrs. Hanbury, visited Winnipeg recently, where his son, George Hanbury, was married on September 21 to Miss Kilgour, of Winnipeg. Mr. Hanbury reports that during the year his company have spent $20,000 in increasing their plant, and even with their extra facilities have found it very difficult to keep up to the trade.

Mr. L. S. Amery, of London, Eng., who accompanied Earl Grey on his recent trip to Hudson Bay and around the Coast of Labrador, reports that on their way to Hudson Bay they passed through probably the largest area of pulpwood in the world. It was over 200 miles square and penetrated by scores of rivers. Within ten years, he believed, pulp mills would be thickly scattered on all these tributaries. Means of transportation would be plentiful by that time with the steamship route through Hudson's Bay and the Grand Trunk Pacific. "I feel quite confident therefore that we shall all get our daily editions for a couple of hundred years more," said Mr. Amery with a smile.

Mr. W. H. Bromley, Reeve of Pembroke, Ont., has severed his connection with the Pembroke Lumber Company of which he was Manager and has commenced business in Pembroke as a lumber broker. He has already purchased the cut of the Massey Lumber Company amounting to six million feet and will shortly make other purchases which will provide him with a splendid stock. On the occasion of his resignation the employees of the Pembroke Lumber Company presented Mr. Bromley with a handsome gold watch bearing his monogram and an appreciative farewell address.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Department of Forestry at the University of Toronto, returned on September 26th from a three months' trip to Europe where he had been attending a number of important forestry conventions and had been studying conditions throughout Sweden and Norway in particular. He reports that he saw a great deal of excellent forestry in progress in Sweden. There were many things, of course, which could not be applied to Canadian conditions, but there were also many which could be made use of to advantage in this country. Conditions in Sweden are much simpler from the forestry point of view than in Canada. The lumbering country is much more settled than he had expected. The forest areas are largely in control of farmers, who naturally take much more care of their property than they would if they were simply interested in the timber itself. Dr. Fernow states that a stationary population, such as that of Sweden, is much easier to educate upon forestry lines than a moving one, such as that of the timbered areas of Canada. During his visit Dr. Fernow attended the meetings of the Association of German Foresters at Ulm, Bavaria, and of the International Association of Forestry Experiment Stations at Brussels. He also visited Stockholm and attended the International Geological conference. In addition he made a number of excursions and side trips on his own account in order to study forestry conditions.

"Delivery Specialists"

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

F

FRASER MILLS. B.C.

Large and Long Timbers

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

ALBERTA - - - - -	A. MONTGOMERY, Representative
WINNIPEG, C. N. R. Building - - -	C. BRUCE, Representative
TORONTO, 3 Toronto Street - - -	H. A. ROSE, Representative

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequeut issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Soft Elm Wanted

4/4 and 5/4 Soft Elm, dry stock.
Box 136, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

Plastering Lath Wanted

1⅜ x 4′ Plastering Laths; Hemlock, Spruce or Pine. CHAS. F FELIN & Co., 325 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19

White Pine and Hemlock Lath

WE WISH TO BUY THE ABOVE IN CAR lots. Address the MCDONALD LUMBER CO. Pittsburg, Pa. 19

Clear Cedar Wanted

WANTED ONE INCH BOAT CEDAR, clear. JUTTEN BOAT AND LAUNCH WORKS. Hamilton, Ont. 19

WANTED

1½ AND 2" BIRCH, MAPLE, ELM AND Ash. FRED T. SMITH, B11 Board of Trade Montreal, Que. 22

Wanted

HEMLOCK TIMBER 12 TO 26 FEET LONG for delivery next Spring. Address Box 138, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

Hard Maple and Beech Wanted

100,000 feet 2" Hard Maple No. 1 C. & B.
50,000 feet 6/4 " " 1st and 2nds.
15,000 feet 4¼" " " No. 1 C & B.
45,000 feet 1", 1¼" and 2" Beech, M. R.

For prompt shipment; will inspect at mill. 19

Box 125, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash	50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm
5,000 ft. 1¼"	" "	29,000 ft. 1¼"	" "
40,000 ft. 2"	" "	45 000 ft. 1½"	" "
3,000 ft. 3"	" "	33,000 ft. 2"	" "

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

80,000 NO. 1 GEORGIA PINE 4 x 8-20 FEET in stock, for sale cheap. A. B. COLEMAN, 191 Dowling Ave., Toronto, Ont. 19

For Sale

3,000 GREEN TAMARAC PILES AND Poles 20 to 50 feet long. Address Box 137, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

For Sale

200,000′ 1" Birch common and better.
30 000′ 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000′ 1" Spruce.
100,000′ 2" Spruce.
40,000′ 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000′ 1 Hemlock.

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
Guelph, Ontario. tt

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO., Queen St., Montreal. 23

Machinery for Sale

50 H.P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13′6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52 3"	"
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Wood-working Machinery For Sale

ONE No 2½ DOUBLE SURFACE PLANER, 26 in. broken roll with countershaft.
One No. 1 Roller Cut-Off Saw, with countershatt.
One No. 5 Rip-Saw and Countershaft.

All of these are made by Messrs. J. Ballantine & Co., in use only about two months and in every respect as perfect as when new. Price 20 per cent off manufacturers prices, f.o.b. Perth.

Address HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co., Perth Ont. 19

FOR SALE

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER and ten sets of big sleds complete all in good condition. This log hauler and outfit has been operated successfully for the past three seasons in the Megantic district. Have finished our operations there and have no further use for it. Will sell at a bargain. Price less than 40% of what a new output of this description would cost. This is a rare chance for lumber operators who want an up-to-date hauling outfit. For further particulars apply to HOWARD & CRAIG, Sherbrooke, P Q. 19

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self-feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Preter to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Veneer Cutting and Panel Machinery For Sale

FOLLOWING MACHINERY FOR SALE AT a bargain. All in excellent condition.

1—7 x 14 engine and drag saw
1—log ladder and live roll
1—120" fan, heater and engine
1—8 x 120 ft. roller dryer, heater, engine, etc
2—200 h. p. zell boilers
1—10 x 12 x 5 Northy pump, trup and receivers
2—6 x 4 x 7 Northy pumps duplex
1—100" Coe veneer lathe
1—88" Coe veneer lathe
1—100" Coe veneer clipper
1—88" Coe veneer clipper
1—100" Capital knite Grinder
1—3 sided matcher
1 air hoist and tank 88" lathe
1—chain block
1—8 ft. bolting saw
1—veneer toping machine
1—veneer jointer 8 ft
2—Smith cut off saws, wood rame
1—plate veneer dryer 4 x 8 x 5
3—log ladders
1—elevator 8′ x 10′
1—boring machine
1—dowal
1—60" 3 drum Sander, Berlin
2—8 ft. double saws, Berlin
1—32" planer
1—iron frame dado and groove saw, Townsley
1—12" buzz planer, Berlin
1—20" buzz planer, Berlin
1—iron frame selt feed rip saw, Goldie Mc
1—7 ft. siving saw, Goldie Mc
1—8 ft. belt sander. Jackson Cochran Co.
1—wood frame rolling table, rip and Co saw Berlin
1—36" band saw
1—platform coale, Fairbanks Morse & Co.
1—saw gunner and emery grinder, Hart Emery Wheel Company
107—factory trucks
3—press screws for packing
1—band saw filing machine
1—iron setting machine and 20" filing vice
1—Gilead hydraulic press 48"x96
1—double power press b and d 64 x 72"
3—single power presses, Algoma Iron Works
1—56" glue spreader, Townsley
2—30 gal. glue heaters
1—hand press 3 screws and plates
1—hand press 5 screws and plates
1—hand press 7 screws and plates
117—dry kiln trucks, wood frames, iron wheels
720—ft. 2" trail
2—wood frame cut off saws, Smith
1—30" fan, dust separator
1—no 7 vertical heater, shatting boxes and hangers, belts, rubber and leather, pulleys, clamps, (lbr), culls for hydraulic press, turn buckles and bars.

Address Box 127, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

WANTED FIRST CLASS MAN CAPABLE taking charge Hardwood Matchers State experience. Address T. Nobel, 135 Laporte Avenue, Montreal, Que. 19

WANTED BY ESTABLISHED FIRM, A first-class experienced Lumber Salesman for Ontario and Quebec, steady position to right man. Application confidential. Apply to Box 135, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED POSITION ON PACIFIC COAST by married man as head book-keeper, office manager or auditor. Ten years experience. Excellent references Take financial interest if desired. Can begin at once. Address W. J. FORD, 1178 Fort St., Victoria, B.C. 20

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Lumber Broker

LUMBER BROKER HAVING A GOOD CONnection in Montreal and Quebec Province is open to represent responsible mills, or large wholesalers in any line of the lumber trade. Apply Box 124, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 16

Investment Opportunity

STOCK FOR SALE IN A WELL PAYING yard and planing mill business, or would consider silent partner. If you are looking for a good investment here is your chance. Address Box 140, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 19

Timber Limit For Sale

ABOUT 2,000,000 FEET OF PINE; ABOUT 1,000,000 feet of other timber; 200,000 feet of Pine logs in water. Can be driven to Georgian Bay. Good opening for sawmill. Good market for Lumber. Would take good automobile as part payment. Apply to Box 146, SUDBURY. Ont. 19

For Sale Cheap

COMPLETE SAWMILL OUTFIT, PRACTIcally new—35 H P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine Boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel. New Carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut-off saw, Shingle Mill, Frame Building, Galvanized Iron Roof, Saws and Belting Complete. Apply at Mill, Angus, Ontario or Charles T. DePuy, Rochester, N.Y. 22

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, atable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business. Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. t.f.

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT — ONE OF THE BEST IN Ontario. Address, S. G. READ & SON, Real Estate Agents, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ontario. 21

Lumber Directory

FOR SALE—DIRECTORY OF LUMBER consuming Factories of America, a most complete and valuable book for wholesalers and manufacturere. Will accept $6, which is one-half regular price The CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Tenders for Pulpwood Concessions

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT for the right to cut the Pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Nepigon River in the District of Thunder Bay. Tenderers should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may be fixed from time to time for the right to operate a pulp and paper industry on the territory. Successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory, and to manufacture therein the wood into paper.

Tenderers will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ontario for twenty-five per cent. of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital required t be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 8th July, 1910.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF SECOND GROWTH White and Red Oak. Suitable for piles or ties and small square timber. Close to Railway track; also 100,000 feet of White Pine, 70,000 feet of Hemlock, 30,000 feet of mixed Hardwood inch, 500 telephone poles 25 feet to 35 feet. Apply to E. TODD, BOX 16, Caledonia, Ont. 20

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Are Large or Small Kilns More Efficient

The size of the dry-kiln, says a writer in The Woodworker, is dependent on the amount of material to be dried and the length of time that can be consumed in the process. Ordinarily, for prompt work, a bank of several small kilns has advantages over one large one; various kinds and thicknesses of lumber may be handled independently. Thin stock and soft woods dry more quickly than thick or hardwood. Some kinds of woods require different treatment in the kiln than others, and, taken all round, the smaller kilns can be loaded and unloaded in shorter time. Should it be necessary, more help can be employed, and each kiln rushed to its full capacity without in any way retarding drying or getting at any special lot of lumber.

There is probably only one instance where the large kiln has any advantage, and that is where large quantities of one kind and a certain thickness is to be handled constantly. In such a case, a kiln that would handle a daily output without interruption could be used to best advantage.

Speaking of kilns, how few there are who can operate a dry kiln scientifically and satisfactorily, without spoiling lumber by splitting or warping, case-hardening or checking! The regulation of spaces between the piles, between the layers and between the pieces in the layers; the amount of heat, the moisture and the withdrawal of the same, are all points that need to be understood to a nicety. The condition of the stock as it goes in, its dryness, general character and shape, size and use, all have an important bearing on the treatment it should receive. How many dry kiln operators take these conditions into account and treat the stock accordingly?

All could benefit by giving this subject more careful thought and attention. Lumber would come out in better condition, with a correspondingly less loss through ill-treatment.

Power Losses in Saw-mills

There is little doubt that an immense amount of power is often lost through clumsy and badly arranged shafting and gearing, or if it is good and is allowed to get out of line or level the bearings are pinched and the loss may be very great and remain undetected for some time. As illustrating this a case recently occurred in which it was alleged that a gas engine did not give out its proper power. On testing the gas engine it was found to be all right, but the shafting to which it was attached was out of level and absorbed no less than 40 per cent. of the power of the engine. When this was set right and the shafting was properly arranged and supported, there was no further trouble. The moral is that shafting should be frequently tested, and the engine indicated occassionally running light, and with the shafting attached. In point of fact as much attention should be given to the transmission gear as to the machines themselves, and it will pay well to have very slow running shafting speeded up, and lighter pulleys substituted for the heavy cast-iron ones formerly in vogue. To still further reduce the working friction and consequently the power consumed, adjustable ring-oiled bearings and elastic roller bearings have latterly been considerably introduced with very satisfactory results.

Sawing Straight Strips

For sawing lumber into narrow straight strips for moldings and similar work it is very important that the board be guided past the saw in such a way that it will follow a straight line. For this purpost the saw-table should be twice as long as the longest board to be worked up, and a guide should extend the entire length of the table. The board is then placed against the guide with the hollow side toward the latter, so that it is supported at its extreme ends or at least at points as far apart as possible.

In this way any irregularity in the edge of the lumber is corrected at the first cut. After having trued the edge in this way the stock may go onto an ordinary power feed rip-saw with a comparatively short guide. The short guide working against a true face will cut the successive strips of equal width, that is, parallel from end to end.

Some mills have used a carriage supported on rollers upon which the board was clamped while it was passed before the saw to joint the edge, but the objections to this method are, first, that it takes time to clamp the board, and second, the carriage must be returned to the feed end before another board can be started past the saw; while where the long stationary guide is used, one board can accurately follow another.

Trueing Up Log Band Saw Wheels

To secure good sawing, it is of the utmost importance that the face of the saw wheels is kept perfectly true and flat. In working, it is found that the front edges of the wheels wear faster than the rest of the face; consequently, if this is allowed to continue, a greater strain is thrown on the back part of the saw, and the front of the blade, being more or less slack, is apt to run from the line, and cracks are set up; the tension also of the saw is damaged and distorted. When, therefore, wear is found on the wheels they should be at once trued up. If the wear is not great, this can be best done by grinding them to a true surface by means of a large emery wheel, but if they are much out, it may be necessary to take a preliminary cut in a lathe and afterwards grind them. Care should be taken that the emery wheel is not forced, and water can be used with it with advantage. It may be taken as an axiom that perfect band sawing is impossible without perfectly true wheels.

A New Method of Seasoning

Short cuts towards seasoning timber required for joinery and cabinet purposes have long been desiderata to the timber trade both at home and abroad. The increasing use of drying kilns, especially in America, as a means of conditioning and seasoning lumber is evidence of the modern-day desire to accelerate Nature's somewhat tardy methods. It has been left to a Frenchman to devise a system which is certainly somewhat startling, judged by the canons of precedent. Still, we live to learn, and in these scientific days, as may be expected, the agency which is to revolutionize the tedious process of seasoning timber is electricity, the method being known as the Nodon-Brottonnean. The timber is nearly immersed in a tank of water containing 10 per cent. of borax, 5 per cent. of rosin, and a little carbonate of soda, and rests on a lead plate connected with the positive pole of a dynamo. Another similar plate lying on the exposed surface of the timber is connected with the negative pole. Thus a current of electricity can be played around the wood, from which it is said all the sap appears to be removed, while the borax and rosin takes its place in the pores. In a few hours the timber is taken out and dried—by what means is not stated—and, hey presto! the seasoning is complete. Any of our readers who possess a dynamo for power or like purposes, or who take a supply of electricity need not find the rest of the plant very difficult to obtain, and we shall be happy to record the results of the experiment. The quick conversion of a sappy parcel of Rio quality pitch pine deals or of some discolored Archangel redwood into serviceable timber is something worth achieving.—Timber Trades Journal.

Michigan is the leading state in the United States in the production of beech lumber, and the cut in 1908, though less by 3,460,000 feet than the cut in 1907, was more than one-fifth of the total output. Indiana ranked second, with more than 17 per cent. of the total cut, and Pennsylvania third, with nearly 15 per cent. New York cut nearly 3,000,000 feet more beech lumber in 1908 than in 1907. Taken together, these four states supplied practically two-thirds of the total production.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market

Safety — No Keys
No Bolts — Never Slips

Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices

G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

WANTED
Lumber Company Manager

Thoroughly experienced Manager, with practical and executive ability and thorough knowledge of the business from stump to market. Operation about 20,000,000 Pine annually. State age; business record.

Address—Lumber Manager
Care of Canada Lumberman - TORONTO, ONT.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The volume of business at present among lumbermen in Ontario is quite extensive. In fact throughout the month of August and part of September, in many respects, the volume of business has been excessive. Always at this season of the year, however, business is in a state of uncertainty, because it is just at the point when millmen find their stock probably at its highest point. The first stock manufactured during the summer does not commence to get into shape for shipping until the piling space begins to be congested and there is always about this time a pressure to move stock and a desire to realize. New credits are also being arranged by the banks to cover the winter's operations, and there is under these conditions a noticeable pressure to get piling room. At this time of year also building operations have reached an advanced stage, so that the contractors are also between seasons with their work. Whenever a desire to move stock of this sort is noticeable purchasers begin at once to speculate upon any possible change in the market, and there is always a disinclination to place orders until the future is assured, both as to the volume of business and price conditions. It is clearly to be expected that price conditions will settle down until the end of the sawing season, late in October, when the millmen find out how much they have for sale.

During the past two or three weeks trade has shown a tendency to slacken. Unfortunately, conditions in the northern States are affecting the lumber situation over here. Manufacturers are convinced, however, that the situation is sound, as the large consuming power of the country is not in any material manner changed. Credits are good throughout Ontario and collections are being readily met. Manufacturers expect confidently to close up the year with a good record of trade.

Log production last winter was relatively light, and as a result there are no large stocks of lumber now on the market. The probabilities also are that there will only be a very light input this winter. Some of the Georgian Bay firms are reducing the number of their camps this winter. The reason for this is the experience of the past two or three winters which has taught them the folly of producing more than the market needs. A second reason is the increasing cost of woods operations, which make it imperative to estimate closely the probability of being able to sell at an advantage whatever is taken out during the winter operations. Stumpage costs have been increased so extensively and labor is so much more expensive that the operators are compelled to exercise the greatest economy and care in their work. An increase in the cost of labor has taken place since last winter. Wages in the Georgian Bay camps will vary from $28 to $32, whereas last year they ran from $26 to $30.

Business in the Georgian Bay district is exceptionally brisk. One of the largest mills was obliged during the last fortnight to shut down its sawing operations in order to catch up to its shipments. Hemlock is about the only weak point and still remains very unsettled. White pine is extremely strong. A traveller visiting one of the largest mills in the Georgian Bay district in search of pine was met with a refusal to sell at present prices. The manufacturer at this mill is holding straight mill run stock, of which he has a large quantity, for higher prices. Lath every traveller during the past week reported excellent business. Lath are weak and so are New Brunswick shingles in Ontario.

There is an extremely strong demand for long telegraph poles in the Ottawa Valley. Poles over 50 feet in length are very scarce, in fact can hardly be obtained. Ottawa companies in search of poles have had to bring in British Columbia cedar, for which the freight amounted to just about the same as the cost of producing the poles. At Ottawa poles 60 feet long, 7 inch tops, are selling at from $15 to $18.50. Everything over 35 feet is in good demand. A 25-foot pole, 6-inch top, brings from $1.15 to $1.25, and 35-foot poles vary from $2.40 to $3.75, according to the size of the top. Railway ties are quiet and stocks are heavy.

In lumber the Ottawa markets continue active and strong for everything better than shipping culls. New York buyers are taking large quantities of 1 1-4 x 9 inch and 10 inch spruce, 12 to 16 feet long. There is not much doing in box lumber. Lath are quiet and shingles are active.

Eastern Canada

A beginning has been made by New Brunswick manufacturers with the work of getting out the logs which are to be sawn next year. Of course, in most cases the work is only of a preliminary nature at present, being confined largely to the building of camps, improving the rivers, etc. There are a few operators, however, who have assembled their crews and are now chopping logs. It is not expected that the cut of logs during the coming winter will be as heavy as it was during the winter of 1909-1910. This will probably apply in a large measure throughout New Brunswick and the sections of Maine and Quebec which border on that province. The present situation of the markets does not encourage manufacturers to increase their raw material in a number of important lines. There is no doubt that the cut of cedar will be considerably reduced this winter because of the poor demand which has prevailed for cedar shingles in the New England States. The same may be said of deals for the New York market. It is probable that 45,000,000 feet of "American" logs will be the most that will come down the St. John next spring. Much will depend upon the conditions of the English spruce deal markets during the next two months. The outlook at present is that there will be no increase over last year's cut. The trade in "English" deals at Miramichi points is adversely affected at present by the reported decline in the demand. Freight rates have also advanced from 4s. to 5s. lately, and this has had its natural effect upon trade. "English" spruce deals are quoted, for the usual specifications, at $13.50 per M, but buyers are more frequently asked from $14 to $14.50.

A better demand for eastern spruce is reported at Boston and prices have advanced slightly. Some buyers are of opinion that the recent advance will not hold. The largest mills have a fair volume of orders on hand and are not anxious to sell at present. A few of the manufacturers are still in need of orders, and they are sometimes selling at a little less than $23. Random is firmer, but there is no great improvement in the demand. Sizes under 7-inch are bringing about $20, but some sales have been made at $19.50. There is a fair demand for spruce boards. There is a slight improvement also in the demand for shingles, but trade is still inactive. Prices are firm at the recent advance. The best brands of cedar extras are being held at $3.40, but sales of extras are reported at $3.10 to $3.25. Lath continue strong, although the demand is not very active. Manufacturers, however, are not forcing sales unless they can get their prices. The price of 1⅝-inch ranges from $3.90 to $4 and for 1½-inch, from $3.60 to $3.70.

Great Britain

There has been considerable activity at the London wood receiving docks of late. The city offices, however, are reported to be rather quiet. Prices are ruling steady to firm, but importers are showing a tendency to meet their customers in the matter of prices in a reasonable manner. A rather heavy autumn shipment is expected, but so far it is not affecting market quotations. Deliveries at the London docks for the week ending Sept. 10th amounted to 8,243 standards, as compared with 5,342 in the corresponding week of last year. At Churchill 'Sims' latest auction sale 3 x 11 third Quebec spruce sold for £9 10s, and fourths at £8 15s. 3 x 9 brought £10 and unsorted bright was sold for £10 5s. 3 x 8 brought £8 5s; 3 x 7, £8 5s and £8 10s.

A better outlook is reported in the lumber trade at Liverpool. There is nothing like a boom on hand, but the extreme dulness which has been characteristic for some time past is disappearing. Spruce deals continue unchanged, so far as contracts for arrival are concerned. Large steamer cargoes from St. John, with the customary specification of 60 to 65 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 8-inch, are being sold at £6 2s. 6d. to £6 5s. per standard c.i.f. Other shipments at the usual reductions are being disposed of. Ocean freights and insurance are advancing as the season advances. The advance in freights is due largely to the customary diversion of tonnage to the cotton trade of the Gulf ports. Canadian importations are about of the usual quantity. There is a somewhat better demand for pine goods, and customers are apparently convinced that the market has seen its worst, making it advisable for them to come forward with their purchases. At Manchester, trade during the last fortnight has been uneventful. Prices show very little alteration in spite of the uncertainty prevailing in so many labor quarters. Floorings, which are rather scarce at Manchester, are selling at £10 5s. basis c.i.f. Bristol has had a busy fortnight so far as imports are concerned. At Southampton the timber trade is fairly active.

The fortnight's trade at Glasgow has been rather quiet as a result largely of the trouble among the laborers in the shipping yards. If the lockout should be of long duration the demand for wood goods would decline considerably. Very few, however, take this extreme view of the situation, and the laborers are expected to give in at an early date. Recent arrivals of spruce have only met with a moderate demand, as dealers have fairly large stocks. Prices, however, are being kept firm as importers' stocks are light. Birch has been selling well and stocks are scarce. Prices are expected to advance, especially for logs, of which the holdings in first hands are practically exhausted. Sales of pine are scarce, trade being confined almost entirely to the higher grades. There is only a dull demand for American hardwood, as buyers are well stocked. There is a steady movement in plain and quartered oak, but white wood is quiet.

United States

Reports from Chicago are to the effect that the slight lull which took place in the local yard demand a few weeks ago has passed entirely away and that the demand from the country has also increased. Many retailers in the Central and Western States are buying stock for their fall trade. A gradual and steady improvement is reported at Chicago from

"Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY"

WE OPEN THE WAY

to a growing and steady patronage the day we ship your first order. We have the key to your success in our stock of

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

It should be some satisfaction to you to know that when you order lumber from us you will not only get stock of quality, well manufactured and properly graded, but you'll also get it promptly.

Special Bills Cut to Order in Any Size 10 to 60 Feet Long

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO. LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, President
F. H. GOFF, Vice-President

J. M. DIVER, General Manager
E. C. BARRE, Assistant Manager

the northern pine mills, with slight increases in sales. A shortage of logs is reported by some of the manufacturers. White pine shipments to eastern markets are extensive. The demand for Norway has improved slightly and the prices are stronger. There is continued activity in the trade in cedar poles with firm prices resulting. The demand for hemlock is active and prices are firmer than they have been for some time. Stocks have been considerably reduced during the summer, and the situation is looked upon as very satisfactory. Poplar is improving gradually, with an increased demand and steady prices. Enquiries by the railways for fir timbers have been increasing, but orders are still scarce. Spruce is doing fairly well, but is met with strong competition from western pine. The southern pine market at Chicago is still in the hands of buyers. Sales are extensive, but prices are low. The cooperage situation shows no improvement. The hog crop will be light and the cooperage market is easing up again.

At Buffalo, trade in northern pine is reported fair, and improvement is expected during the fall. The low grade problem, however, is still rather distressing and is not being solved at all rapidly. Lower prices are reported in the cheaper grades, but the high grades are selling well. Hardwoods are moving fairly rapidly, but birch is scarce. It is expected that oak will be plentiful enough, as several yards report good receipts, both of plain and quartered, and the south-west Michigan hardwoods are arriving in good quantity. Their prices, however, are somewhat stiff, especially for maple. White ash is quiet. Hickory is moving slowly. Black ash is quite scarce. Hemlock is plentiful at Buffalo and prices are inclined to sag. It is doing a fair trade, however, as it is underselling spruce and yellow pine. Stocks are fair and there is a plentiful supply of boards. Yellow pine is weak and no advance is looked for at present. There are heavy arrivals of Pacific coast shingles and prices are low.

Market Correspondence

Telegraph Poles Scarce at Ottawa

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—The active demand for telegraph poles of the longest variety is an outstanding feature of the Ottawa Valley lumber market. Railway and electric companies have been unable to get supplies in lengths over 50 feet, even at high prices. For the first time a shipment of British Columbia cedar poles has reached Ottawa for the Ottawa Electric Co., which formerly obtained poles much nearer home. The freight for the long haul is understood to be just equal to the value of the poles at the starting point. Similar stock in Ottawa (60 feet long, 7 inch top) is quoted from $15 to $18.50 each. The British Columbia poles differ from the white cedar poles produced in the East. They are long, slender pieces, and, while conforming with the specifications as to size at the tops, they taper so gradually that the lower portions are much smaller than poles cut in the forests of Ontario and Quebec. Local lumbermen have expressed an opinion that the poles brought in are inferior to the home product in respect of strength and durability. It is claimed that poles which have to carry the great loads of all 60 foot lengths require the extra measurement near the base. The British Columbia shipment is not large, but if the poles give satisfaction it is probabe that, with the growing scarcity of long cedar in the East, purchases of this kind will increase. At present there is a brisk market for all poles over 35 feet long. The small pole, 25 feet long, 6 inch top. sells from $1.15 to $1.25. Thirty-five-foot poles, according to isze of top, range from $2.40 to $3.75. For all larger sizes the prices advance rapidly. The lowest quotation for 40-foot poles, 7-inch top, is $4.50; 45-foot, $6; 50-foot, $9; 55-foot, $12.50; 60-foot, $15.

The demand for railway ties is very slow and there is a considerable quantity on hand. Railway construction did not go ahead as actively as some makers of ties had expected, and the result is a sluggish market. J. R. Booth turned out the usual quantity for the season, 100,000, and they were disposed of to the Grand Trunk Railway in advance.

There is no change in the buoyant state of the market for all grades of lumber better than shipping culls. Spruce, 1¼ x 9 in. and 10 in., 12 to 16 feet long, is selling rapidly to New York buyers. Box lumber is not selling as rapidly as some dealers expected it would from indications early in the month.

Lath trade is quiet. Brisk building has an appreciable effect on the shingle business. British Columbia shingles are sold readily. The production of white pine shingles in Ottawa Valley mills is at a low ebb, there being more money in manufacturing pine in most any other form. A considerable quantity of blocks from J. R. Booth's mills are shipped for match blocks, which are in good demand.

The James MacLaren Co., of Buckingham, Que., closed the season's operations on September 16. The company sent a gang of men to build a large log slide at High Falls. J. R. Booth ceased night sawing recently, but will run the mill in day time for some weeks more.

Ottawa shippers are benefitting from a reduction in the American canal boat rates on spruce, which cuts the charge from $2.65 to $2.50 per thousand. This makes the tariff the same as for pine. While the lumbermen made a strong fight before the Railway Commission for better treatment of lumber originating in the Ottawa Valley and sent to Montreal for export, some of them regard it as a favorable circumstance that the rate, 5 cents per 100 pounds, from the city of Ottawa to Montreal will be maintained in winter as well as in summer when the water route will not be competing for business.

The Central Canada Exhibition witnessed a larger display from lumber and kindred industries than on any former occasion. Nap. Page, Crown Lands agent at Nominingue, made an exhibit of ash, maple and basswood, which showed the fine resources of that territory. W. C. Edwards obtained the wood for manufacture. J. R. Booth had a splendid display of news print, card board and pulp, and the E. B. Eddy Co. showed in the process building a couple of machines making paper bags of various sizes. J. R. Booth and the W. C. Edwards Co. both closed down a day to enable their employees to attend the exhibition.

Logging Commenced in New Brunswick

Chatham, N.B., Sept. 23, 1910.—New Brunswick manufacturers have commenced the getting out of the logs to be sawn at their mills during the season of 1911. While the work done thus far is, in many cases, in the way of building camps, improving rivers by the building of dams and in other ways preparatory to driving the logs next spring, and making preparations for the commencement of chopping, there are a number of contractors who have gotten their crews together and are now chopping logs.

That the total volume of logs cut in the New Brunswick woods and in the sections of Maine and Quebec adjoining this province during next winter will be as large as that of the winter of 1909-10 seems scarcely probable. In many of the principal lines the prospects in the markets are not such as to cause any eagerness on the part of the mill owners to load up with raw material. At this particular time the men who own the mills look the situation over very carefully and make their plans for the winter more or less in accordance with trade prospects. When these prospects are not promising, the result is at once apparent in the curtailment of the quantities mentioned in contracts and in logging plans generally.

It is certain that the cut of cedar will this year be much lighter than was the case last winter as a result of the lack of stimulus in the cedar shingle trade of the New England States. The somewhat bearish feeling which exists in regard to the New York deal market will have a similar influence upon the owners of sawmills at St. John who operate on the Maine side of the St. John River or along some of that river's branches which extend into that state. The probabilities are that not more than 45,000,000 feet of "American" logs will come down the St. John next year.

The volume of operations on the New Brunswick side of the St. John, on the Miramichi, the Restigouche and other rivers will depend to a very great extent upon the conditions which arise in the English spruce and deal markets during the next two months. Judging from present indications, there will be no particular incentive for an increase over last year, and should any circumstance arise that would have a tendency to cause a lack of confidence, the result will no doubt be apparent in a still further curtailment of the logging operations of those who market their deals in the United Kingdom. The indications for the local trade in "English" deals are not as bright as was the case a month ago. Rumors are rife to the effect that there has been a considerable slump in this line and local prices are showing the effects of this adverse influence. The recent increase of from 4s. to 5s. per standard in freight rates is also having the natura leffect upon the provincial trade. Little trading is being done in this section, although the shipments previous to the date when the deck-load law goes into effect have been fairly large and quite frequent.

A manufacturer and dealer in long lumber stated to your correspondent a few days ago that "English" spruce deals on the wharf on the Miramichi, in the usual specifications (50% sevens and eights, 35% nines, balance elevens) were worth $13.50 per thousand superficial feet. While it might be possible to buy at figures closely resembling this price, there is a strong probability that an enquirer would be quoted $14.00 or even $14.50 per thousand.

Mr. George Uplegger, of the Canadian Cooperage Mfg. Co., recently made what probably constitutes a world's record in cutting staves. Mr. Uplegger's cutting feat was 83,200 24-inch elm staves, six staves to two inches in thickness, in ten hours, on Friday, August 12th.

Canada is a pretty good customer, and it will pay to keep on good terms with her. In the first seven months of the current calendar year we sold her goods to the value of $135,156,616, while we bought from her goods to the value of only $52,631,295.—U. S. Exchange.

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Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Decision Regarding Contract for Sale of Lumber —Damages Caused by Mill Dam Flood—Interswitching Case

Contract for Sale of Lumber.—An action recently determined in the Circuit Court of New Brunswick, in the case of McKean v. Dalhousie Lumber Company, involved a point of much importance to lumbermen. By contract, the defendant company had agreed to sell and the plaintiff to purchase "from seven to eight millions superficial feet spruce lumber, consisting of deals, boards, scantling, fourth quality deals, and deal ends, all of the above being gang or rotary cut," etc. The contract stipulated further: "The above deals, etc., to be cut and manufactured at the Dalhousie Lumber Co., Ltd., mill, at Dalhousie, N.B., during the season of 1905, commencing about the 12th of May, 1905, at about the rate of 1½ million superficial feet each month. To be ready for shipment not later than November 10th, 1905. . . . All spruce lumber remaining over on sellers' wharf after November 10th to be paid for by the purchaser on or before November 15th, 1905." Other clauses in the contract material to the action were:

"It is agreed that for and in consideration of any and all advances that may be made by the purchaser on the above-named deals, etc., the purchaser shall have a lien on the said deals, etc., either at place of manufacture or in transit for shipment, and also on the logs from which the said deals, etc., are being manufactured, wherever they may lay.

"All contracts made subject to delays brought about by accidents, strikes, fires, or other causes beyond seller's control.

"In case of the destruction of their mill from any cause, all orders and contracts are to be considered off."

The plaintiff sought to recover for breach of this contract in that defendant company delivered only 4,717,440 feet, and neglected and refused to deliver the balance contracted for.

A part (about one million feet) of the winter's cut of logs of the defendant company for the season of 1904-1905 was hung up in the stream and did not reach the defendant's mill until the next year.

The defence of the defendant company was that it was only bound to deliver the produce of such logs as were cut and hauled by it in the winter's operation of 1904-1905, and could be driven to its mill during the season of 1905, together with a quantity of logs, estimated at about two million feet, at the time of the contract, in its boom.

The defendant also entered a counter-claim for balance due on the lumber delivered to the plaintiff.

After reviewing the evidence exhaustively, Mr. Justice White concluded, in part, as follows: "I therefore find that the intention of the parties, as evidenced by the contract, was, that all lumber to be delivered under it should be delivered during the season of 1905, and be ready for shipment not later than November 10th, 1905; that the failure to deliver all of the seven millions specified in the contract, which the defendants' logs in the mill boom and in the woods were capable of producing, was owing to the hanging up of part of the drive, a cause beyond the defendants' control, and that for such failure arising from that delay the contract provides that the defendant shall not be liable."

In regard to defendants' counter-claim, judgment was given in their favor for a balance due them of $355.76 on account of an excess of certain sizes in the lumber actually delivered.

Flood Caused by Mill Dam.—In the case of Margaret Cain and a number of others against The Pearce Co., Ltd., which came for trial recently before Judge Teetzel, the defendant mill owners, having mill privileges on Crow River, had built a new dam across the river. Plaintiffs brought action, claiming damages for flooding their several properties, claiming that the new dam was considerably higher than the old dam. Evidence was received as to the height of both the old and new dam. Teetzel, J., found in favor of defendants on the evidence that the new dam was in fact no higher than the old dam, but that the old dam was in a very leaky condition, therefore the new dam raised the level of the water on the neighbors' lands. Reference ordered to ascertain the damages sustained by plaintiffs. Having regard to the great delay of which all plaintiffs were guilty, and in their failure to establish that defendants raised the height of their dam, injunction was refused. Costs reserved until after report of referee.

Interswitching charges.—A suit was heard by Judge Clute in the High Court at Toronto on Sept. 22nd, brought by the Grand Trunk Railway to recover from the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, of Toronto, the sum of $284 for switching performed by the C. P. R. on shipments originating from Grand Trunk points. The switching was between the junction points at Bathurst St. and Parkdale to the company's planing mill on Dundas St., Toronto. The charges were for a period running from February 16, 1907, to April 20, 1907. The R. Laidlaw Lumber Company contended that the railway company had no legal tariff in force at that time and that the tariff under which they claimed to collect this sum was only an arrangement between the railways themselves, which could not be applied against the public. They furthermore asked for a refund of the excess charges over and above what the Board of Railway Commissioners ordered on July 8, 1908. This excess amounted in all to about $800, the company charging one cent a hundred pounds instead of half cent. Judge Clute decided in favor of the railway company.

Canadian Manufacturers' New President



W. H. ROWLEY, Ottawa.
New President of C. M. A.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the lumber industry of Canada are mutually to be congratulated upon the appointment of Mr. W H. Rowley to the position of President of the Association. This is the second year in succession that this important office has gone to a representative of the lumbering interest of Canada, the retiring president being Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, B.C., one of the best known lumbermen of Western Canada.

William Horsley Rowley was born in Yarmouth, N S., in 1851. His father was a native of London, Eng., and held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. On his mother's side he is descended from United Empire Loyalist stock. When a youth Mr. Rowley entered the Bank of Yarmouth as a clerk and remained there until an opportunity for advancement opened in St. John, N.B., where Mr. Rowley took a position in the Merchants Bank. At the age of 20 he went to Montreal, still in the service of the Merchants Bank, and five years later was transferred to Ottawa. He was promoted to managership in 1880.

Six years later, after he had had a career of 20 years in the financial world, Mr. Rowley was chosen for a huge task in a field that in many respects was new to him. The E. B. Eddy firm, a great manufacturing concern, which had close business relations with the Merchants Bank, was in need of reorganization. The person who seemed most capable of accomplishing what was needed was the energetic and resourceful bank manager. No enterprise had ever before seemed too formidable for him, and in a little while he was installed as secretary-treasurer of the famous match and paper concern. From 1886 until 1906 Mr. Rowley continued in this office. Then the founder of the company, E. B. Eddy, died. Naturally his mantle fell upon the shoulders of the man whose activities and genius had been instrumental in building up the company. With Mr. Rowley as president and joint manager the Eddy Co. has been making strides in the manufacture of paper, fibre ware, matches and numerous other goods of similar kind.

For many years Mr. Rowley has been an influential member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. His aggressive manner, strong personality and direct methods of doing business and expressing himself give him prominence in any body to which he belongs. Four years ago he was appointed to the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. In all matters pertaining to policy on pulp wood, conservation and export, his voice has been very powerful. Mr. Rowley is an ardent advocate of keeping the resources of Canada for her own people and compelling all others who want to derive a benefit from them to become citizens of the country.

Mr. Rowley finds time to render aid to many movements of a philanthropic character. He has frequently been among the most prominent laymen attending Anglican Synods. He holds membership in the Rideau, Laurentian, Country, Hunt and Golf Clubs of Ottawa; National and Albany of Toronto, and Mount Royal of Montreal. His recreations are angling, bowling and riding.

The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen at the annual convention of Hoo Hoo at San Francisco recently: Snark, H. J. Miller, Index, Wash.; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Jeff B. Webb, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Junior Hoo-Hoo, G. A. Graham, Portland, Ore.; Bojum, A. J. Russell, San Francisco, Cal.; Scrivenoter, J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.; Jabberwock, C. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Custocatian, Jerome H. Sheip, Philadelphia; Arcanoper, J. F. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.; Gurdon, T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.

A further conference between Chairman Knapp, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and J. P. Mabee, chief of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, with respect to the international regulation of railroads, will be held at Washington before the U. S. Congress convenes. The two officials held a conference in New York in August, in which a tentative agreement was reached.

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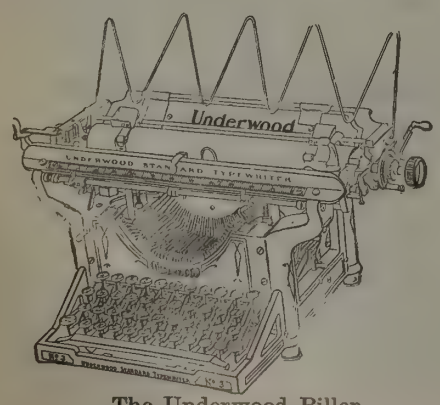
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EDGINGS

Ontario

James E. Wilson will erect a sash and door factory on Riverside Ave., Ottawa.

The assets of Steele & Company, sash and door manufacturers, Smith's Falls, Ont., it is stated, are to be sold.

William J. Woods, lumbering contractor, of Port Arthur, was found dead in the woods seven miles from Fort Frances. Heart failure is believed to have caused his death. He leaves a widow and six children.

Toronto City Council is having quite a discussion regarding the quality of lumber supplied to the city by contractors. Accusations are made that the contractors have not lived up to their contracts; that inferior lumber has been supplied and top prices charged. It is probable that a judicial enquiry will be made into the charges.

Mr. C. Kocot, of Sault Ste. Marie, is on a visit to Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of considering the establishing of a cooperage factory there. He is expected to outlay about $100,000 upon the plant, which will be one of the largest in the Dominion. Secretary McGaffey, of the Vancouver Island Development League, has been negotiating with Mr. Kocot and hopes to persuade him to undertake this proposition.

Mackenzie & Mann, proprietors of the Canadian Northern Railway, have secured the incorporation of the Canadian Power and Paper Company, a $10,000,000 concern, with headquarters in Toronto. It is said that the timber limits which the company have acquired are located in the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. In Quebec the Canadian Northern Railway takes out the great bulk of the pulp wood and manufactured pulp and paper.

Fire broke out in the extensive lumber and stave mills of J. S. Ainslie and Brothers at Comber, Ont., recently, and in less than one hour the entire plant was destroyed. Fire was first seen issuing from near the smokestacks and the alarm was given, but before assistance arrived it was beyond control. The destruction of the Ainslie stave and lumber mill marks the passage of the last mill in the district for the manufacture of elm staves, hoops, heading, etc. Twenty years ago the section was dotted with such institutions, but as the heavy elm timber disappeared the mills also disappeared one by one. The Messrs. Ainslie & Brothers established the business in 1874 and it was a success from the beginning. The loss will be over $6,000, with no insurance. It is not known whether the mill will be rebuilt or not, as the senior member of the firm, Mr. J. S. Ainslie, is touring the West.

Eastern Provinces

Alcide Bodard, lumber and mill owner, Port Daniel, Que., is stated to have retired.

The T. Paradis Saw Mill Company, of Levis, Que., intend building a wood working factory.

The premises of the Maybee Woodworking Company, at St. John, N.B., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $20,000.

New Brunswick reports state that good lumberjacks are scarce. Operators are expected to cut only sufficient logs to keep their mills running.

J. D. Chenard's saw mills at Berthier, Que., were damaged by fire last week, and for a time the whole town was threatened with destruction. The mills suffered a loss of $30,000.

The Wilson Box Co., Ltd., have bought the buildings and plant of the Dunn Pork Packing Company at Fairville, near St. John, N. B., and are converting them into a box making establishment. They have also bought the Crawford saw mill property at Westfield.

A destructive forest fire that raged in the central part of Nova Scotia for some days was brought under control by the timely rains about the middle of September. The fire broke out in the Chapman settlement of Cumberland County and swept over a thousand acres of valuable timber property. Over one hundred fire-fighters were out fighting the flames.

The Templeton Lumber Company is the name of a new company which will operate the Lewis McLaurin mills at that place. A short time ago the McFadden Bros., of Ottawa, purchased the mill at East Templeton, which belonged to Mr. Lewis McLaurin. They have reopened the mill and will operate it throughout the winter. The logs are all ready to be cut in the mill.

A report from Chicoutimi, Que., states that the Chicoutimi Pulp Company have completed extensive additions to their mills. The capacity of the plant has been increased to 2,000,000 spruce logs, or 40,000 tons of dry pulp yearly. Its output for the next five years has been contracted for by English and French houses. The increase in output is expected to find its way to United States markets.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Laurentide Paper Company, held recently in Montreal, Sir William Van Horne was re-elected President; Mr. George Chahoun, jr., Vice-President, and Mr. Charles F. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Quarterly dividends have been declared upon the company's capital stock—the usual 1¾ per cent. upon the preference stock and 2 per cent. upon the common stock, the latter being increased from 7 per cent. basis to 8 per cent. per annum.

Western Canada

Logs scaled at Vancouver during August surpass all previous records by about 8,000,000 feet.

Theo. A. Burrows, lumber dealer, Grandview, Man., it is reported, will open branches at McNutt and Wroxton.

The sheds and machinery rooms of the Telford Lumber Mills at Leduc, Alta., were gutted by fire recently with a loss of $3,000. J. M. Telford, M.P., is the owner.

The plant of the Powell River Paper Company will be completed by May 1st, or July 1st next, at latest. It will represent an investment of upwards of $2,000,000 and will produce 400 tons of paper per diem, the payroll of the mills exceeding $500,000 annually.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by a coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of the Chinese killed recently at the Michigan Puget Sound

lumber mill. The jury added a rider that mill machinery should be provided with guards for the protection of life.

Penticton, B. C., is to have another important industry in the shape of a box manufacturing company. Outside capitalists are now negotiating with the council for a site. At this factory it is proposed to turn out all the material necessary for the boxing of Okanagan fruit.

The Walsh Sash and Door Company, of New Westminster, B. C., are planing the erecting of a large new sash and door factory with a capacity of 1,000 doors per day. The proposed plant and machinery will cost several thousand dollars and will give employment to a large number of men. A small saw mill will be operated in connection with the new plant.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Canadian Holding Co., Ltd., capital $1,250,000, incorporated to carry on the business of loggers, contractors, dealers in bricks, cement, lumber, etc.; The Bridges Lumber Co., Ltd., capital $125,000; Notch Hill Builders' Supply Co., Ltd., capital $75,000; Shurly Dietrich Co., Ltd., capital $350,000, incorporated to manufacture, sell and deal in saws, mechanics' tools, etc.

The monthly record of timber receipts as reported to the crown timber branch of the lands department shows a total of 523 timber licenses issued during the past month for lands west of the Cascade range, the incidental receipts aggregating $73,600. East of the Cascades the number of licenses issued was 468, with a total of receipts of $54,629.40. Timber transfer fees were $940; coal transfer fees amounted to $75 and the penalties totalled $500.

The McGoldric Lumber Company, of Chase, B.C., have purchased the land known as the Crawford Bay townsite near Nelson, B.C., to use as a logging station for logs cut from their limits at the head of Hooker and Canyon Creeks. The company are now in position to go ahead with the construction of their mill at Fairview near Nelson. They have surveyed a route for a logging railroad eight miles in length, from the lakeshore to the head of Canyon and Hooker Creeks.

All previous records made by British Columbia coast loggers were surpassed in August, Supervisor of Scalers Hamilton reporting that the enormous total of 78,000,000 feet had been measured during the month. This is 8,000,000 feet ahead of the best previous total, and nearly double the output for the same month a year ago, when the quantity scaled was 42,000,000 feet. The large production will have a tendency to force down the price of logs, the demand for lumber on the prairies just now being light owing to the immense quantities being shipped in by United States mills.

Representatives of German, French and Australian capital are now visiting British Columbia with a view to purchasing timber limits. Several deals are pending. The agent of a French syndicate recently arrived after making an inspection trip through Oregon and Washington. After looking up the question of title he concluded that foreign capital would be better protected in British Columbia than in the United States, and he will recommend the purchase of several tracts. An Australian agent has recommended the purchase of a tract on Vancouver Island, estimated to contain three billion feet.

Ninety-three timber limits on the Naas and Kitsumgalum Rivers in British Columbia have been purchased by an Ottawa capitalist, William Gamble, acting for British and American interests, from A. F. Sutherland, of Vancouver, for $490,000. Mills will be erected at once, and already several hundred men have been engaged for the logging of the limits. The timber in the limits has been highly reported upon by the expert cruisers who went over the property previous to the purchase. The spruce is of high grade and stands well. The larch is tall and clear. The Western pine is much the same in quality.

The Dominion railway commission will station men at all divisional points in British Columbia to inspect railroad engines running out of terminals. This is the direct outcome of the large number of forest fires caused by the railways throughout the west this season. Mr. Richardson, acting secretary of the railway commission, explains that the board are not appointing additional inspectors, but an arrangement is being made with the Provincial departments, particularly in British Columbia, to supply them with a list of their fire rangers and their stations. The inspectors will then instruct the rangers how to inspect locomotives.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1327. Pine boards—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine boards from Canadian exporters.

1328. Oak spokes—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers.

1329. Match splints—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of match splints from Canadian manufacturers of same.

1343. Lumber—An Antwerp importer desires the addresses of lumber exporters in a position to export to Belgium and Holland.

1344. Timber, lumber, etc.—A Brussels firm desires to enter into business relations with Canadian firms in a position to ship timber and lumber of various grades and qualities. Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

1367. Lumber—A Montserrat firm wishes to hear from Canadian exporters of lumber, especially pine and spruce.

1371. Collapsible wooden boxes—An English firm desires to sell the patent rights for Canada for manufacturing collapsible wooden boxes, cases, crates, &c.

1375. Pine and spruce lumber—A South African firm of wholesale general merchants, desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of pine and spruce lumber.

1376. Hubs, spokes, wheel rims and carriage trimmings—A South African firm of wholesale general merchants, desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of hubs, spokes, wheel rims, and carriage trimmings.

1399. Flooring blocks, hardwood and pitch pine—Particulars of an enquiry for the above goods for the Austrian market have been received. These blocks must be made up to special sizes and designs.

1420. Birch logs—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of Quebec birch logs.

1421. Pine doors.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

1427. Pine deals.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine deals from Canadian shippers of same.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
50,000 feet 5-4 Common and Better.

Ask us for prices on 150,000 feet 5-4 and 8-4 No. 1 Common and Better
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered Oak
150,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better stock, dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

You can get a good price on this No. 1 Common and Better tough
White Ash
200,000 feet of 4-4 to 5 inch, largely Firsts and Seconds.

10-4 to 16-4. 100,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. 300,000 feet of 4-4 to 16-4 now ready for shipment.

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa — Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CA OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better.	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 Box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1/8 inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances; 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 75
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 25
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		2 05
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 80
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	2 75
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 10
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		28 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 0
8/4 No. 1 com		65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1" x 4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1" x 4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 50	1 75
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX, "	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT. cts.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	56 00
8/4 " " "	58 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	53 00
1½ in. "	55 00
2 in. "	57 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	47 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	27 00
1" x 10"	29 00
1" x 12"	33 00
1" x 13" and up	33 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00	28 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

1 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w'dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00			
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00	13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 18	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
¾" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	50 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	55 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	22 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 2x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, box boards, 1" x 4" & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1" x 3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1" x 7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 50	16 50
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce: 1" x 4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1" x 4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1" x 9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼" x 7-8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼" x 10" "	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2" x 12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 50	15 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	23 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 50	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4		20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

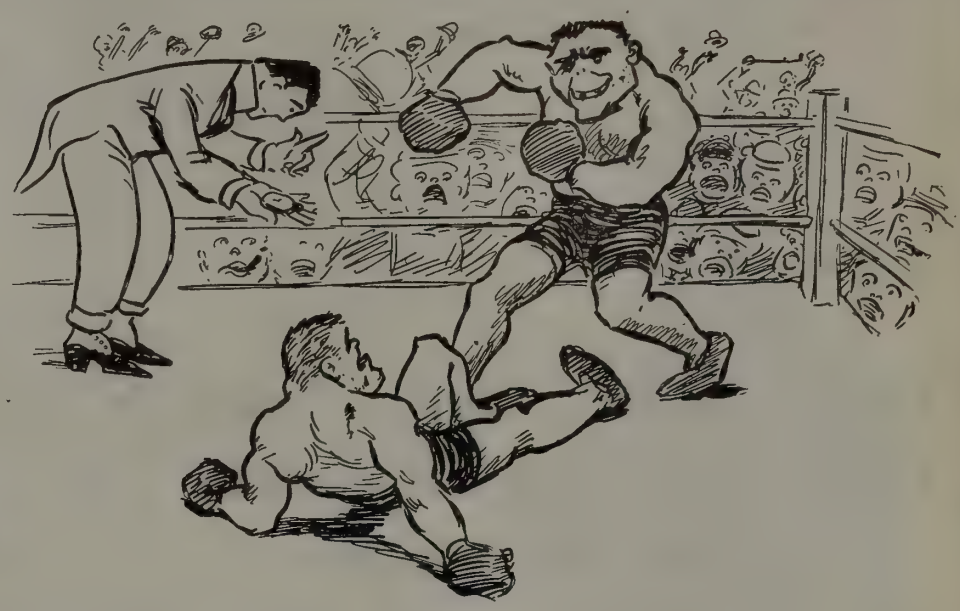
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Many a Shingle has been Counted Out



You don't have to take the count when you buy

Fenderson's N.B. Cedar Shingles

If you must fight for business, why not have the proper things to fight with. If you are selling shingles why not handle a shingle that will help sell itself. That's the kind we are manufacturing; it's the most satisfactory kind for us, the most satisfactory for you. No need of handicapping yourself and your business with an inferior article. **BUY FENDERSON'S**

because we give you the count as well as the best grade of Shingle you can buy

Remember:—
If It's Fenderson's—It's Right

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Clarke's Warm Clothing
for Lumbermen

Buyers for Lumber Camps and Stores will find our line the most complete in Canada.

It pays to deal directly with a firm that **makes a specialty** of manufacturing Lumbermen's outfits, including:

Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Vests, Coats, Caps, Socks, Mackinaws Clothing and Larrigans

Every article branded and guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Write for illustrated booklets and prices.

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
Sample Room and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St., East

What does the Barn Boss think of

Heavy, Clean, Western
Oats

THE NEW CROP IS MOVING NOW.

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR OUR PRICES

National Elevator Co.
Limited

PORT ARTHUR - WINNIPEG - CALGARY

We Specialize for the Lumber Trade

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
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1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy
A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.



(REGISTERED)

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See the above trade mark on every garment, it means that the garment will give long and satisfactory service.

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The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Ltd.

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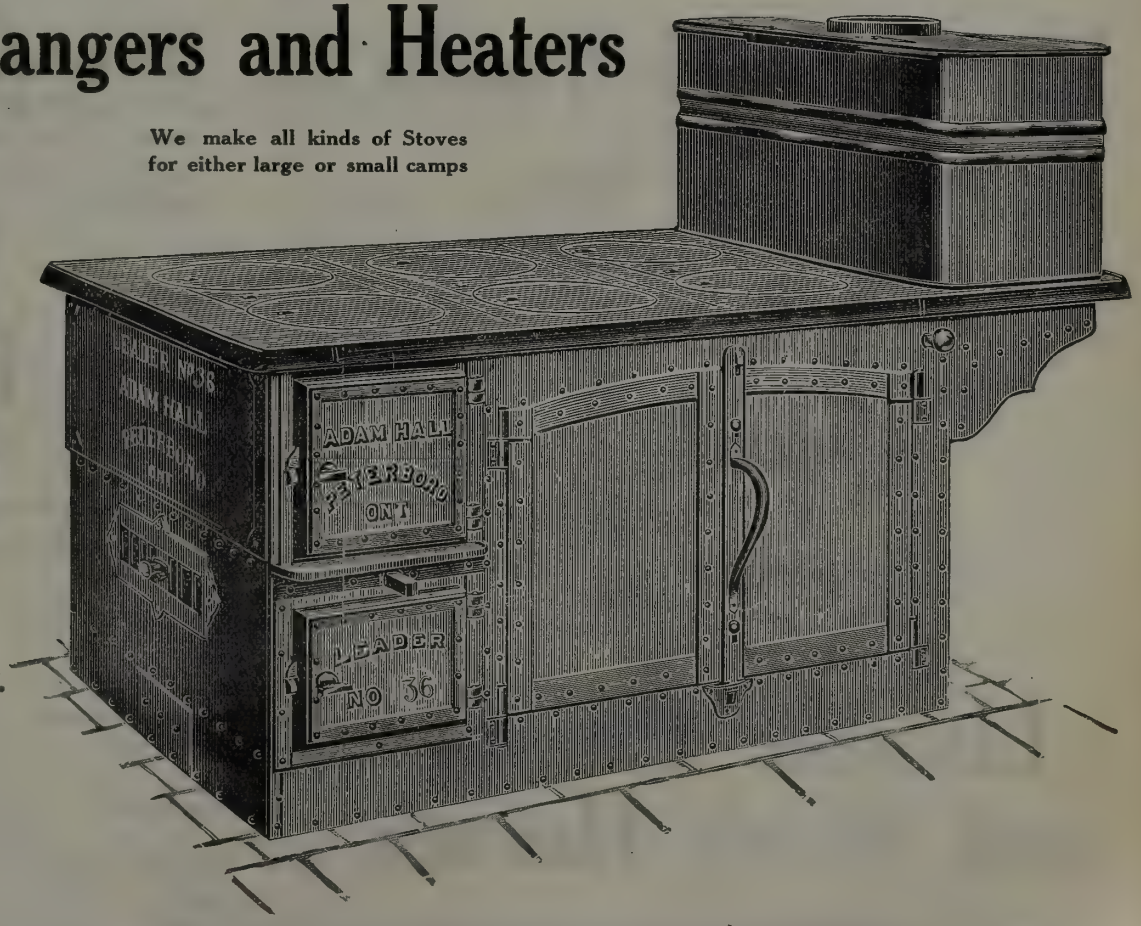
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Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

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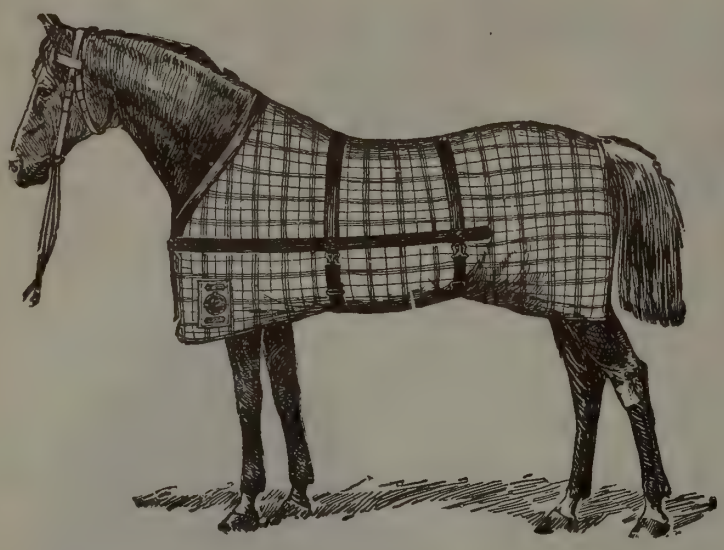


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A trial order solicited. Write us your requirements

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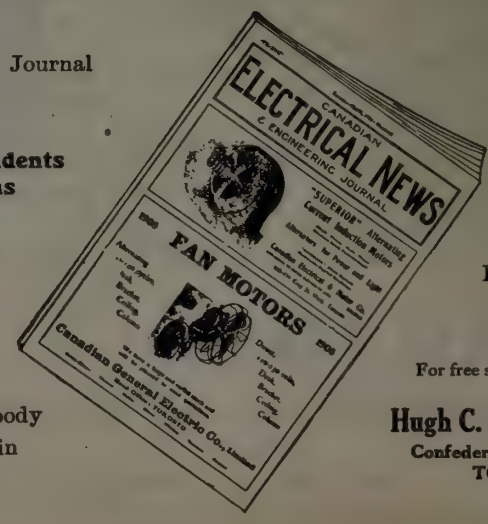
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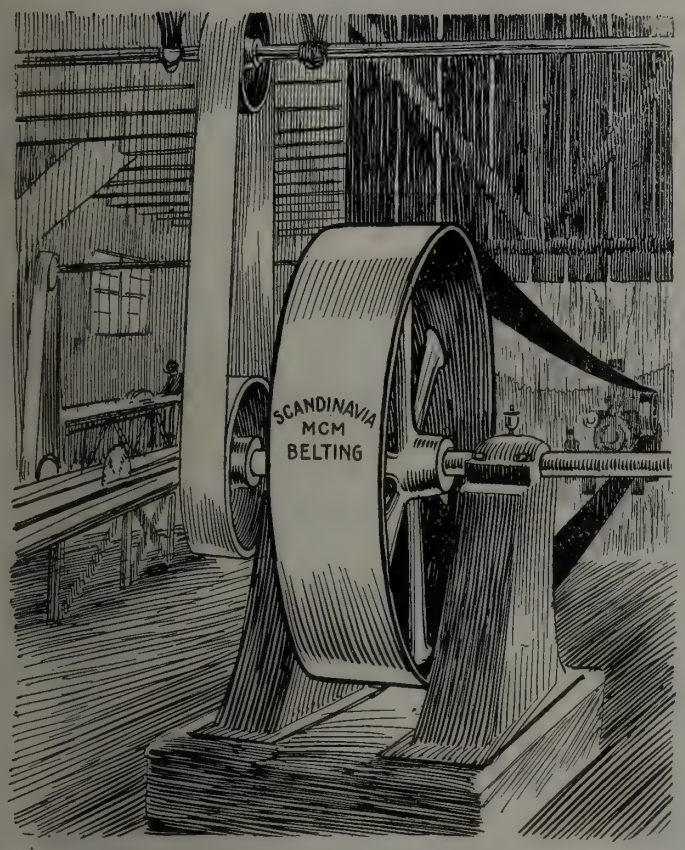
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A Solid Woven Impregnated Textile Belt.

Equally good in **wet** and **dry** places, and will not come apart.

Made in three weights, and in widths up to 60 in. This belt has given exceptional satisfaction in **lumber mills** and similar places.

We guarantee that this belt on the basis of price will give better service than any belt on the market.

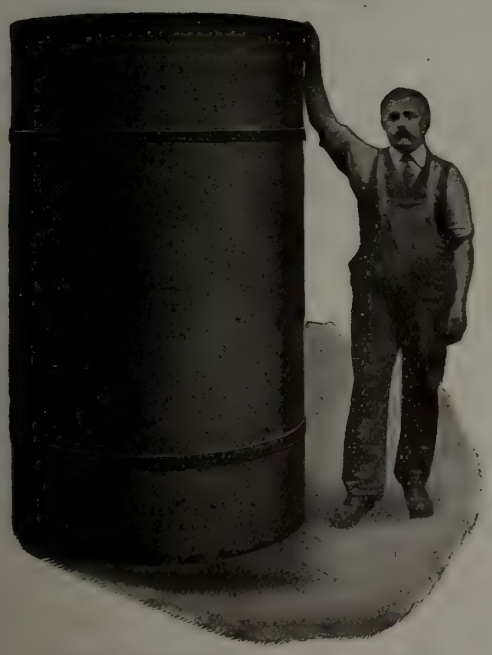
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Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

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For Sale to Close an Account
Crown Granted Timber Limits and Lands

in the

Province of British Columbia, Canada

The undersigned has received instructions from the owners who desire to close the account, to sell by private treaty

Forty Timber Limits and Lands

situate in the Salmon River Valley, West Kootenay, British Columbia, from thirty to forty-five miles north of the United States border, and upon, or contiguous to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway which runs between Spokane, Washington, and Nelson, British Columbia, connecting with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, and affording access to the United States and Canadian markets.

The limits contain in the aggregate thirty-eight thousand acres, and are comprised of bottom lands and benches of hills, constituting one of the best bodies of timber in the Central Southern part of British Columbia. Subdivision of the tract has hitherto been consistently refused. Individual limits contain from two hundred and fifty to twenty-one hundred acres, with from three million to forty-five million feet of Cedar, Pine, Hemlock and other woods of excellent quality upon them, in addition to large quantities of Cedar Poles—prices run from $5,000 up according to Stumpage and Location.

Some of the limits are essentially Cedar Pole Propositions, and contain large quantities of the very best quality of Cedar Poles from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in length, free of limbs

The properties are Crown Granted, and the timber upon them may be exported. The Timber is subject to a Royalty of fifty cents per thousand feet, when cut.

A considerable quantity of the land is available for fruit land when cleared, and the owners are prepared to give a deed of land and timber, or a license to cut timber only for a term of years, at the option of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE:

In order to close the account, very easy terms of purchase will be given, namely, twenty-five per cent. cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, and twenty per cent. cash with balance in six equal annual instalments—interest at six per cent.—with operating privileges which will assist purchasers to pay for limits out of stumpage.

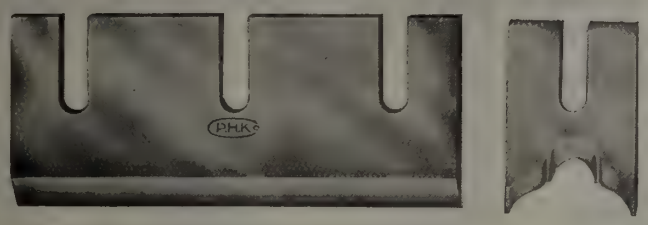
The character of the properties together with the easy terms of payment present a unique opportunity to persons of moderate means to acquire valuable limits for either operation or investment.

Prices and further information may be had upon application.

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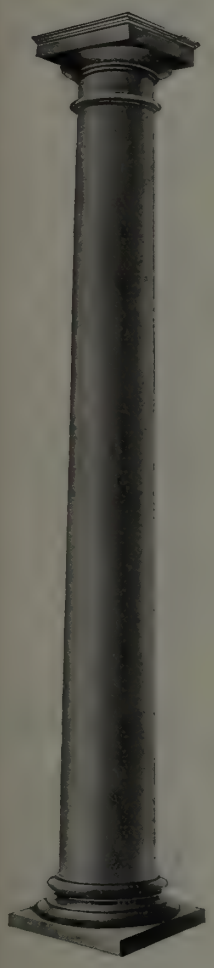
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Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

They Can't Be Beaten



Detroit Colonial Columns

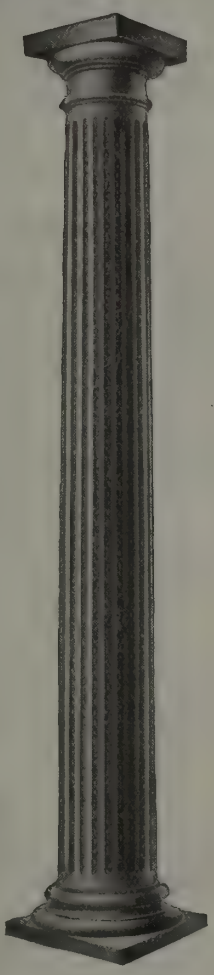
They are well made from select lumber and present a very graceful and stately appearance.

Made with a "lock-joint" that will prevent warping and checking.

Stocked in Oak, Birch, Chestnut, Pine, etc.

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Detroit Column & Manufacturing Co.
Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R.
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Jeffrey 7 Ton Storage Battery Locomotive hauling load of lumber containing 70,000 feet

Jeffrey Locomotive

Equipped with Edison Storage Battery for Handling Lumber in Storage Yards

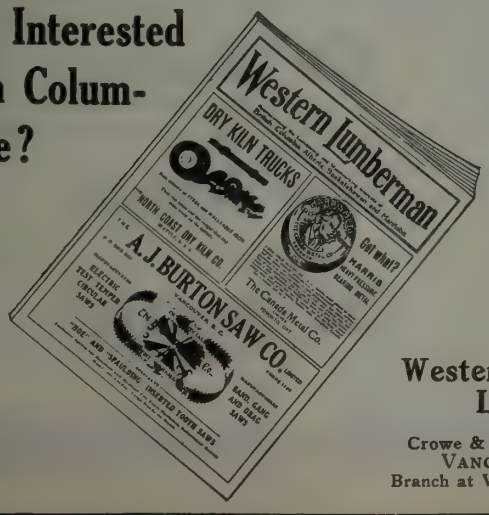
Their preference over steam and gasoline locomotives, *"No Fire Risk"* They are equipped with trolleys, storage batteries or both; where conditions are not favorable for wiring we employ the storage battery

Do not delay writing for our Locomotive Book T13 it describes the advantage and money saving features of this modern method of transportation

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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

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Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

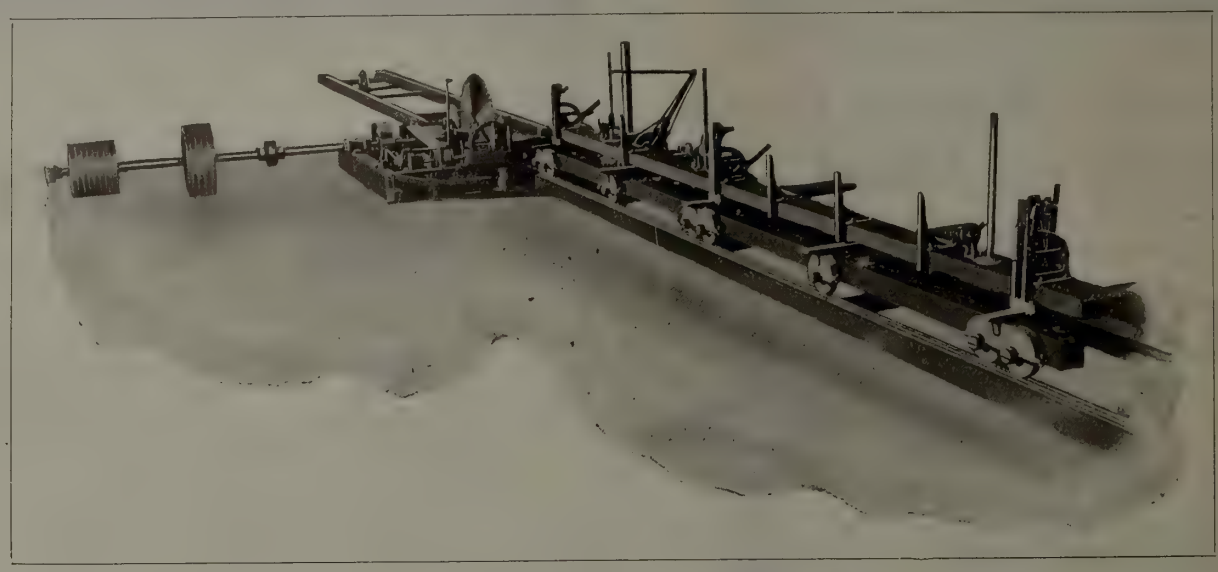
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Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Sawmill Machinery

The Trade Supplied from Coast to Coast



Ordinary 20-ft. Skeleton Carriage

With rope feed saw-bed, arbor extension and pulley to drive edger. The length of our carriages measure from centre to centre of end log seats. Either rack or rope feed supplied, as desired.

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Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

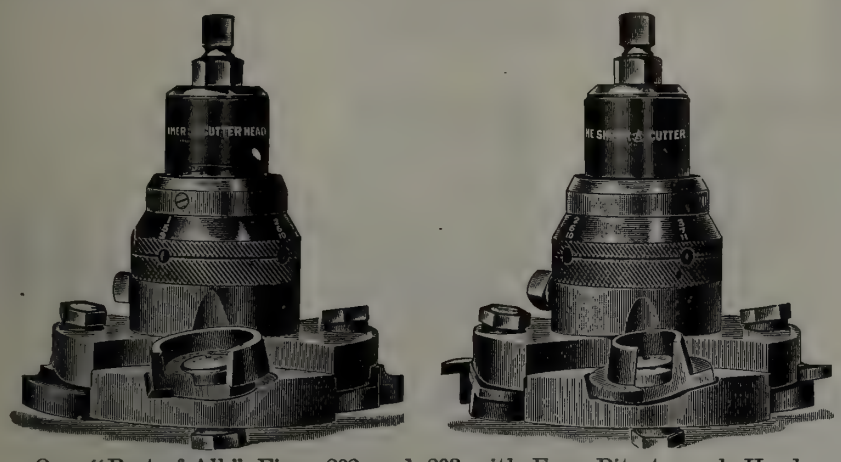
When one of the applicants gets the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters



Our "Best of All." Figs. 202 and 203 with Four Bits to each Head

Are You Fair to Yourself?

If you are a user of wood-working machine tools and have never tried the Shimer Cutter Heads you haven't been quite fair to yourself or your product.

Because it is only fair to yourself and customers to make your product the best possible, and you cannot do the best work without the best tools.

You should also see that you are manufacturing as cheaply as possible —that your men are provided with tools that save time in getting started on a job—that will cut smoothly at the highest speed consistent with safety —that will practically eliminate splintered edges and torn-out knots from your product.

Ask yourself the question: is MY mill giving SUCH results? Where can I better the service and output and so get a greater return for the time and money expended. Then remember the thousands of mills that have been made up-to-date by adopting the Shimer System of tools.

Write at once giving measurements of your machines and enclosing order for any of the tools found on this page, or in our catalogue and they will be made to your order and sent on 30 days trial.

DO IT NOW!

Rosette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest you if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits and turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $11.75.

Filing Stand and Tracker

This is a neat little device to fasten to a work bench for holding a Head when filing the Bits. It holds the Head with a stub spindle and is better than the ordinary pinch vise which, in time, mars the surface of a Head. The Tracker Attachment sets the Bits to share alike in the cutting.

Price, plain Filing Stand	$ 4.87
Price, Filing Stand, with Tracker	11.37
Price, Extra Stub	1.00

In ordering give the number stamped on your Shimer Cutter Head.

Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four-bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with six bits complete.

Bolts, Wrenches, etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

We make two styles of Grinding Machines to lighten and hasten the work of the filing room. Particulars sent upon request.

Our "Best of All"

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set.....	$40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set.....	49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set.....	57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅝ at $1.30 each, and Bits for 2-inch thick plank at $1.63 each.

The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, $9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾-inch deep or less, net each $2.08.

Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1¼-inch.....	$31.20
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-inch.....	32.28

Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 1½-inch thick....	$34.84
Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2½-inch thick....	35.88

Double Ceiling Heads

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads, complete with Bits, net.... $40.94

Door Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

Reversible and One-Way Cutters

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders or Friezers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mould to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

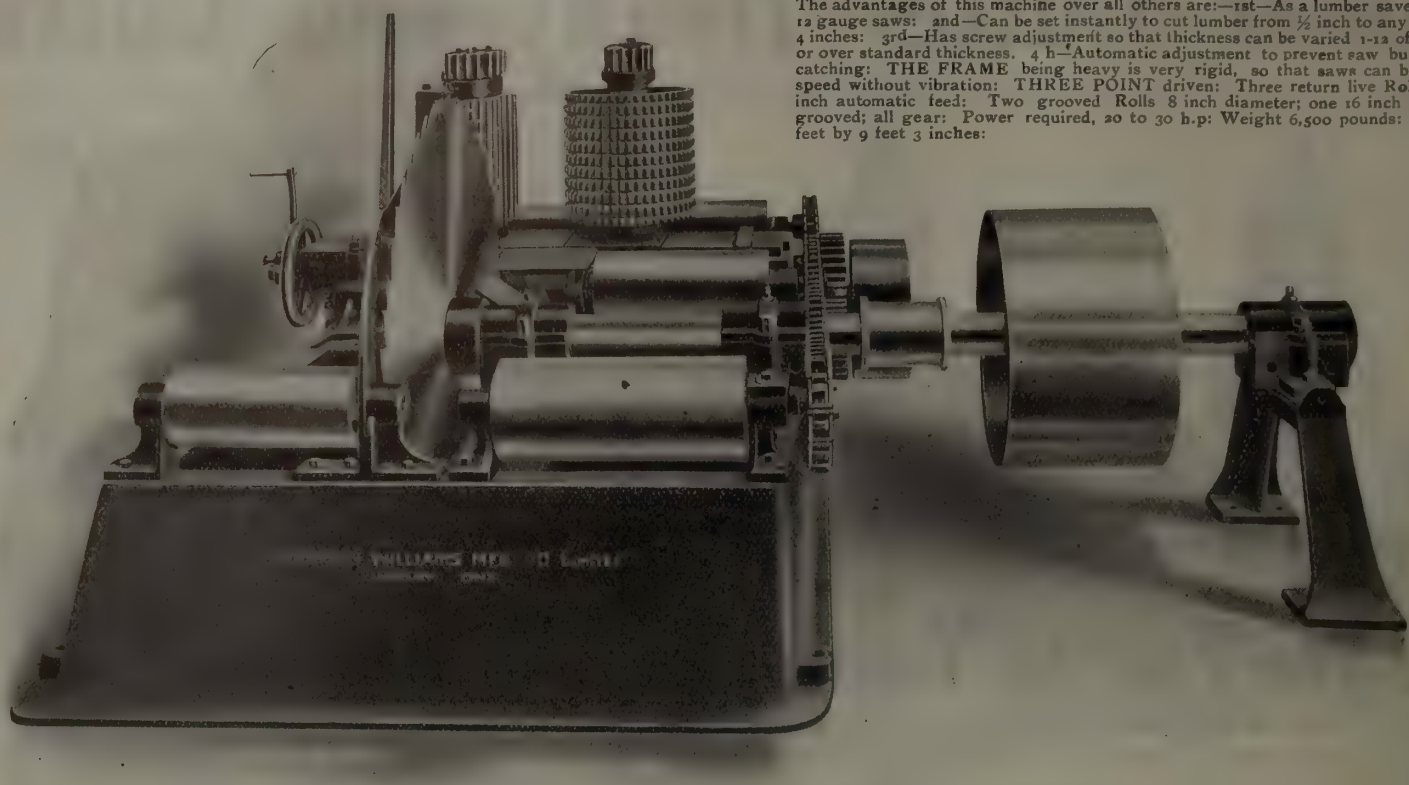
Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Galt, Ontario, Can.

Branch of Milton, Pa.

JOHNSTON RE - SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

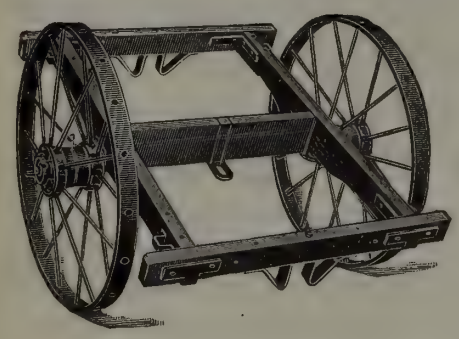


The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4 th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

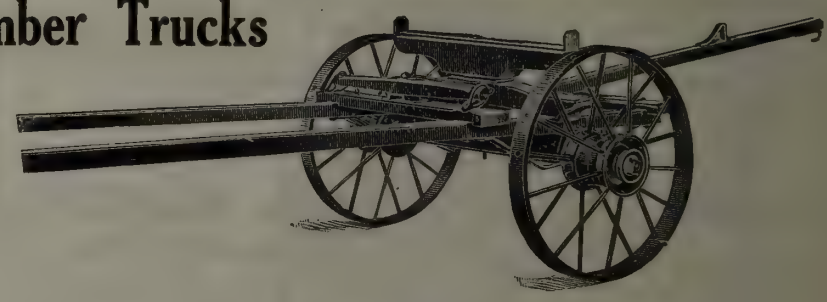
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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Canada Machinery Corporation Limited

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High Grade Wood and Iron Working Machinery

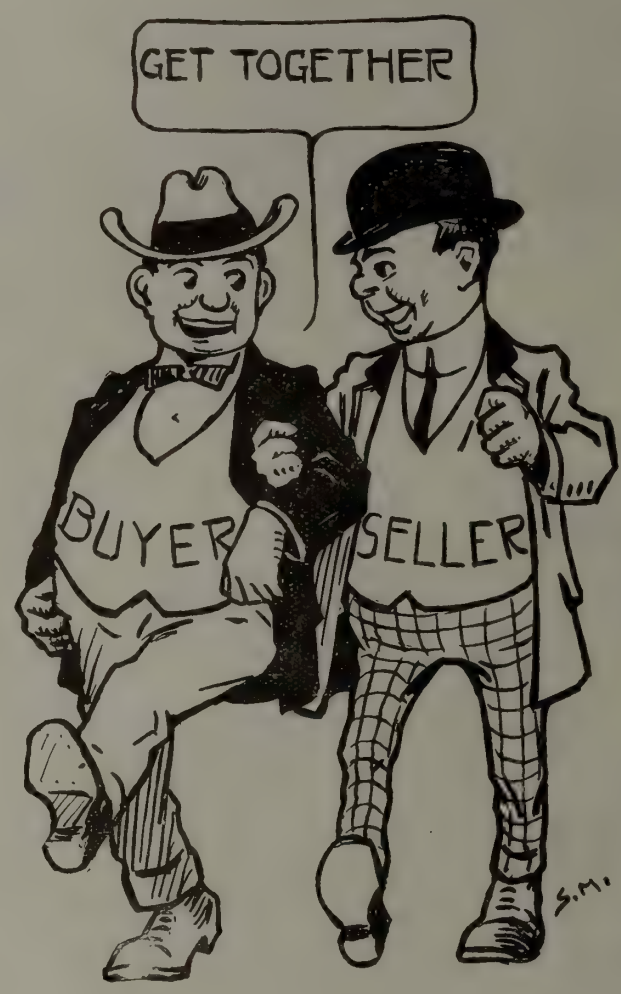
WE are pleased to announce to the public that we have purchased the Plants and Good Will of the MacGregor Gourlay Co., Limited, John Ballantine & Co., Limited, Preston, Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited, Hespeler, the wood tool departments of The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, and Sussex Mfg. Co., Limited, Sussex, N. B., and are now in position to supply to our many customers the most complete line of Wood and Iron Tools ever offered by one company. A careful selection of machines formerly offered by above companies is now being made and prospective buyers may rest assured that each and every article offered is the best that is produced. Such additions as are called for to meet the requirements of our customers in their various lines will be made as rapidly as possible. We solicit the enquiries of all intending purchasers for any machinery used in the manufacture of wood and iron.

Address all Inquiries, Sales Department

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited

GALT, ONT.

The Chief Market Place for Lumber is the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of this Paper!



If you have a special lot of lumber, some second-hand machinery, a mill property or timber limit for sale, just put an "Ad." in the Wanted and For Sale Department of this paper.

This small investment will put you in touch with other people who are in the market for what you have for sale.

If you wish to conceal your identity you may use a Canada Lumberman box number for your "Ad." without extra charge.

You **have** something for sale now, if you haven't you must **want** something, just send us an advertisement about it and see what a valuable department this is.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, CANADA

A Double Circular Saw

(Rip and Cross-cut)

is a handy thing in a furniture factory—because of the time it will save and the convenience in changing from one operation to the other.

Our No. 205 Double Circular Saw

is made for quick and accurate work with especial emphasis on the word ACCURATE.

It is constructed like an iron-working tool, every detail is carefully worked up to give ACCURACY.

In changing from rip to cross-cut sawing, or vice versa, all that is necessary is to turn the hand-wheel at the front when one saw goes below the table and the other comes up.

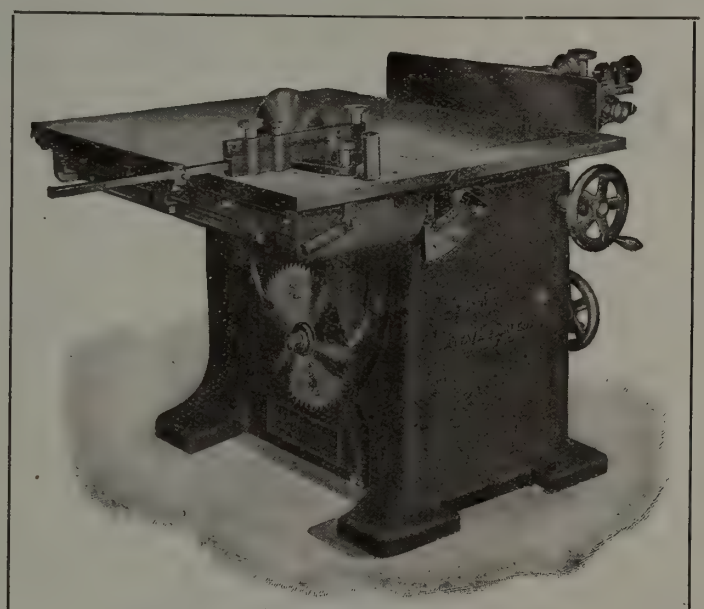
Note that the saws are always ***out in front,*** easy to change when wanted a different gauge or style of teeth.

Then to tilt the table or to adjust the fences the operator need not move out of his tracks.

Fine adjustments of the fence can be made on this machine owing to the micrometer device on it.

Our Circular Sheet No. 10-R Tells all About the Construction of Our No. 205. Let Us Send You a Copy of it

DON'T BUY A DOUBLE SAW UNTIL YOU COMPARE OURS, FOR YOU WANT THE BEST



No. 205 Universal Double Circular Saw

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

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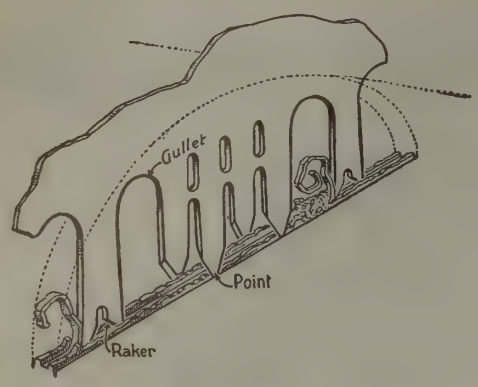
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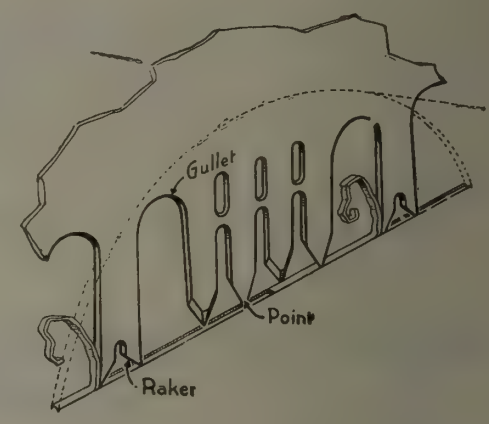


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easy.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Disston Principles

Seventy years of activity in manufacturing and selling; seventy years of uninterrupted development, imparts to an organization a good many common sense ideas of business.

For nearly three quarters of a century we have been formulating, from time to time, and setting down in simple language some of the ideas and ideals which, carefully followed, have contributed to our growth.

They may be of interest to **YOU**—They have been to a good many of our friends. Here they are:—

"We have always striven to manufacture the **best** saws. **Now** we manufacture not only the best, but the largest line in the world."

"Our aim is to manufacture Disston Goods of superior quality and at a price to make them purchasable by all users."

"Perfection comes with long experience."

"The manufacturer who makes his own steel can watch the quality closest."

"What do you put in your saws that makes them so good?" Henry Disston was often asked. "Good steel and honest work," was his invariable reply.

"A man who has made a reputation for his goods, knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."

"The world recognizes Disston Saws as the standard by which all others are judged."

"Having a thorough knowledge of the requirements of saws, we make them to meet those requirements."

"A constantly increasing demand is the best evidence of efficiency."

"Quality is the best selling agent."

"All lumber is thoroughly seasoned in our own yards before being manufactured into handles, stocks or frames."

"Disston Saws are always made so they will run easiest, cut fastest and last longest."

"Strictly first quality goods may be slightly higher in price, but give better satisfaction and longer service to the user. Thus, in the long run they cost less than cheaper grades."

Henry Disston & Sons

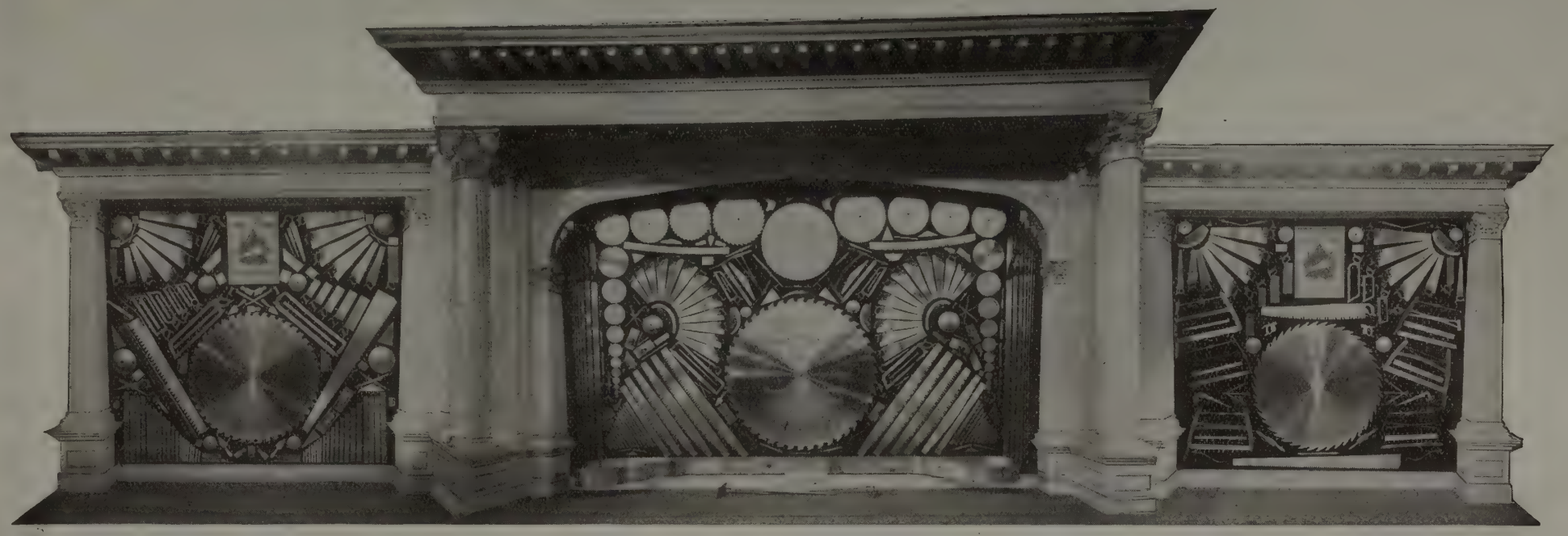
INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A. Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

"Maple Leaf Saws"

The Greatest Asset in the Lumber Business of To-Day



Recent Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Modern Lumber Manufacturing Works on a "Time is Money Basis."

"Maple Leaf Saws" give you the maximum efficiency at minimum cost. They are the acknowledged leaders for Saw Mill Work.

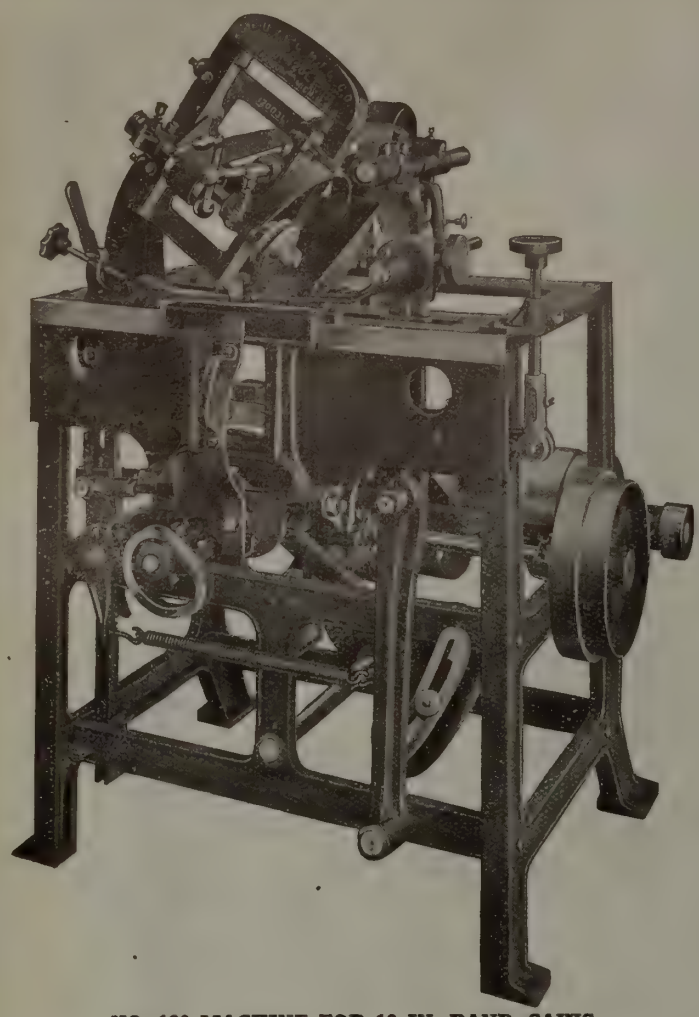
Send us your Specifications when in the market for:

Cross Cut Saws Gang Saws Band Saws Hand Saws Planer Knives Saw Sets

"Maple Leaf Saws" have been made in Galt, Canada, for over a quarter of a century, and are the only Saws of Canadian manufacture shipped in large quantities to the United States.

Shurly Dietrich Company, Limited

"Maple Leaf Saw Works" - - - Galt, Ontario



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

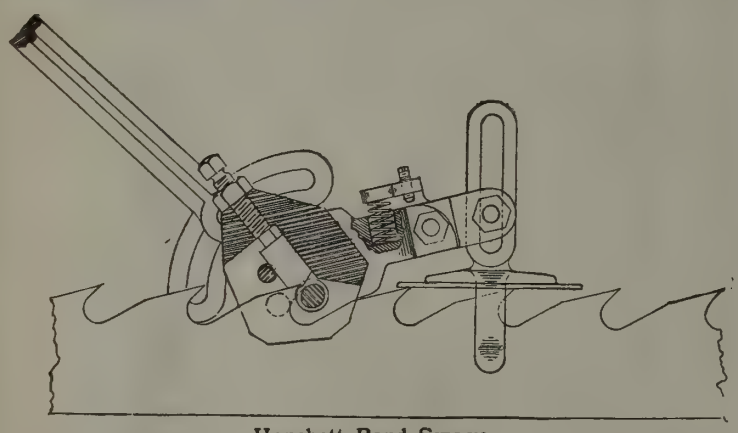
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Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Agents for Canada **Brantford, Ont.**



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Millmen!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

CHAIN

Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

Office and Works: MONTREAL

DON'T IMAGINE——

that all smoke-stack webs are alike. There's a big difference in quality between ordinary wire cloth and Greening's Wire Cloth.

GREENING'S WIRE CLOTH

is made from the best-hard steel wire by our special "double-crimp" process which assures absolutely square and uniform openings and prevents displacement of the wires when in use.

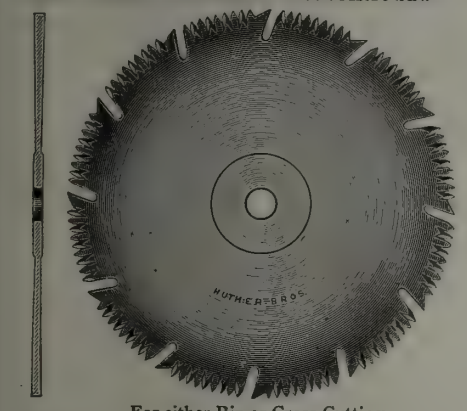
Write for Catalog 2

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. **Montreal, Que.**

HUTHER BROS.

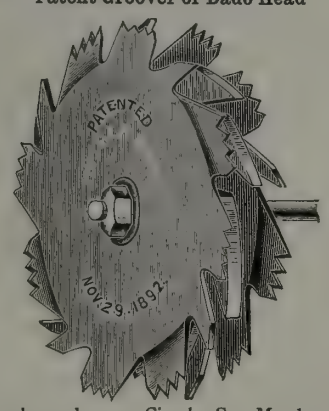
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head

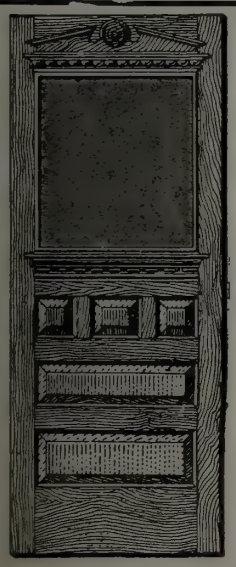


Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., - ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
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Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

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BALATA BELTING

KEBO is the strongest Balata made.

KEBO stretches less than other makes.

Plys in **KEBO** are held together by strongest adhesive known.

KEBO means economy for you.

Specify **KEBO** in your next order.

J. R. BAXTER & CO.

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for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

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for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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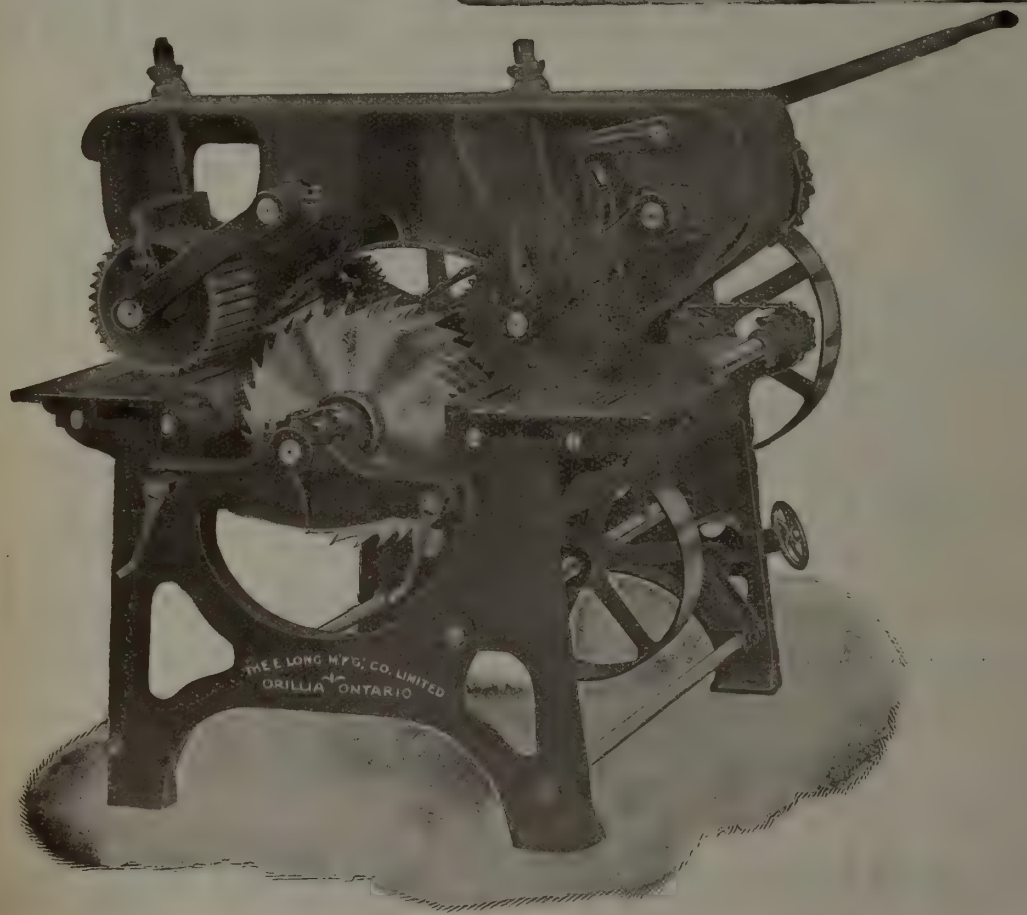
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

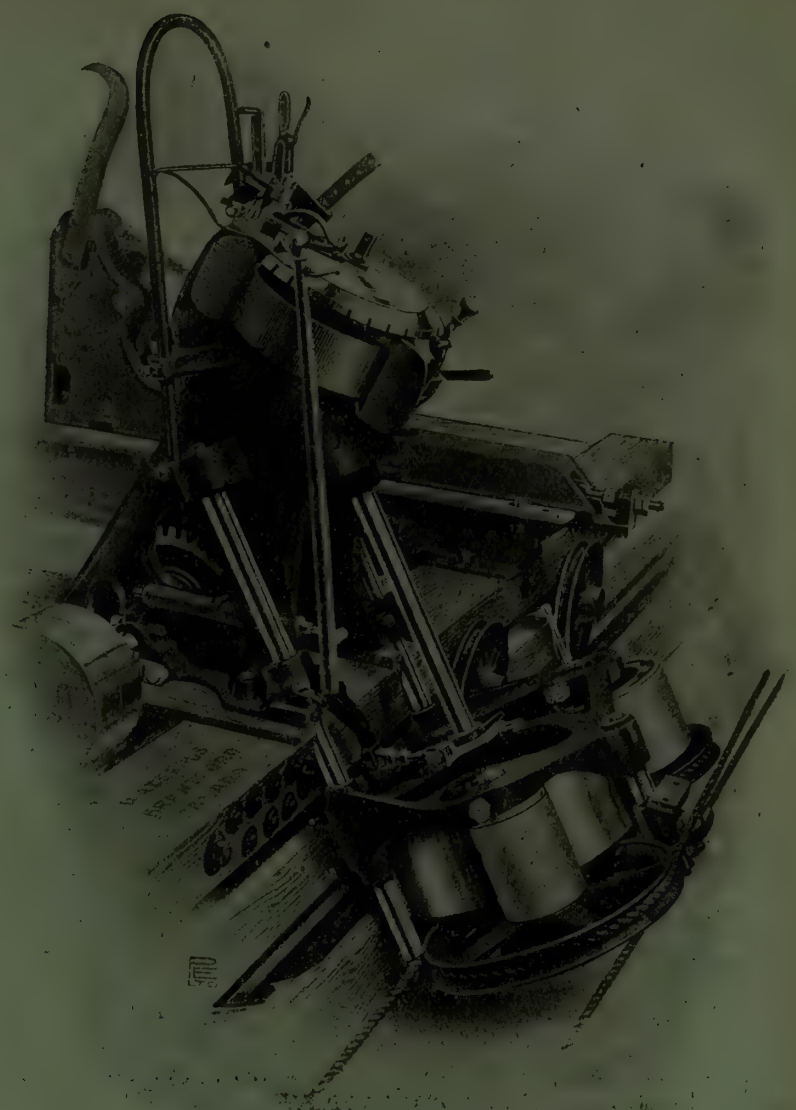
The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. Drawer 712

THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS



No Work—

No Heat—

No Lost Motion—

THE MOST POWERFUL AND EFEICIENT SETWORKS MANUFACTURED

A continuous acting rope-driven set and receding works that will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market. Just for these reasons. There are only two levers to operate. Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending. There is no heat from steam cylinder. Rope drive is continuous acting when carriage is stationary or in motion. With nothing to tire or distract him the setter can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals, and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as he did at the beginning. No lost motion can possibly develop. Working parts are of finest selected steel throughout. The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any wear that would affect the setting accuracy.

Will set by 1-32″ up to 6″ at one manipulation of the setting block. Can be attached to any size Carriage, Rack or Screw.

This Setworks is fully detailed in Bulletin No. 107—Send for it

The

Waterous Engine Works Co.,

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Brantford, Canada

H. B. Gilmour: Vancouver, B.C. **Western Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

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A large variety of woods and designs in good values offer an excellent choice to be made. Various panels, stiles and rails and correct proportions are features of our stock doors.

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We manufacture with a "V" Locked Joint preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking and the glue employed being in waterproof insures durability.

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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds. The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

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BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, October 15, 1910 No. 20

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

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FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



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"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

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TEST IT
TRY IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER
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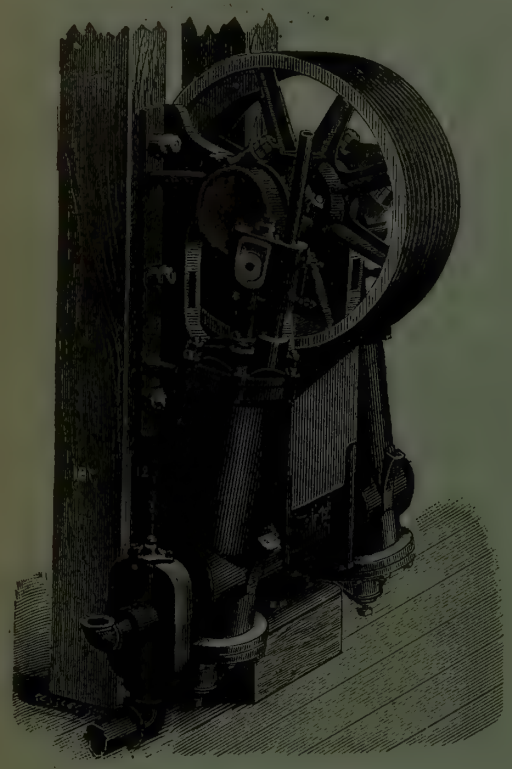
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BELTING requirements.
HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

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OAK LEATHER BELTING

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—FACTORIES—
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What Experience in Building Sawmill Machinery Means to You



Our Twin Engine Steam Feed

Quality in sawmill machinery is simply the result of experience. It is an easy matter to build cheap machinery—anybody can do it.

But it is not easy to make sawmill machinery **right**—so it will stand up to the hard work it has to do, and at the same time always cut perfect lumber. And it requires a good deal of experience before any firm can make **uniformly good** machinery.

We have had the experience—54 years of it.

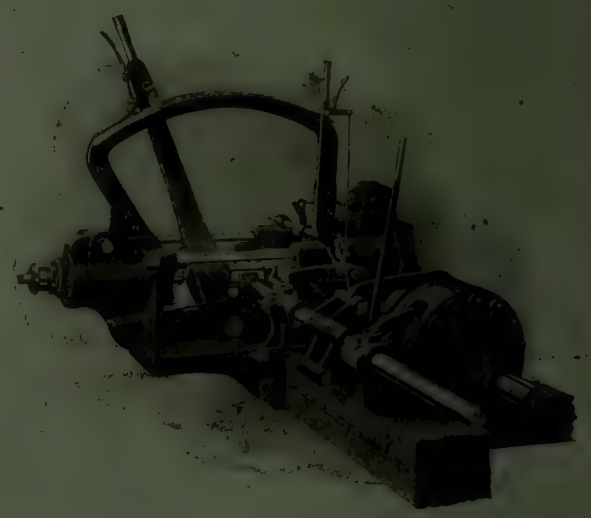
This means two things;

The knowledge we have gained in that time enables us to turn out machinery which is absolutely sure always to work properly—we know exactly what will be required of it.

It proves we have always made good machinery—otherwise we wouldn't be in this business now.

We **know how** to build sawmill machinery, but we are continually doing everything possible to turn out better machinery. Parts that appear to be even slightly imperfect are not fixed up and used, but are thrown out, and we are quite willing at all times to give any guarantee in respect of material and workmanship our customers desire.

One thing is certain—you cannot possibly buy anywhere, at any price, better machinery than we make—and cheaper machinery is not good enough for you.



Our 4 inch Steam Setworks

Send us your orders and be sure. *Catalogues on request*

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RED and WHITE PINE



Think of the Difference

Between just ordinary **Flooring and Dressed Pine** to be shipped from anywhere and our product shipped from the heart of the best, close-grained Red and White Pine forest in Ontario. It simply means it is to your advantage to deal with us. We have a large stock of dressed lumber and flooring.

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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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For Dressed and Sized

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We dress and size all our 8/4 and surface all our 4/4 Hemlock direct from the saw. Complete stock.

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Red and White Pine
Lath Boxes Shooks Pails Tubs

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440 Square Miles Timber Limits
on Georgian Bay, Ontario

To be Sold by Auction in Blocks of 5 to 36 Square Miles

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, have decided to sell by Public Auction, to be held in the rotunda of the Board of Trade in the City of Toronto on the **Seventh Day of December, 1910,** all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps. Ontario Timber Limits

TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, hemlock, spruce, birch and other timber. The licences from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, $1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods, 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Montieth, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners. A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Etc.

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if you wish to build up your fall trade nothing will help you to do so like a good line of shingles

If you want the BEST SHINGLES on the Canadian market order a sample car of our FAMOUS METIS Brand.

One car will convince you of what we say, that they are the BEST on the market. If you want a car quick wire us the order. Do it now before you forget.

In SPRUCE we hav quality 2nd and better planed and matched, prepared to perfection.

We have a snap on 5/8 Sheeting,—get our prices, it will pay you.

Our idea is, "That a satisfied customer is our best advertisement," and every one is satisfied with our METIS SHINGLES and 2nd and better SPRUCE.

We also have a large stock of PINE and HEMLOCK FEATHER EDGE CLAPBOARDS and Lath.

Get our prices before buying—It will pay you

Keddy & Kenney, Hemmingford, Que.

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Spruce and Pine Lumber, Laths
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles and Rossed Pulpwood

WHERE?

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Dalhousie, N. B.

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Complete Stock of
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Always on Hand

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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Everything in Lumber
Rough and Dressed

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British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

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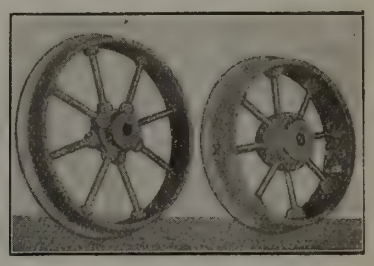
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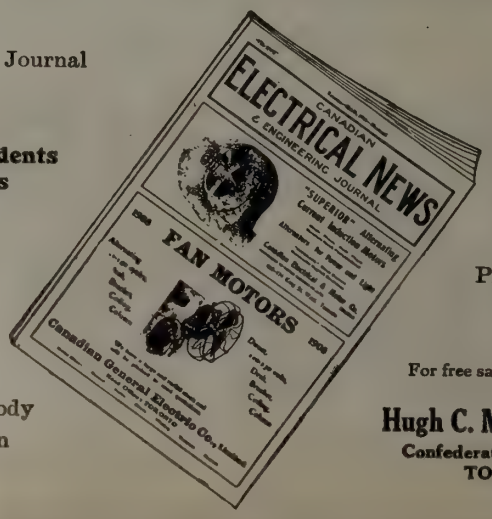
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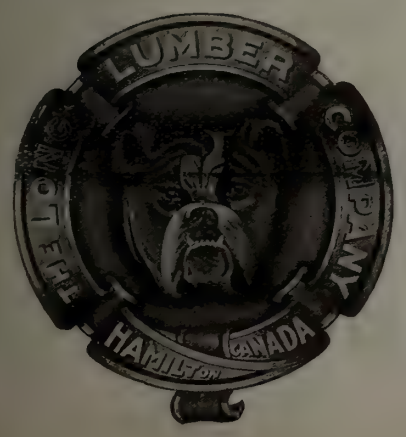
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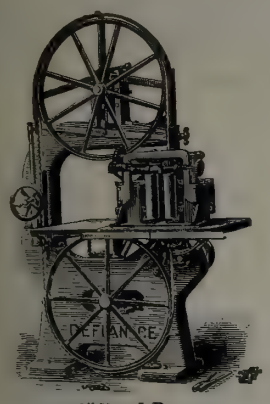
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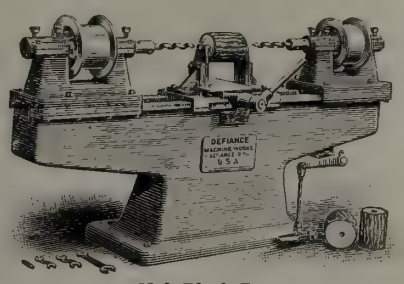
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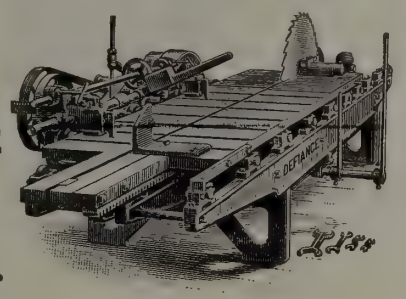


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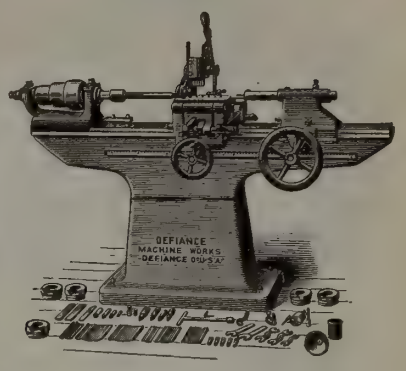
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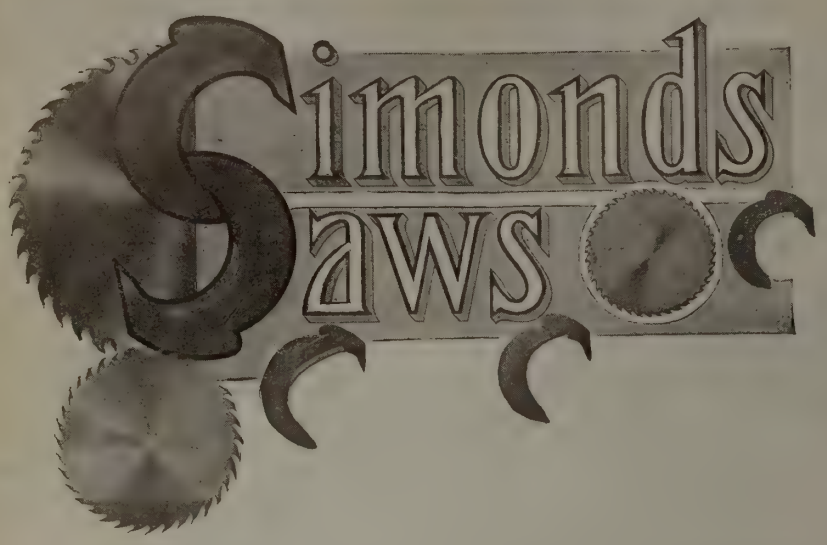
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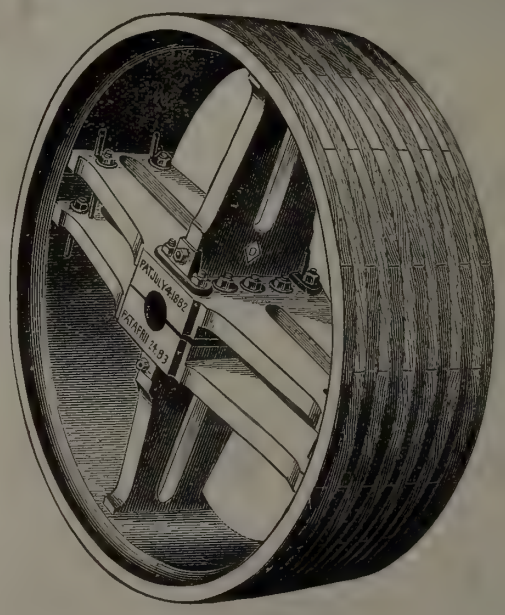
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, October 15, 1910 No. 20

Needless Loss of Life and Wealth

The loss of life resulting from the forest fires in the Rainy River District last week will make that terrible event go down into history as one of the most disastrous forest fires in North America. It is impossible at present to think of anything but the pitiful human suffering that has resulted. The property loss, however, will have to be borne in mind immediately, and it is in this connection that, as a lesson to the country, the event will have a forcible moral. The property loss of this great fire alone, if it had been wisely spent in the establishment of fire protection services, would have been sufficient to do everything that human ingenuity can devise for the prevention of forest fires. It is a humiliating reflection upon human nature that after an event of this nature we are so often ready to pour out our resources, yet beforehand, even with the lessons of experience to assist, we (that is to say, our governments, who are primarily responsible) will dispute and haggle and procrastinate indefinitely over the apportionment of ridiculously inadequate sums of money for the protection of the forests.

The international nature of the Rainy River fire may be the means of showing the problem in its proper light. There should be no contentment with one or two provincial or state forest protection services. An international commission should be established, with power and means to handle the question. There is no use in one country or province protecting its forests, unless all neighboring forests are protected. Had the Province of Ontario protected its forests properly they would not have been saved from the flames starting across the border and sweeping everything before them. The same problem has presented itself to individual lumbermen who have not been willing to spend money in protecting their own timber limits, when all adjoining owners have not been compelled to do the same. Many lumbermen in Ontario to-day would be glad to burn the slashings left after their woods operations, if the law would compel their neighbors to do likewise. But the law simply provides for the appointment of fire rangers to guard the forests and makes little or no provision for removing the cause. One might just as reasonably leave his premises in a highly inflammable condition and spend a lot of money upon a fire alarm system.

The same thing applies to the international aspect of the problem. Co-operation among all the governments of the two countries should be effected and no time lost in putting the whole question on its proper footing. No more time should be wasted in conventions, wher the changes are interminably rung by expert politicians upon the old tune of conservation. Conservation conventions are well enough, if they could only be brought down out of the clouds and deliver their goods. The conservation conventions should long ago have learned that forest protection needed more than talk, that it should be removed at once from the realm of experiment and discussion. There is nothing mysterious about forest fires. Their conditions are well understood and their remedies are plain. The conservation commissions therefore should long ago have said, "Here is a good problem to start on. Appoint at once great national forest protection services, co-operating with one another, and finance them with a liberal hand." If they had done so and a strong forest protection service had been established, the Rainy River fire and its disastrous predecessors in Idaho and Montana, could have been prevented. The fires which caused the Rainy River disaster had been smouldering for months and no one seemed to consider it his duty to extinguish them. Public opinion and government interest seem also to have been smouldering. It is to be hoped that this recent calamity will stir people up to an understanding of their duty.

Railroad's Arrogance Rebuked

The peculiar behavior of the Canadian Northern Railway in the matter of the carriage of lumber for the Rat Portage Lumber Company very properly aroused the disapproval of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The plain facts of the case as recited by Mr. D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, and other witnesses on his behalf, were that the railway company charged an excessive rate for switching lumber cars at St. Boniface, and that, although the charge for moving the freight cars from Rainy River to Winnipeg was $2.50 per thousand feet, the railway company charged more for moving them from points between Rainy River and Winnipeg to the latter place. In addition to this the situation was greatly aggravated by the behavior of the railway company to Mr. Cameron personally. According to Mr. Cameron's evidence he was treated by Mr. Mann as one expects to be treated by an officious understrapper. He was, he says, plainly told that he could get no better treatment in the future than he had received in the past. In conversation with Mr. Mackenzie a little later he received better treatment and the promise that matters would be remedied, but he waited in vain and the promises were never kept.

In 1898, when the Provincial Government of Manitoba entered into a contract which led to the construction of that section of the C. N. R., the railway company agreed, in view of the aid given to it, that the freight rate on logs from Rainy River to Winnipeg should not exceed $2.50 per thousand feet board measure. This rate is in force to-day, but from intermediate points to Winnipeg a greater charge was made. The Rat Portage Lumber Company had cut thousands of feet of logs, which it expected to take to its mill for conversion into lumber, but on account of the excessive charges for freight they have been obliged to leave many of them rotting in the woods. Six years ago the Rat Portage Lumber Company bought a considerable tract of land in St. Boniface and erected a modern mill. One-half of this mill plant has been installed and the other half could be installed at a cost not exceeeding 15 per cent. of the sum already invested. In spite of this fact, during the past four years Mr. Cameron claims that the railway company has only supplied them with enough cars to run the mill for one-third of each year, or 125 days.

These facts seem to have been pretty clearly substantiated in the hearing of the case, and from the tone of the Chief Commissioner's remarks it looks as though the railway company has had a valuable lesson as to its importance and power. The decision of the Board was in favor of the lumber company, and the statement of Judge Mabee, Chief Commis-

sioner, was as strong as he could make it. He ordered that the through rate from Rainy River to Winnipeg must be granted also on intermediate traffic. The Canadian Northern is required to file a tariff with the Commission showing the rate from intermediate points to Winnipeg for the carriage of logs. If it is unable to make an agreement for proportionate rates with the Minnesota and Manitoba Railway, which is the name of the C. N. R. in Minnesota, it must quote a rate for the Canadian end of the line which will make the rate from Minnesota points to Winnipeg not more than $2.50 per thousand feet. In regard to the switching charges of $2 per car in St. Boniface, the Chief Commissioner stated that neither custom nor statute justified such a charge. He, however, decided to submit the matter to the expert of the Commission, and if his report was that the charge was justifiable the Board would not interfere. With reference to the failure of the C. N. R. to supply cars for the transportation of logs, Judge Mabee read the federal law on the obligations of carrying companies, and indicated that if Mr. Cameron could prove in court the truth of his statements there was little doubt that he would be able to recover in the courts substantial damages from the railway company.

It is difficult to understand how a railway company like the C. N. R. could have blundered into so foolish and unfair a course of procedure towards one of its large customers. If it were not for the high standing of Mr. D. C. Cameron throughout the country, one might be inclined to think that he was exaggerating slightly, but this is out of the question. Mr. Cameron is a well-known public man, who is held in high esteem in Winnipeg and indeed throughout Canada, for he has taken a wide interest in public affairs. The only ground upon which such a course as that of the C. N. R. could be understood is that Mr. Mann considers the Canadian Northern Railway as the absolute property of the company. If this is his belief he has made a grave mistake. The same parliament which granted the company permission to build their railway also passed an act in 1903 giving the Board of Railway Commissioners an extensive and comparatively absolute jurisdiction over the whole system of the company in the way of hearing complaints and ordering redress. It is impossible that the interests of a large company such as the Rat Portage Lumber Company, or in fact of any company carrying on a legitimate business should be permitted to be endangered by a railway company seeking, for a reason best known to itself, to collect more than it is entitled to. If the Canadian Northern is well advised it will immediately put things to rights in this case and not oblige Mr. Cameron to resort to the courts to secure his rights in the matter of the switching charges at St. Boniface.

Lumberjacks Request Better Sanitation of Camps

A movement is on foot among the employees of lumber camps in British Columbia to bring to the attention of the Government the necessity for providing better sanitary arrangements in the camps. The public will sympathize with the lumberjack who believes that he is entitled to the best possible care of his health and well-being that can be provided by modern scientific knowledge. The trouble in those camps which have not provided properly for their employees is that camp equipment was designed many years ago and has not improved as time passed. Compared with the possible comforts, the camp arrangements of to-day are still far behind the times. There are, it is pleasant to note, many camps which are splendidly equipped, but the lumberjack ought to be certain of meeting proper sanitary conditions in any camp.

The case of the employee is well put in the petition which is now in the hands of the provincial authorities at Victoria. Complaint is made that "The Health Act" is not enforced with regard to the lumber camps of British Columbia. It is stated in the petition that section 60 of the Health Act was amended so as to read: "The health officers of any municipality, health district or outlying district *shall* in every year in the month of April or May visit all logging, lumber, railway, sawmill and mining camps in their district and examine into the sanitary conditions thereof, and shall also examine the water supply of said camps." The petition points out that, "so far as the health and well-being of this great army of laborers and nation-builders is concerned," this legislation might as well never have been passed. The petitioners ask the attention of the Legislature to what they describe as "the deplorable and utterly insanitary conditions which to-day exist in the logging, timber, construction and mining camps everywhere throughout the province," imperilling the health of the loggers, and threatening some of the most important industries in the province. Enforcement of the existing law is asked for, and amendments are asked for to secure that (1) "bedding owned by the company be made subject to sanitary inspection, dealt out to each man on joining the camp and charged to him, with rebatement of cost of same on his departure; (2) bath houses and wash houses to be at least 50 feet from bunk house, and to be of modern construction, and so furnish to the white laborers conveniences which to-day are provided in many camps to Hindoos and Chinese; (3) modern and sanitary bunks with springs and mattresses, and comfortable, well-ventilated quarters for the men; (4) a fully equipped medicine chest with bandages and splints; (5) launches or boats in every camp to take the injured or sick at once to the nearest hospital or doctor, instead of waiting the call of the regular boats, which are in many cases one a week; (6) that it shall be unlawful to pay the men otherwise than in cash, or, if this be inconvenient or impossible, by ordinary bank cheque or time cheque, payable at par and on demand at some bank or reputable place of business in the nearest town or city, and that the men shall, in any event, receive on departure from camp full cash transportation to the said town or city."

An Important Step in Railway Freight Regulation

It is important news to the lumber manufacturers of Canada that negotiations have been commenced for the creation of some kind of a court or commission of an international nature, upon which Canada and the United States will be represented, and which will have for its object the regulation of those problems connected with transportation which involve international trade. Both in Canada and the United States great advance has been made of late years in the matter of regulating the railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States has much the same powers as the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in Canada, and each of these bodies has proved itself of incalculable value both to the shippers and the railroads. Problems which in former years were permitted to drag along without solution from year to year are now quickly disposed of and trade is enabled to progress with far less friction. International trade has been growing with great rapidity, and, if anything comes of the movement now being promoted in the United States for reciprocal trade relations with Canada the trade between these two countries will increase still more rapidly. This is a state of affairs which makes the consideration of the creation of an International Commerce Commission, having especial jurisdiction over the railroads, all important.

Negotiations were recently opened betweeen Chief Commissioner Mabee of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission. An agreement has already been reached that some system of joint regulation is desirable, but it will of necessity be a very complicated problem to devise an acceptable and practical scheme of joint action. Such problems, however, have already been solved in each country, and there is no reason to doubt that their international features will also be susceptible of regulation. Probably a railroad tribunal will be established which will have jurisdiction over international business in much the same manner as the two national institutions have in their respective countries.

That there is great necessity for this step is well known to all

business men who ship goods across the border. In Canada a case which only recently came before the Dominion Commissioners was settled, so far as it concerned a Canadian railroad, but the section of the same road in the United States could not be regulated, and so, to some extent, the solution is incomplete. Had there been an international body to deal with the question it would have been readily disposed of at one hearing and no further complications need have been feared. Without this international body it seems just possible that the railroad with its infinite capacity for protracting a contest may be able still to use its United States road as a lever to secure its own ends. This is only a minor instance. Others will be readily conceived by business men. It is not perhaps, however, in the solution of existing difficulties that an international body would find its greatest usefulness, but rather in preventing the occurrence of difficulties which can be foreseen and provided against. Further negotiations respecting the matter will probably be arranged for in the near future.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A Washington, D.C., despatch shows that the Government is busy collecting reciprocity bait for Canada. The report says: "The Tariff Board is now investigating the paper and pulp question. John Norris, of New York, and President Lyman, of the International Paper Company, were examined yesterday. There is a strong desire to hasten forward work on the pulp and paper schedule in order to get something definite in hand before the time when the Canadian reciprocity negotiations open. These, it is presumed, the administration actually intends to take up in real earnest, as communications which have been had with Canadians would commit it to some such action. It is now too late to withdraw, according to present feelings."

In the United States retail lumber associations are making rapid progress. So extensive and influential has the movement toward association become that three large state associations are now proposing to amalgamate. These are the associations of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. The reasons given for amalgamation are as follows: (1) The united effort and strength that may thus be given in support of the maintenance of trade ethics. 2. The economy of operation because of one office only being required for the administration of the business of three states. (3) The tremendous factor of potent influence caused by increased membership as a natural sequence of tangible results which are only possible where necessary funds are at hand to carry on the association work.

Pulp and paper manufacturers are divided in their opinion as to the effect pulp legislation will have on the export of pulpwood in the province of Quebec. Some hold to the view that this new policy of the government will mean the practical prohibition of the export of pulpwood, while opponents of the policy point out that in the past only 15 per cent. of all the pulpwood cut in this province was cut on crown lands. As the legislation applies only to crown lands, they claim that 85 per cent. of the output is available for export. They also point out that private parties have been accumulating pulp wood for the last two or three years and have large supplies on hand available for export. Developments in connection with the amount of pulpwood exported under the new law will be watched with interest.
made."

In a report on the spruce forests of Newfoundland, by George Johnston, F.S.S., the Dominion statistician, the following information is set forth: "It may be said that while there are some sections of the island wherein the white spruce is found to be fairly abundant, the chief spruce of New foundland is the black spruce, which is seldom found anywhere in the New England States ar Canada. But while the black spruce of the island is small it is in some respects more valuable for the paper-maker's use than the white spruce, from the fact that a log of black spruce is said to contain from 20 to 25 per cent. more fibre, which is what the paper maker and pulp maker is after, than a log of the same size of white spruce, owing to the larger size of the wood cells of the white spruce. Moreover, the Newfoundland spruce is evidently a more durable wood than the white spruce of Canada and the United States, as may be seen by its use as railway ties by the Reid-Newfoundland Company, the white spruce of Maine, the New England States and Canada not being considered suitable for ties. The black spruce is considered to be better than the white for pulp; indeed it is probably the most valuable of all woods for pulp and paper purposes."

The United States Forestry Service has issued the following bulletin on the matter of fire prevention:

"One of the lessons which will finally be drawn from the trying experience of the present forest fire season, in the belief of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the need of wider organization among private owners of timber to safeguard their holdings. It is pointed out that already in the Northwest, both on the Pacific Coast and in Montana and Idaho, timberland owners have formed themselves into associations which assess the members on an acreage basis and thus meet the cost of maintaining a regular patrol and fire-fighting organization. Only by getting together can private owners usually assure themselves protection, for fire is no respecter of boundary lines, and the man who undertakes to keep it out of his own timber will want it kept out of his neighbor's too. Wherever possible the Government's forest officers co-operate with the force put in the field by the associations, so that the employees of the Government and those of the private owners are handled practically as a unit in fighting the common enemy.

"This co-operation is advantageous to both sides. Protection of the national forests necessarily carries with it a good deal of protection of adjoining or interior holdings. If the private owners would everywhere shoulder their reasonable share of the burden, the public would gain both through more general forest conservation and through relief from the necessity of paying for the protection of private timber in order to protect its own."

In connection with the recent statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that, if loggers were compelled to burn their brush, many large fires might be avoided, the remarks of A. A. Richardson, insurance adjuster, of Vancouver, B.C., are of interest: "All over the province," he says, "the summer has been the driest in many years, with the result that bush fires have been more prevalent and more destructive than ordinarily. Of the general loss in standing timber I have no statistics, but traveling back and forth among the affected areas, it would seem that almost all the areas burned are of lands that have been logged and that only in few instances have the fires penetrated the standing timber to any depth. The reason for this would seem to be that the logged areas are open and dry, whereas in the standing timber the dense undergrowth conserves the moisture and offers less encouragement to the flames. The problem of preventing bush fires does not receive the general practical attention that it should in view of its importance, and there is too great a tendency to regard them as inevitable. Lack of system in fire fighting contributes to the annual loss. So does the negligence of lumber companies, the railroads assist, and private individuals by their carelessness tend to the same result. Among the chief offenders are the lumbermen themselves, logged off lands as a rule being covered with highly inflammable material, the dried bush burning like tinder. The precautions that the lumbermen do not seem disposed to take of their own motion should, I think, be imposed and enforced by law. In my opinion the law should require the burning of brush as it is cut. Furthermore, every log should be taken out. Wherever one travels he finds old logs rotting, usually with brush piled on them, and when the fire gets in this dry stuff off it goes. If the logged tracts were properly cleared as the work of logging proceeded many of the bush fires would never occur, or would not reach large proportions. With a thorough inspection system and co-operation, in addition, the annual loss of lumber and mill properties by fire should be reduced to a minimum."

Ontario Mills Will Have Average Cut

Log Output for the Coming Winter to be About the Same as Last Year's — Supplies of Logs Well Used Up — A Satisfactory Outlook

The lumber manufacturers of Ontario are busy now with their preparations for the coming winter's operations in the woods. Many of the camps are already in operation. The scarcity of labor will be an important factor this year. The railway construction camps in all parts of the country have drawn off large numbers of the men who formerly went to the lumber camps. Practically every camp is finding it difficult to obtain a full force. In the light of this it might have been expected that the cut of logs this winter would be lighter than usual. This, however, is not likely to be the case. According to information received from a number of large manufacturing companies, the cut this winter will be about an average one. Replies received in answer to enquiries are largely to this effect. A few operators are reducing the number of their camps, but expect to have just as large a cut as usual. Some important operators are not putting in any camps. The Ontario Lumber Company at French River, for instance, will cut no logs. The Parry Sound Lumber Company, which is about to sell its plant and limits, will also probably not be cutting any logs, as no preparations have been made by the present owners, and the auction sale is not to occur until early in December, when it will be too late to go in for opening camps. On the other hand, some of the large operators intend to increase their cut. Geo. Gordon Co., Cache Bay, for instance, intend to increase their cut by 50 per cent.

Stocks of lumber at the mills have been pretty well worked off during the summer. The outlook for trade therefore is encouraging. Stocks of logs also have been satisfactorily turned into lumber. Nearly all the logs cut in the woods last winter were driven successfully to the mills and manufactured. The companies are therefore approaching the winter's operations under exceptionally favorable conditions, and with an average winter's cut of logs they should improve their situation materially between now and this time next year. It looks more than probable in fact that by the fall of 1911 stocks of lumber will be light, logs well used up and market conditions generally satisfactory. Following are quotations from a number of letters received by the Canada Lumberman upon the subject:

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont., write as follows: The season of 1910 and 1911 promises to be particularly busy in this section of Ontario. Many more camps are already engaged than since 1906 and 1907. Many of the firms intend increasing their cut of hardwood, as there is a decided scarcity of hardwood lumber through the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

The price of hardwood at the present time is from $2.00 to $5.00 per M. higher than in 1909, and the stocks at the mill are very light. Stocks of hemlock at the mill do not appear to be greater than at this season in 1909, and while sales are brisk the price is not as high or satisfactory as the situation warrants. We look for an advance as soon as a few who must realize on their lumber get their stocks sold.

Low-grade pine and spruce are lower than in 1909, and we think this has the effect of keeping the price for hemlock down to some extent. Wages for bushmen are about $7.00 per month more than one year ago, and the manufacturers will have to realize greater prices during 1911 for the material taken out in order to show any profit.

We manufactured about five million feet of rough lumber during 1910 at our mill here and expect to increase the cut slightly for 1911.

The Edward Hines Lumber Co., Owen Sound, Ont., write as follows: Our firm just buys the output of the Carney Lumber Co., but we might say that they intend to put in about the same amount of stock as last year, namely, 10 million of merchantable. All the other mills in this vicinity, that we know of, are going to put in as much as last year at least. Do not know of any curtailment of the logging operations at the present time. There will be no logs carried over at this point this winter, and the stock of lumber at the different mills will be about the same as was carried over a year ago.

While the market conditions, at the present time, are somewhat slow, still we are hoping, and looking forward to a busier season in the near future, and while the movement has been slow compared to former years, the prices have not receded to any great extent. We have had a good year as far as the low-grade lumber is concerned, and have no stock of this grade on hand at the present time. The good lumber, of course, will take care of itself on any market.

A. Barnet & Co., Brule Lake, Ont., write as follows: During 1910 our mill has been idle. We have nothing unsold on the yard, and we expect that 1911 will be a busy season with us. We have men in th woods now taking out hardwood, and we expect to have a very large output of first-class birch lumber to market in a year, and altogether will have a very busy season. We expect to have 5,000,000 feet total, birch and pine.

We have a large number of men in the woods now, taking out hardwood logs, and expect to manufacture three million feet of hardwoods next year. We have the greatest confidence in the market for birch lumber, and we have a very large quantity of standing timber for future cutting. We are the only people in the Algonquin Park district whose license permits the cutting of birch, and it is recognized that the quality of birch in this district is the best in the market. Because of the general improvement in the market for birch lumber, we hope to be able to make the hardwood branch of our business much more profitable.

The Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont., write as follows: We have about the same number of camps as last year, and are carrying over about the same quantity of logs at our mill. We do not expect our bush work will exceed last winter's operations to any great extent, and are only calculating to provide logs so that the mill cut may be kept at about the usual quantity, viz., twenty millions. Our stock of lumber is much lower than a year ago. We are not carrying at the present time over one-half the lumber in our yard that we had this time last year. We have no definite information as to what other lumbermen are doing, but from what we have heard would judge that the general tendency in the Ottawa Valley is to curtail bush operations considerably.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Sarnia, write as follows: We expect to put in this winter about twelve million feet of logs, which would be about the same as last winter. We have about twelve to fourteen million feet of logs here at our mills, but as we run the entire year round, we could not consider this as being carried over, as we keep a supply ahead at all times. The stocks of lumber compare favorably with a year ago, and I should say there is about the same amount on hand. The outlook for trade at the present time is not flattering, although there is considerable lumber moving all the time and prices in common and better grades, on account of the deplorable condition of the yellow pine market, are somewhat weak.

Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, Ont., write as follows: As far as our operations are concerned, they will be practically on the same scale as the past winter. We take out from our own woods nothing but hemlock and hardwoods. We expect to get out this winter and cut at our own mill about four and three-quarter million feet, which will be the same as last year. We will have no logs carried over this winter in Owen Sound ourselves, nor do we think any of our fellow mill men will, as all will be cut before the mills close. Excepting pine, we think the timber is moving very nicely, and we have no complaint to make. We look for good trade in hardwoods, and, in fact, we look forward to years of prosperity for business in general.

Geo. Gordon & Co., Cache Bay, Ont., write as follows: Our own firm will increase their output in the woods about 50 per cent. this season over that of last, and that of the Strong Lumber Co., which is a subsidiary company, will be about the same as last season. Between the two firms, we will carry over 125,000 pieces, which will be sawn in the early spring before the arrival of the other logs at the mill. The outlook at the present time is not too promising, but we think, owing to the conservative buying of many of the firms, that the spring ought to open out fairly well. At the present time, we have slightly less in our yard than we had last season. As far as our own firm is concerned, personally, the shipments have been very good up to date.

Eddy Brothers & Co., Blind River, Ont., write as follows: We are operating just as strong this year as we were last. We put in, in the neighborhood of seventeen millions last year, and expect to do about the same this season. We carried over last year about six millions, and as we did some custom sawing this year, we will carry over about three millions of our own logs. Our plant has manufactured this year thirty millions, and we expect to cut about five millions more before we shut down.

A large Ottawa Valley Company write as follows: We are making somewhat less than an average cut this year. We have seven camps running. Cannot say what is being done by others, but do not know of any in this district doing more than this. We see nothing in the market to warrant any extra supply or any extra expense in getting out logs.

The Spanish Mills Company, Spanish Mills, Ont., write as follows: We will probably manufacture about the same amount of lumber next year that we have this, perhaps slightly less. Out entire cut this year is sold, and we expect to cut all our logs. From general reports in this vicinity, we believe that there will not be as many logs put in as last winter.

Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, will not cut so many logs this winter as last. Last winter they had a large cut, but were unfortunate with some of their best logs, not being able to get them down to the mill. These will be ready for the mill early next year.

The Algoma Commercial Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., write as follows: We intend cutting about twenty million feet of white pine this year, which is a little in excess of last year. We will carry over very few logs of last year's cut.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company and **Waldie Brothers, of Spragge,** are not putting in so many camps this winter, but their cut will be just as large as last year, and possibly somewhat larger.

Barr & Morris, Pembroke, Ont., write as follows: We expect to take out this winter about a million and a half feet of white pine and half a million feet red pine and spruce.

The Hope Lumber Co., Blind River, Ont., intend taking out twenty millions back of Blind River this season.

The Ontario Lumber Co., French River, cut no logs last winter, and will not operate this winter either.

The Empire Lumber Co., Latchford, Ont., are not putting in any camps this winter.

The Carney Lumber Co., Owen Sound, will operate on about the same scale as usual.

The Hettler Lumber Co., of Indian River and French River, will have a large cut.

The Cavendish Lumber Co., Lakefield, will have about the same cut as usual.

Playfair & White, Midland, will have a smaller cut than last winter.

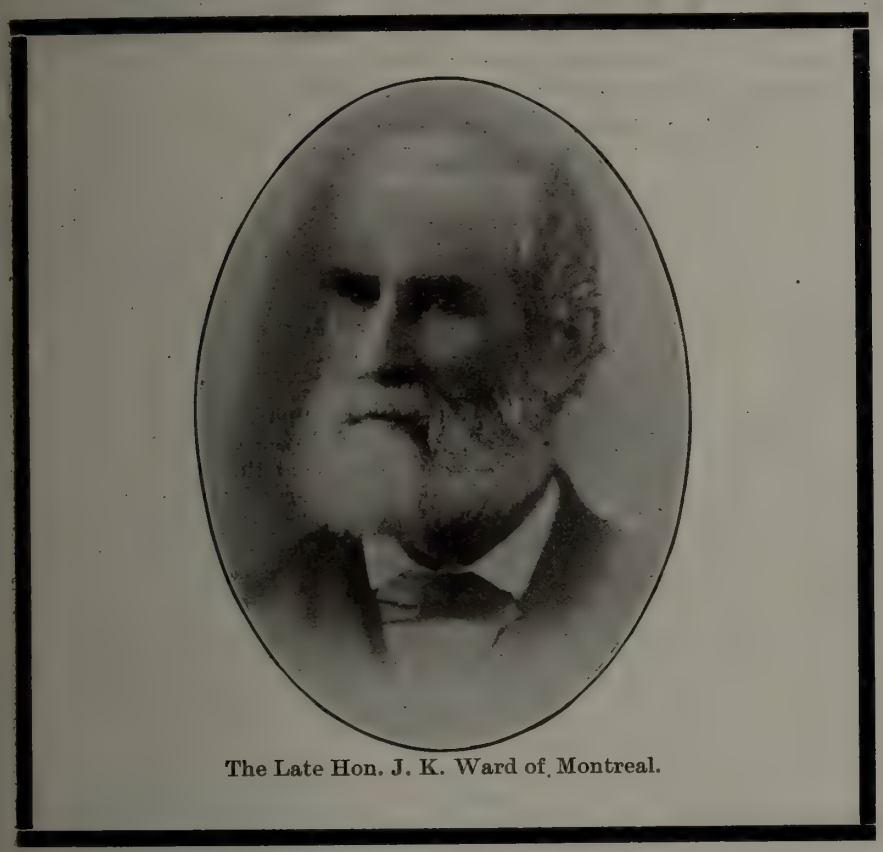
The Collins Inlet Lumber Co. will have an average cut.

Statistics have just been compiled showing that it requires 12,000,000 acres of timber lands to furnish Canada's annual export of pulp wood, and over 8,000,000 acres to supply Canadian railways with ties. This gives some idea of the tremendous inroads which are being made on Canada's forest reserves.

Death of a Pioneer Lumberman

Hon. J. K. Ward of Montreal Passes Away at the age of 91—Outline of a Useful Career

The death of the Hon. J. K. Ward, which occurred at Montreal on October 2nd, leaves a blank in the ranks of the Canadian lumbermen which can never be filled. Mr. Ward, who was 91 years of age, was one of the earliest pioneers in the lumber business of Canada. In respect to number of years and achievement of commercial success, he stood as an illustrious example among the pioneer lumbermen of the Dominion. Born in the Isle of Man in the year 1819, he was at an early age apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner. Having completed his tenure of apprenticeship, he decided, when twenty-one years of age, to emigrate to the United States, and after being employed in different pursuits for three years, he secured a position as second clerk in a saw mill at Troy, N.Y., later leasing the mill and operating it on his own account. In 1853 he decided to prospect in Canada, and bought a saw mill and property on the Maskinonge River, in the Province of Quebec, where he spent ten years lumbering, adding during these years somewhat to his possessions. Ten years later he moved to Three Rivers and acquired the limits and mills built and owned by Norcros, Philips & Company.



The Late Hon. J. K. Ward of Montreal.

This property he operated successfully for several years and sold to advantage to an American company.

Encouraged by previous efforts, Mr. Ward obtained a large area of timber land from the Quebec Government situate on the Rouge River, a tributary of the Ottawa, and established a large saw mill at the Lachine Canal. This he operated from 1870 to 1900, when he transferred the business to a company in which his eldest son was largely interested. The annual cut of this mill was about 15,000,000 feet. Mr. Ward shipped largely to England, the United States, South America and the West Indies. As an instance of the proportions of his business, it may be stated that in 1886 he shipped 116 cargoes of lumber.

Mr. Ward was always a strong advocate of preserving the forest, and was the author of many interesting papers on Canadian woods. Addressing the Natural History Society in Montreal, on April 29, 1895, he said: "While not an alarmist as to our supply of pine timber, I cannot but consider the wanton waste of it a sin. A mistake is made by our millmen in not having more sawing capacity than the fast mills now in use possess, sawing as they do in twelve hours 40,000 to 50,000 feet with one circular saw. Too much haste is required to do this, when more money might be got out of the same logs by employing two sets of saws, with the necessary trimming machinery, and doing the work with less speed."

In 1888, Mr. Ward was named a Legislative Councillor by the late Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, probably the first case recorded where a practical mechanic, a man who had sprung directly from the working classes, had held this exalted position.

Mr. Ward was one of the founders and most generous benefactors of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, at Verdun. He was also a life governor of the General Hospital, of the Women's Hospital, of the House of Industry and Refuge, and of the Western Hospital, and also a director of the Sailors' Institute and of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. He was a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and had been a member of the council of that body. He was also a member and supporter of the Mechanics' Institute. On September 26, 1907, Mr. Ward made a gift of a free public library to his native town of Peel, in the Isle of Man.

In politics, the Hon. Mr. Ward was a Liberal. He was defeated in the general elections of 1882-87, and was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1888. In 1903, he was made a member of the Council of Public Instruction.

A Strong Protest Against Reciprocity Dangers

Editor "Canada Lumberman," Dear Sir,—It is said that "Shakespeare never repeats," but I do. And anent the reciprocity discussion I desire to repeat, what has been heretofore said, "that there will be no interchange between the U. S. and the Dominion of Canada, so far as forest products are concerned, especially spruce pulpwood." And the reason why has been clearly set forth several times.

In the first place, provincial rights and state rights are synonymous terms. And the Dominion authorities at Ottawa can no more repeal provincial acts of legislation than Washington authorities can interfere with state rights. Both the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have decreed that all their timber shall be manufactured in Canada, and there is no appeal. There is no duty on pine sawn logs from Ontario to Michigan—there never was any duty, either export of import on pulpwood from Canada to the States, although some reciprocity advocates on the other side say "they" hope the duty will be taken off pulpwood "any way." It is easy for a practical forester to see why the forest products are foremost in reciprocity propositions from the other side. Cut out forest products from tariff consideration and little interest will be manifest in reciprocity from that direction.

Reciprocity is simply a straw which President Taft is "grabbing at" in his effort to save himself and his political party from drowning. Any tariff negotiations or reciprocity arrangements between Ottawa and Washington after November next will have to be carried out with a Democratic Congress, and the broken promises made to the people by the Republican party will be repaired by a Democrat Administration by revising the tariff downward.

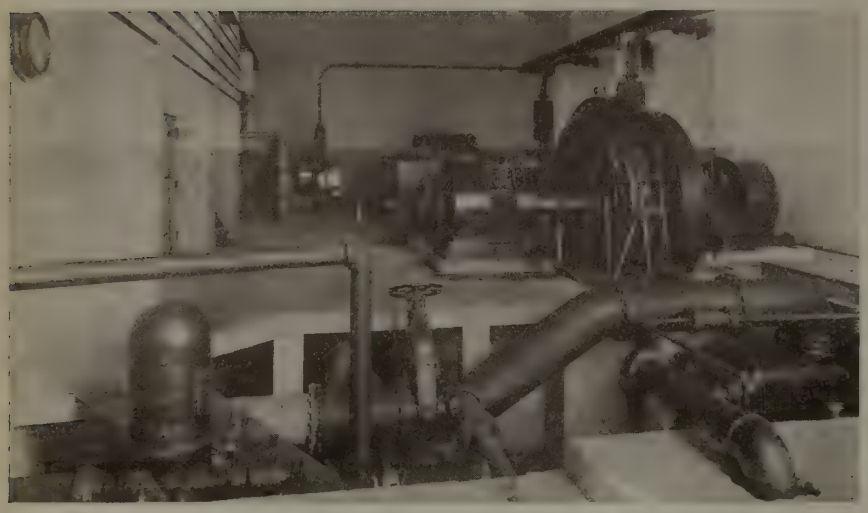
No absolute free trade need be looked for till there is a general clamor for it on the part of the people, just as there is for a lower tariff on necessaries of life to-day.

The "dilemma" seems to be that the New England manufacturers of pulp and paper must eventually either transfer their manufacturing plants to the provinces where the raw material is to be obtained or persuade the provincial authorities to rescind the order in council requiring "all timber to be manufactured in Canada." The latter, at the present time, seems out of the question. Reciprocity between the two Governments, therefore, can afford no relief for the pulp and paper manufacturers or paper users in the States. The removal of the duty from wood pulp and paper imported into the States may help a little, but in any event it looks to "the man up the tree" as though pulp and paper might go—in the language of "Chairman Mann," "sky high," and the raw material sky higher.

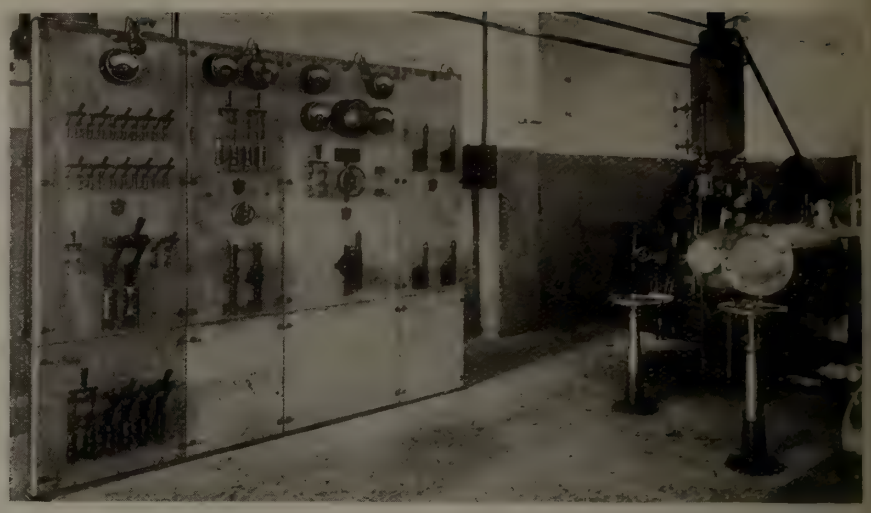
O. E. ELSMORE.

The Mackenzie & Mann Pulpwood Project

The Canada Paper & Pulp Company, in which Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are largely interested, and which recently secured a federal charter with capital of $10,000,000, involves the erection of a large paper, pulp and carbide plant on the Saguenay River, near Lake St. John on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway in Quebec. Speaking of the project in a recent interview Mr. Mackenzie said: "Near Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay, there is a water power which can, according to the reports of engineers, be made to produce anything between 150,000 and 200,000 horse-power. This is also reasonably close to Lake St. John. There is any quantity of good pulp timber in the country contiguous, and as Lake St. John is the natural basin for all the streams in the district, it will be seen that there should be no great difficulty in floating the raw material in, no matter where it might happen to be cut. Those capitalists who have looked into this matter have the idea that there is the greatest possible opportunity for the development of a great industry. They are of the opinion that with the immense water power which is reported to be available there could be erected a plant where could be manufactured paper, pulp and carbide, while surplus power might be supplied to other industries in need. I have not gone over the ground myself, so, of course, I cannot say anything authoritative, but it looks to me like a good prospect. I am not in a position to say who the capitalists are who are really interested in the venture. However, it is now so late in the season that operations will hardly be commenced this year. A certain amount of development work has already been done.



Main View of Power House, North Pacific Lumber Company.



Switchboard and Exciter Set, North Pacific Lumber Company.

Power Equipment of a Modern Sawmill

First Large Plant in British Columbia to be Operated Throughout by Electricity—An Object Lesson for the Progressive Manufacturers that is being Taken Note by Many

The widespread interest shown in the application of electric power to sawmills makes timely a description of the power equipment of the North Pacific Lumber Company's new mill at Barnet, B.C.

The general arrangement is to drive the main part of the mill directly from one high speed Goldie Corliss engine of 1,000 h.p. capacity, the outlying groups being driven by induction motors, current for which is supplied by one Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, 600-kilowatt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 2,200-volt generator, direct connected to a high speed compound Goldie Corliss engine. Both of the above mentioned engines are equipped with steam operated dash pots on valve gear, and are run condensing. The speed of these engines is considerably higher than that of the ordinary Corliss engine, as the piston speed is 750 feet per minute.

In addition to the above equipment the engine room contains one Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, 100-k.w., 125-volt direct current generator, direct connected to a high speed Ideal engine, which supplies the current used for lighting the mill, yards, offices, etc., for motors used in the machine shop and filing rooms, for driving of power house ventilating fans, and for exciting the fields of the large alternator.

The 4-panel switchboard, built by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., is of neat and attractive design. It is made of blue Vermont marble, highly polished, and is mounted on a steel framework. The panels, looking from left to right, as shown in the illustration, control (1) all of the direct current lighting and motor circuits; (2) the direct current exciting generator; (3) the main generator; (4) the four main feeder circuits by which three-phase current is distributed to the various motors.

Owing to the scarcity of good feed water for the boilers, a surface condenser is used so that the water may be utilized over and over again. Economy of the fresh water supply is the keynote of this part of the equipment, all the pumps being made compound on the steam end and exhausting into the condenser. Sea water is used for cooling the condenser, and is supplied by centrifugal pumps. The fire pumps, circulating and air pumps, and condensers, are located in the basement of the power house, as shown in the foreground of the illustration. The hot well is constructed of reinforced concrete, adjacent to the condenser. The total capacity of the boilers is 2,400 h.p., and fuel storage bins are provided above the boilers, the firing being done mechanically.

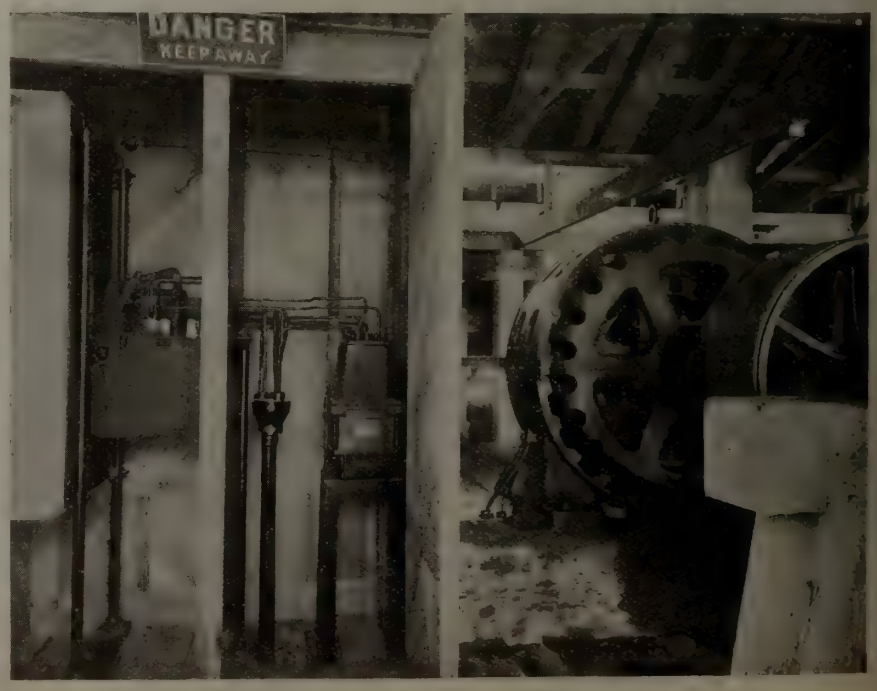
The plant is provided with induced draft, thus eliminating a high smoke stack, the cost of maintenance of which has been found to be extremely high in this climate, owing to the heavy rainfall during the winter months. The furnaces are designed so that by using the induced draft the smoke and spark nuisance is done away with—so much so, that under ordinary circumstances scarcely any smoke issues from the stack.

The power house, together with the machine shop and boiler house, is of reinforced concrete, with iron roof; and one noticeable feature is the minute attention that has been given to details tending to insure continuity of operation. In the event of fire in the mill or yard, the entire building can be completely enclosed, and air supplied to the operating staff by means of two electrically driven fans, whose intakes are located at the sea level, thus making sure that the fire pumps can be kept in operation.

The alternating current motors used are wound for 2,200 volts, this being the standard voltage on the Pacific Coast for motors of 40 h.p. and larger, and the total capacity of these motors aggregates 999 h.p. Each motor is provided with a suitable control panel located conveniently to the motor. All these panels are enclosed in neat asbestos lined cabinets, with hinged doors on both sides to admit of ready access to the switch gear, etc. An important point in this connection is the attention that has been given to details tending to safe-guarding from fire and danger to employees. The cabinets are placarded with warning signs, and insulated stools are provided for use in starting the motors. Pails of sand are also kept handy, sand being the most effective extinguisher of electric fires.

Owing to the general excellence of the apparatus it was felt that the work of installation and the materials employed should be of equally high standard. Consequently it was decided that the regulations of the National Board of Underwriters should be observed to the letter. This decision rendered necessary the use of 3,500-volt, lead-covered cable, which was drawn in unlined steel conduits, and the end sealed with the most modern type of cable pot heads. An illustration of the motor wiring shows the details very accurately.

All the high voltage work in the power house is of the same quality, and the outside pole line distribution system is built according to the most modern practice. All the wiring in the power house for light and the small motors, is enclosed in steel conduits with conduit fittings, making a neat and substantial arrangement. The lighting of each section of the mill, planer and sheds is controlled from an asbestos-lined cabinet. The wiring is run in conduits in all damp and exposed places. Thirty-two candlepower incandescent lamps are used throughout, and an excellent distribution of light is obtained. The extra expenditure for this cause was found to be fully justified by the increased efficiency of the staff in working by artificial light. The lighting of the sorting



Wiring of Motor and Starting Panel, North Pacific Lumber Company.

platforms and yards is by arc lamps erected on poles of varying heights from the ground, according to the strength of illumination required.

Great care was taken during the installation of the equipment, and the entire electric system was put into operation without the slightest hitch. It is gratifying to note that the results obtained from the flexibility of this plant are considerably better than expected by the most sanguine exponents of electric power, and amply repay the lumber company for entering this almost unexplored field.

The designer of the mill is Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Vancouver, who personally supervised the entire installation. Messrs. Mather, Yuill & Company, of Vancouver, were the electrical engineers.

Pulpwood Sentiment in the United States

The pulpwood and paper situation in the north-eastern United States is made the subject of a breezy but forcible and instructive letter in the Toronto Globe from its travelling commissioner, Mr. M. O. Hammond. Mr. Hammond is studying the conditions in the United States and contributing a series of letters upon the political situation. Writing from Boston recently he said:

"Canadians travelling through the northern latitudes of the Eastern Provinces have usually accepted at face value the political orator's praise of their 'inexhaustible timber resources.' To journey for days and see nothing but spruce trees seems almost proof that the last one will never be cut. Then some day the traveller sees a flotilla of small logs being towed down a stream towards the waters of the St. Lawrence. If he follows he will likely see them land in one form or another in some paper mill south of the boundary. That is the tragedy of 'our inexhaustible timber resources,' for Uncle Sam, having pretty well stripped off his own spruce trees, and having a great appetite for reading matter, particularly newspapers, is helping himself to the raw material across the line.

"It is a tragedy in two senses. It is a blow to national pride to see the raw timber taken away and the manufacturing done in a foreign country, often by people who left Canada supposedly to better themselves where there was more employment. It is an economic tragedy, for it feeds an industry in New England that ought to be in the country which has the spruce and the water-power and the labor—the market will last as long as people read and presses run.

"Realizing the economic and national injustice of this condition of affairs, there has been an agitation in Canada for years to secure for the land that grows the trees the right to make them into paper. The situation, however, is complicated. Part of the forests are on private lands, and the remainder are lands owned by the various Provinces—whose governments have a variety of timber policies and who cannot deal directly with a foreign government interested in the question. It has come about, therefore, that, following the example of Ontario, the Canadian provinces possessing pulpwood, except New Brunswick, have prohibited the export of such wood when grown on Crown lands, and New Brunswick now has the matter under consideration.

"This, therefore, is a question which influential United States interests would like to see adjusted in any tariff or trade negotiations with Canada. As it stands Canada has the whip hand. It has the forests and its provinces have large rights of control of the timber. If Uncle Sam wants to be real nasty be will only spite himself, while if Canada could secure a good paper market it would be a permanent outlet, and the business of reforesting the Laurentian area would enable the industry to be carried on ad infinitum.

"There is a strong demand on the part of American publishers and job printers that news print paper be placed on the free list. The paper interests on this side have always opposed this, and even to-day an effort is made to minimize the importance of the Canadian pulpwood for their needs. For example, it is stated that out of the 1,200,000 tons of news paper used in the United States yearly only 53,000 tons comes from Canada, and that, in view of the restrictions by Canadian provinces against the exportation of pulpwood cut on Crown lands, the paper interests here are looking elsewhere for supplies. For example, a United States Government official has just returned from Newfoundland, where he looked into the question of a possible supply of pulp. Another move is the series of experiments under way to make the cheaper kinds of paper out of other woods than spruce and out of certain grasses.

"The paper consumers in the United States meantime are in a rather bad way, for their country has imposed a retaliatory duty of $1.67 per ton on mechanical pulp from provinces which prohibit the exportation of pulpwood cut on Crown lands. In spite of this the importations of mechanical pulp increased since the passage of the Payne law, showing that the spruce forests of Canada are becoming increasingly important to this country. The hope of the paper consumers now is that Congress, at its December session, will pass the Mann law, removing the paper duty on imports from provinces which remove the restrictions on the exportation of pulpwood. They also hope that a satisfactory solution of the whole thing may be reached in the proposed negotiations betweeen Ottawa and Washington.

"Whatever the paper kings of Holyoke may say, however, paper is essentially an industry indigenous to Canada, and any treaty that would compromise the principle that Canadian spruce forests should be made into paper at home would be unpopular as well as unjust.

"The publishers of the United States made a temporary gain in the last tariff revision by getting the paper duty reduced from $6 to $3.75 per ton, but this was spoiled by the retaliatory duty of $2 on paper from provinces that imposed restrictions on the export of pulpwood, pulp or paper. This offset the reduction almost wholly, New Brunswick being the only province with pulp forests that it excepted from the retaliatory duty. Even as it is, Canada supplies one-fifth of the pulpwood used in the United States, and the proportion is bound to increase constantly.

"A peculiar feature of the recent reports of importations of mechanical pulp and news print paper from Canada is the fact that a considerable quantity of it is still coming from wood cut on Crown lands, and is paying the retaliatory duty specified in each class. It is said, however, that the paper mills of New England are doing their best to arrange for supplies of pulpwood from privately owned lands, so as to avoid the retaliatory duties. There are still some spruce forests in Maine—the pine tree State—while the middle west draws on Minnesota and Wisconsin.



Starting Panel and Lighting Distribution Cabinet, North Pacific Lumber Company.

Parry Sound Lumber Company to Sell out

The Parry Sound Lumber Co., of Parry Sound, Ont., have decided to sell out their mill and limits. An auction sale will be held in the rotunda of the Board of Trade at Toronto on December 7. The property to be sold will include 440 square miles of timber limits in the Georgian Bay district, which will be put up in blocks of from 5 to 36 square miles. There will also be sold all the timber, logs, mills and town property in the town of Parry Sound, together with the company's tug, scow and full camp equipment for five camps. The timber limits to be sold are held under license and deed and contain pine, hemlock, spruce, birch and other timber. The licenses held from the Ontario Government include all the timbers and are not restricted for time. The Government dues upon the timber are as follows: Sawlogs of white pine, $1.50 per M. feet; sawlogs of hemlock, tamarac and other woods, 75 cents per M. feet. The limits are located in the townships of McDougall, Foley, McLellan, Monteith, Carling, Christy, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The C. P. R., C. N. O. and G. T. R. run through the various limits. The company state that their reason for deciding to sell out is that the president and a number of shareholders are so busily engaged in other enterprises that they cannot devote the necessary time for the lumber business.

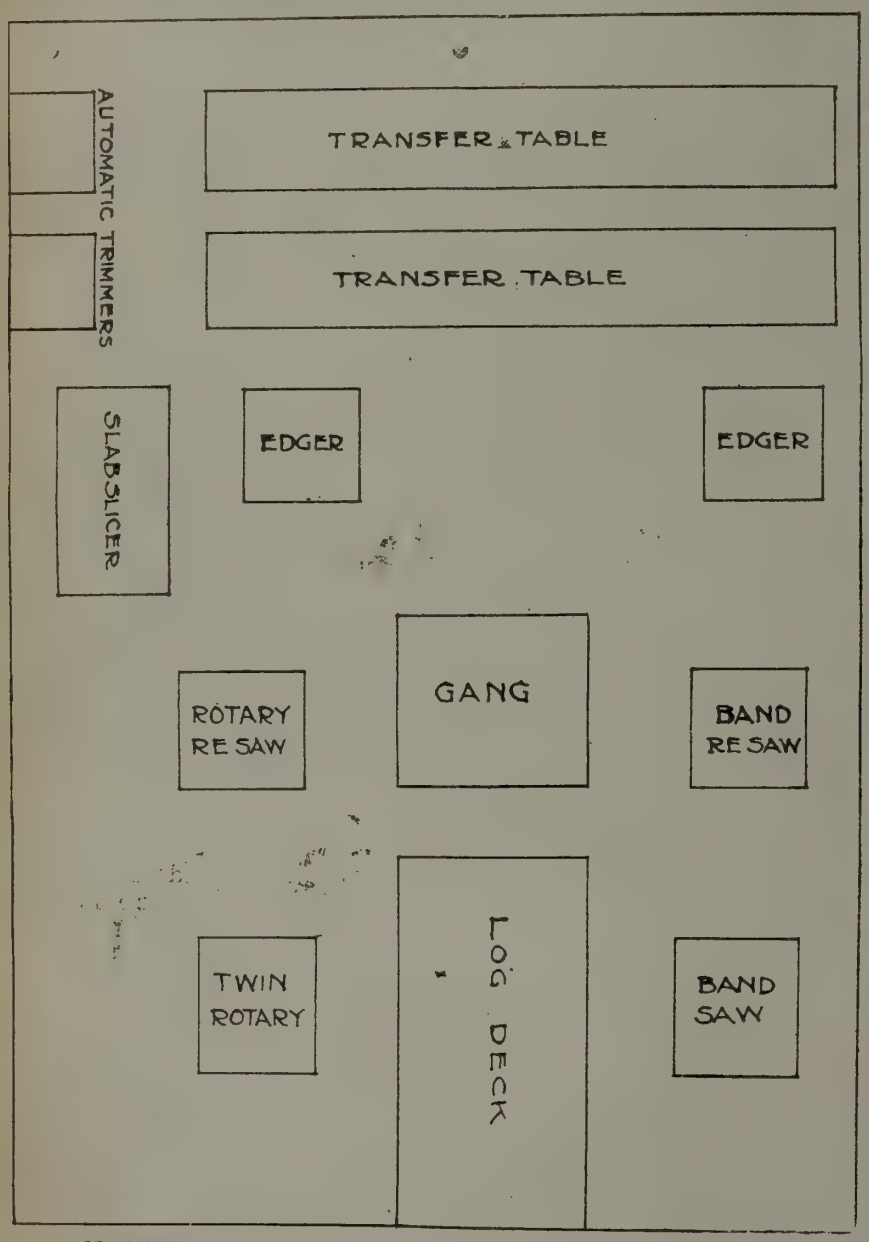
Mr. Justice Clement has decided in favor of the plaintiffs in the important British Columbia timber suit of Swift v. David. The judgment is for $171,500. The claim wa sfor $250,000, representing, as the plaintiffs alleged, a shortage in timber on the numerous tracts and limits transferred to the plaintiffs by David when he sold to them nearly all his interests in the then Fraser River saw mills, near New Westminster.

Modern Mill and Plant at Bathurst, N.B.

Nepisiguet Lumber Company's Splendid New Facilities — Latest Types of Machinery Installed—An Automatic Sorter — Equipped to Turn Out 200,000 Feet Per Day

On September 1st, at Bathurst, N.B., the new saw mill of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Limited, which is considered one of the most up-to-date mills in the province, started operations. Situated at a point of land where the Nepisiguit River joins the waters of the harbor of Bathurst, the mill possesses ideal shipping facilities both by land and water. The Caraguet Railway, which connects with the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, has its terminus right at the mill property, and by water the largest ships can come up the harbor and load at the company's piers.

The main mill building, which is 64 x 192 feet, is constructed of



Nepisiguit Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.—Plan of Mill Interior.

wood frame covered with galvanized iron. The lath room is 24 x 64 feet. The mill is equipped with a twin rotary 51 inch gang, weighing 45 tons, a rotary resaw, 8 ft. band resaw, band saw, automatic trimmer, edgers, slab slicer and lath machine. The layout of the mill will be seen in the accompanying illustration. The gang was furnished by Wickes Bros., of Saginaw, Mich., and the rest of the machinery supplies by Clark Bros. Company, of Belmont, New York. The capacity of the mill is 200,000 feet per day.

The boiler room, which is built of steel and covered with steel, contains six boilers, and the engine room, which is built of brick, is equipped with one of E. Leonard & Son's Corliss engines, and also a twin engine. The burner attached to the mill is 116 feet high, and a water tank on the ground, 20 feet in diameter and 17 feet high, contains 100,000 gallons of water. The mill is equipped with the best fire appliances known, and near the main building is a fire hall fitted with a steam pump ever in readiness for fire purposes.

An expert American mill builder, in the person of A. N. Cole, was brought from the United States to construct the mill, and that he



Nepisiguit Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.—Front View of Mill.

has succeeded in erecting a most modern and up-to-date mill is well evidenced by the way everything is working, and the great amount of product the company is already turning out.

One of the most important improvements, found in very few mills in the Eastern Provinces, is the automatic lumber sorter. This is built on the side of the mill shown in one of the illustrations, and is 196 feet long. As the manufactured lumber comes from the machines it is



Nepisiguit Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.—Rear View of Mill.

carried along on the sorter till it reaches the trucks on the outside, doing away with all handling and greatly facilitating the conveying of the lumber to the yard.

The yard is being laid out in the most approved way, 16-foot plank walks being laid all around, which greatly facilitates getting around with the lumber trucks.

Ideally located, as the mill is, and possessing every modern facility, it will, no doubt, prove, from the point of cut, one of the foremost mills in the province.



Nepisiguit Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.—Interior View.

Nova Scotia Lumber Markets Quiet

Shipments Nearly Finished for 1910—Slight Improvement in Lath and Short Spruce Random

Halifax, N.S., October 10.—Market conditions have changed very little during the last fortnight, except that the English market reports conditions rather unfavorable, stocks being heavier and consumption less than at any time since 1907. So far as Nova Scotia operators are concerned, shipping is largely over for this year, and the conditions of the market at the present time will not greatly affect them, although most contracts for winter and spring shipments are usually made between now and the first of the year. Many of the large dealers prophecy rather a poor year for this market, but it is very difficult as yet to say what conditions will be.

The United States market continues about the same. Receipts continue quite heavy, and demand is only fair. The unsettled political situation is undoubtedly having rather a bad influence on general business, and causing most of the dealers to go slow in buying. Everyone seems anxious to lower stocks.

The lath market is reported slightly stronger, but sales are still around $3.35, which means $2.20 to $2.25 f.o.b. Nova Scotia ports. Good hemlock cargoes are being freely offered at around $17.50 to $18.00, while short spruce random is doing little better.

It is impossible to foretell what this market will do later on or in the coming spring. Many dealers are of the opinion that because of the unsettled political conditions and other causes the markets will not be in good shape for some time to come. No change is reported in South American values.

Several transfers of Nova Scotia timber lots are reported of late.

O. J. O'Brien, of Noel, has sold his Minasville property to a company to be known as "The Minasville Lumber Co." They expect to have a fair sized cut for the coming season, which will be largely for the English market.

Chappell Bros. have sold their property near Windsor Forks to a Parrsboro concern, of which B. L. Tucker is understood to be the head. They expect to operate this property the coming season.

The death occurred at Parrsboro last week of A. D. Mills, senior member of the firm of A. D. Mills & Sons, of Annapolis. Although he had not been enjoying the best of health, Mr. Mills' death was unexpected, he being at Parrsboro to inspect a vessel being built for his firm. Mr. Mills was one of the oldest and best known lumbermen of the Province, and will be greatly missed, particularly in his home town.

A number of the operators from various parts of the Province have been in the city his week, and most of them report a rather dull fall, with little activity in shipping or manufacturing.

Shipments from Halifax are very light, there being nothing going forward except a few deals by the liners. Considerable stock is going forward from Bridgewater and Windsor, N.S., largely to the American market. Apart from these ports, there is very little stock going forward to any of the markets.

Nova Scotia's Market Problems

Mr. F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, N. S., President of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia, in reply to a letter from the "Canada Lumberman" upon the situation of the lumber industry and markets in Nova Scotia, has written an interesting letter giving his views upon the important question of regulating the output of Nova Scotia. It would be to the advantage of the industry if others interested in the trade would contribute their views upon this subject or upon other questions of importance. There is apparently good ground for Mr. Whitman's belief that in the near future the demand for lumber will exceed the supply and there will be serious need for closer co-operation among producers. It is open to question whether such co-operation would not be advisable to-day. Mr. Whitman's letter is as follows:

In regard to the regulation of production of lumber and the cutting of timber, the situation in Nova Scotia is somewhat different from other provinces. The Nova Scotia Government disposed of the timber lands in fee simple except a certain amount that were sparsely timbered or without any commercial timber at all. The Government is now taking steps to conserve and improve the remaining Crown Lands, and has recently adopted a policy of selling stumpage, but, speaking broadly, it will be necessary to wait until the lands now reserved and protected grow up into good timber. In this respect I would say that I believe we have in Nova Scotia thousands of acres of land only fit for forest that if looked after and the fires kept out, will grow commercial timber by natural re-seeding as quickly as any place in North America.

The productive timber lands are therefore in private hands. There is a trade division in the export that up to the present has made the East and West of Nova Scotia quite distinctive. There is also the fact that natural divisions of the territory have prevented and are likely to prevent any large merger or amalgamation of timber or business interests.

It might be possible to regulate, say, the cut of lumber for a particular market, but plans of this kind have not been successful in the past. Competition from abroad, from neighboring provinces, and from Newfoundland, is a factor in South American sales, and the buyers for that market are widely separated. There are some direct sales, but the larger sales are made through London, New York and Boston commission houses. This leads to competition in buying, and in addition the larger shippers in Nova Scotia buy under contract from the smaller mills. The point is that the larger shippers under these conditions prefer to have a free hand to do as they please.

There is this to be said, however, that while in the past lumber shippers have been able to buy largely outside of their own holdings, they have now to confine their operations more closely to their own lands. In fact, the available export supply from Nova Scotia is now under the control of a comparatively few and the holdings of timber land have been increased. It is only common sense to believe that the lumber firms and timber holders, and in almost every case they go together, will to a certain extent regulate prices and conserve the cutting of their lands.

There is another matter that has to be considered when the question of trade or output regulations is advanced. The cut of logs depends almost entirely upon the winter weather. A lot of work can be done if we have two months of cold and snow, good steady weather. But Nova Scotia is not to be depended upon in this respect. Many operators last winter had their output curtailed 50 per cent., and logs left in the woods.

I almost believe it would be as difficult to regulate lumber trade and production in Nova Scotia as it would be to regulate our uncertain winters. However, there is to-day a mutual regard and friendly understanding among the leading lumber operators in this province that did not exist a few years ago, and it is possible in the near future, when I believe the demand for lumber will exceed the supply, that there will be a serious need for closer co-operation on the lines of your letter.

Clarke Brothers, Bear River, N.S., referring to the same subject, write as follows:

As to the advisability of an association in the Maritime Provinces to regulate the production and price of lumber, this has been tried at various times, but with limited success. Some of the parties to the agreement, there not having been a penalty involved, simply paid no attention to their agreement or promise, but went and sold at any price they could get, and those who stood by the agreement were simply holding the umbrella over the other fellows, protecting them at the expense of holding their own stock. This has made some of us, who occupied the latter position, a bit chary about entering into any agreement of this character. We admit the correctness of the principle, but the diffifficulty is in putting it into working shape and holding down to the provisions made by the signers thereto.

Importance of the International Railway

An event of no ordinary importance to the lumber industry of New Brunswick is the completion of the International Railway from Campbellton to St. Leonard's. Starting at the head of navigation on the Bay Chaleurs, it traverses a country covered with a splendid growth of timber, consisting of spruce, birch and cedar, a distance of one hundred and twelve miles to the thriving village of St. Leonard's on the St. John River. To northern New Brunswick the railway opens up splendid prospects for development in the manufacture of sawn lumber, shingles, furniture and other wood products, while the traffic in pulp wood, more especially when the contemplated pulp and paper mills are erected at Grand Falls, as seems now to be a certainty, will be great. The lumber mills on the Bay Chaleurs, both on the New Brunswick and the Quebec sides, will find by the International and connecting railways a much shorter route to the American markets than they have hitherto enjoyed, and with the natural reduction in the cost of transportation thereby resulting, the business along these lines will rapidly increase.

The new line is spoken of in highest terms. The roadbed is first-class, well ballasted, and with easy grades. The ties are of cedar, and unusually large, giving evidence of the splendid growth of cedar adjacent to the railway. All the culverts are of concrete, and the bridges of steel on concrete foundations, while the rails are heavy, weighing seventy pounds to the yard. With the completion of the International there comes to Northern New Brunswick the dawn of an era of great development and prosperity.

Pike Law Abrogation will Affect 1911 Cut

Under the provisions of the old law known as the Pike law, American lumber cut in Maine and sent down the St. John River to New Brunswick to be manufactured into either pulp and timber, was admitted to the United States free of duty. Next August, however, the new American tariff of $1.25 per thousand on all manufactured lumber coming in will be rigidly enforced, thus repealing the Pike law. As the present season's cut will not reach the Canadian manufacturers next summer in time to be shipped under the prevailing regulations the American lumber men are curtailing their output considerably. The cut this year in Aroostook County on the St. John and tributary waters will reach only sixty or seventy millions of feet. Last season the cut was in the vicinity of one hundred millions. The spruce market is also off for the present, while on other grades manufactured lumber is off $1.25 to $1.50 a thousand.

The great destructive forest fires in the Western States and Canada are in a large measure due to the insufficient means taken to prevent the fires. In Nova Scotia there have been few forest fires of late because at last the people are beginning to realize the value of the trees and the forests are being well protected. The inhabitants seem to know, and are not nearly so careless. At present there is a survey party going all over the Province studying the local conditions and the best methods which are most adapted for Nova Scotia in protecting the tree areas.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Trade Trouble Remedies—Ideal Yard Conditions

Important Suggestions for Retailers

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

While we are manufacturers only, any improvement that can be brought about in the retail business would have our hearty support. That there is room for improvement there is no doubt. From our point of view, the best directions for these improvements would be:

First—More and better care of stock while unloading and piling in yards. It is not long ago since we made a shipment of No. 1 hemlock, carefully selected. One of our firm, who happened to arrive at the yard about the time the car did, saw the yard men climb on top of the car and proceed to drop the lumber to the ground, a distance of about 16 feet (on account of the track being raised), with the result that much of it was broken and damaged. Our representative did not make himself known, but simply watched the operation and went away. In about three days we got a claim from the yard for cull lumber on car number so-and-so. The writer had the trouble of a trip into town when very busy, and after presenting the evidence we had we were unable to convince the yard man that his own men had ruined the lumber. We simply had to allow his claim or lose his good-will. It is needless to say we paid the bill. How much lumber could these two men ruin in a year without the owner's knowledge? Here, in our opinion, is the most essential point with the retailer. And if they remedy this evil they will unconsciously help their friend the mill man.

Second—Section 3 of circular sent out by the Lumber Dealers' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association, re selling direct to contractors, is a very essential point, both for the mill man and the retail dealer, and should have the careful attention of the master minds of the business. In the first place, the mill man manufactures goods to sell, and if the yard man wishes to handle these goods and make the profit he should make, or thinks he is entitled to, he has simply to make his terms to the mill man broad enough and liberal enough, so that the mill man can sell him the goods at a fair rate of profit, and not try, as some do now, to get the goods in the yard, and then put up a fictitious claim for about 5 per cent. of the invoice, which they know the mill man will stand sooner than remove the goods. In other words, simply act square. Again, the yard can hardly claim protection from a mill they do not buy from. If the retail trade would remedy a few of these points, I don't believe there is a mill man in the country that would bother with a contractor.

Section 6 of the retailers' circular is, in our opinion, in the right direction. Section 7 is also very important. The tendency has always been directly opposite. Don't tell him anything. The result is demoralized business.

I hope these few points will help you. At least they represent the conditions in this section of the country. I would like to call your attention again to section 7 of the retailers' circular re cost of doing business. On page 24, September 15th issue of the "Canada Lumberman," you give the cost of cutting, skidding and hauling logs, total, $6.76. Assuming this to be correct and a fair average of operation, to get the cost of lumber to the manufacturer you must add:—

Cost of river driving, say	$ .50
Cost of sawing and piling, say	3.00
Cost of insurance, say	.30
Cost of loading, say	.50
Cost of stumpage, say	4.00
Cost of cutting, skidding, and hauling, say	6.76
Total	$15.06

Suppose this lumber to be hemlock, how many of the above-named jobs by the retailer could the mill man stand at present quotations and be able to pay his bills, to say nothing of making a profit?

Yours very truly,
CHANDLER, JONES LUMBER CO.

Ideal Retail Yard Conditions

The retail lumber yard is fast becoming a recognized factor in relation to the success of the lumber industry throughout the country, writes J. M. Leaver, Jr., in Pacific Coast Wood and Iron. The great production of lumber which is taking place to-day demands that the lumber manufacturer shall go into the smallest districts to make a market for his output, and to keep the business running on a paying basis. If it were not for these line yards and separate retail yards there would be a still greater cry of "demoralized business" than there is to-day and the lumber trade as a whole would be cutting and slashing prices in order to maintain an existence.

As it is to-day many of our large lumber manufacturing plants have figured out the policy of disposing of the major portion of their cut through the medium of the line yard, and they have placed themselves in position to tide over during dull spells. These yards being controlled by the sawmill management will all furnish some business, even during the most trying times, and through them the manufacturer is enabled to feel the pulse of the market, and make necessary preparations for the taking of advantage of improving conditions.

Not only this, but the line or retail yard is considered in the light of a "scavenger" by many of the sawmill managements. Stock that is not considered of value as a wholesale selling proposition is sold in small lots by these yards, and with a fair share of profit. It might be figured in some instances that if the yards did not show a cent of profit during the course of the year's business, over and above the fixed expense attached thereto, they had been profitable undertakings.

The mills having a coarse lot of stock to dispose of through the line or retail yards are not disposed to bill in the stock to these yards at cost, but rather otherwise; disposed to add a respectable margin of profit per thousand feet of lumber shipped to the different branches. The difficult problem of finding a market for this grade of material is put up to the yard management, and in order to keep the importance of selling this before the responsible parties, a little additional stock, of the undesirable, is always kept coming in and letters of persuasive tendency. If the sawmill management have taken the right course in advising the retail management as regards their feelings in relation to the profit-bearing feature of the yard, and have impressed upon them the importance of disposing of the undesirable stock in preference to other marketable material, there exists a sensibility of participating in results when the manufacturing plant declares dividends and the yards have not been able to make a showing on the stock handled, owing to the prices at which the lumber was billed from headquarters.

In instances where there is keen competition existing, by reason of the intrusion of other manufacturers and woods in a certain lumber manufacturer's coveted field of operations, the line or retail yard keeps the manufacturer constantly posted on the movements and quotations made by the intruder. At times, in the case of a different character of material being offered, the manufacturer finds it necessary, in order to protect himself, to purchase material such as his competitor is handling, and to dispose of same at cost figures. The line or retail yard having the local trade and selling at such prices is generally able to make the competitor "sit up and take notice"—this state of affairs generally culminates in the outsider leaving the field, or there is a mutual understanding as to how business should be conducted in the future.

If there are several yards in a town there is always some good Samaritan who believes in giving things away for the impression he creates, but fails to balance his feeling of generosity with the harm he is doing to other members of the fraternity, who have a right to share in the demands of the trade. Often the line yard is at fault in this respect—the management desiring to raise funds, will overlook the harm they are doing to their fellow operators and will sacrifice stock, creating a state of demoralization in the business of that locality.

The consumer is always ready to hammer down prices when an opening occurs, and when once a local yard establishes a reputation for price cutting the "war is on," and it will take many weeks, nay, months, to repair the damage.

Conservative and well informed business managements will not sanction such methods, as the effects are far reaching. Cut prices a few dollars on any line of material and watch the reaction—it not only deprives the manufacturer of a reasonable profit, but it deprives all others interested in the localities of a just and legitimate profit. However, sentiment does not seem to accomplish the desired result in this respect, and lumbermen of the "conservative policy" type will have to abide the time when more deep thinking and prudent operators will eliminate these objectionable features. It is to be hoped that the yard management of the future will be educated in the school of "Less business and more profit."

Occasionally the wholesale operator will establish an agency in a town containing two or more yards, and it is the object of this agency to get business at any figure. This is an annoying and injurious practice—the wholesaler should not cater to the individual customer, but should endeavor to work in harmony for results with the local yards. This agency does not obtain an appreciable amount of orders; quite the contrary, as the builder does not care to wait a week or more for his material and then run the risk of shortages and inferior stock; but the prices established by this competitor do not allow the local yards any margin.

Agreements as to selling prices are becoming quite general in many localities—the dealers endeavor to maintain the standards set, and are

willing to share with one another in the business offering. This is a good arrangement and permits the local yards to carry on business in a satisfactory manner, while at the same time offering the public material at reasonable figures. They cannot afford to impose arbitrary prices, as outside competition would soon enter the field, and they would lose their prestige and business.

Credit being an unavoidable circumstance in connection with selling the consumer, by the local yard, it is necessary that certain losses be covered up by the margin of profit in the business—if the local yard "runs close to the wind" in selling prices, there is bound to be a change of management or suspension of business. The local yard must do a certain amount of credit business in order to dispose of stock, but if the dealer is posted on credits and collections there will be little likelihood of loss.

Certain classes of contractors are never able to meet their obligations from their own bank account, but figure to settle bills when they have received payments on work they have under construction. It is up to the yard man to keep an eye on the payments and to see that he gets his proportion promptly. The contractor has an elusive memory at times, and it is well to observe some of his business transactions.

This class of trade should show a reasonable amount of profit, as the risk is considerable, and it is well to see that such contractors do not have "too many irons in the fire." Some contractors have a "sleight of hand" method of figuring, and they are never known to clear up any profits on a job, no matter how large or small the specifications. Like some local yard dealers, they take the business for fear that some other member of the trade may make a few dollars.

Most contractors fail through their neglect in taking note of the large amount of extras necessary to complete a building. Experience has convinced the retailer that the general run of contractors do not take into consideration the important matter of extras, and that their profis are absorbed in consequence.

Some local yard men are so familiar with the failings of such contractors that they can sell a bill of material at practically cost figures and then make a reasonable general profit on the extras which are sure to come later. In the construction of a building it is always safe for the local yard man to figure that there will be extras, and if he has cut prices on the bill proper he generally has a chance to balance accounts before completion of the job.

The amount of trade done by the local yard depends largely upon the practical experience and personality of the manager. Any lumberman can quote prices and figure up an estimate, but when the customer is out for prices, and is not familiar with the specifications as submitted by the architect, the practical man gets in his work. He is able, from experience, to suggest ways and means of substituting, without depreciating the value of a building, and saving the customer considerable money. If he is of the line yard staff he does not forget to include a certain amount of the "undesirable" stock, and in doing so he declares a dividend for the manufacturer and makes a friend of the builder.

The retailer across the way has no substitutes to offer, and does not give a rip for the practical suggestion of the other dealer—he has only selected material to offer, and does not understand how the other fellow can exist at the figures he has quoted. The fact of the matter may be that the practical man has quoted a higher figure on certain lines of stock than the impractical man and that his margin of profit is ample and satisfactory. He has obeyed orders in disposing of some of his firm's surplus of undesirable stock, and has not done an injury to his customer.

A practical suggestion here and there on an estimate makes the customer feel that the retailer is posted in his line of work and can be trusted. Very few practical yard men overstep the mark and pawn off inferior stock on the trade—they have an established business, and their reputation has to be considered. The practical and experienced yard man has the best of conditions at every stage of the game—he can assist the manufacturer by his practical suggestions and educate the trade to take material such as will make the manufacturing end of the business profitable.

In order to qualify as a local yard man, a man should be thoroughly familiar with the details of building construction, and the manufacturing operation. It is essential that he understand these points thoroughly if he is to be connected with the line yard management, as the success of the yard under his charge depends largely upon what use he makes of such experience in handling the trade and ordering from the manufacturing plant.

The side issues of lime, cement, shingles, etc., are not as important—the profit making feature of the business rests with the management's method of handling lumber stocks. There might be much said about yard sheds, handling costs, piling, warehouses, etc., but these are minor details, and come under the head of "systematic management."

What the lumber manufacturer wants is yards that are on the lookout for supplying the trade with surplus stocks, instead of working off the scarcer and more marketable lumber. The better grades of lumber are nearly always in demand—it is the common and lower grades that have to be moved, and represent the dividends of the manufacturer.

If the retail or local yard man would ask the customer before quoting, "For what purpose is the material required?" there might possibly be a more encouraging outlook for the sawmill operator, *i.e.*, if the yard man understood the importance of disposing of the undesirable grades.

One of the chief difficulties which the practical yard man has to overcome is the matter of odd work specifications as submitted in plans. The architect has an eye for beauty, but quite often forgets the importance of making his plans, as near as possible, to stock sizes. He will work in any number of odd widths and lengths, irrespective of the heavy extras the builder will have to pay. In a great number of cases the practical yard man can suggest a remedy for such conditions, and by substituting stock sizes liberally can effect considerable saving. The architect often specifies grades of lumber and millwork of higher quality than necessary, and where the purchaser is informed of the fact there is, at times, a change made in the program which favors all concerned.

The "tricks of the trade" are many, but aside from these we find that our greatest interest should be centered in educating the public to a more thorough understanding of their needs and thereby promoting the interests of lumbermen as a whole.

The Management of Collections

The question of how best to attend to collections is an ever green one with the retail lumberman. H. G. Hansen, of Williston, N.D., in an article in the American Lumberman, makes the following pithy remarks:

There is no part of any business that requires more care and thought on the part of the operator, than collections. It is the end that one never can afford to let become dormant. A vigorous pushing during the fall and early winter months alone, when money is most abundant, especially among farmers, is not sufficient. If the outstanding accounts are to be kept inside of a reasonable limit, they are an all-year problem. Constant effort must be put forth at all times to prevent delinquencies from accumulating.

When making a sale, the first thing to consider is how to collect for it. If all deals were cash and all customers above suspicion matters would be simple, but it is in making time sales to strangers and people of questionable or slow credit that matters become complicated. The stranger must be studied, and the only way to form an opinion of him is to draw him into conversation and have him tell all he will about himself and his affairs. From this you base your opinion as to the amount, if any, of the credit he is worthy of having extended him. One needs to be firm and explicit and impress on him that such favors are not dealt out to everybody with a generous hand, consequently it is your privilege to ask a few questions regarding how and when he is to make settlement. If securities are deemed necessary, make the proper arrangements for them. The time when this is to fall due must be thoroughly agreed upon. It is also well to know from what source he expects to get the money. If he fails to turn up at the specified time, when you expect the payment to be made, you must not fail him. If writing does not bring him, see him, if possible, and be just as firm as when you made the sale. Give him to understand that you expect that money. The slow credit man is often a bigger problem than the stranger. He must be dealt with more gently. The questioning to which the stranger was hazarded would offend him. How to get matters fixed up at once so you are reasonably sure of getting your money when due is the question. You may in some cases be able to close the accounts with a short time note, making it non-interest bearing if paid when due.

To be posted and acquainted with every man's financial standing, as much as you can, is absolutely necessary. To keep a bulletin gotten out by the abstractor showing everything goes on record is a most reliable way of getting information in this line. A rating book that has been passed on by two or more good business firms is always a help. On notes, especially those that fall due in the fall, it is well to try to secure the earliest possible date. Even if you know your customer can not handle the payment until later, secure the earlier date anyway. If he has other obligations to meet, you stand a chance of getting yours first. You can also begin to remind him of his delinquencies a little sooner.

Never neglect sending monthly statements to those who need them. It saves many disputes as to correctness of amounts when settlement comes and reminds those who are slow of their unbalanced account. Open accounts should not be left running long. If a customer can not settle, induce him to give his note. A note bearing interest will make him come to time sooner than the open account.

All customers can not be handled in the same manner, but precaution in dealing with all insures a certain amount of success. By planning your collection when making a sale, you gain ground. Then, being ever on the alert, always keeping a watchful eye on all doubtful cases is necessary. Courteous treatment must be extended to all, but firmness must not be omitted.

Any man who possesses some sense of honor will not become ruffled if reminded of his agreement, consequently if you have your agreements made at the right time, a dun may be turned into a gentle reminder only, and with sensitive customers, it is not so apt to call forth provocation.

THE WOODWORKER

Memoranda of a Machine Woodworker

Do solid milled or molded cutters, such as are used for shaper work and matching, cut or grind off the stock? Mill operators differ so much on this point that one maker takes the opportunity of advising not to "grind your flooring," says H. C. Haner in Wood Craft.

In considering this claim it would be well to look at both sides of the claims thus made. A straight knife cuts at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, and the solid cutters can be filed to an angle almost ten degrees less on the cutting face, while the clearance on the back is always greater than is possible with a straight knife when any strength is left at the cutting point.

Milled cutters stand in a good deal of favor at present, and it will take a good deal of work to affect the favor in which they are held for certain classes of work.

A new roller bearing for shafting, having a small roller between the bearing rolls, has overcome one of the stock objections to the use of the roller or ball bearing in mill work. The ball bearing as commonly used on bicycles was not thought capable of carrying the load of mill shafting, for the reason that the balls might cut each other when subjected to heavy duty. The new bearing has a smaller roller between the large rollers, which is intended to take off friction between those rollers on which the shaft rests, thus preventing their contact and cutting.

Step boxes on matcher spindles are out of sight but had better be kept in mind. Some machines have the step cone held by only one setscrew. That may jar loose some time, spoiling a lot of matching, if not closely watched.

Leather is often used as liners for the caps of boxes in places where the liners are to be thick, but it will not do on quarter boxes, as an engineer I know found out. The thrust of the engine shaft soon packs the fibre of the leather and you are worse off than ever. Sheet steel or brass for liners on engines are best.

Taking Chances

A planing mill employee I know had his hand cut off at the wrist by the top cylinder—trying to make some adjustment while the machine was running. Wonder if machine operators have all to be maimed before they learn to be careful? So many of one craft are short of parts of their anatomy that they might be called the remnant brigade.

A planer man I know has had a trial of local shop work on a planer cylinder. Three times the cylinder cut out the bearings, and each time it was found to be sprung in the journals. Then the job was sent to the makers of the machine. On trying it for true, they found the journals were turned out of centre nearly 1-32 inch because the small shop man tried to centre by the journals instead of by the collar on end of the cylinder.

When starting a cut in a piece of shaper work, do not try to enter right up to the collars at first. Take the cut gradually to ease the strain of entering and prevent the draw of the knives catching on stock back of the cut. That, of course, is only possible where the work is being run from the centre, as on circular head sash rails or similar work. Where the cut has to show finished on both ends, it is a good plan to have a stop to enter from, as many good shaper men have been hurt from just this cause. Something to stop against gives one more confidence in handling the work, and it can be done much faster.

Sometimes a lubricator has a bad habit of letting the oil out in such a manner that it runs up the glass instead of going up in drops through the water. A short piece of very fine wire inserted in the feed nozzle will carry the drop up high enough to overcome the attraction of the nozzle, and let the drop go up clear.

Hemp is a rather poor sort of packing to use around a water glass. Cheap rubber gaskets for the same purpose can be obtained. An engineer relates a story of how he got his glass "partly" obstructed when using hemp. It resulted in the glass filling, showing high when really there were ony two gauges of water. He must have been in error, for the steam would go through an opening only partly obstructed. It is likely he had the whole end of the glass stopped up. Using the rubber rings for this purpose will obviate all difficulty along that line.

One may get credit for good intentions, but it takes action to bring the cash. This "road to the other place" is what is holding back a good many men in the shop as well as in the office. They lack positive action, or, in other words, results. Some of the best shop men I ever knew were not worth overly much unless they had a good boss.

Tire in Band Saws

F. D. Pierce writes in the *Woodworker* as follows: "Although I have never heard the phrase 'tire in band saws' used before, I think it a very good name. There must certainly be something to hold the tension in a band saw, and that is the two edges, otherwise there would be no tension in the saw. That 'tire,' as he terms it, might vary in width. A man might tension a saw out to the very edges, but I assure you that very edge has no tension, and is the tire, or the part to hold the tension. The wider the tire, the longer the tension will last; but it is not well to have the tire too wide, for, if you do, the extreme edge will not be stiff enough to do the work required of it. On the other hand, if the tire is the very edge, it brings so much strain on that part that it is liable to cause cracks. The fire is what keeps the edge of either band or circular saw stiff and makes it stand up to its work. Both the back and tooth edges of a band saw are the tires. When one is taken away out goes the tension. This may be done by either filing or grinding on the tooth edge.

"How many filers can explain just why a band saw becomes long on the tooth edge? They simply say, 'It is caused by grinding.'. The idea never enters their heads that the centre of the saw has been expanded or made longer nearly up to the two edges. When the tooth edge is ground or filed away, that brings that edge down into the part that has been made longer, and as it reaches that point that edge naturally takes that shape. As the very centre has been made the longest, the nearer that edge reaches that point the longer it gets. It is exactly the same with a circular saw. When you cut away the edge it lets out the tension, the edge becomes too long, and the saw becomes fast or 'tight,' as the sawmaker terms it."

Cost-keeping in Handle-making

Cost-keeping is no effort. It is simply preserving a record of all things pertaining to the manufacture of anything, says G. B. in The Wood-Worker. There has been a great hoodoo regarding this subject for a long time, a great deal of unnecessary speculation, until each manager has his ideas gauged to the above opinion and considers his way and his figures the simplest and the best. But the old adage, "Many men of many minds," interferes to a disturbing effect. It is like a balky horse—sometimes he is all right and sometimes he is all wrong.

Communications upon this subject, I notice from time to time, seem to run largely to the manufacture from the sawed lumber, which is comparatively an easier starting point than we, as handle manufacturers, have to contend with. Handle factories get much of their stock direct from the log, as well as a portion from the plank, consequently making the cost subject a mixed problem. A log, no matter how fine it looks, is an unknown problem; part of it may bring fancy returns on account of color and quality, and the balance produce only an ordinary value. There is no even amount of returns to calculate upon. The difficulty is increased, as there is no chance to gauge the unknown defective parts. The eye may say it is first-class, but when opened up it may, and frequently does, prove to the contrary. To be sure, the log rule allows a gain in sawing, which only materializes on certain sized logs, and on others does not. Years ago they could count upon a reasonable certainty what could be expected, but now that timber is decaying so fast, it is entirely different.

This condition being unavoidable, it has forced buyers to enlarge upon all noticeable defects until the poor, ignorant farmer cries "fraud," "deception" and "theft," and often seems to prefer to lose money by selling in job lots rather than risk the chance of a genuine honest measure. I have known managers to start with the strongest confidence to master this intricate problem, only to fall back after meeting the difficulties described, and accept the old way of "doing their best and trust to luck" for the final result.

I am now considering from the standpoint of the small factories, not where the sawed stock can be dropped in volume to the foot of each lathe, and kept ready for constant running upon one item for a day or week; where definite records can be easily kept, and where piecework is easily arranged for; but where different varieties of stock come from the same log, bringing values of one-fourth, one-third, one-half extra value, or possibly an actual loss, where lack of stock suitable for certain grades and the urgency of delayed orders demands the lathe to be set and re-set for different handles during the day to meet the requirements of the hour. How can anyone count upon a sure basis working upon conditions as just stated, which are not uncommon, for most of the smaller factories are daily working in this manner?

Lumber for cabinet work or building purposes is applicable anywhere, provided it is first-class, while handle stock is different. The white, tough, straight-grained second-growth blanks bring a good value, but all off-color, cross-grained and defective blanks go into a cheap or No. 2 grade, which must be shoved off upon the market at whatever it will bring, from a trade that is independent, and on account of the overstock offered makes its own price as it feels inclined. Thus this second grade

has to be gotten rid of at a loss, and become a leech upon the profits of the first grade. A careful estimate can be made, I admit, from the results of the past year, but a fluctuating purchased stock and a market equally as fluctuating knock the foundation to pieces.

There is a constant shrinkage in many other ways that accumulates to complicate all calculations and disarrange the would-be exact results. It is mighty easy to make an assertion, but an entirely different thing to prove it. After many years of experience under difficulties above named, I still fail to find anyone in the handle business, of such limited conditions, able to master the situation. Many investors rush into it, only to find the gilt and polish to soon tarnish, and I must confess I am one of that number. My present efforts seem to be more favorable, and, being a good sticker, I may find satisfactory results if I live long enough.

As a result, I say the following: Be careful of investments in machinery. Be sure of sufficient experience to control your own enterprise. Make up your mind to stick, and time will bring many unexpected favorable avenues to aid your business. Have courage in your own cost estimates; others may be perfectly honest, but the best are liable to make mistakes. Above all, keep a cool, clear head, and then you are as near a safe basis as any of your competitors. Don't tie too tightly to any manager because he is a well-rounded man. His absolute assertion that a thing can't be done does not make it so. Another, in a different way, may reach success. Talk certain points of your business with your men; to a certain degree your interests are theirs, and they may help you over many difficulties; what one can't think of, other practical men may.

I always have been, and probably always will be, searching for the manager I want (am forced to accept the best I can get), one whose cost calculations come within reasonable expectation, and who still is confronted with unexplainable conditions.

Circular Saws and Saw Mills

The condition one finds some saws in that are used in some of the smaller circular mills is certainly interesting to the man who has them to fix up, doctor up, fit up, or anything you wish to call it; perhaps to shape up would be a very good word to use, says J. W. Ball in The Wood-Worker. Sometimes I think it would be better to call him a "shaper" man, for he is not unlike the Jew man who had just been "cussed" by an Irishman to the full extent of the latter's English language, and turned and said to Pat: "You are no gentleman; you are a fool!" By this time he was getting mad, and wanted to make out that the Irishman was a much worse man than himself, and in his excitement said: "You are vot there never vas words made for." So it is with the man who has other people's troubles to adjust to their satisfaction: He sometimes wishes he was an angel. I will leave this for others to determine.

It is remarkable how some of these small mills manage to make lumber at all. For instance, you find one saw bent over the collar, with a ridge showing up on the log side near the teeth and the tension pulled out in spots. These are symptoms that lead one to think that a log must have come loose from the dogs and rolled onto the saws. Lots of care should be exercised in fixing up such a plate.

Such a saw can be fixed very easily if you have a good place to work on it and a good man to help hold the saw; but when you have only a portable place for the anvil, only a shed roof, with no sides, which gives poor light, then is when a man is up against the real thing. It makes one wonder why all these little mills could not get together and build up right, like the large mills, and have a good place to fit saws.

Many of these small mills have trouble with hot arbors, but it seems these little mills are cutting a great figure in the lumber business. The mountains are full of them, and as long as there are trees to saw the saw doctors will have such saws to work on. Most of these mills try to run the saw too fast. Better run portable mill saws about 500, or somewhere near that speed.

The worst thing I find in connection with these small mills is the equipment with which they have to fit the saws. Many have no eccentric swage, no shaper, no grinder, nothing but an upset and a file, and the arbor is the file room. There is no jointing rig; in fact, they have "vot there never vas words made for." There is plenty of room for improved machinery to fit up these saws with.

Recently someone asked what caused cracks in certain circular saws. I have seen some very queer cracks, but find that if plenty of throat room is maintained it is a great help. Of course, the throat should be circular shape, so the dust can chamber nicely and be easily discharged. The tooth must have plenty of steel to stand in frozen timber, especially when the thermometer stands at 35 degrees below zero; even at zero the timber is hard enough to cause trouble if the teeth are too slim or of improper shape. A low swage should be used, with keen corners. The tooth must not be too blunt, or it will cut too hard. The steel must be good, the saw kept round, fitted square, and not too much speed used.

If the sawyer is not a man who has had experience in sawing frozen timber, there is sure to be trouble. He must know what the saw will stand, and give it about that much. There can be no baby work when timber is frozen, especially when cutting frozen black birch or beech logs. These will try your saws. I would recommend small solid-tooth saws for this kind of sawing, run at about 500 r.p.m., 54-in., 8-gage, not very fine teeth, and feed rather fast.

I think the tooth Mr. Miner advocated is a very good one. I don't think a saw tooth should be cut under much for winter sawing, and not too much hook, nor the backs too high.

Don't forget the round saws. They are just commencing to make them. They are not things of the past. There are more round saws shipped now than I ever knew before. Small lots of timber are being sawed with circular saws now that a few years ago would not pay to cut. This is perhaps the reason they are being used so extensively at this time.

Gang Saw Fitting

Some time since a correspondent asked for information on the subject of keeping gang saws in order. Replies appeared from several gang filers, all of whom would, in all probability, have given more information if the inquirer had given a more detailed description of the condition under which his saws work. He is right, however, in saying that gang saw filers do not give their ideas in The Wood-Worker as freely as they might.

I will try and give a few hints on that subject that may possibly be of interest to some readers. To get best results from gang saws (or any other kind of saws) it is necessary to have not only the saws, but the machine or mill also, in good condition. I have found the most important things to be considered in gang saw filing to be shape of teeth, tension, overhang, keeping back of saws straight, having greatest strain on cutting edge, and having saws commence cutting at the right time.

Most gangs in this country (New Zealand) have intermittent feed, the feed movement being developed by an eccentric on the shaft of gang, and the time at which feed rollers feed the timber forward being determined by the position of the eccentric. The timber should begin to feed just after the crank-pin has passed the bottom centre, and the saws should begin to cut just after the crank-pin has passed the top centre. The amount of overhand should be governed by the amount of feed to be carried and the length of the stroke, never by length of saw.

For instance, if length of stroke in 16-in., and you wish to carry 5-16-in. feed to the stroke, you require $\frac{3}{8}$-in. overhang to every 16 in. of saw; in other words, the overhang should be one-fifth more than the feed in the length of the stroke. That is for intermittent feed; for continuous feed just half the above amount for the same amount of feed is right—at least that is how I found it with a Wickes gang I had charge of for two years.

I have found one-fifth hook to give good results in almost any kind of timber. I never make the depth of teeth equal more than one-half the space; that is, teeth $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart should not be more than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.

The backs of the teeth should be low and straight. A gang saw requires some tension, but it is not necessary to put in all the tension the saw will hold. The buckles (tabs, I think they are called in the United States) should be much nearer the front edge than back edge of saw, and should be moved back from time to time as the saw wears, so as to keep the front edge tight.

Gang saws should be examined frequently, for if a whole lot of saws are allowed to get into bad condition it is a big job to get them right again. The backs soon become hollow if neglected, and, though a hollow-back saw will work for a time, provided the front edge is strained sufficiently, there comes a time when the back has to be drawn out, and then it will be found that the front edge has become about as hollow as the back edge was before, and there is another big job of grinding, etc., to get the front edge straight.

A few years ago, when the only swage we had was an upset 5-16 in. to the stroke was considered fast feed, but since the introduction of the eccentric swage we have improved on that very considerably; but there are still some mill owners here who refuse to provide anything but the old-fashioned upset. They say they have no money to waste (?) on fancy swages.

The writer is a self-taught filer, and the above ideas are the result of a good many years' experience. To borrow an expression from Mr. Chas. H. Liebe, I have written of these things just as I have found them.

M. J. Graham.

The census of the forest products of Canada, to be taken on June 1, 1911, will embrace square, waney or flat timber, logs for lumber and miscellaneous products. In the first class are included ash, birch, elm, maple, oak, pine and all other timber cut as square, waney or flat, and the enumeration will be reported for cubic feet and value. Logs for lumber, which are included in the second class, are in such woods as elm, hickory, hemlock, oak, pine and spruce. They will be enumerated in the census by quantities of one thousand feet board measurement, with value in the same unit.

Why

did the Big River Lumbe equipment for thei

did Wm. Deary, General fast-feed Matchers

did S. J. Cusson, General buy 12 Berlin fast

did Nathan Paine, of th their NEW plant?

did the Bowman-Hicks Lu ment for their NE

Why have we orders for and have installed over 218 fast feed matchers in the past fourteen months?

As a boy would say, "What's the answer?"

All of the splendid orders above were placed within 60 days of each other.

Everyone knows of the enormous size of the Potlatch Lumber Co., and their output of 750,000 feet daily.

The Virginia & Rainy Lake Co. is a fifteen million dollar corporation just starting in Virginia, Minnesota.

The Paine Lumber Co. is known from Australia to London. Their product is everywhere.

The Big River Lumber Co. are not yet as well known, but are building one of the largest mills in Canada.

A year ago the Potlatch Lumber Co. decided to build several new plants. Machinery men got busy.

Mr. Deary said to three machinery manufacturers, "We're not going to buy a pig in a bag. Put your latest machine in, we'll run them ourselves and we'll decide which one we want. We want the best there is."

Three machines went in. The others went in with a hurrah. A bet was offered our Spokane Mgr. that we never would put in a machine on the side-by-side test.

We shipped a Berlin "90"; a 200 feet-per-minute racer with fast feed OUTLINE attachment. All three machines were put in condition and started off.

Six to nine months tells a pretty straight story of what a machine is, and here's the story, straight and true.

Number 1—Matcher was characterized as a machine so complicated that it took an expert to care for it. Took an extra man to oil it. Number 1—eliminated.

Number 2—Matcher racked itself to pieces at fast feeds. Impossible to keep the bearings in alignment and the oil flooded the belts.

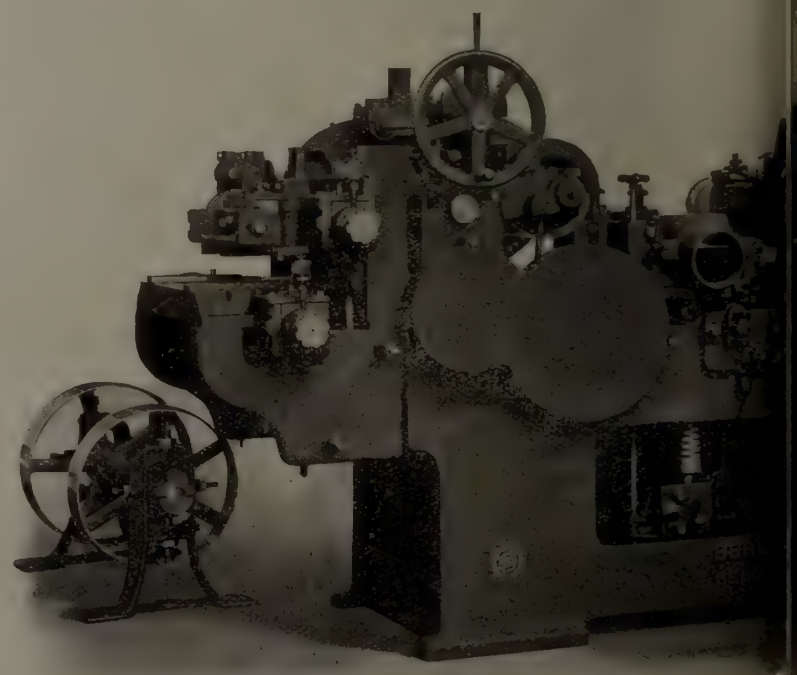
Number 2—eliminated.

Number 3—The Berlin "90" was run night and day for between six and nine months. It was not tied up for repairs, not complicated and ran continually, turning out a fine product all the time and the Potlatch men liked it because "it was always going."

Remember this—all three machines were run by Potlatch operators. The test was fair to all, it showed accurately the practical value of each matcher.

The entire reason why SEVENTEEN Berlin "90's" go into the new plants of the Potlatch Lumber Co., is because a "90" will do more work, is easy to operate and keep in condition.

We do not know how much more work the "90" turned out per minute. The test was run and they decided what was what.



Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices:

Montreal, Que. **Vancouver, B.C.** **Boston** **Nelson, B.C.**

Big River, Sask., buy seven Berlin fast-feed matchers among their plant?

r of the Potlach Lumber Company, Potlach, Idaho, buy 17 Berlin eir new plants?

ger of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company, Virginia, Minn., Matchers for their NEW plant?

ie Lumber Company, Oshkosh, Wis., buy 34 Berlin machines for

Co., Lorain, La., buy four Berlin fast-feed matchers among the equipnt?

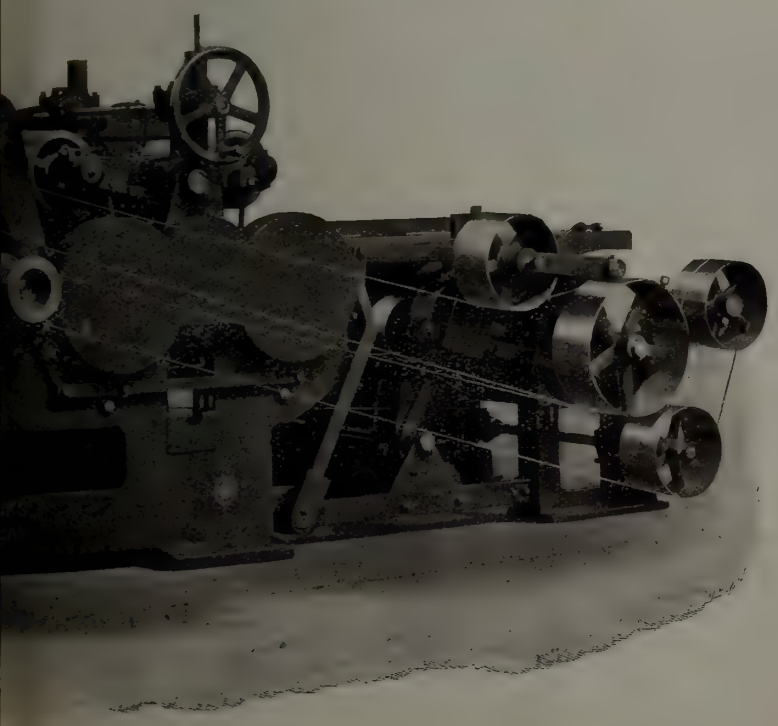
A few months ago, the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Co. bought their equipment. Mr. Cusson wanted the best there was and did not buy on price.

He is too good a business man for that. But the fact that TWELVE Berlin fast-feed matchers were ordered with sizers and surfacers and other equipment means something.

The Paine Lumber Co. considered all makes of tools carefully. They bought SEVEN Berlin Resaws in preference to any other. They bought TEN Berlin Sanders. They bought Berlin Matchers and Moulders.

The Big River Lumber Company investigated, and that investigation was exhaustive and conclusive. They purchased EIGHTEEN machines all told. And all Berlin.

Why was this? Men of the character of Wm. Deary, S. J. Cusson, Nathan Paine, Wm. Cowan have had too much experience to buy unwisely. They cannot afford to take chances, they want dependable material.



You can buy a Berlin "90" at a reasonable price. Here's a few reasons why we have sold 218 Berlin 94-X's and 90's lately.

The "90" is equipped with cylinder heads carrying 6 self-hardening steel knives. There is no head so perfect.

The side-heads are our 12-bitted type, the only 12-bitted side-heads in the world. The construction divides the cut so that the side-head work is clean and knots and cross-grained places are not torn out.

Our Automobile feed drive eliminates the nest of gears found on other tools. The chain drive runs smoothly and quietly and doesn't give trouble. Easy to reach, no tearing down of machine.

Our system of top, bottom and side-head belt tighteners keep the belts tight every minute. Easy to slip belt off or on.

Our head grinder saves time in sharpening the cylinder knives. It is quick, always ready, a wonderful little tool.

Our beading or stationary profiling attachment requires but one 8-inch belt to drive it. Two pulleys, tightener furnished, driven from above, below or countershaft. Very simple.

You can change from a run of drop-siding to beaded ceiling in two minutes. End thrust provided for everything so a boy could understand.

Full equipment of heads for your work furnished. Make anything you like in profiling work at fast-feeds and by jointing the knives secure work you never dreamed of. This is not bunk, but facts.

It is the field against the Berlin always, but we're not worrying. If you want a proven machine, a UNIT matcher, right in every detail, you want a "90." We are installing one every working day.

We will appreciate very much your inquiries.

Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada
Beloit, Wisconsin

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CAMP DEPARTMENT

High Efficiency in the Woods

At a recent meeting of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers Mr. J. P. Van Orsdel read an interesting paper upon "Highest Efficiency in Woods Operation." In the course of his remarks Mr. Van Orsdel spoke as follows:

"It is well, in my opinion, to divide your sections into 40-acre tracts by actual surveys, which I hope to bring out later. This can be done with surprising accuracy with an open-sight Jacob staff compass in the following manner:

"First, a party of four men, made up of a compass man, who also chains at one end, a chainman, a swamper and another axman who blazes up the line run out the section lines to ascertain the proper course and the distance of it. This is made necessary in the western country on account of the irregularity in the government surveys and the necessity of knowing where this irregularity exists, if any does. It will take such a party an average of three days on a section to run the exterior lines and set the boundary 1-16 corners; after this is done the compass man can go ahead without assistance of anyone and run the cross lines and blaze the same out, as he knows from the boundary survey what course to run these lines on. Of course, the plan I always use is to run all forty lines in one direction first, and then the others at whatever point these intersect to set the inside 1-16 corners. This subdivisional survey will cost under this plan of doing the work 10 cents an acre.

Falling and Bucking

"One way, and a very important way, to conserve the forest is to use the proper amount of care in falling and bucking your timber. During the last month I have had the pleasure of looking over two active operations, side by side, and in going over their old cuttings I find one cleaned up in good shape, practically no excessive loss from breakage nor timber left on the ground, while on the other there is from 10,000 to 15,000 feet an acre left to absolute waste, and still they wonder why their estimate does not show the same overrun as it did on previous or present operation.

"It is often necessary to break timber a little in falling, but a good timber faller will, by some means or other, make an effort to give a square break across a stump rather than falling across a dip in the ground or a ravine.

"But the only way to get results in this department is to a certain extent by compulsion and it can be done in this way: You have at each camp either a timekeeper or head bucker or a head faller, either one of which can keep these records. It is a very common practice to make fallers and buckers turn in the number of trees or logs bucked or felled, but it is quite a joke among these men as some of them are not honest and turn in just about what they think will pass, while an injustice is done by such men to those who are honest. When the timekeeper goes over the woods he can make the men actually show the trees or logs they have cut and mark them, or the head bucker or faller can do this, whichever would be most convenient; and again, should you desire to keep a forty-cut record the hook tender at each machine should keep track of the forty lines and scale the log before it leaves the woods. In this way you are keeping track of the amount of timber cut from each forty and also making your fallers and buckers do their best in the woods or, better still, making them 'deliver the goods,' which is what we are after.

"I know a set of fallers who felled sixty-two trees in six days, the average tree containing 8,000 feet of timber or 496,000 of lumber, an average of 82,666 a day. They were not working for a record, but simply ran into a good bunch of timber where the chances were good. A good set of fallers should average 50,000 a day in timber that averages from 5,000 to 7,000 to the tree or seven to ten trees 40,000 a day in timber that averages 3,000 to 5,000 to the tree or eight to thirteen trees, 30,000 a day in timber that averages from 1,000 to 2,000 or from fifteen to thirty trees, so that it is very evident that the size of the timber makes a material difference, but when the timekeeper or head bucker checks them up in the woods he can scale the trees or logs on stump and turn in with number so that the woods superintendent can tell whether or not they have done average work. Two or three buckers should follow each set of fallers. If there are very few windfalls and the slopes or ground is fairly regular so that they do not have to do much undercutting, two of them do the work, but if the other condition exists it will require three to each set of fallers.

"Three sets of fallers are required for each two yarders, and do not think you are doing good work because you are getting along with one set for each yarder. The yarder is not getting the amount of timber it should, is why it is wrong. Keep the fallers separated if you possibly can so that you can tell who is responsible for the breakage, but, again, this should be shown in the daily reports above described.

"The falling and bucking of timber which averages from 5,000 to 7,000 a tree should cost 45 cents a thousand; timber that averages from 3,000 to 5,000, 55 cents; timber that averages from 1,000 to 2,000, 65 cents. The above figures should take care of filing, new saws, axes, sledges and equipment.

Donkey Yarding

"The problem that is and should be given the greatest consideration and that there is the greatest difference of opinion about is donkey yarding. Another dip into logging plans: If you have your logging planned out you know what kind of machines your country and timber will require and they, as well as rigging, should be bought accordingly.

"Nine in ten operations we have done work on the machines have been used until they are old rattle traps or they were never large enough to do the work required of them properly. I know of several operations where the output is curtailed 20 per cent. by the lack of large enough machines and still they wonder why the other fellow is logging cheaper. At that rate it would not take long to buy new machinery throughout. All the following argument will be based on the fact that your machinery is large enough so that it is not necessary to block any logs out of the woods and that the breakage of lines on a yarder is eliminated. The main line for a 10 x 12 yarder should be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and the trip or haulback line 9-16 or a 11 x 13 or 12 x 12 compound should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the trip line $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, and the above lines on either sized machine should log 5,000,000 before breaking. My plan is never to let the line break on a yarder; as soon as it begins to show wear transfer it into a road machine, where it will last a considerable time. With regard to the distance it is proper to yard, that should be governed to a great extent by the stand of timber and such other conditions as will alter any set rule. Nine hundred feet of working line is a good average length to work on, and if the conditions are such in regard to location of railroads, pole roads, etc., then I should say that this distance will get the highest practical results.

"A yarder logging in timber where logs average from 1,500 to 2,000 feet to the log with 900 feet of line should average forty-five logs a day or 67,500 to 90,000 feet a day; logs averaging from 1,000 to 1,500, fifty logs a day, or from 50,000 to 75,000 a day; logs averaging from 500 to 1,000 feet a log, fifty-five logs, or from 27,500 to 55,000 a day; logs averaging less than 500 feet, sixty-five logs a day, or about 30,000 feet. And I will say here that in a great many instances where the timber runs this small there are several other methods that are cheaper to log with than machines, providing the ground will allow.

"To make the above amounts more definite the following log averages are given:

Feet.	Per day.	Feet.	Per day.
2,000	90,000	1,000	55,000
1,750	78,750	750	41,250
1,500	67,500	500	32,500
1,250	62,500	250	22,500

"The above amounts are arrived at from time records rather than the other methods used. In the above figures proper allowances are made for moving yarders from one setting to another.

"A yarder crew usually is and should be made up as follows: One driver, one fireman, one-half wood bucker, one chaser, one hook tender, two rigging slingers, one swamper and sniper, or an average daily expense for labor of $26, plus $10 a day for unkeep of machinery, blocks, rigging, lines, etc., or a total of $36 a day for each yarder.

"Hence, taking the above as a basis, it will give you the following yarding expense as a result, in timber average to each log:

Feet.	Per M.	Feet.	Per M.
2,000	$0.40	1,000	$0.65
1,750	.45	750	.87
1,500	.53	500	1.12
1,250	.59	250	1.60

"The above calculations are based on the following time: Trip or haulback line, 425 feet a minute; main line, 225 feet a minute, or if the yarder is working at an average distance of 450 feet the actual time the machine is hauling logs a day is about two hours and thirty minutes, which with the necessary short starts and stops to straighten the logs out of the woods would make five hours of actual machine work, so that four hours is allowed in these figures for the placing of chokers, unfastening of logs by chaser, and pulling windfalls, wood logs, etc., out of the way and changing head block on trip line. One hour being the allowance that I make each day for an accumulation of time to move donkey engine when the setting is completed, so that on this basis one day in every ten is allowed for moving the yarder to a new setting.

"In ordinarily rough country a donkey should be moved from one setting to another, a distance of 800 feet, in seven hours.

(To be continued)

A Heavy Cut in Prince Albert District

From estimates which have been prepared by the Prince Albert lumber companies, the cut in that district of Saskatchewan next winter will go over 100,000,000 feet. Of this amount, the Prince Albert Lumber Company will cut 40,000,000 feet, and in addition that concern has 10,000,000 feet in the woods, which might be termed the clear-up of last year's cut, but which, owing to the shortness of the season, was not brought out. The Big River Lumber Company expects to cut 50,000,000 feet in the coming winter. The Big River Company, whose camps are situated 100 miles north of Prince Albert, and are now reached by a C.N.R. line, will operate their 500 square mile limits for the first time, giving employment to between 1,000 and 1,500 men through the winter.

Besides this great lumber activity, tie and cordwood camps will be scattered all over this district during the winter months. It is estimated that the total men required for winter work is about 3,000. The camps are now being prepared, and men are being engaged. During the past summer it had been necessary to shorten the running time of the mills owing to the scarcity of water in the rivers tributary to the Saskatchewan and the consequent extension of the driving operations. This has put the mills to an enormous expense, but has enabled them to clean out these streams, which will give them better facilities for the driving work of the spring of 1911.

At the recent Conservation Congress held at St. Paul, Minn., the following resolutions were passed, among others:

We approve of the continuance of the control of the national forest by the federal government, and approve the policy of restoring to settlement such public lands as are more valuable for agriculture.

We earnestly recommend that the states and federal government acquire for reforestration lands not more valuable for other purposes, and that all existing forests, publicly and privately owned, be carefully protected by state and federal government. We recognize the invaluable services of the Forest Service to the people, and earnestly recommend that it be more generously supported by the federal government, and that state, federal and private fire patrol be more generously provided for the preservation of forests and human life, and appreciate and approve of the continuance of the use of the United States army in fire control emergencies.

This is in marked contrast with the course of the Ontario Government, which recently saddled the cost of fire protection entirely upon the license owners.

Machinery Trade News

The R. H. Smith, Co., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., have issued a new illustrated price list which sawyers and mill owners will appreciate. The book contains, in addition to the price list section, a few pages devoted to useful information regarding the care and management of saws. All users of saws should secure a copy of this list.

A Hand-Book for Millwrights has been published by Frederick J. Drake & Co., of Chicago, of which the author is Mr. Calvin F. Swingle, M.E. The book will prove of much interest to all who are concerned in the planning and arrangement of mill buildings. It deals, in detail, with such important subjects as the strength of materials, journal bearings, couplings, horse power to be transmitted by shafting, pulley location, belts and belting, wire rope transmission, gear wheels, electrical installation, and many other subjects directly connected with the installation of mill machinery. The book is profusely illustrated and is written in a manner which makes it readily understood by all who will be interested in the subject .

The Canadian Linderman Company have started the erection of their new plant at Woodstock, Ont. The building will be 250 feet by 100 feet. They will use Niagara power and also in all probability a small amount of steam power. They announce that they are in the market for a full line of machine tools, such as planers, lathes, grinders, universal boring machines, milling machines, etc. The capital stock of the company is $160,000. They will manufacture the Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer exclusively. This machine is largely used by box manufacturers, furniture manufacturers and all lines of jointing, where lumber is to be made from any other width, such as chair seats, table tops, etc.

The Linderman Machine Company, of Muskegon, Mich., have issued an extremely attractive booklet descriptive of their Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer. This machine is one of the most interesting inventions that has ever been made in connection with the woodworking industry, as it performs the operations formerly necessitating the use of a jointer, a glue pot, an edger and clamps. With one handling, on one machine and in one operation this work is performed in a perfect manner, and it produces a joint with a permanent internal clamp. The booklet referred to is produced in the same excellent fashion as all the other products of this company. It is attractively printed and handsomely illustrated, and upon its cover there is a beautiful design showing in a handsomely embossed and colored illustration a bit of the finished product.

The Making of

Disston Files



Thoroughly Well Made Service-Giving FILES

In the DISSTON WORKS, from the making of the Crucible Steel itself to the finished file, every operation is carefully performed and rigidly inspected.

We use 30,000 dozen DISSTON FILES annually in our Saw, Handle and Machine Shops. As a result of using them we know what a good file should do, and make the DISSTON FILES so they will DO IT.

Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED TO BUY—ASH, ELM, OAK AND Basswood, for export. Payment will be cash. Address with full particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Canada. 23

WANTED—BASSWOOD, B. ASH, BIRCH, Maple, Elm, Oak and Chestnut, for immediate shipment We are always in the market to buy good lumber. Apply BARTRAM BROS., Limited. Citizen Building, Ottawa, Can. 23

Wanted

HEMLOCK TIMBER 12 TO 26 FEET LONG for delivery next Spring. Address Box 138, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply BOX 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

White Pine Pickets Wanted

WE WANT AT ONCE 4/4 x 4/4 x 44" AND 48", 5/4 x 5/4 x 44" and 48" and 6/4 x 6/4 x 48" White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

3 CARS C. B. CEDAR SHINGLES 18" FOR sale cheap—Address, Box 148, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.
JAS. SPUN,
20-tf L'Amable, Ont.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

For Sale

3,000 GREEN TAMARAC PILES AND Poles 20 to 50 feet long. Address Box 137, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

For Sale

200,000' 1" Birch common and better.
30 000' 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000' 1" Spruce.
100,000' 2" Spruce.
40,000' 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000' 1 Hemlock.

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
Guelph, Ontario. tf

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1½"	"	"	29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45 000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

A PORTABLE SAWMILL TO SAW HARDwood and basswood by the thousand feet. Engine must be at least twenty-five horse power. NORTHERN TIMBER CO., LTD., Markstay, Ont. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Single Surfacer

FOR SALE 24" SINGLE SURFACER, REvolving bed, in first-class order. McGregor-Gourlay make. Apply MEAKINS & SONS, Hamilton, Ont. 20

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO., Queen St., Montreal. 23

For Sale

NEW LIDGERWOOD STEAM LOGGING Skidder. Never been used. For price and particulars, address, BATHURST LUMBER CO., LTD., Bathurst Village, N.B. 20

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 15' 6"	39	3½" tubes.
1	48 x 12	52	3" "
1	54 x 12	52	3½" "
1	54 x 14	52	3½" "
2	58 x 12	78	3" "
1	60 x 14	74	3" "

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self-feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

WANTED — FOREMAN FOR SASH AND door factory in Ottawa, to lay out and supervise manufacture of work. Address Box 149, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED BY ESTABLISHED FIRM, A first-class experienced Lumber Salesman for Ontario and Quebec, steady position to right man. Application confidential. Apply to BOX 135, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LUMBER Salesman, one who understands oak, poplar and yellow pine, to sell in Toronto and vicinity on commission basis. Prefer party who also handles white pine from Canadian mills. Address with references. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL & LUMBER Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

WANTED POSITION ON PACIFIC COAST by married man as head book-keeper, office manager or auditor. Ten years experience. Excellent references Take financial interest if desired. Can begin at once. Address W. J. FORD, 1178 Fort St., Victoria, B.C. 20

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Business Opportunities

LUMBERMEN—DO NOT SACRIFICE YOUR lumber. Build houses in Toronto instead. Ask how it is done. Box 143, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

WANTED—MILLMAN TO CONTRACT TO saw with portable mill during January to March, 1911, 10,000,000 feet birch lumber. Splendid location in first class timber. 3½ miles from railway station. Unlimited quantity of timber available. Mill with capacity of 10,000 feet per day will do. Apply Box 146 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

E-M-F 1910 Auto, nearly new, fully equipped, cost $1,670.00. Machine shows for itself. Will sell cheap for cash or will take in payment Pine lumber, Hemlock, Shingles or Lath. Do not answer unless you mean business. Box 147, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

For Sale, Timber Berth in Alberta

ESTIMATE 75 MILLION FEET, 20 MILLIONS burnt, should be taken off this year. If not sold would like to correspond with responsible party to make logs or ties. For particulars apply, THE C. BECK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Penetanguishene, Ont. 21

For Sale Cheap

COMPLETE SAWMILL OUTFIT, PRACTIcally new—35 H P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine Boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel. New Carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut-off saw, Shingle Mill. Frame Building, Galvanized Iron Roof, Saws and Belting Complete. Apply at Mill, Angus, Ontario or Charles T. DePuy, Rochester, N.Y. 22

FOR SALE

Large Lumber Mill

AND BUSINESS WITH GOOD-WILL, FULL equipment and timber limits, situate in Province of Ontario. Will be sold as a going concern. A snap for quick sale. Further particulars on application to Box 145, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, stable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business. Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont, t.f.

Sawmill for Sale

IN NEW ONTARIO, NORTH OF NEW Liskeard. On T. and N. O. Railway. Surrounded by good timber. Capacity 10,000. Address Box 142, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

Sawing Contract Wanted

WANTED—A CONTRACT TO SAW LUMber by the thousand, large or small quantities. Have a first-class 40 h.p. new outfit, go anywhere. Address BOX 150 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 20

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT — ONE OF THE BEST IN Ontario. Address, S. G. READ & SON, Real Estate Agents, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ontario. 21

Lumber Directory

FOR SALE—DIRECTORY OF LUMBER consuming Factories of America, a most complete and valuable book for wholesalers and manufacturere. Will accept $6, which is one-half regular price The CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF SECOND GROWTH White and Red Oak. Suitable for piles or ties and small square timber. Close to Railway track; also 100,000 feet of White Pine, 70,000 feet of Hemlock, 30,000 feet of mixed Hardwood inch, 500 telephone poles 25 feet to 35 feet. Apply to E. TODD, Box 16, Caledonia, Ont. 20

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

A new system of administration, whereby the output of teak from the forests of Siam will be somewhat curtailed and the supply protected, is announced by Vice-Consul-General Carl C. Hanson of Bangkok, in a recently submitted report. Beginning with December, 1909, leases of teak forests have been lengthened from six to fifteen years. The smaller leases have been consolidated and regrouped, the larger of these areas being divided into halves, one of which is reserved, and the other leased for fifteen years with the right to work all mature trees during that period. In view of the greater economy made possible by this new ruling, the government royalty per log has been raised from $3.65 to $4.38, an arrangement which will very likely effect a material reduction in stumpage manufactured, at least for the first term of lease.

British Oak

In the good old days when British men-of-war and merchantmen were built exclusively of wood hundreds of trees were used in the building of a single battleship of the line. British oak and elm were largely utilized for that purpose. Nowadays, even for those vessels still constructed of wood, very little British timber is used. English oak is, of course, still world-famed for its durable qualities, but American oak, which, though not possessed of the strength and wearing qualities of the home-grown article, is very much used to-day, because it is cleaner, straighter, and more easily worked. The question may be asked, why should wood grown in England be in most cases superior to the imported article? The reason, apparently, is that our climate and soil are better suited for the production of good timber than is that in most other countries. Trees are very susceptible to climatic and meteorological conditions. Age and size depend largely on the situation in which a tree is planted. In dingles, for instance, timber runs up very much straighter and cleaner than in exposed situations. In a dingle there would be less likelihood of the wind deflecting the growth of a tree. A south-west wind is calculated to produce the gnarled and twisted appearance so common in badly planted trees. On the other hand, a north-east aspect favors oak, because there is less wind to affect it, and a tree so planted would enjoy the benefit of the early morning sun, so favorable to plant and tree life of all kinds. Trees to grow well also require to be sheltered from the south-west gales.

A New Method of Felling Trees

A Berlin inventor, Mr. Hugo Gantke, has recently designed a simple device for the felling of trees. The trunks are cut by the friction of a steel wire about one millimetre in diameter, which, as demonstrated by practical tests, is able to cut through a tree of about 20 in. (50 cm.) in thickness in six minutes. The wire, which is carried to and fro by an electric motor, is heated by friction on the tree to such an extent as to burn through the timber, the result being a cut which is both smoother and cleaner than that effected by a saw. The wire will work satisfactorily on the thickest trees without the insertion of wedges into the cut, and the trees may be cut immediately above or below the ground. In the latter case the stump may be left safely in the soil. The motor which actuates the wire is installed outside of the range affected by the fall of the tree, and when electricity is not already available it can be generated by a transportable power plant consisting of a 10 h. p. petrol motor and dynamo, which are left at the entrance to the forest during the felling operations. By this method large tropical trees up to 10 feet in diameter can be cut and felled by a single operator, a considerable advantage being the absence of any waste in the timber.—Times Engineering Supplement.

Notes on Belting

The best speed for main belts is about 3,500 feet per minute, and nothing is gained by running them over 4,000 feet. The lower side of the belt should be made the driving side whenever possible, as the sagging of the slack side increases the arc of contact. By increasing the size of the pulleys increased power is obtained, and the proportion of two pulleys working together should be about 4 to 1. The pulleys should be from ½ in. to 1½ in. wider than the belt, according to the width of the face, and the convexity of driving and driven pulleys should be exactly alike. Vertical and half-crossed driving belts should be avoided. Tolerably long belts are much preferable to short ones, and tight belts should not be employed. If more driving power is required increase the width of the belt in preference to its thickness. Double belts should not be run over small pulleys. Belts should not be allowed to get greasy or glazed over. An application of tanners' dubbin, a mixture of mutton fat and beeswax or boiled linseed oil are good dressings for leather belts. Resin should not be used to prevent slip, as it damages the belt.

Overhead Runways for Sawmills

Switch-trolley pulley blocks have lately been introduced to a considerable extent, and have in some cases displaced stand trucks and cranes in moving goods from point to point. They can be fitted to most buildings without alterations, and loads up to about two tons can be easily and quickly dealt with. The overhead runway usually consists of a rolled steel joint fitted with junctions to serve various points, the trolley being readily shunted into a branch line by a switching lever fitted on it. The runners carrying the pulley blocks should be fitted with ball bearings to ensure easy working, and the side plates of the trolley frame with steel antifriction rollers, as these must facilitate the passing of sharp curves or junctions. In crowded situations, where an overhead traveller is not available, these runways can be made extremely useful in moving timber, etc., and we look for considerable development in this connection.

American Shooks in England

The use of American shooks or packing cases for shipping textiles to the United States has greatly increased of late years, says the Timber Trades Journal of London, Eng., and direct importations of them are now regularly made into Bradford, as also in other British districts whence textiles are shipped to the United States. They were first imported in 1892, but it was not until 1903 that their use became general; since then between 25,000 and 30,000 have been imported and used annually. These shooks are made of planed spruce wood, and in order to protect properly the contents of the cases the wood sent to Bradford is tongued and grooved; at some of the other places the wood is plain. The use of American-made rolling boards, as a foundation on which to roll cloth to be exported to the United States, has also of late years been adopted to some slight extent by Bradford merchants. These patent rolling boards have the advantage over the solid wooden boards in that they consist merely of a skeleton or framework of wood tightly covered with paper.

Non-Dangerous Water Gauges

The ordinary water gauges usually fitted to steam boilers are apt to fly, especially in frosty weather, and if the attendant is near he runs a considerable risk of being scalded by the escaping water. To remedy this as far as may be, a much-improved gauge has been introduced, which is so arranged that should a glass burst the water is automatically shut off and prevented from escaping. In this gauge a ball valve is arranged in the lower fittings, and should the glass break the ball automatically rises to its seat and so cuts off the rush of water. In the upper fitting a spring or ball valve is fitted, which shuts off the steam when the glass breaks, but remains open when the glass tube is being blown through. The cocks should be asbestos packed, and the plug revolve in the asbestos and not touch the metal. We would call the attention of steam users to these improvements, as any little increased outlay in this connection is soon repaid by increased freedom from accidents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B.C.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

Established 1892
Oille & McKeen
Wholesale Lumber
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Trade with Canada Solicited

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

WANTED
Lumber Company Manager
Thoroughly experienced Manager, with practical and executive ability and thorough knowledge of the business from stump to market. Operation about 20,000,000 Pine annually. State age; business record.
Address—Lumber Manager
Care of Canada Lumberman - TORONTO, ONT.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

A traveller who recently made a trip through southwestern Ontario reports that right through to Windsor there seems to be a fair trade. The farmers have had splendid crops and have obtained good prices, especially for tobacco. There is no boom apparent, but a good healthy business is in progress, and everybody is satisfied. The box trade continues unchanged with very little activity. There does not seem to be any fear among the dealers about a slump in prices. Hemlock stocks at Sarnia are very low and dealers are obliged to buy more from northern points. Retailers yards throughout Western Ontario continue fairly well stocked. Many of the farmers, having done so well, are paying off their mortgages, which in all probability means further building before long. Collections are satisfactory. The traveller referred to above reports that during September they had practically the best month's business they ever had.

The situation in the Georgian Bay district is rather difficult to sum up. The cut during the coming winter, so far as information can be obtained at present, will be just about the same as last winter. It was thought at first that it would be less, but reports recently received indicate that if there is any reduction it will be very slight. There are practically no logs left over now in any of the Georgian Bay booms. This will mean that most of the mills will be obliged to commence their sawing operations rather later next season than usual. This is about the first year within the last ten years that the logs have been all cleaned up. A further result of this will probably be that next fall there will be less lumber on hand than this fall. The reason the mills have been able to clean up their logs so completely this year is that they had very favorable driving conditions in the streams and practically no logs were hung up.

If there is a smaller cut during the coming winter it will be almost entirely due to the scarcity of labor. All the camps are complaining now that they cannot get enough men. There are already fewer logs on the skids than there were at this time last year.

The only change in market conditions which has occurred during the past fortnight is in lath. No. 1 4-foot pine lath 1½ inch is now selling at about $3.75 at the mills, as a result of one of the large manufacturers having cut prices in order to move a large stock. Other stocks are fairly firm. Trade with United States points is queer, being very spotty. The car companies are holding off and only buying what they need for two or three weeks ahead. It is thought that the railway companies and other large interests have put their heads together and decided to stand pat for a time until the political situation has cleared.

Wholesalers find that prices are being made about as close to the cost of the production as it is possible to get, particularly in regard to pine mill culls, dead, culls, southern pine and hemlock. They report a fair volume of trade, however.

The season's operations of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company are completed, and it is reported that the number of logs now in the main stream is quite as great as at this time last year. The scarcity of lumbermen to work in the woods, which is affecting the Georgian Bay district, is also felt in the Ottawa Valley, where wages run from $28 to $32 a month. Stocks are being rapidly moved from Ottawa Valley yards so as to obtain the advantage of the water rates. There is quite an active movement of spruce, but the prices are rather uncertain. Box lumber is not doing very well at Ottawa, and it is believed that the substitution of cardboard boxes is hindering the market.

Telegraph poles in Ontario continue in strong demand and supplies are scarce. Large corporations purchasing from manufacturers on the spot are able to secure poles at a little cheaper price than the wholesale market price, but the general asking prices for central Ontario supplies are as follows, f.o.b. Toronto:

25 feet long,	6	inch top....	$1.60	40 feet long,	7	inch top....	$ 6.00
25	"	7	"	1.90	45	"	7	"	7.35
30	"	6	"	2.10	50	"	7	"	9.65
30	"	7	"	3.00	55	"	7	"	12.00
35	"	7	"	4.75	60	"	7	"	17.50

Cedar posts are steady at 17 cents for 8 foot lengths, 4½ inch top and up.

Cedar ties are firm at 55 cents for 6 inch and up face, 6 inch deep No. 1, and 39 cents for 5 inch and up face, 6 inch deep, No. 2.

Eastern Canada

The opening of the logging season in the Maritime Provinces finds the manufacturers with very little to induce them to operate on anything more than a moderate scale. The English market conditions are less promising than they were a month ago, while in Boston and New York there has been no improvement in the demand for New Brunswick lumber. The cost of supplies at present is greater than it has ever been before, and wages also are extremely high, being from $30 to $35 per month. Even at these figures it is difficult to secure experienced hands. One of the largest operating firms has decided to reduce its cut by about one-third. The indications also are that other manufacturers will reduce their operations considerably. It is thought in some circles that the total cut of logs will be less this winter than for many previous winters. A fairly general opinion is that the cut will be about 75 per cent. of that of last winter. It is believed that the result will be a much reduced output at the mills next summer. Unfavorable circumstances in connection with the export of spruce deals to the English market have had much to do with the situation. Freights have steadily advanced and are now being made at 45s. per standard from Miramichi to west coast points. The dulness of the markets has brought on a lowering of prices, and at present "English" spruce deals are quoted from $13 to $13.50 at Miramichi points. Manufacturers and dealers, however, are showing a tendency to hold their stocks rather than sell at these figures.. There is no change to note in the condition of the American markets for Maritime Province lumber. Prices have not suffered the extensive decline which at first was reported, and conditions are in reality what they were in the middle of the summer.

Great Britain

Reports from London indicate that a fair amount of business is in progress, but it is not nearly sufficient to satisfy the inclination of importers, whose cargoes have been arriving rather freely of late. This is the case both with log timber and scantlings. Deliveries, however, continue to run into large figures. The building requirements continue rather meagre, but the wood paving and packing demands are active. Deliveries of deals and floorings at London during the week ending September 24th amounted to 6,833 standards as compared with 5,017 in the corresponding week of last year. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale Halifax spruce 3x9 was sold at £9 15s., 3x8 at £8 10s., 3x7 at £8 15s. and £8, and 3x6 at £7 15s.; 3x11 unsorted Quebec brought £10 16s., and 3x7 sold at £8 10s. and £8 5s. Southern States pitch pine 3x9 brought £12 and Oregon pine scantlings were sold for 1s. 9d. and 1s 8d.

The timber trade at Liverpool was very badly affected by the threatening labor complications at the cotton mills of Lancashire. Retailers for a time reduced their demands materially. The improvement in the labor situation, however, was quickly reflected in the lumber trade The advanced freight rates are still maintained, deal freights from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being rated at about 40s. per standard, to which must also be added the higher rates for marine insurance which go into effect at this time of year. These factors make it improbable that there will be any reduction in the quotations on spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Large cargoes are now being made on the basis of £8 2s. 6d. and £8 5s. per standard c.i.f. according to specifications. The market for Canadian pine shows no important alterations. Prices continue firm and are likely to do so for the rest of the season. Pitch pine is rather weak, the business being largely of the retail order without any contracts for future delivery.

At Manchester the timber trade continues quite active as a result of the good progress being made upon building jobs. A slight fall in the price of spruce has also limbered up the demand. Other woods fortunately show no signs of a drop. Imports at Bristol have been rather lighter than usual, the heavy rush of a fortnight ago having come to an end. A fair amount of business, however, is in progress. There is quite an active movement on foot at Bristol for the encouragement of trade with Canada, which has been materially assisted by the C. N. R. company and by the recent visit of a commercial delegation to Canada and a similar party of Canadian journalists to Bristol. The timber trade at Bristol may be expected to do what it can to further this movement. At Southampton the trade is continuing along normal lines. Orders are not overnumerous, but are fairly satisfactory. Glasgow timber markets are quiet. Pine is improving slightly and spruce is moving fairly weil.

United States

The unsettled condition of the political situation continues to affect the lumber trade throughout the United States. No relief is now expected until the elections have taken place, early in November. It is believed, however, that no matter what the result, there will be a fairly general reaction towards better conditions. With a Democratic House and a Republican President, which a great many believe will be the situation, there will be a probability of compromise between political extremists, which may materially assist trade. Throughout the Northern States lumber travellers now find the demand for their goods extremely dull, depending almost entirely upon the actual requirements of the consumers. The most important factor in the situation is the attitude of the railway companies and other large interests which have apparently come to a tacit agreement to mark time until the political atmosphere has cleared. They have very largely reduced their consuming appetite, and for the time being trade is feeling the effect considerably. In spite

Cleveland-Sarnia QUALITY

WE OPEN THE WAY

to a growing and steady patronage the day we ship your first order. We have the key to your success in our stock of

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

It should be some satisfaction to you to know that when you order lumber from us you will not only get stock of quality, well manufactured and properly graded, but you'll also get it promptly.

Special Bills Cut to Order in Any Size 10 to 60 Feet Long

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

SARNIA ONTARIO

A. F. Holden, President
F. H. Goff, Vice-President

J. M. Diver, General Manager
E. C. Barre, Assistant Manager

of the political unrest, it is generally felt that the financial situation of the country is on a firm footing, and that manufacturing interests are keen to get started again on a more active basis. Apparently the only person who is hesitating at present is the buyer.

Northern pine and hemlock continue to hold up well in spite of the general quietness of the markets. They represent practically the bulk of the buying by retailers. Dealers continue to purchase only what they need for immediate orders and are giving the preference to those manufacturers or wholesalers who can provide quickest shipment. Pine prices are therefore well maintained, yet this is not true in regard to hemlock prices. The competition of yellow pine is probably an important cause of the weakness in hemlock prices. The quantity of building in progress throughout the Northern States is not up to expectations, and is considerably below the average at this time of year.

There has been a slight improvement during the last fortnight in the demand for yellow pine. Prices, however, have not as yet improved. Some of the mills are finding difficulty in securing cars, and it is thought that this and the better demand may help yellow pine prices. Retailers are beginning to look a little ahead, and some of them shows signs of realizing that the time to buy has arrived, as further concessions appear to be improbable. Like the railroad companies, the factories are buying very little more than immediate requirements compel them to.

It is reported that the production of Northern pine at United States mill points has been largely curtailed by the scarcity of sawlogs at the mills. For this reason it is thought that when the spring buyers get busy they will expose many weak spots in stocks. The higher grades of white pine continue strong, and the demand for lower grades is improving steadily. Most of the northern mills are now working on their last batch of logs, and the end of the month will see them all closed down. Hemlock stocks are reported to be accumulating at mill points, which is the cause of reductions in prices. It is not believed, however, that the demand will continue dull; in fact, a rather vigorous market is looked for when the retailer begins to feel restless about his spring stocks.

There is something of a similarity between the hardwood markets and those for yellow pine. Hardwood markets, however, are somewhat steadier both in regard to price and movement. Collections are rather slow and orders for future delivery are scarce. Current trade is practically of the "rush" order, indicating that stocks generally are low. High grade oak is in good demand throughout the Eastern United States markets, and in fact is generally active. The lower grades, however, are not satisfactory. Maple is reported scarce at lake points, and birch and chestnut are also hard to find.

Market Correspondence

Close of Ottawa Valley's Sawing Season

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company is drawing the season's work of driving and towing logs to a close by getting the various lots of logs into storage. The big boom at Quyon, which holds a million logs, is nearly filled with saw logs and pulp wood for J. R. Booth and logs for W. C. Edwards Co., Shepard & Morse Co., Hawkesbury Lumber Co. and Gilmour & Hughson. The E. B. Eddy Co. have a large delivery of spruce near the point of manufacture also, but it will be kept in Lake Deschenes till needed. In order to facilitate assorting logs at Fort William, Que., the Improvement Co. is extending its boom there. All the logs that will be handled this season are below Des Joachims. Owing to pulp wood being estimated in cords, it is difficult to keep a record of the number of pieces from year to year, but the Improvement Company management report the total number of logs now in the main stream as great, if not greater, than at this time last year. The logs left behind as a result of low water in the tributaries include some of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., stuck in Wright creek, in the Quinze district. The rest are all on Jocko river, and are owned by the Pembroke Lumber Co., A. & F. Fraser Co., of Pembroke, and a few by Bryson & Campbell. McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, did not require their Petawawa drive until next summer and purposely abandoned it.

The new tug boat "Hiram Robinson" was employed all summer on the Chats lakes. With the exception of about 150 miles of rough stretches of river the Improvement Co. tow the logs all the way down the river, employing 20 tugs. Five of these work on Lake Temiskaming. Special attention was paid to the raising of "dead heads" this year, and some 20,000 were removed, chiefly from along the booms. This timber was piled up to dry along the shores, and in two years will be turned into the river again to float on to its destination.

Manufacture has been stopped for the season in the two mills owned by Coté & Stearns at L'Orignal and by the Pembroke Lumber Co. The latter had a very short season, having lost a part of the early summer waiting for boilers in the mill and losing two months at the end for want of logs. Plans are made for more extensive operations in the woods the coming winter, and there will be 20,000 logs now in the Jocko river to draw on next spring.

Despite reductions in the number of camps being established by some lumbermen who draw on the Ottawa Valley for labor there is a scarcity of men for bush work. The current wages offered run from $28 to $32 per month. Hiring agents expected a bigger influx of shanty hands after the saving of the crops, than occurred. It appears that the demand for men for railway work took up many job seekers. The 150 men who were released from the Pembroke mill when it closed were immediately offered work in the woods, and many went away with their former employer.

Plentiful rains have maintained shipping conditions fairly satisfactorily. There is activity in the removal of all kinds of lumber in order to take advantage of water rates. Barges on the Rideau canal are carrying only 85,000 feet as compared with an average of 125,000 feet per load owing to low water, but conditions are more favorable on the Ottawa river. Spruce continues to move better than medium grades of pine, although some dealers state it is impossible to make sales without cutting prices to an absurdly low margin of profit. The poor demand among builders in New York is understood to be one of the causes of the dearth of orders from a once fruitful source of sales. Box lumber is accumulating rapidly, while local manufacturers of card board boxes are extending their production. It is assumed here that substitutes for wooden boxes are hurting the market for boxes in all places, and that some other market will have to be found for low grade pine before long.

Ottawa building permits for September numbered 38, as compared with 42 for the corresponding month last year. The value dropped from $172,9000 to $161,000.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. are experiencing trouble getting logs out of the reserve dams owing to low water. Mr. Peter Whelen, the manager, repeats his warning to the Government with regard to having the conservation dams on the upper Ottawa completed before a shortage of water, some dry summer, ties up all factories and mills depending on the Ottawa River for power. The rains which aided navigation increased the water head at the Eddy Co. pulp and paper mills a few inches, but J. R. Booth's pulp plant is badly crippled for want of power. He has been obliged to lay off temporarily some fifty men.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board reserved judgment on the appeal of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co. against its assessment of $127,000 on mills and dwellings. The case was heard at Hawkesbury on Sept. 29 and 30. A new valuator had raised the assessment about 50 per cent., making the estimate on mills $107,000. Similar advances were made in some of the other properties, and the town defended the action of its assessor. Mr. H. K. Egan, for the lumber company, claimed the valuation was far too high.

The Ottawa City Council allowed a building permit for a sash and door factory to issue to James E. Wilson on the ground that nothing in the building regulations prevented such a structure, although the residents of the locality vigorously protested against a lumber factory going up in their midst.

The 35th anniversary of the starting of McLachlin Bros.' lumber mill No. 3 at Arnprior was celebrated this month. The mill was built to replace the first steam mill erected on Chats lake in 1871, but which was destroyed by fire in 1875. The same date commemorated the 20th anniversary of McLachlin Bros.' No. 4 mill.

A Small New Brunswick Cut Probable

Chatham, N.B., Oct. 8th, 1910.—The past fortnight has been productive of many features of keenest interest to all who are in any way connected with the lumber trade and industry. The most important of these features is the general commencing for the year of logging operations on the Miramichi, Restigouche, St. John and the smaller rivers of the province. At no time for many years have the lumber manufacturers of this province sent their crews into the woods with less incentive to operate on even a moderate scale. All the important conditions, without a single exception, tend directly against the getting out of even a moderate cut of either cedar or spruce. Conditions in the English market are much less favorable than was the case a month ago. Trade in New Brunswick long and short lumber has shown little or no improvement in the Boston and New York markets. Supplies for the camps are higher at present writing than has been the case in the history of the present generation of lumbermen, and the wages asked by experienced woodsmen range from $30.00 to $35.00 per month, competent men being scarce even at these figures.

A local lumber manufacturer stated to your correspondent to-day that his firm would not get out more than 5,000,000 superficial feet of spruce logs this year, although their usual winter's cut ranged from 7,500,000 to 9,000,000 superficial feet. While this is but one case—and there is no doubt the declaration is absolutely correct—and while, perhaps, curtailment of the winter's cut will not be practised to the same extent in the majority of cases, there is no doubt that every indication points to a shortening of the log crop that will eventually mean the

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smallest total volume of a winter's operations that the province has produced in many years. While there are no doubt many directly interested who would state that the curtailment would mean forty per cent. less logs than usual, it would be safer to say that the cut of the coming winter would be not more than seventy-five per cent. of that of the previous winter. Seldom, if ever, has a similar combination of circumstances existed in connection with the trade and industry, and the results will, without doubt, be felt next year in the way of a light output at the mills.

The chief factor in this combination is the conditions which have arisen in connection with the shipment of spruce deals to the English markets. Freights have climbed steadily, until, it is stated to-day, charters have been made at 45s per standard from the Miramichi to the West Coast of Great Britain. A retrograde movement in prices which resulted in a considerable losing of ground several weeks ago has brought values to a lower level, at which they have remained stationary. The present local value of "English" spruce deals would range from $13.00 to $13.50 per thousand superficial feet in the usual specification. This value is nominal only, and there is no doubt that a buyer would find a decided tendency on the part of dealers and manufacturers of this section to hold their stocks until there existed a certainty that the lost ground would not be regained immediately or soon.

Conditions in the American market show little change. Reports of a drop in prices and material slumps have little foundation, the existing conditions to-day being little different from those of several months past.

Steady English Demand for Maple Flooring

The London, Eng., office of the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa, reports as follows regarding maple flooring in England: "The exceptional demand for maple flooring in connection with the construction of roller skating rinks has gradually subsided with the decline in popularity of the pastime. There remains, however, a large and steady demand for maple flooring blocks and strips to which Canadian manufacturers have so far been unable to respond. Several firms who have taken up the matter with Canadian producers and shippers report that they have been unable to conclude the arrangements which they would like to make for obtaining regular supplies. In view of the special natural facilities existing in Canada for the development of this particular industry, another reference to the matter may not be out of place. Maple flooring is being extensively used in the erection of public institutions, hotels, and similar buildings, and manufacturers who possess the capacity for a large and regular output ought to be able to find a profitable market for the material in the United Kingdom. As has been mentioned upon a former occasion, one large firm, which is at present obtaining supplies from the United States, would like to contract for large quantities of blocks, 1-in., 1¼-in. and 1½-in. thick, planed both sides to finish ⅛-in. less, by 3-in. wide, by 9-in. and 12-in. long, with V groove on each side; they also have inquiries for 1¼-in. and 1½-in. by 3-in. rough strips in a prime grade, 18-in. and up long in multiples of 9-in. and 12-in. long, such in Canadian rock maple.

Curtailment Necessary in British Columbia

At a recent meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association of B. C. several important matters were discussed. The following decisions were reached: That it will be necessary for the production of the mountain lumber mills to be considerably curtailed for the remaining months of 1910, that the existing prices will be maintained and that drastic measures may be taken to meet the competition from the American lumber men who are enabled, owing to the unprotected Canadian market to dump common lumber in the prairie provinces. Many interior manufacturers were represented. Members reported that the demand for lumber had suffered a serious hold back during the past sixty days and while the British Columbia mountain mills enjoyed a record business during the first six months of the year, the crop scare on the prairies was followed by a very marked decrease in the demand for the product. The output for the rest of 1910, it is said, will fall considerably short of the milling capacity of the mountain mills.

In connection with the dumping of cheap American lumber on the prairie province markets it was decided that a committee should be appointed to go fully into the matter and report upon the best measures to be adopted for the protection of the interests of the association.

Canadian Northern's Vancouver Route

The Canadian Northern Railway has announced the route which its line will follow on Vancouver Island. Leaving Victoria the line will pass by way of Goldstream to Mill Bay, on Deep Cove, near the north end of Saanich Inlet, where the Vancouver ferry will make a landing. From Mill Bay the line will proceed northerly to Cowichan river, where a turn made to the south to escape a range of mountains will carry the line almost as far as Nitinat Lake, on the west coast, in which district some of the choicest timber on the island is to be found. Extensive virgin forests will also be traversed by the line on the route from Nitinat to the company's ocean terminal on Barkley Sound, on the west coast, where the largest vessels afloat would find ample water and safe anchorage under all conditions. While it has not been so announced, it is understood that the C. P. R. will transfer their proposed Cowichan branch charter to the Canadian Northern and that the latter company will assume the lumber-carrying contract made by the former company quite recently with the American Securities Company, which recently acquired a huge block of timber from the C. P. R. with the intention of erecting a large mill at a suitable point on the east coast. Construction work on the railway will be commenced this autumn, and will continue all winter.

Forest Fire Brings Death to Hundreds in Minnesota

A serious forest fire occurred on October 9th in the country between Minnesota and Ontario in the neighborhood of the Rainy River district. The fire zone covered an area of about 100 by 30 miles stretching along the international boundary. It is estimated that 35 lives were lost and great quantities of valuable timber were destroyed. The Rat Portage Lumber Company's mill and yards were consumed, the loss including between 20,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The Shevlin-Matthieu Lumber Company's plant at Spooner, Minn., was also destroyed, together with a stock of 50,000,000 feet of lumber. A number of towns have been destroyed and thousands of homesteaders have lost all their possessions. The flames were fanned by a gale blowing 70 miles an hour. The loss of lumber will probably have a very serious effect upon the Winnipeg lumber market, as it is stated there are less than 50,000,000 feet of lumber at present in that city. The fire originated from a number of smouldering fires which had been in existence for months in the district, but were supposed to be harmless. When the gale sprang up, however, the smouldering fires were fanned into flames and quickly spread with a velocity which could not be overcome.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

A change has recently taken place in the management of the British American Mills and Timber Co., Limited, Winnipeg. Mr. Sydney B. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., who has had extensive experience among lumbering interests, assuming control.

Jas. D. C. Smith, of the timber department at Kenora, Ont., and L. V. Rorke, government engineer of Ottawa, have gone to Lake Superior Junction, where they will spend some time inspecting the timber limits in the Sturgeon Lake district.

Mr. A. L. Eastcott has been appointed manager of the Pembroke Lumber Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Bromley. Mr. Eastcott has had an extensive experience in the lumber business in Hawkesbury and Ottawa.

Mr. W. F. V. Atkinson, forester and forest engineer of the Committee on Forests of the National Conservation Commission of Canada, is touring in British Columbia and making investigations in connection with his duties.

The partnership heretofore existing between Hugh M. Williams and A. H. Edwards, under the firm name of Williams Edwards & Co., Ottawa, Ont., carrying on business as wholesale lumber merchants has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Edwards retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Hugh M. Williams under the name of "Williams Lumber Co."

J. R. Dixon, of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, has recently returned after spending the summer in the country to the north and east of the upper end of Lake Winnipeg. A great part of the journey was over the clay belt region of the north which has attracted so much attention of late. Mr. Dixon found that while this region has been covered for centuries with a heavy forest growth, the constantly recurring fires have prevented it from attaining any size except on the islands of the lakes, where there is an excellent stand of spruce in many instances. The prevailing timber is spruce, jack pine, poplar, aspen and birch, but on the whole it is small in size. In the clay belt he was disappointed in finding so little commercial timber, for there have been many reports made of extensive stands of big timber. Many of the existing maps were found to be incorrect in this detail.

Drastic action has been taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States respecting the proposed increase in the freight rates on lumber and forest products generally from the Pacific Northwest to points of eastern destination. The proposed advances were to become effective on October 16. The commission has ordered the suspension of the tariffs until February 6, 1911, pending an inquiry into their reasonableness.

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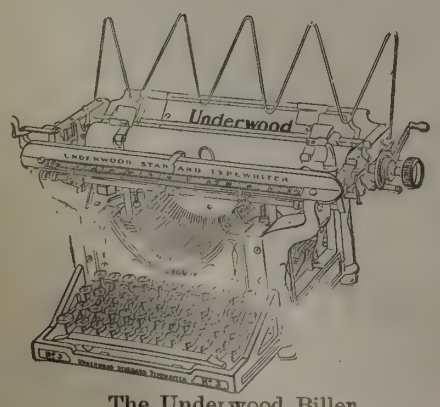
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EDGINGS

Ontario

S. Phillips, 23 Keele St., West Toronto, proposes installing a new 12-inch moulder in his planing mill.

The Canadian Cooperage Company have decided to continue their operations at Galetta, Ont., for one year longer.

The new plant of the Seaman-Kent Company at Fort William has commenced operations, manufacturing hardwood flooring, hardwood house trimmings, etc.

The Strathroy Furniture Company, Strathroy, Ont., are erecting a new drying kiln. The new building will have a capacity for drying 500,000 feet of lumber.

Canadiain capitalists, headed by Wm. Gamble of Ottawa, have bought 93 limits on the Naas and Kitsumgalum rivers for $490,000, and will erect a mill near Prince Rupert.

The Goderich Organ Company's factory at Goderich, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire on October 1. The lumber piles were saved. The loss was about $100,000, largely covered by insurance.

The Foley, Rieger Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Thorold, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000. The incorporators are: E. P. Foley, manufacturer, Thorold, and H. A. Constantine, attorney-at-law, Niagara Falls.

The Canadian Box and Barrel Company, Limited, Pembroke, Ont., have secured incorporation. The capital is $100,000, and the incorporators are: John C. L. White, barrister-at-law and Finlay Watt, lumberman's agent, both of Pembroke.

Lickleys, Limited, Toronto, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $100,000, to acquire and deal in timber limits, saw mills, etc. The incorporators are Hugh M. Lickley, manufacturer, and Arthur G. Randall, Manager, both of Toronto.

The Canadian Linderman Company, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., have been incorporated with capital of $160,000, to manufacture and sell wood and iron working machinery. The incorporators are: D. W. Karn, Woodstock; J. A. Billinghurst, C. C. Billinghurst, bankers, and M. H. Powell and B. A. Linderman, manufacturers, all of Muskegon, Mich., U.S.A.

Negotiations in progress for some time for the reorganization of the Gordon Pulp & Paper Company, of Dryden, Ont., have resulted in a tentative agreement under which its assets and obligations will be assumed by a new concern, known as the Dryden Power Company, with $1,500,000 capital. The leading men in the new organization are Bonfield, Chicago; David, Vancouver, and Fellows, New York.

The large lumber operators in New Ontario, such as the Rat Portage Lumber Company, the Keewatin Lumber Company, J. W. Short, D. L. Mather, and others, have commenced to put in their winter camps and their operations will be at least double on account of the large quantity of timber burned during the past summer. A number of smaller operators will also double their cut, and some who were not in the business last year will be cutting during the coming winter.

Mr. J. Carling Kelly, a noted engineer and promoter, formerly of Ottawa, but now of London, England, together with Major W. A. Calhoun, M.I.A.C., one of the leading pulp experts of North America, are visiting Newfoundland and Labrador in the interest of a large London and Paris syndicate. The syndicate has under consideration a plan for the erection of a one hundred thousand pound pulp mill at Labrador, and also several saw mills. The plans for the mill have been approved and construction work will be commenced in the spring. An enquiry will also be made by Major Calhoun into the outlook for the lumber industry. The syndicate already have secured an option on some thousands of acres of timber lands, mostly spruce, and the engineers will report on the possibilities for the development of this industry.

Eastern Canada

Mr. G. C. Poulin, of St. Johns, Que., is opening the lumber mill at Evans Creek, B.C.

Guertin & Fils, saw mill proprietors, Grand St., Esprit, Que., are reported to have assigned.

O. J. O'Brien, lumber manufacturer, of Noel, N.S., has sold his stationary mill and about 1,200 acres of timber lands at Noel, to McDonald Bros., of Parrsboro.

Fire at the Doughterty Mill, Orford, Que., recently resulted in the total destruction of the mill, which was owned by the Fletcher Lumber Co. The loss will be over $10,000.

The Silliker Car Company, of Halifax, N.S., have secured a contract from the Canadian Northern Railway for the construction of 250 freight cars at a cost of about $250,000.

A Sydney, N.S., despatch says: Major Calhoun, M.I.A.C., and J. Carling Kelly, famous English engineers, passed through here on their way to Labrador where they will erect a hundred thousand pound pulp mill. Lord Northcliffe is interested in the project.

Mr. Cutler, of Stetson, Cutler & Company, St. John, N.B., has indicated his willingness to go on with the Mispec Pulp Mill if the city will give him an option to buy the property at $30,000. In the event of Mr. Cutler purchasing the proporty, he would either sell or organize a company to start a paper mill, employing 130 hands.

Western Canada

The next annual convention of the Pacific Logging Congress will be held in Vancouver, B.C., in June, 1911.

A lumber yard will be started at Moose Jaw, Sask., by representatives of some of the coast manufacturers.

A new saw mill with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet and extra modern machinery is to be erected at once at Canford, B.C.

The Edgewood lumber mill at Castlegar, B.C., which commenced operations on September 9 last, is turning out lumber at the rate of 60,000 feet per day.

Iowa people who hold a timber tract at the mouth of the Skeena river may build a mill. To report on the situation, A. C. Voss, of Cedar Rapids, made a trip recently to look over the ground.

A large saw mill is to be erected at Roche Point, B.C. It is expected that the mill will have an output of about 500,000 feet of lumber weekly. The building and plant will be completed in about four months.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Bridges Lumber Company, Ltd., $125,000; Canadian Mills and Timber, Limited, $1,000,000; Lincoln Sawmills Company, $50,000.

W. J. Foley, a well-known timber cruiser, is erecting a saw mill at Nanoose Bay, east coast of Vancouver Island, with a capacity of 40,000 feet daily. It is expected that the mill will be in operation by November 1st.

A match factory is to be erected in Neepawa, Man., to employ 25 hands. Construction will begin at once. Business men of Neepawa have subscribed $40,000 of the capital. The names of the promoters have not yet been made public.

Messrs. Moore & Whittington, of Victoria, B.C., intend to remove from Yates Street to the upper harbor, in the vicinity of Bridge Street, and erect a new factory of larger dimensions than the persent premises, on the site of the old Adams' mill.

A. E. Watts, President of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, Wattsburg, B.C., is arranging for the construction of a logging railroad which will tap 50,000,000 feet of fir, cedar, yellow pine and larce in limits which he owns near the boundary line in Southeast Kootenay.

Three hundred million feet of timber in British Columbia have been purchased by Carstens & Earles, of Seattle, Wash. The timber is on the Copper River, close to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, on a stream tributary to the Skeena River. Mr. Carstens reports that it was purchased as an investment.

The wreckage of the Columbia River Lumber Company's mill at Golden, B.C., which was destroyed by fire in July last, has been cleared away and rebuilding commenced. It is expected that the new mill—which is to be second to none in the mountain country—will be ready to commence cutting when the season opens next spring.

The Jordan River Lumber Company, Limited, have opened up offices in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C. D. E. Smith, the manager, announces that his company has not yet commenced logging operations on the island. In the early spring it is their intention to erect a saw mill, the location for which has not been decided on.

The Maple Grove Lumber Company's saw mill near Clayburn, B.C., has been destroyed by fire, the plant being a total loss. The loss will be about $10,000, with very little insurance. The capacity of the mill was about 10,000 feet. Lately it had been engaged in cutting ties for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Canford, B.C., is to have a saw mill, constructed along the latest improved lines and with a capacity adequate to meet the growing demands of the different centres of building throughout the district. The new mill will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000 and will be capable of cutting 40,000 feet of lumber daily. It will employ a large force of men and the company plan to operate on the big scale.

A report has been received by the B. C. provincial authorities from M. V. Allen, divisional fire warden in the Mabel lake section of the Okanagan, who has collected evidence forcing the conclusion that some one has deliberately been attempting to fire the extensive timber limits of the Enderby Sawmills Company. Several fires have been started in these limits in various points, but all within a five mile radius, and the tracks of a man, the same tracks apparently, have been discovered.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

1428. Oak hubs.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of oak hubs from Canadian manufacturers.

1431. Wood pulp—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of wood pulp from Canadian exporters of same.

1434. Chair seats—A Manchester firm asks for prices of chair seats from Canadian manufacturers of same.

1462. Wood pulp—A Yorkshire firm makes inquiry for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp for paper making.

1472. Birch chair seats and birch square—A London firm seek supplies of Canadian birch chair seats and birch square, and invite quotations from manufacturers.

1473. Maple logs and hardwoods—A timber importer in Bremen would like to get into correspondence with Canadian shippers of maple logs and hardwoods generally.

1480. Agents—A Sheffield firm are desirous of appointing agents at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John and Vancouver for the sale of their circular saws and machine planting irons for converting timber.

1490. Woodworking machinery—A Swiss firm manufacturing woodworking machinery and accessories is desirous of opening up business connections in Canada.

1496. Lumber—A South African firm of timber merchants and manufacturers of joinery, desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of red Canadian pine, or fir, and white spruce of the following dimensions: 3 x 11, 3 x 9, 3 x 6, 3 x 5 and 4 x 4½ in 17 feet to 18 feet average lengths, 6 feet and up. Also spruce deal ends 3 feet and up in above sizes. Quotations f.o.b. Montreal and St. John, N.B., or c.i.f. Port Elizabeth and Durban. Definitions of grading and terms of payment requested.

Canada's Forest Resources

A forestry expert in the employ of the Dominion Government makes the following unofficial estimate of the Dominion's timber resources:

	Total acreage.	Publicly owned.
British Columbia	50,000,000	49,200,000
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Territories	100,000,000	94,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000	52,400,000
Quebec	100,000,000	43,800,000
New Brunswick	12,000,000	2,400,000
Nova Scotia	4,000,000	None.
Prince Edward Island	100,000	None.

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What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8 4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

Let us quote you on
Black Walnut
we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

4-4 to 16-4. 200,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. We have a large block dry, well manufactured, from 4-4 to 16-4

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tennessee stock

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B No. 2 Cuts and Better	46 00	48 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1½ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20...		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 00
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 50
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 75
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		2 05
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 80
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 75
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 10
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		28 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4		1 & 2 36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 No. 1 com		65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 50	1 75
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35
QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS		
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up, per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16
BIRCH PLANKS.		
1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 8"	54 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00	
2" "	68 00	
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	48 00	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	58 00	
8/4 " " "	61 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00	
8/4 " " "	49 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00	
8/4 " " "	46 00	
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00	
1¼ in. "	55 00	
1½ in. "	56 00	
2in. "	58 00	
2½ and 3' "	75 00	
4 in. "	80 00	
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00	
1¼ "	41 00	
1½" "	43 00	
2" "	45 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00	
2" "	33 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"	21 00	
1" x 5"	24 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00	
1" x 10"	27 00	
1" x 12"	32 00	
1" x 13" and up	32 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00	
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	
No. 2	12 00	
LATH.		
No. 1, 32"	1 50	
No. 2, 48"	3 75	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$23 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft.	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	26 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	44 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	24 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00		
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00 20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls	12 00 13 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	50 00	52 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	55 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	46 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" and up	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	42 00	45 00
2"	45 00	50 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	22 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	21 50	23 50
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	29 00	32 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts. 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce: 1"x4" & up 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 50	15 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	23 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Sott Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	3 50	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 00	20 00	23 50	21 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6, 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	23 50
8, 10, 12 inch	24 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	23 50	23 50
3 x 10	24 00	24 00
3 x 12	25 50	24 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	25 50	24 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		32 00

BOSTON, MASS.

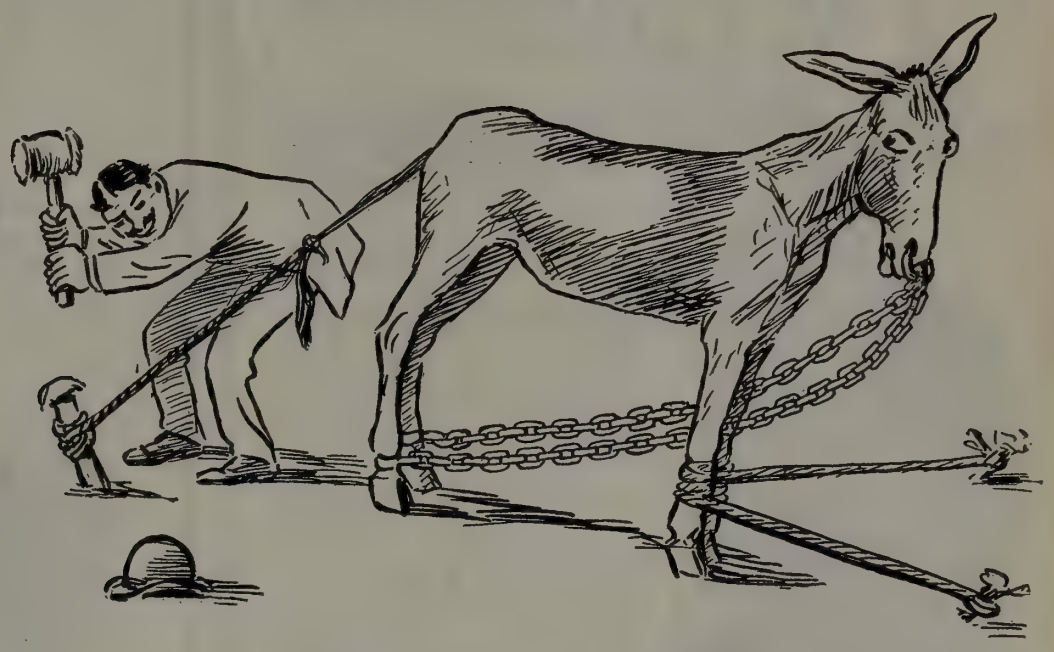
WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft... and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

There's No Chance for a Kick



If You Buy

"Fenderson's Quality Lumber and Shingles"

We offer the finest material in the Trade *It costs you no more to handle the best*
Remember! If it's Fenderson's—it's right

Here is a "Quality" Product of Special Interest to you

White Pine, mighty fine stock too, bone dry, of excellent grade, good sound red-knotted, old growth, gang sawn, insuring plump and uniform thickness. We dress this with a characteristic Fenderson "Silk Finish."

John Fendeson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCK: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Clarke's Clothing
for Lumbermen



ARC BRAND

Coats **Mackinaw's**
Caps **Mitts**
Shirts **Gauntlets**
Socks **Gloves**
Clothing **Larrigans**
Vests **Moccasins**

Every article branded and guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Our leathers are tanned in our own tannery and manufactured into the finished article in our own factory. We are able to tan our leathers better, manufacture our goods better than other manufacturers, and we sell them cheaper.

Write for illustrated booklet and prices

A. R. CLARKE & CO.

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Sample Room and Shirt Factory, 12 Front St. East, Toronto

Oats

are now moving freely from farmers' hands to markets. Prices are on a reasonable level. Write or wire for our quotations when you are ready to buy.

Our Specialty
Sacked Oats

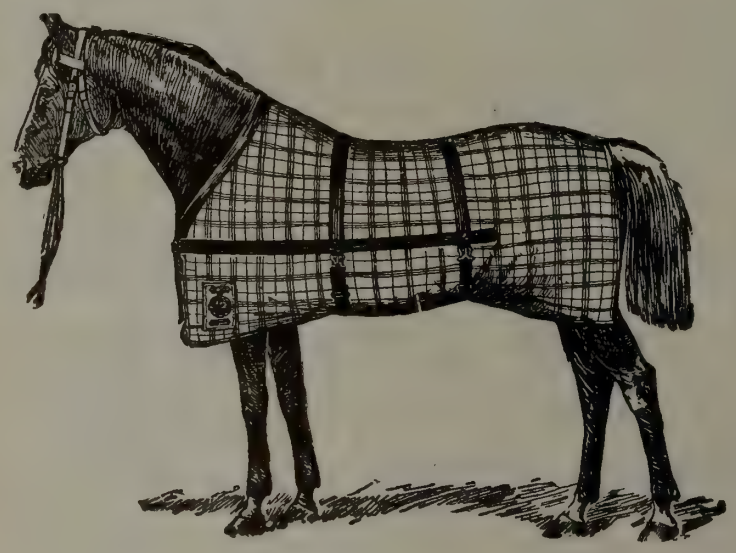
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National Elevator Co.

Limited

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Headquarters for Lumbermen's
Harness and Horse Blankets

Now is the time to order these goods—which we offer at lowest market prices. Write for catalogue and price list. All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. Horton & Son Limited

Manufacturers

9 and 11 Market Square - ST. JOHN, N.B.

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

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Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

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SAUER-KRAUT

Pickles in Brine

Vinegar

For Lumber Camps

The largest Sauer-Kraut Manufacturers in Canada

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Wet Wear

is

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Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be beaten for strength and wearing qualities.

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R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



We specialize on

Lumber Horses

and

Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

CONGO NEVER LEAK ROOFING



Congo on Maryland Terra Cotta Company's Buildings—Baltimore, Maryland

Guaranteed Roofing

We don't suppose you care a rap what Congo is made of—what interests you is *how long it is going to wear.* What it is made of interests us because we give with every roll a *Surety Bond Guarantee,* the like of which no other manufacturer has offered.

Herewith are a few of the features that make it possible for us to guarantee Congo 2 or 3 ply for *10 years.*

It never gets hard or brittle. It never breaks or peels off. It is giving as perfect satisfaction in Europe, India and Australia, where we ship thousands of rolls, as in America.

Congo doesn't run, rot, buckle up or shrink.

The caps, nails and cement which we furnish free, are the best money can buy.

We don't use the old style *tin caps* for Congo, but *galvanized caps* which never rust.

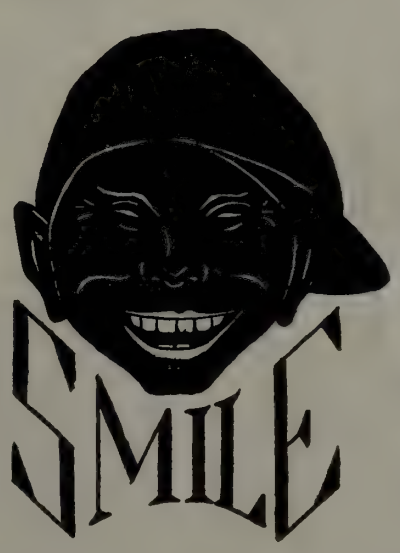
FREE SAMPLE

You can satisfy yourself as to its lightness, pliability and wonderful waterproof qualities by writing today for a Free Sample. As to its wearing properties—we guarantee them. Can any reasonable man ask more?

United Roofing & Mfg. Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Starke-Seybold Ltd., Montreal; Mechanics Supply Co., Quebec;
S. Hayward Co., St. John, N.B.; Hobbs Hardware Co. London, Ont.

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

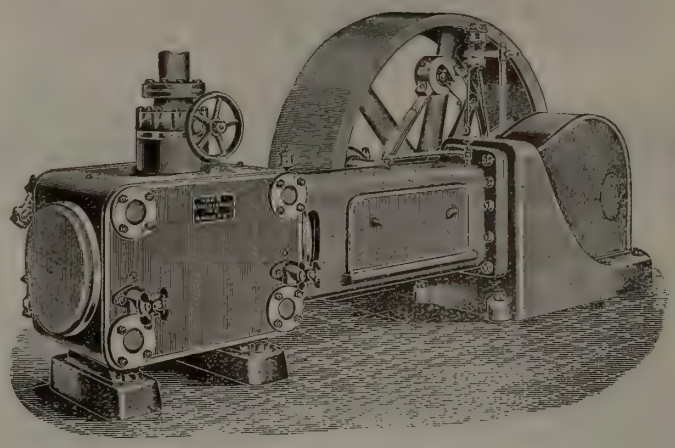
When one of the applicants gets the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

Robb Power Plants



Engines

Corliss
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Return Tubular
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Internally Fired
Portable

Robb Engineering Co., Limited
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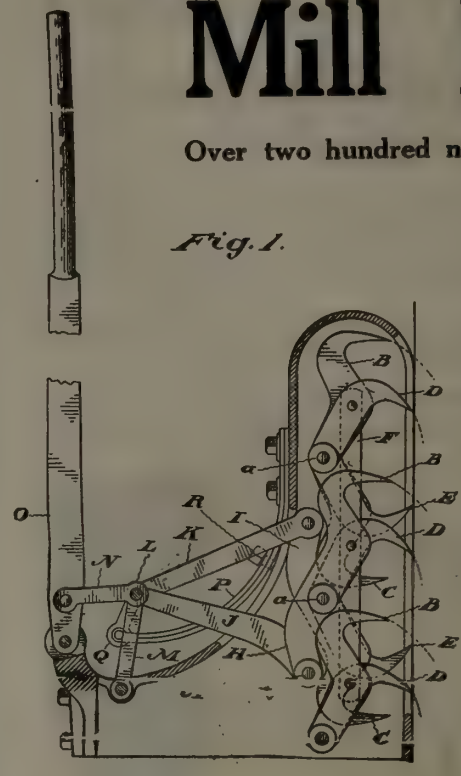
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Traders Bank Building, Toronto - - - - - - Wm. McKay, Manager
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P. Payette's New Patent

Mill Dogs

Over two hundred now on the market

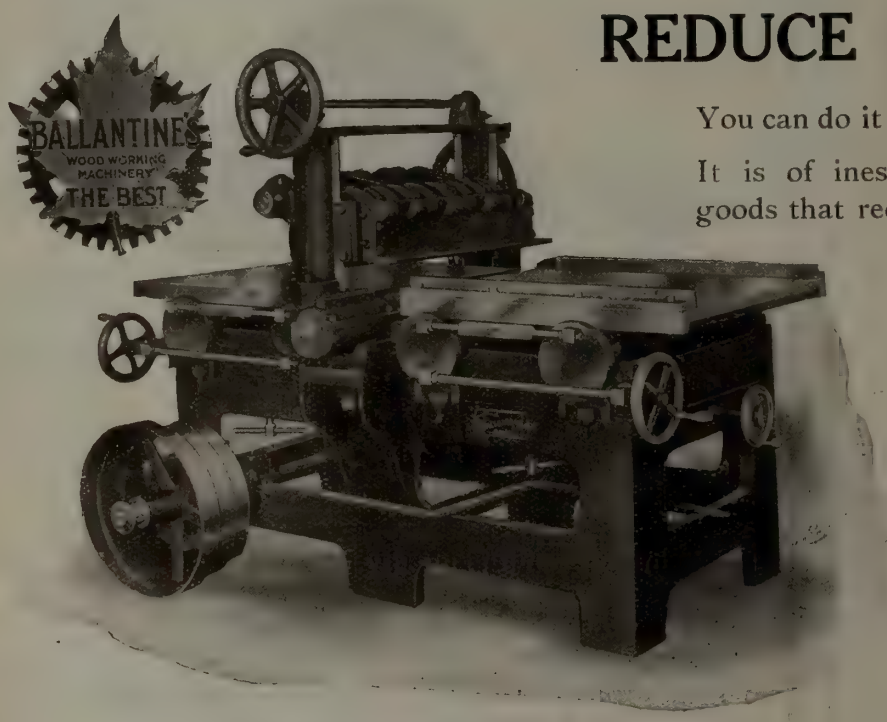
Fig. 1.



Will dog in all classes of timber, whether hardwood, pine or frozen timber, of any description. Booklet for same mailed free to any address upon request.

P. Payette & Company
Penetanguishene, Ont.

REDUCE YOUR FACING COST 75%



You can do it by installing a **FALLS UNDERCUT PLANER.**

It is of inestimable value on all classes of manufactured goods that require straight surfaces and wherever the hand planer is used for facing. Stock of any width, from the narrowest to the full width of the machine, may be run. Narrow strips can be straightened as well as on the best hand planer, which proves that the roller control is perfect. In fact, on it every class of facing can be done as well or better than on the best hand planer, **at three or four times the rate of hand work.** We absolutely guarantee this result.

Besides, it is absolutely safe. Accidents are impossible on it, no matter how careless the operator may be.

Order One for 30 Days Free Trial

JOHN BALLANTINE & CO., Ltd., Preston, Ontario

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

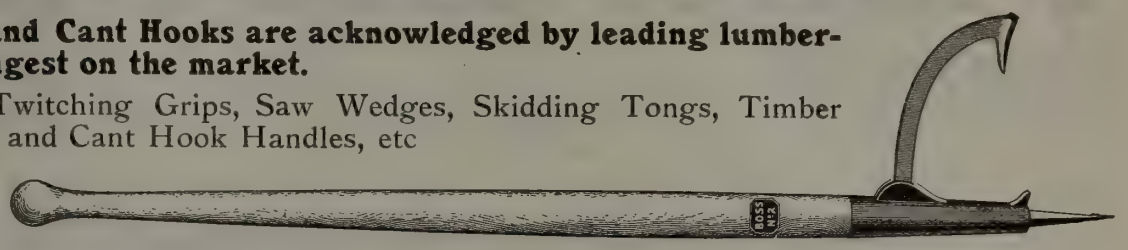
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application





KEYSTONE

Two or Three Saw Double Edgers

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, solid, well proportioned frame



Built with driving pulley, setworks etc.

The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day.

THE KEYSTONE

The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated, and carries two saws.

Feed works are very simple.

Wheel-set works.

Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keep the lumber in place.

Send to-day for our literature.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania



Eclipse Double Trimmer

A machine that is needed in every Saw Mill

Saw Mandrels 1 7/16 in. diameter, Pulleys 8 x 8", Saw 20" diameter placed 12' apart. The feed is regulated by a clutch, with lever placed at the front of the machine as shown. The Trimmer has four sets of carrier chains and is ideal in every way. Get our prices.

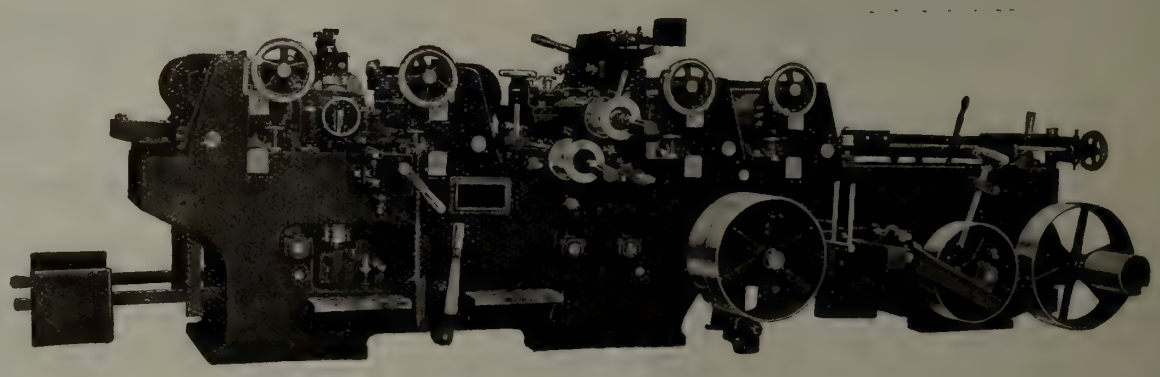
SLEEPER & AKHURST - Coaticook, Quebec

Planer and Matcher

Heavy Duty - Fast Feed

Will do excellent work at 100-200 feet per minute

Where it is a matter of
QUALITY
consider
C. M. C.
Machines



CANADA'S BEST
in Wood Tools

MacGregor Gourlay Company

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The "Modern" Mill Operator is not satisfied with "old time" production from his machines. "Increased production with improvement of quality", is the slogan of the man who is determined to get results. Our No. 101 Planer and Matcher will give you results which will satisfy your most fastidious customers and be profitable to you.

Special Features:—Frame heavy and well ribbed. Cutter Heads are placed directly over floor supports. Feed consists of eight 9 inch rolls. Side Heads are located between delivery rolls giving long belts and making it possible to work very short stock. Radial Knife Setting Gauge, for setting the knives without measuring. Platen is adjustable and of wedge pattern making it possible to instantly change the cut, distributing it between the top and bottom heads as desired, without altering the finished thickness of stock or location of matching. Cylinder knives are accurately jointed while in motion. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

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GALT, ONT.

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Weldless Steel Chain

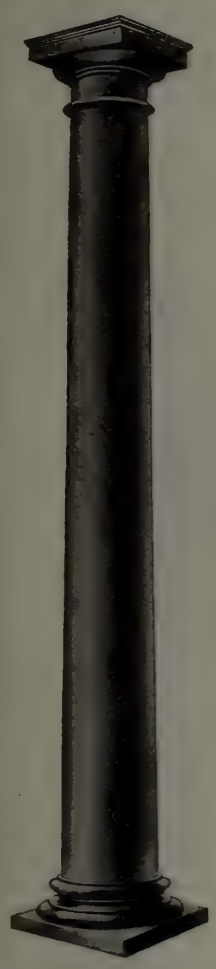
"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

Office and Works: MONTREAL

They Can't Be Beaten



Detroit Colonial Columns

They are well made from select lumber and present a very graceful and stately appearance.

Made with a "lock-joint" that will prevent warping and checking.

Stocked in Oak, Birch, Chestnut, Pine, etc.

Better Drop us a line

Detroit Column & Manufacturing Co.

Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R.

Detroit, Mich.



Dominion Abrasive Wheels

Grind fast without burning tools.

Last long and do not glaze.

Are noted for their uniformity.

Are made from best material right to the core.

A Canadian wheel for Canadians who want the BEST.

Factory, New Toronto, Ont.

Large assortment of sizes in stock.

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Montreal



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispe isable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

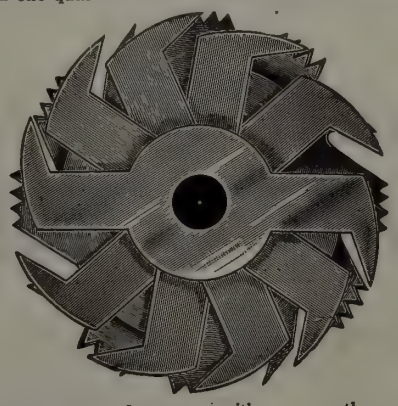
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SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over





Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circ· Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

A Double Circular Saw

(Rip and Cross-cut)

is a handy thing in a furniture factory—because of the time it will save and the convenience in changing from one operation to the other.

Our No. 205 Double Circular Saw

is made for quick and accurate work with especial emphasis on the word ACCURATE.

It is constructed like an iron-working tool, every detail is carefully worked up to give ACCURACY.

In changing from rip to cross-cut sawing, or vice versa, all that is necessary is to turn the hand-wheel at the front when one saw goes below the table and the other comes up.

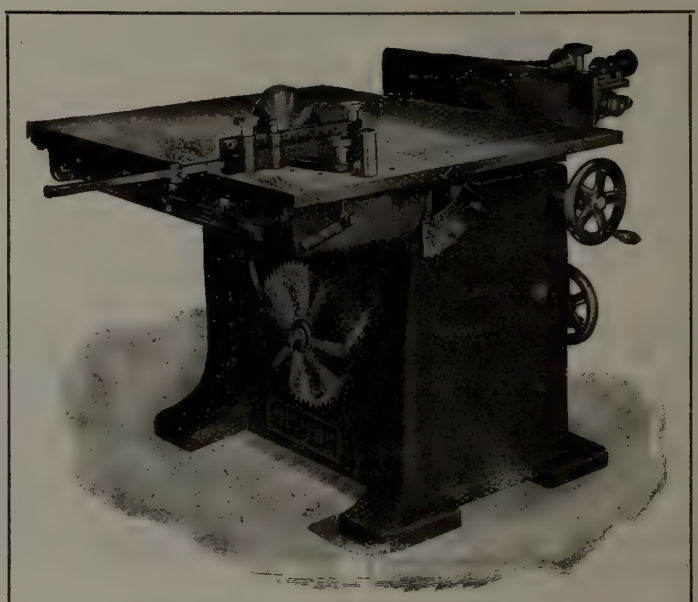
Note that the saws are always ***out in front,*** easy to change when wanted a different gauge or style of teeth.

Then to tilt the table or to adjust the fences the operator need not move out of his tracks.

Fine adjustments of the fence can be made on this machine owing to the micrometer device on it.

Our Circular Sheet No. 10-R Tells all About the Construction of Our No. 205. Let Us Send You a Copy of it

DON'T BUY A DOUBLE SAW UNTIL YOU COMPARE OURS, FOR YOU WANT THE BEST



No. 205 Universal Double Circular Saw

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

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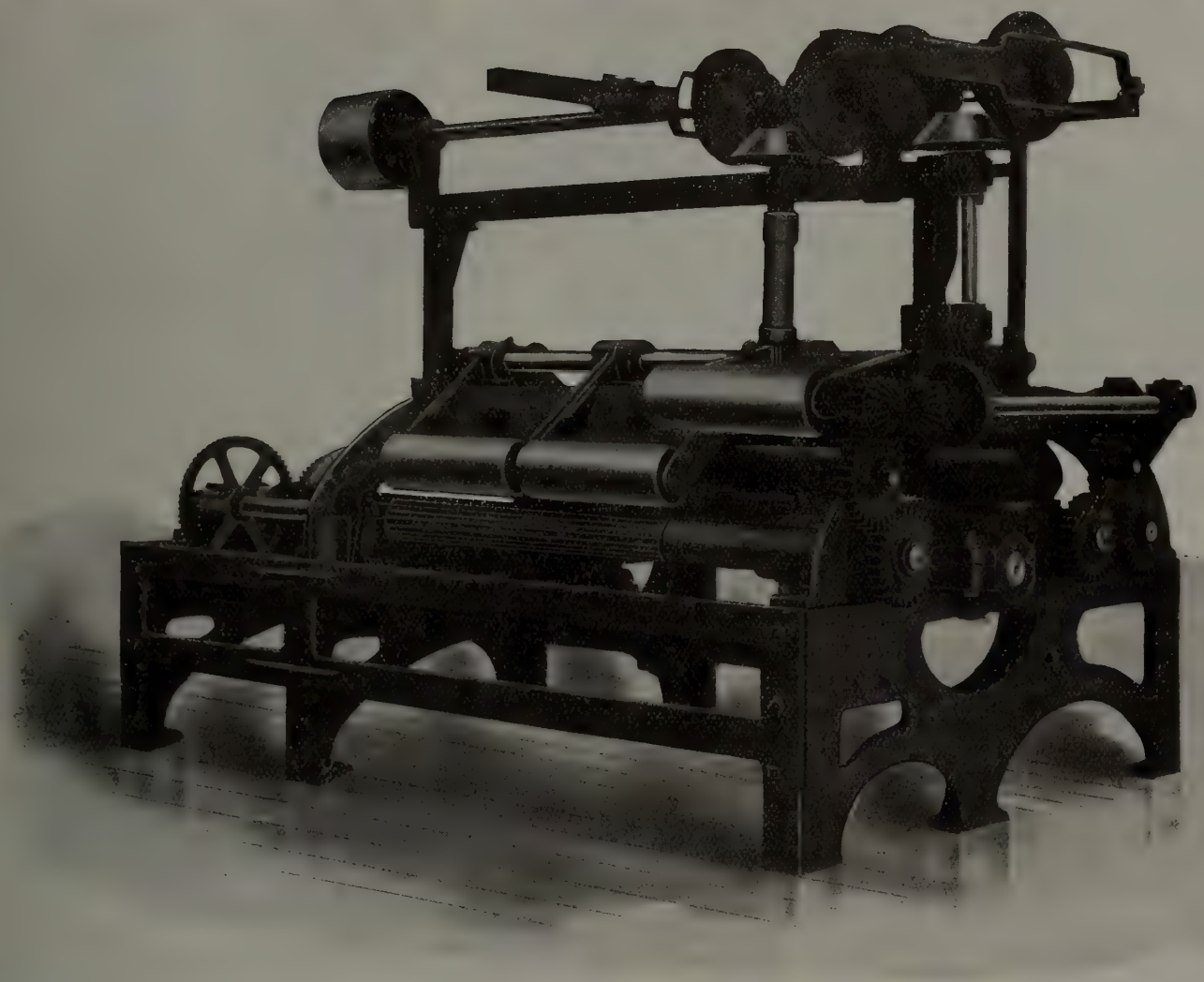
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"Jumbo"
Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering remarks for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

MANDREL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

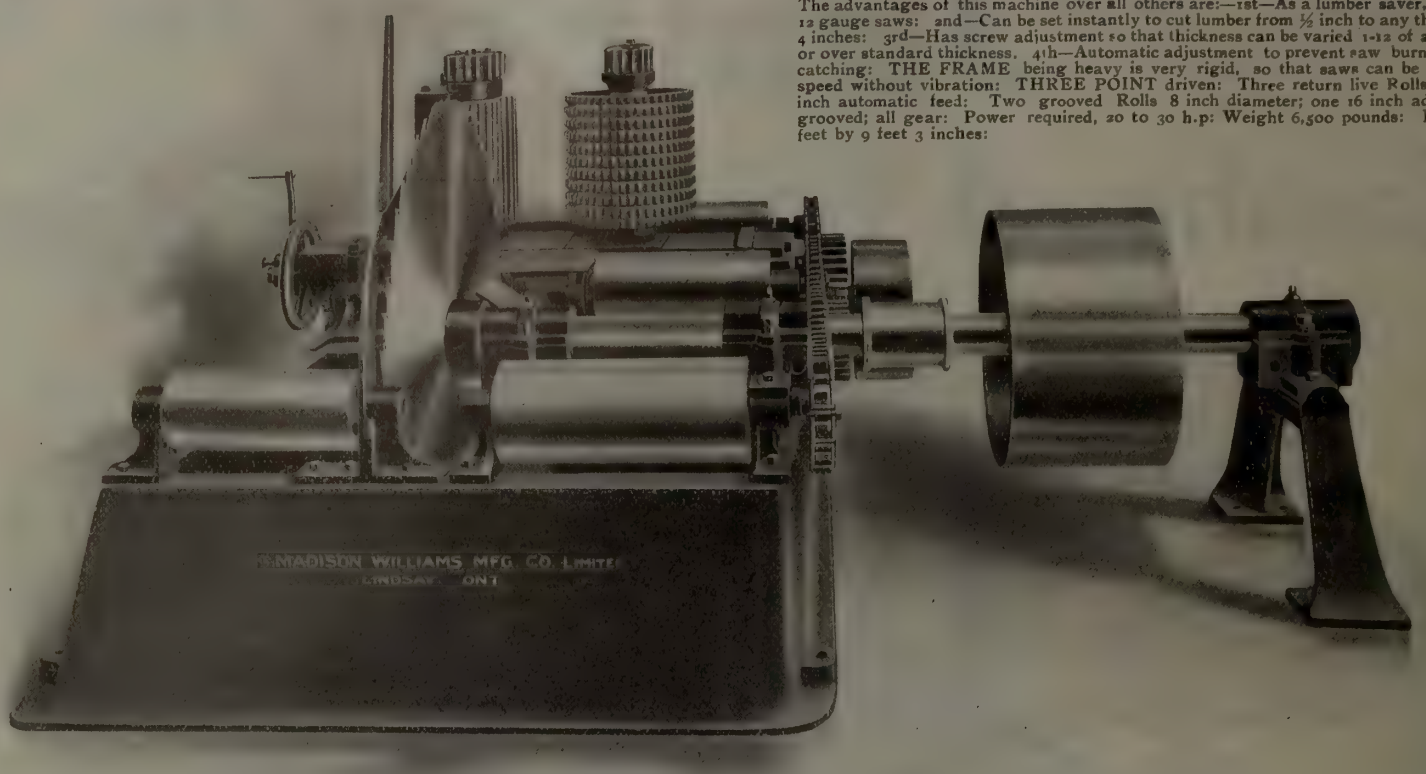
This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saws from being burned. Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

Prices Cheerfully Quoted

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

JOHNSTON RE - SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

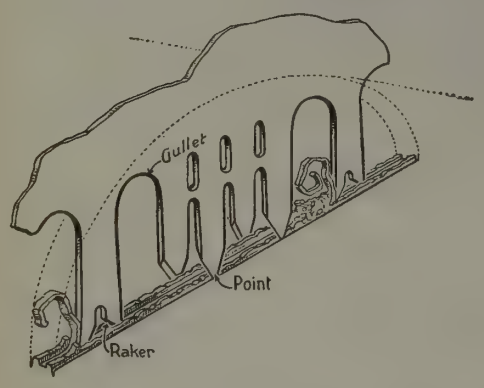
The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:



THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.

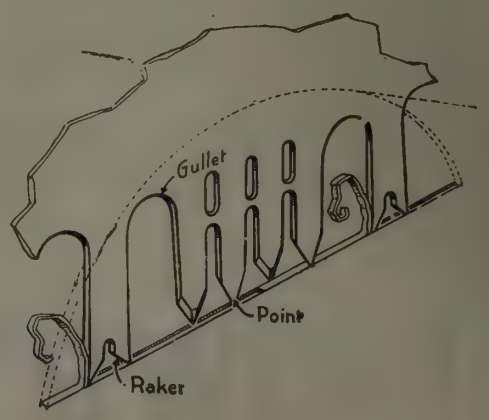


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground sa s can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easy.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



Scandinavia Belting

for Conveying and Transmission

The best belt known for main drives.
Equally good in WET and DRY places.
Made in three thicknesses, corresponding to Single 2 ply and 3 ply Leather.
Not made in plies, and will not come apart.

Write for Bulletin "B" and Discounts

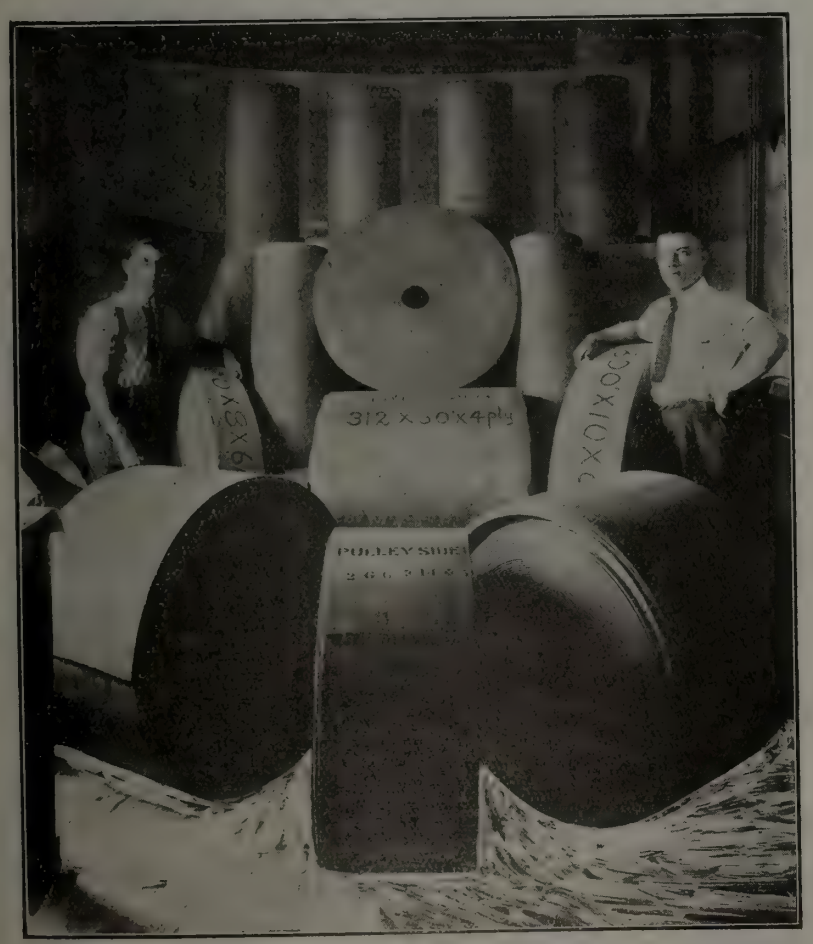
Federal Engineering & Supplies Limited

284 Yonge Street - TORONTO

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Power Economies Limited, MONTREAL
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Agents wanted in other cities



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

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Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

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FLECK BROS. LIMITED 443 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

The quickest and most economical system known for Drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
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Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

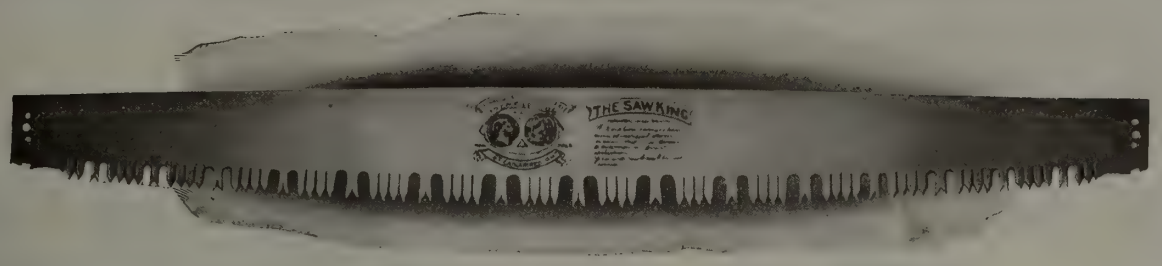
Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

A Hard Pair to Beat

Two Saws that have proved great favorites in the lumber camps on account of their unquestionable superiority

THE "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT



Please note the shape of the RAKERS OR DRAG TEETH, and the GULLETS. The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

The **Saw King** has merits possessed by no other saw. By looking at the above cut you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point to the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. This saw is tempered by our new improved process, giving it a keener cutting edge than any other cross-cut saw made. This saw is thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention

THE NARROW "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT



The Narrow Saw King Crosscut Saw is specially adapted for small timber or a falling saw, and has the advantages of both a wide or hollow back Crosscut Saw.

The Narrow Saw King is a straight back saw, being bevel ground three gauges from the teeth to the back, making the saw thirteen gauge at the teeth, seventeen gauge at the back, and is only one quarter inch wider than a Hollow Back Saw.

Please note the shape of the RAKERS OR DRAG TEETH, and the GULLETS. The drag teeth are so constructed that they curl the sawdust into the gullets, and the gullets, by slanting from the rakers, throw the sawdust out more freely and keep the cut perfectly clear from sawdust.

The Narrow Saw King has merits possessed by no other saw. By looking at the above cut you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point to the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. This saw is tempered by our new improved process, giving it a keener cutting edge than any other Crosscut Saw made. This saw is thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

ANOTHER POPULAR "SAW KING"

The one man "SAW KING" Cross-Cut is a saw that is very popular with the Contractors, and others requiring a one-man saw. We have all lengths in stock for immediate delivery.

Let us know where we can send you our complete Saw Catalogue

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **St. Catharines, Ont.**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

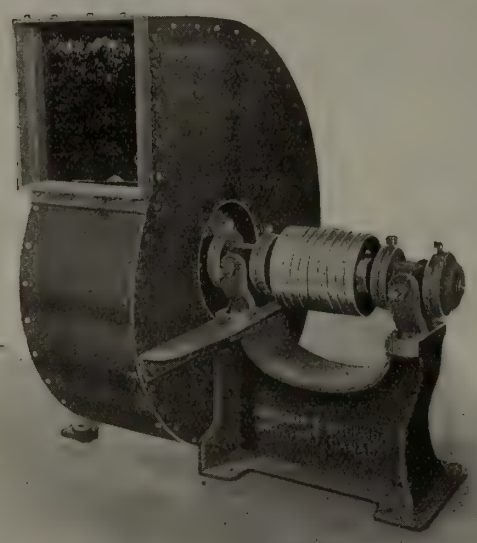
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

The Thomas Pink Co., Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

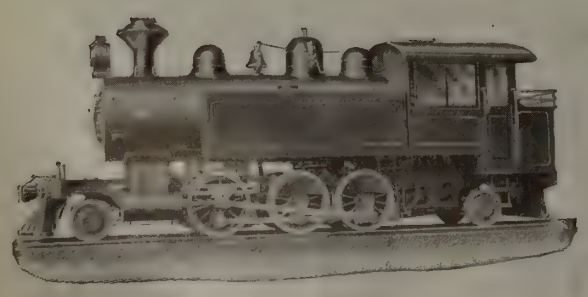
76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



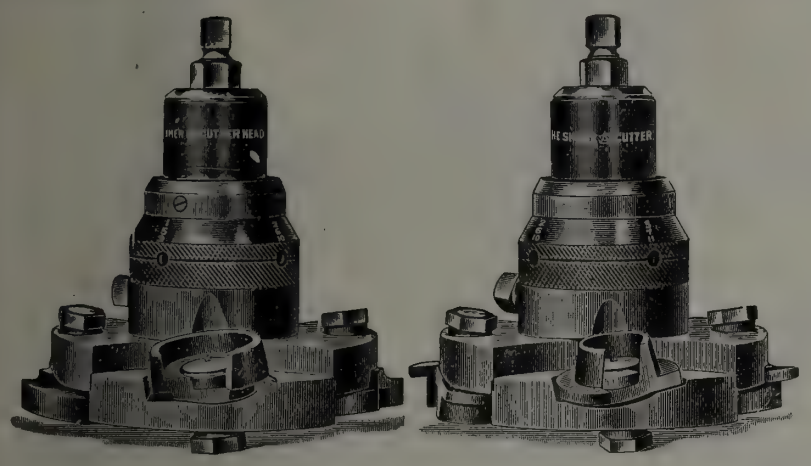
Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices



Every Hour Saved

on a Job adds to the working capacity of the Mill

The "make-ready" built into the SHIMER CUTTER HEADS lessens the labor and expense of keeping your work up to standard, and cuts down the time required to do the job. The time of the man who usually has to look after the "fitting and trying" or adjusting Bits for different kinds of lumber, can be utilized in more important ways.

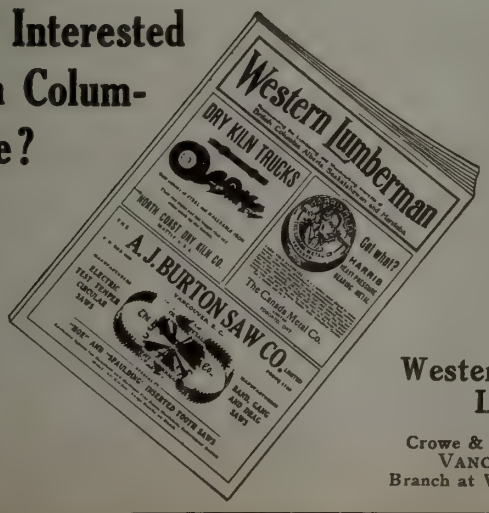
The expansion feature provides for quick changes in size of tongue or groove without removing the Heads from the spindles. To change the fit of the tongue in the groove it is only necessary to turn the Expansion Ring—to the right to make it thinner—to the left to make it thicker. Each stop equals one-third of one sixty-fourth of an inch. This delicate adjustment is much appreciated where the lumber varies in degrees of dryness, or when changing from one kind of lumber to another.

The pattern of the work having been turned into the Circular Bits, the shape never changes when they are sharpened. The alternate Shearing cut insures perfect work on any lumber, hard or soft. Cross-grained and knotty lumber is finished with well formed edges much to your satisfaction. You can use them and profit. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pa. **GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.**

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?



The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

What An Ad In THIS Paper Will Do



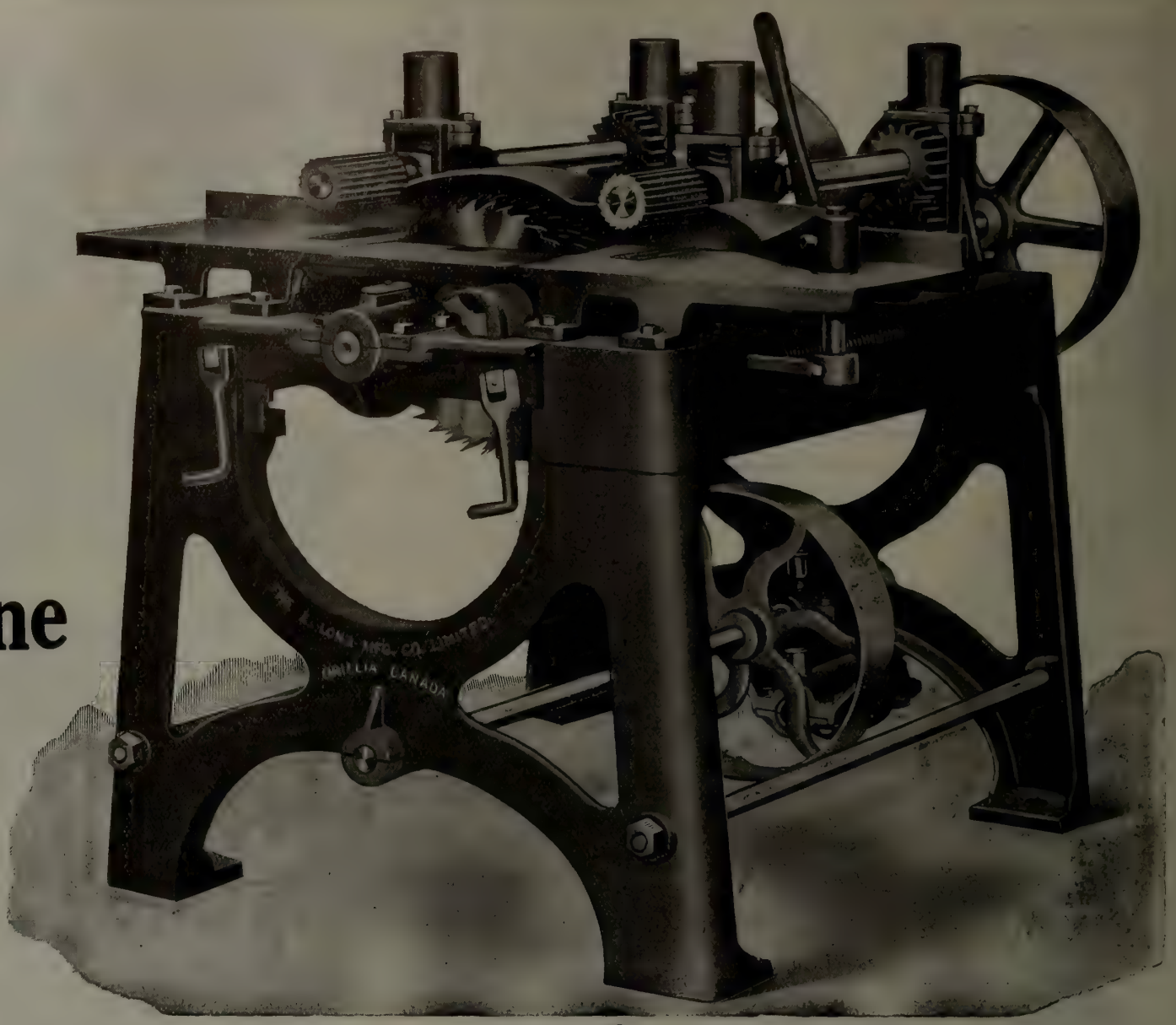
WE HELP YOU PUSH THEM YOUR WAY

The illustration shows what we ARE doing for others and what we CAN do for you.

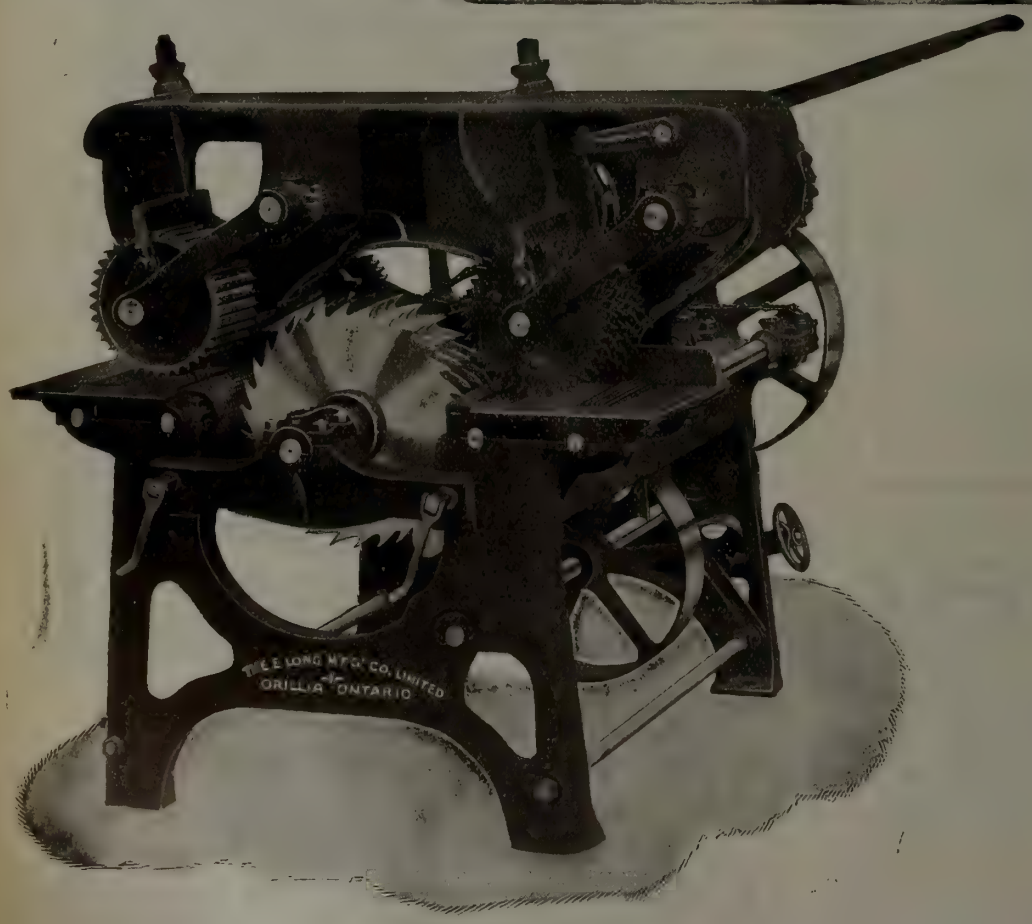
Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

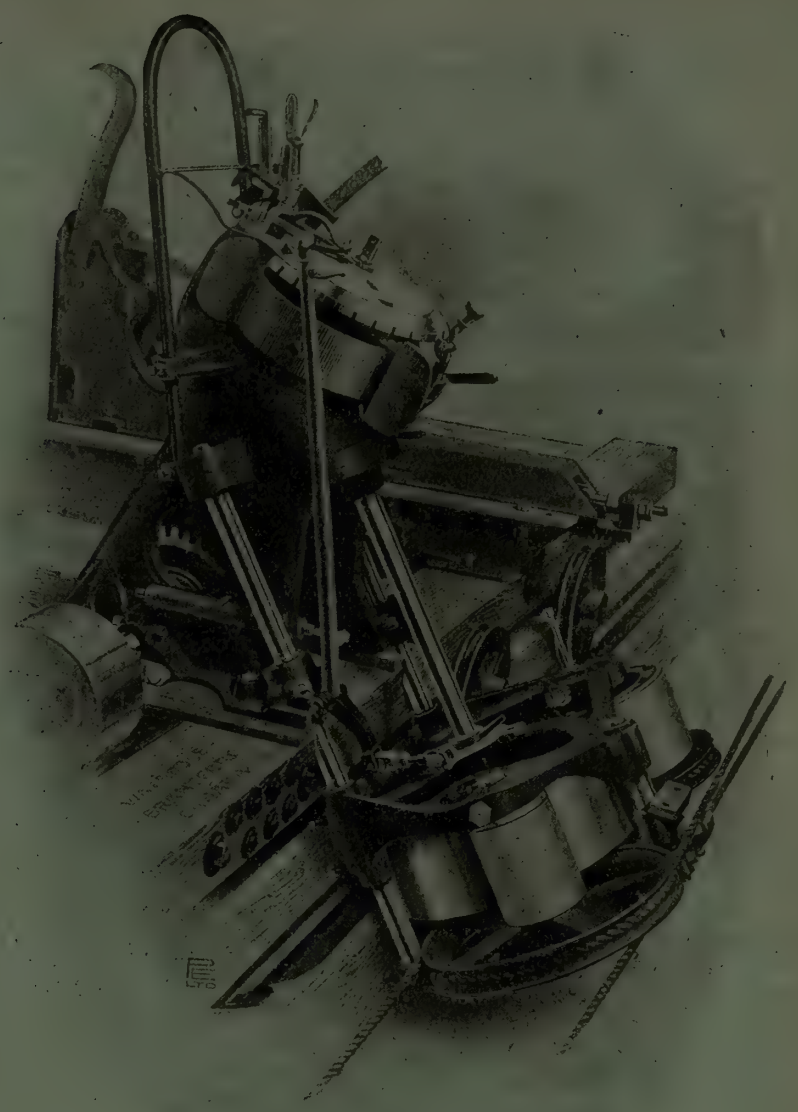
The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**

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No Work—
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No Lost Motion—

THE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFICIENT SETWORKS MANUFACTURED

A continuous acting rope-driven set and receding works that will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market. Just for these reasons. There are only two levers to operate. Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending. There is no heat from steam cylinder. Rope drive is continuous acting when carriage is stationary or in motion. With nothing to tire or distract him the setter can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals, and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as he did at the beginning. No lost motion can possibly develop. Working parts are of finest selected steel throughout. The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any wear that would affect the setting accuracy.

Will set by 1-32″ up to 6″ at one manipulation of the setting block. Can be attached to any size Carriage, Rack or Screw.

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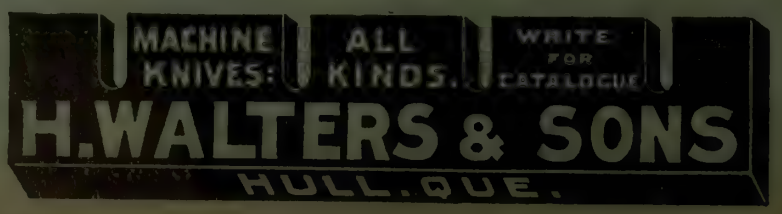
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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, November 1, 1910 No. 21

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Every Belt Guaranteed

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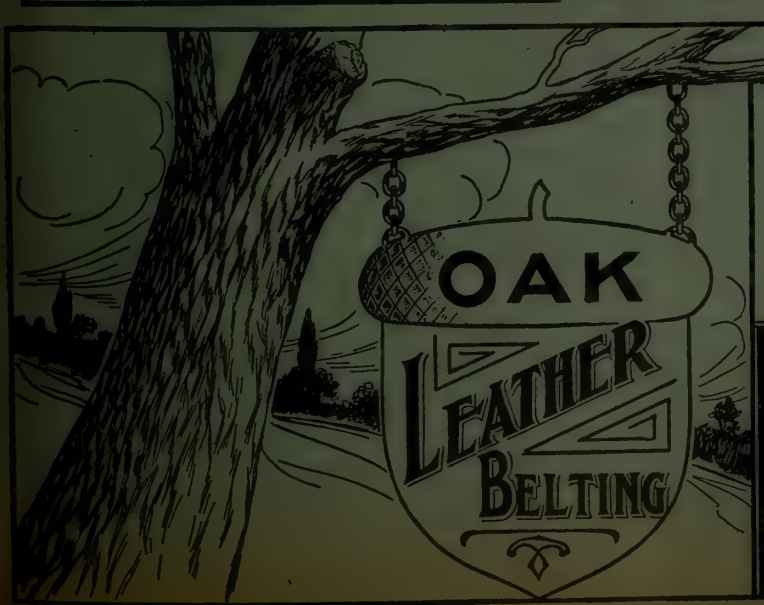
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It is our four inch Steam Set Works, and it will set up to four inches with one throw of the lever. Your setter has only to operate the controlling lever—the hard work is done by steam.

This extra 2,000 feet of lumber is not a guess of ours—it is what the users tell us they have actually obtained. Some have done better.

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We dress and size all our 8/4 and surface all our 4/4 Hemlock direct from the saw. Complete stock.

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440 Square Miles Timber Limits
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To be Sold by Auction in Blocks of 5 to 36 Square Miles

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, have decided to sell by Public Auction, to be held in the rotunda of the Board of Trade in the City of Toronto on the **Seventh Day of December, 1910,** all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps. Ontario Timber Limits

TO BE SOLD

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One car will convince you of what we say, that they are the BEST on the market. If you want a car quick wire us the order. Do it now before you forget.

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We also have a large stock of PINE and HEMLOCK FEATHER EDGE CLAPBOARDS and Lath.

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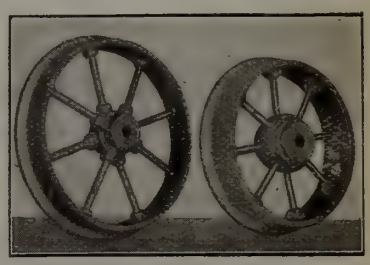
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2 x 4—10/18 Com. and B. Pine $15.00
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2 x 6—10/18 No. 1 Mill Culls 11.00
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Mercantile Lumber & Supply Co.

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Wholesale Dealers in **Lumber**

We own and offer, subject to prior sale,

2,800,000 feet

of Birch logs, which we are prepared to cut in dimensions to suit purchaser, for next season's delivery.

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard, etc.

Red Gum

(America's Finest Hardwood)

OUR SPECIALTY

Also

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Special attention given to Canadian Trade. Write for description of our stock and delivered prices.

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Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

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Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

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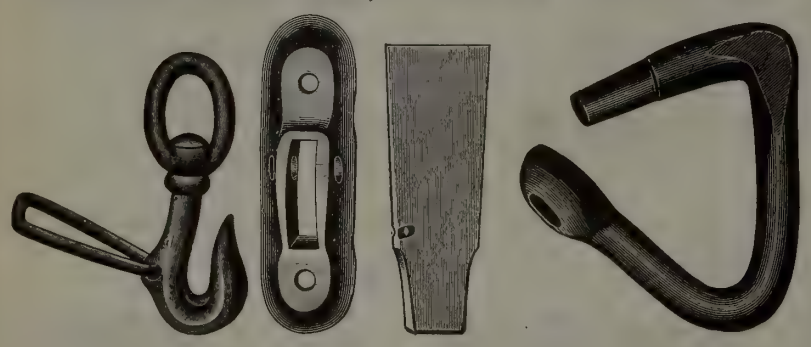
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When ordering from your Jobber specify, "Soo Line" and if he can't supply them, order direct and save money

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Limited

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Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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A writer in the October number of the Railroad Man's Magazine says:—

"Times have changed. In pioneer days we took the large-bore shotgun and bagged all sorts of game because it scattered, and we could not miss. Now, it we scatter, we are likely to get something we do not want, and muss up the sport besides.

The mechanic and artisan become skilled by one particular movement. A thousand bits of special work contributed to the aggregate produce a finished article that is the wonder of the world.

No one man can build it all. Every man gives the best of himself to a single one of the thousand parts. When assembled the product is the highest possible attainment of the human head and hand."

Had this been written to describe the reason for the superiority of the Disston Saw it could scarcely have come closer to the mark.

It is because of the superiority of each individual piece of workmanship that goes into a Disston Saw that "the product is a wonder of the world."

Some of the men whose efforts go toward establishing the highest known standard of efficiency have been with the Disston Works for many years. Others have been employed from time to time because of their special ability in certain departments.

Not one man—not primacy in the field—not alone the experience of three fourths of a century—

But ORGANIZATION-EFFICIENCY is the result of the leadership of Disston Saws, so consistently maintained.

Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

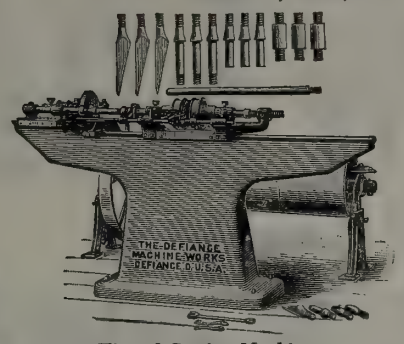
The easiest way to cut the cost of production is to equip your factory with the most up-to-date machinery.

"DEFIANCE" PATENT WOOD WORKING MACHINES have been brought up-to-date by 60 years' careful study and constant improvement.

The Defiance Machine Works,
Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.



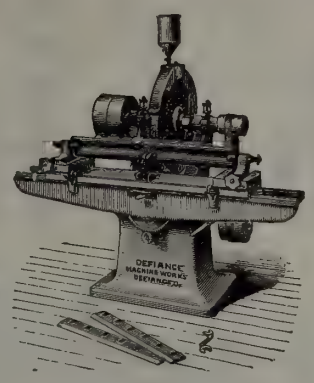
No. 2 Spoke Driver.



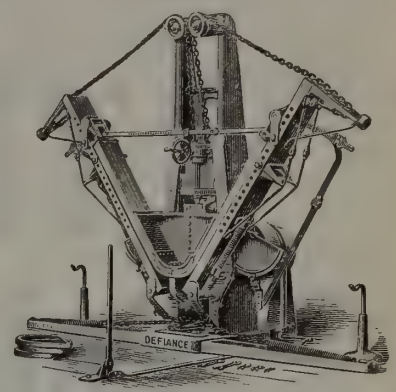
Thread Cutting Machine.

A complete line of machines for making hubs, spokes, rims, wheels of every kind, automobile, carriage and wagon wood work, handles of every description, hoops, spools and bobbins, chair and table legs, shafts, poles, neckyokes and single-trees, oval wood dishes, insulator pins and general wood work.

Send for Catalog



24" Knife Grinder.



9" Variety Wood Bender.

CUT THE COST OF LOGGING BY USING A

Dunbar 1910 Logging Engine

View of Logging Engine on heavy grade showing the advantage of our Patent Raising and Lowering Jack, the only engine fitted with this appliance manufactured to-day.



One of our customers who is using two engines says: "In this engine you have the very thing that lumbermen require."

The only Patent Logging Engine in Canada to-day—Patented in U. S. A. and Canada

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We also manufacture all kinds of Mill Machinery



"Big Fires From Little Sparks Grow"

Every stack and chimney in the lumber and woodworking industry should be equipped with a

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This is the only attachment for this purpose that is guaranteed to extinguish all dangerous sparks and not affect the draft. They are being used very extensively throughout Canada and United States.

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One man to operate, Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9" wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

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Donkey Engines	Log Loaders	Sleigh Hoists	Cableway Skidders
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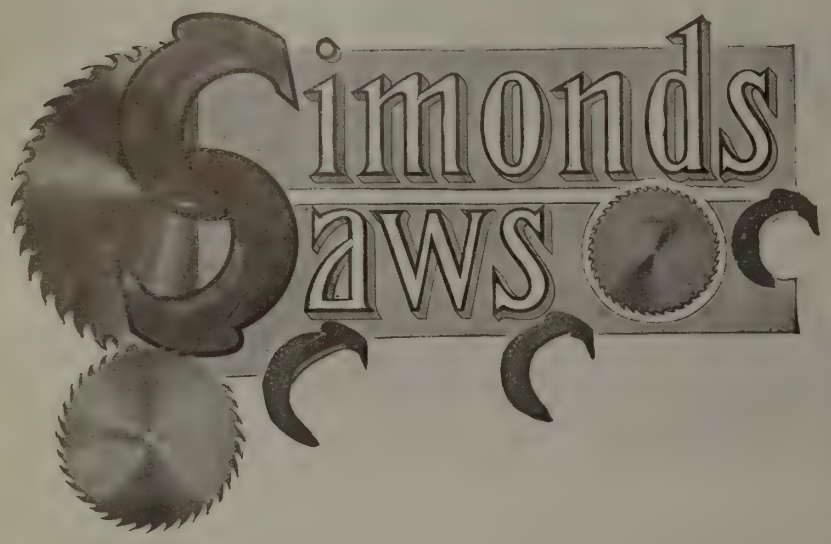
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Again, Simonds Points or Bits have a better clearance from the cutting edge both backward and downward than other makes of insertable bits—and the clearance is so uniform that Simonds Points may be worn down full length of swage without side filing or materially varying the width of kerf.

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Your very next order should be for **Simonds Saws.**

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Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

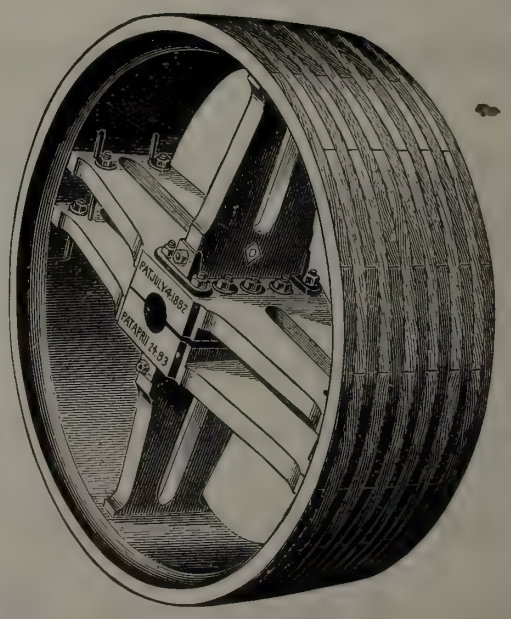
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Our Arms and Hubs are made of Hard Maple. Rims Soft Maple.

If for very damp place we bolt the Rims.

Strongest pulley on the market—no Slip.

Send for Catalogue.



We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together.

We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end !

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Shaftings, Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, etc., etc.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, November 1, 1910 No. 21

Large Increase in Lumber Exports

The lumber industry of Canada, according to the statistics published in the annual report of the Department of Customs for Canada, has had an excellent year, so far as the volume of business is concerned. The exports of forest products for the fiscal year ending March 31 last amounted in value to $47,688,256. This is an extensive increase over the exports for the previous year, which amounted in value to $39,893,350. The principal increase occurred in the exports of lumber which amounted in value to $38,495,181, as compared with $32,395,315 in the year previous. The exports of shingles, in spite of the much higher duty imposed by the United States, did not show much of a decrease. The total value of singles exported for the year ending March 31, 1910, was $2,331,443, as compared with $2,581,755 in the previous year.

The exports of pine deals amounted to $1,653,437, as compared with $1,694,277 in the previous year. Exports of spruce deals increased from $5,321,790 to $6,461,280. Exports of planks and boards increased from $19,178,091 to $23,253,219. Exports of square timber declined from $1,386,224 to $1,099,094. The exports of wood for pulp show an increase in spite of the fact that the province of Quebec has prohibited the export of pulpwood in an unmanufactured state when cut from Crown lands. This prohibition, however, was only in effect for a portion of the year under consideration. The exports of pulpwood amounted in value to $6,076,628, as compared with $4,356,391 in the year previous.

Exports of manufactured wood products also showed a material increase. They amounted in value to $6,171,093, as compared with $5,155,230 in the year previous. Of this increase the principal item was mechanically ground wood pulp, the exports of which increased in value from $2,703,923 to $3,545,751. Exports of chemically prepared wood pulp also increased slightly. They amounted in value to $1,658,846, as compared with $1,603,006.

Imports of forest products coming into Canada free of duty increased in value from $6,176,005 to $7,998,523. Imports of dutiable manufactures of wood increased in value from $356,093 to $476,303.

Statistical tables of the imports and exports of forest products will be found in another part of this issue.

Overproduction and Trade Depression

The old bugbear of the lumber industry, over-production, seems at last to have brought the manufacturers of British Columbia to a realization of the fact that they cannot keep on forcing sales on a dormant market unless they are prepared to accept less than the cost of production. At least this is the situation as it appears from the discussion of the subject in an interesting letter from Mr. A. E. Watts of Wattsburg, B.C., which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Watts is a man who has given a great deal of attention to the financial and economic problems which confront the lumber industry, and he has evolved a system of profit-sharing and co-operation with his employees which at the present time bids fair to become a success. His views, therefore, on any question relating to trade conditions will be read with interest.

It is refreshing to come across Mr. Watts' views because to a large extent they have the merit of being original and at the same time, although they bear rather hardly upon some of the larger manufacturers who have been accustomed to believe in their own infallibility, Mr. Watts has no hesitation about expressing them both in print and before the people whom he criticizes. A time-honored argument among lumber manufacturers has been one to the effect that in bad times much of the depression is due to the existence of a large number of small mills, which, in many cases, not only cut bad lumber, but also cut prices. This argument has acquired all the dignity and respect due to old age, but Mr. Watts has another view of the matter, and he is no respecter either of dignity or antiquity in an argument. Briefly, his views are as follows: It is not the little mill that is responsible for the slump in demand and the weakness in prices now prevailing in many parts of the prairies. The responsible party is the large mill with great quantities of capital and modern equipment. These mills have large dividends to pay. They can ill afford to allow their plant to lie idle. They have splendid facilities to market their products, and a simple order to their representatives in different parts of the country results in the price of lumber either advancing or declining according to their will. Where does the small mill man come in under such circumstances as these, asks Mr. Watts, and we would like to have the answer of some of the large manufacturers to this question. When prices are cut by a large manufacturer the small man has to follow suit. When he wants higher prices he can only get them if the large manufacturers are willing.

And what is it that brings about a dull market quicker than anything else? Is it not the forcing of the market when times are fairly good? At least this is the view Mr. Watts takes of it, and he blames the large manufacturers for doing the forcing, because they do not know when to slacken in their production. The market, from being active, presently becomes sluggish. It has more lumber to digest than its system can manage, and prices drop. The large mills at the same time, with the enormous capacity of which they are so proud, take some time to realize the true state of affairs and stocks at the mills accumulate until a recovery for the market becomes a matter of many months and great difficulty.

Present conditions in Western Canada are a strong argument in favor of Mr. Watts' point of view. Last fall, winter and spring, the manufacturers of British Columbia reported continually increasing business, and prices advanced rapidly. The selling organizations were kept on the move day and night, and it is to be presumed that the mills were run as continuously as possible, for in Eastern Canada the representatives of the Western mills for a time were unable to take orders, as they could not deliver the goods. Matters have changed since then. The demand has fallen off. It has been satisfied, in all probability more than satisfied, and prices are dropping. The manufacturers have held a large meeting and talked at length about the competition of United States lumber. The competition they have most to fear, according to Mr. Watts, is their own competition; in other words, over-production. They have probably realized this too, for they came to a decision that it would

be necessary to curtail their production for the remaining months of 1910. If they live up to this decision and extend the curtailment well into 1911 perhaps some real good will be effected.

It may be practically impossible for the large manufacturers to act more speedily than they have in this instance. They have done the right thing in deciding to curtail. They also decided to maintain existing prices, but this may be no easy matter. There is no fault to be found with them for trying to stave off a dull period of trade, but it looks very much as though Mr. Watts had the right side of the argument and that the large manufacturers were much to blame, rather than the small mill men, for any evil effects resulting from over-production which might have been foreseen and in a large measure prevented.

Slight Curtailment Probable in Logging Operations

The information which has been received from lumber manufacturers in Ontario, and which was published in the last issue, has been supplemented by further details, from which it appears now that there will possibly be a slightly smaller cut of logs this winter than last. Before the winter is over, however, as so often happens, it may be that the estimates made by the various companies will have been increased and that the cut will be as indicated in the last issue, about an average one.

The outlook for next year's lumber trade in Ontario therefore is rather encouraging so far as it can be forecasted from the indications at present available. In addition to an only average, and possibly smaller than average cut, there are other conditions which will assist in producing a satisfactory market. Not the least of these is the fact that the manufacturers during the season of 1910 have done well both with their sawing operations and with the marketing of their product. The drives last spring were unusually successful, and as a result there are practically no logs left at the river mouths. Moreover, the logs which reached the mills will all have been converted into lumber. The manufacturers therefore are starting with a clean sheet for the coming season's work and business.

Not only have conditions for manufacture been improving, as indicated above, but there has been a decided improvement in the conditions of stocks since this time last year. Stocks have been considerably reduced in nearly all lines that were long, and there has been a noticeable improvement in the movement of the low ends, so that the manufacturers are able to look forward to the coming year with some degree of confidence of making a reasonable profit on each line of product.

It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of the outlook in other parts of the country. In Eastern Canada the depression in the United States demand for spruce has had an evil effect upon the outlook. Political and other conditions have become so uncertain that it is impractical to attempt to forecast market conditions. Naturally the manufacturers of Eastern Canadian spruce are not figuring upon a heavy output this winter. The revocation of the Pike law moreover, under which United States logs have been turned into lumber in Canadian mills and exported to the United States free of duty, will have the effect of reducing the operations in the Maine woods adjoining New Brunswick.

In Western Canada, particularly in British Columbia, curtailment is also being proposed by many of the large operators, as a result of the falling off in the demand from the prairie provinces and from Eastern Canada. In Quebec the uncertainty resulting from the political disturbances in the United States and the changes in trade caused by the prohibition of the export of pulpwood are having the effect of inducing manufacturers to go cautiously about their winter operations. Practically the only part of Canada from which reports of large or increased cuts are received is the Rainy River district of Ontario, where serious forest fires have made it necessary to operate heavily, so as to save the timber which has been injured. Curtailment on a more or less extensive scale may therefore be anticipated according to present indications, and the lumber trade will be decidedly the better for a period of reduced output.

The Importance of Fire Protection for Lumber Dry Kilns

Next to incendiarism the most common cause of lumber plant fires, is the dry kiln, says "Lumber Insurance." Probably no greater source of danger exists on the majority of lumber plants than the kiln. The more nearly fireproof a kiln is the better, and the best and only satisfactory kiln is the absolutely fireproof one such as the best lumber plants are using. Such kilns when equipped with all standard appliances, including the automatic steam-jet, are the safest and "best risk" of any section of the lumber plant, and as such are receiving the lowest insurance rates on the plants where they occur. A remarkable change is this from the day when many reputable companies generally refused to insure kilns at all, and if they did so charged a 10 per cent. rate on all alike. However, the tremendous improvement in kiln construction is no less remarkable. If the reader has ocacsion to build a kiln we strongly advise the fireproof variety. If this is not possible the kiln walls at least should be of brick, with as little wood as possible in the interior construction and none at all close to steam pipes. A kiln should always be kept clean.

Coming to special fire protection for the kiln. Aside from water barrels, always advantageous outside, a good hydrant system and hose which should be quickly available, plenty of space between kiln and rest of plant and efficient watchman service, there is still something needed to quickly stop a fire inside. For this nothing can take the place of the automatic steam-jet properly equipped. Ordinary non-automatic jets with outside valve have often proved efficacious when the first was discovered soon enough; otherwise they have failed. Automatic sprinklers have sometimes been found unsatisfactory in a kiln full of lumber, as the boards have obstructed the free play of the water.

Not long ago a letter was received at this office from a Western lumberman. Referring to our article on kilns, this writer opposed the use of steam-jets in kilns, giving as his reason that live steam turned loose in a kiln only served to create a draft, raise the temperature and encourage the fire. He cited one instance where a steam-jet (not automatic) seemed to produce this result. We cannot see how a steam-jet in a properly constructed, closed kiln can create a draft to fan the flames, and it is evident that this writer forgets that live steam is only another form of water and it is as impossible for a fire to exist in an atmosphere of steam as in water. If the steam-jet is only used in time (which is assured with an automatic head), and if the pipes and connections are of proper size, and the opening located near the centre of the kiln if there is but one, the filling of the kiln compartment with steam should take but little over one minute and should absolutely smother any fire inside. That such a result has been often obtained every insurance company can testify, and hence it is that steam-jets for kilns are almost universally advocated.

All inspectors of the lumber specializing companies recommend steam-jets and frequently report instances of their effective work. Here is a quotation from an inspector, which is an example of reports frequently received: "The fire started in one compartment of a series of frame kilns from an unknown cause. It was discovered promptly and the steam-jets put into action. There was no other assistance. The fire was extinguished with but little damage. This is an example of the value of steam-jets properly equipped and put into use at the right time."

One of the oldest and most experienced inspectors, describing a kiln fire which occurred in Quebec, writes as follows: "The fire had worked its way into the kiln when discovered, but was effectively controlled by a 2-inch steam-jet which was installed at the suggestion of the writer about four years ago. The steam-jet proved very effective, and is regarded by many as the best possible protection for a dry kiln or any other small tight building."

We recommend for kilns what is known as the "Jumbo" one-inch

sprinkler head attached to a 1½-inch pipe leading off a 2-inch pipe, carrying steam direct from the boiler. The pipe leading to the sprinkler is filled with water, thereby protecting the head from the hot steam. Heads may be obtained which open at any desired temperature, thereby guarding against excessive overheat as well as being ever ready to fight a fire automatically.

Fire Prevention Methods Adopted on Dominion Forest Reserves

The greatest problem of Canadian forestry to-day is the protection of the forests from fire, and it is one that the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is trying hard to solve.

This protection has naturally been more fully provided for on the forest reserves than on the immense areas of forest which are still unreserved. On these reserves there is a force of rangers, permanently employed, who keep up a constant and careful patrol of the beat assigned them. Like the other fire rangers, these post up notices (printed on a patented sort of cloth, practically indestructible) cautioning against the setting of fire, warn settlers in the neighborhood of reserves against carelessness in setting fires to clear land, or for other purposes, and "keep tab" on campers and sportsmen going into the reserves and impress on them the need of caution

But in addition to this special measures have been put in practice on the reserves for the prevention of fires. In a word these measures comprise the burning and ploughing of fire-guards, the making of roads, the supervision of settlers in the making of their slashings and the disposal of the resulting brush and the supervision of the spark-arresters placed in locomotives which pass through the reserves.

In the early spring, when the snow has gone from the open country, but while it is still lying in the forest, the rangers burn the grass along the boundaries of the reserves, so as to prevent fires from coming from outside and getting into the reserves. A total of ninety-one miles of such fire-guard was made on various Dominion forest reserves during 1909. The rangers also supervise the burning by the railways of grass and brush along their rights-of-way.

Ploughed fire-guards are also made where possible, not only along the boundaries of the reserves, but also in the reserves themselves. In making these guards a strip eight furrows wide is ploughed, and on the danger side another strip, four furrows wide and distant from the first strip four rods, is ploughed. The strip between the ploughed strips is disc-harrowed in spring and fall. During last year the Cypress Hills reserve, in Alberta, was surrounded by a guard of this description, several miles of guard being constructed. The railways have also ploughed guards along their lines where these cross the reserves.

As opportunity offers, the rangers construct roads through the reserves. These are found of the greatest usefulness in case a fire breaks out. Not only can men and supplies be conveyed to the various parts of the reserve reached by the road with despatch, but the roads themselves will often stop a fire, provided it has not attained a large size. Where the fire has reached large proportions, the road can be used to back-fire from. Along the roads, too, the rangers can more efficiently patrol the areas under their charge. During 1909 almost two hundred miles of road were cut along the boundaries of the reserves, at an average cost for a road nine feet wide of $12.73. Eleven miles of sixteen-foot roadway was also made into the interior of the Moose Mountain reserve in Saskatchewan, and 78 miles of road cleared in the Porcupine reserve.

By these and other measures the management of the reserves is striving to do away with the constant menace of fire. Further information on these and other points may be obtained in the annual report of the Superintendent of Forestry (especially in the report of the Inspector of Forest Reserves) which forms part of the annual report of the Department of the Interior, lately issued.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The low water in the Ottawa river has again made serious trouble for the industries which depend upon it for power. Several Ottawa companies were recently obliged to lay off a number of their employees. Heavy rains have only had the effect of causing temporary floods. The urgency for constructing a complete series of conservation dams on the upper reaches of the river was never more apparent.

A "penny wise and pound foolish" policy seems to have been the direct cause of the forest fires in Minnesota which recently destroyed many lives and much property, according to a Winnipeg despatch. Fourteen thousand dollars is the sum which probably would have averted the fires. It would have taken that amount to have maintained the forest rangers in Northern Minnesota, withdrawn on September 1, because funds for their pay were exhausted.

It has been the mistake of unwise, uninformed and unprincipled politicians in leading the people, through the influences of the press and rostrum, to believe that the lumbermen were not only committing an intentional and ruthless waste of the forests but were in a "trust" to cause them to pay far more than they should for their lumber; when the fact is that if forest conservation ever is a success lumber has got to be worth more money than it is now. It must bring what it will cost to produce it. It is our duty to educate the people to this fact, and that if conservation comes the people will have to pay the bill. There is no way of saddling this cost upon the lumbermen. It has got to come fairly upon all classes.—J. B. White.

According to press reports, the still hunt for the lumber trust is again under way at Washington. Certainly the master-of-the-hunt is deserving of better luck than he has had, for he has been persistently pursuing the game for many years and has never yet run it to earth. Following is a recent news despatch on the subject: "To determine if there is any foundation for numerous complaints received at the Department of Justice, alleging the existence of a 'lumber trust,' special agents of the department are quietly investigating the operations of a large number of trade associations and other organizations in all parts of the country connected with the manufacturing and marketing of lumber. It is alleged that the price of dressed lumber is fixed by agreement and unduly raised by 'powerful interests which control the lumber industry.' Charges of blackmailing, elimination of competition, and divisions of territory are also made."

British Columbia timber limit owners, with property to dispose of in the British market, frequently do not give sufficient information to the investigating public there, says Mr. C. E. Pretty of Vancouver, B.C., who is now in England. The result is, he adds, that their propositions are often regarded as wild-cat affairs and do not get the attention they really might merit. Mr. Pretty goes on to say in a letter written to a friend in the city: "London capitalists will gladly invest in British Columbia timber if it is shown to them that they can make a good profit on investments. This would not be difficult, but a great deal of harm is done by owners of timber in British Columbia and brokers sending timber propositions without complete and correct information, and then expecting the English capitalists to close up and pay the money over immediately. I would like to say to timber owners that no English firm will pay any money on property until they know what they are getting, and it will take from three to four months from the time the papers are sent before any money will be paid. It is possible that in the winter season it might take even longer than this, but anyone that has timber lands in good shape, so that there is no question of delivery, and who can send maps and certified reports of their properties, will likely be able to sell the same if they are presented through reliable firms who have a sufficient time to handle the deal. There is plenty of money here for good investments, and the feeling towards British Columbia is exceptionally good. Of course a reasonable price must be put on the timber, as the investors here are wide-awake men who know the ruling values of British Columbia timber."

Lumber News from Maritime Provinces

Rapidly Expanding Trade of Windsor, N. S.—Louison Lumber Company's Progress at Jacquet River, N. B.—Substantial Increase in September Shipments from Maritime Ports

Recently a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" visited that picturesque and growing town of Windsor, N.S., situated on the Avon River. Shipping operation were in full swing and he readily gathered



Shipping Lumber from Windsor, N. S. on the Avon River.

that the outlook for 1910 in the lumber industry was exceedingly bright. 1909 was a record year for the lumbermen of Hants County, the quanity of lumber sawn being estimated at 70,000,000 feet, or nearly double that of the preceding year. The quantity of lumber shipped to the several markets and sold for local use was 65,000,000 feet.

Possessing as it does, ideal shipping facilities, Windsor is the shipping point for practically all the mills on the Midland Railway, besides those located around the county. It is estimated that about 45,000,000 feet of lumber is cut in the mills along the Midland Railway annually. Several large firms are operating in this vicinity. Chappell Bros., with mills at Clarksville, cut this year about 3,000,000 feet. The Parrsboro Lumber Co., at Windsor Forks, have cut about 7,000,000 feet. The Windsor Lumber Co's. output is in the vicinity of 10,000,000 feet; the St. Croix Lumber Co., operating at St. Croix, cut between three and four million. Last year this company installed a new pulp plant, which is operated in connection with its lumber business. The estimated cost of the new plant is from $12,000 to $15,000, with a daily output of 16 tons. J. B. Campbell & Sons also operate mills in the vicinity, with an output of about 3,000,000 feet. Besides the mills operating, several large American firms have offices at Windsor for buying the products of the smaller mills. Among the most extensive shippers at this port is the R. S. Coryell Lumber Co., of Newark, N. J. This well known firm opened a branch there last year, with G. H. Boyce as their representative, and their shipments alone this year will amount to over 10,000,000 feet of hemlock and spruce. Mr. Boyce is looking forward to a more extensive shipment next year and is now making arrangements with that end in view. Dunn and Allan, of Dodridge, are also large shippers from this port this year, totalling about 7,000,000 feet.

The majority of the lumber shipped from Windsor finds a market in the United States, but a large quantity is also shipped to the South American and West Indian markets. 1909 found Windsor taking third rank in Nova Scotia in the shipment of lumber, and 1911 will not find the town behind in this respect. Besides lumber shipping the town is also the centre of industrial life, which includes mining, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, and the representative of the "Canada Lumberman" could not fail to be impressed with the fact that this town of 4,000 inhabitants is rapidly growing and likely to take front rank among Nova Scotia centres.

At new lumber company, The Flemming, Gibson, Ltd., was organized recently at a meeting held in Woodstock, N.B., when the following officers were elected: John Gibson Benton, President; M. L. Hayward Hartland, Secretary-Treasurer; Hon. J. K. Flemming, Managing Director. The other members of the company are Gordon Neal, of Debec, and Chas. F. Rogers, of Woodstock. The capital stock of the company is $24,000, and it is their intention to deal in lumber and lumber lands. The company have obtained a lease of 6,000 acres, near McAdam Jct., and have already made arrangements to erect a mill to manufacture lumber the coming winter. They have a crew of men now at work in the woods and other camps will be added later. About 2,000,000 feet of lumber will be manufactured the coming winter. They also have a contract for supplying 25,000 railroad ties.

Nova Scotia Trade Continues Dull

Halifax, Oct. 24, 1910.—All branches of the trade continue very dull, with only a fair amount of shipping.

South American shippers report fair markets from some quarters, while others advise that they are holding some stock over for next year. Shipments from the eastern provinces have been much lighter.

While some dealers seem rather pessimistic as to the English markets, because of heavy stocks and unsettled labor conditions, others seem to think this will not seriously affect the market. Up to the present sales have been very fair and the heavy shipping for this season will soon be over.

The American market, if anything, is slightly stronger, and some very nice sales have been made of stock that suits the market. Two spruce cargoes from the same port in Nova Scotia were sold on the Sound last week, one for $17.50 and the second for $21.00, illustrating the difference between short random and what the market wants.

The same remarks as to desirability apply to hemlock. Good schedules are bringing $19, while it grows increasingly hard to give poor ones away, owing to the large amount of poorer stock on hand.

Laths are slightly stronger and will probably advance as the season advances.

There is very little activity in the logging end of the business, but the average lumberman in Nova Scotia does very little before December. Indications point to a fair-sized cut, but at this writing any forecast as to the size of our cut is simply a guess, as climatic conditions have a much larger effect on the size of the cut than markets have.

Mills are pretty well through their sawing. Only a few of the larger ones and some few portables are now being operated.

J. G. Gray, of Gray & Bullivant, Mosherville, N.S., has sold his interest in this business to his partner, who will continue along the same lines as heretofore.

Burpee L. Tucker, of Parrsboro, has just returned from a visit to Boston and New York.

R. M. Hall, Maritime representative of Stetson, Cutler & Co., is on a visit to the Boston and New York offices of his company, and expects to return about the 1st of November.

Messrs. Chappell Bros., Windsor, N.S., who recently sold their property near Windsor, N.S., have purchased, along with other parties, W. K. McKean's property at St. Omar, Que., which they expect to operate the coming winter.

Mulhall, Mack & McClean, Limited, have completed the erection of their sluice at Pleasant River, Lunenburg County, and will now be getting out a considerable quantity of lumber from their mill, which has been in operation some time.

Marked Process at Jacquet River Mill N. B.

The Louison Lumber Co's. mills at Jacquet River, N. B., of which Mr. John Fenderson, jr., is manager, are anticipating a good year for 1910. Their mills, an illustration of which is here produced, have a daily capacity of 80,000 feet, and the output for the year will be at least



Louison Lumber Coy's Mill, Jacquet River, N. B.

10,000,000 feet. The company are making preparations for the coming winter's cut in the woods, operations for which will be on the same large scale as heretofore, notwithstanding the fact that many firms in New Brunswick are this winter curtailing their logging operations because of the questionable state of the American market.

Increased Shipments to Trans-Atlantic Ports

The shipments of wood goods from St. John to trans-Atlantic ports for the nine months ending September 30, 1910, show an increase of upwards of 9,000,000 superficial feet, as follows:

	Total to Sept. 30th.			
	1909.		1910.	
Ports.	Spruce.	Birch. lumber.	Spruce.	Birch. lumber.
Liverpool	15,535,156	415,888	17,787,860	18,142
Manchester	26,740,938	613,339	28,654,972	221,208
Fleetwood	1,616,676	.....	1,044,560	.....
Channel	32,004,577	566,924	33,238,608	155,528
Glasgow	9,187,012	138,071	9,038,022	.....
London	9,280,878	1,885,768	10,625,640	3,204,116
Other Ports	983,684	.....	4,061,473	11,837
Ireland	15,281,995	.....	13,852,179	.....
Continent	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africa	992,879	.....	2,209,413	.....
Total	111,623,795	3,619,990	120,512,727	3,610,831

There were in 1909 3,293 tons of birch, of which 2,930 went to Liverpool. In 1910 there were only 852 tons, of which 485 went to Liverpool.

The shipments for the month of September show the increase was largely during that month, the figures being:

	September.			
	1909.		1910.	
Ports.	Spruce.	Birch. lumber.	Spruce.	Birch. lumber.
Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	2,432,330	76,206	3,914,001	2,333
Fleetwood	1,616,676	.....	.....	.....
Channel	2,584,646	.....	5,853,766	.....
Glasgow	348,497	.....	2,806,979	.....
London	391,756	103,558	1,790,903	440,903
Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	2,063,837	.....
Continent	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,373,905	179,764	16,429,486	443,236

Recent lumber shipments from St. John, N.B., have been as follows:

Oct. 1.—Irma Bentley, Barbadoes	176,324	sup. ft. pine boards.
	222,028	sup. ft. spruce boards.
	21,791	sup. ft. hemlock boards.
	800,000	shingles.
Oct. 1.—E. Mirriam, Bridgeport, Conn...	340,364	sup. ft. spruce plank.
Oct. 4.—Hunter, Boston	198,093	sup. ft. spruce boards.
Oct. 6.—B. B. Hardwick, St. Croy, Danish West Indies	9,128	sup. ft. pine boards.
	2,035	sup. ft. spruce scantling.
	65,017	sup. ft. sppruce boards.
Oct. 7.—Georgie Pearl, New Bedford, Mass.	1,000,000	cedar shingles.
	300,000	spruce lath.
Oct. 8.—Manuel R. Cuza, New York	238,447	sup. ft. spruce boards.
Oct. 8.—Arthur J. Parker, Pawtucket, R.I.	1,563,500	cedar shingles.
Oct. 11.—Indrani, Glasgow	3,214,253	sup. ft. spruce deals.
Oct. 11.—Pontiac, Brow Head, f.o.	3,249,353	sup. ft. spruce deals.
Oct. 11.—Nellie Eaton, Boston	102,308	sup. ft. spruce boards.
	150,000	cedar shingles.
Oct. 11.—Aldine, New York	93,913	sup. ft. spruce deals.
	1,109,000	spruce lath.
Oct. 12.—Swallow, Boston	111,313	sup. ft. pine boards.
Oct. 12.—Flyaway, Boston	149,199	sup. ft. spruce boards.
Oct. 14.—Orozimbo, New Haven, Conn.	146,285	sup. ft. spruce deals.
Oct. 14.—Tay, Lynn	113,738	sup. ft. spruce plank.
	760,000	cedar shingles.

Nelson Box Company Actively Engaged

The Crawford Sawmill at Westfield, N.B., on the River St. John, 15 miles from the city of St. John, recently purchased by the Wilson Box Company, Limited, to be operated in conjunction with their new box factory at Fairville, a suburb of St. John, is now busily engaged sawing box lumber, which is being piled out in their lumber yards. Among the improvements being installed by the new owners is a railway siding, which runs right in to the lumber piles, where the lumber can be shipped directly into the cars for transportation to their new box mill at Fairville, at which point they are also installing a siding, which provides for the cars being shunted right to the mill door.

While this new company, which has on its directorate some of the most energetic men of St. John, will cater especially to the local trade in nailed up boxes, etc., it will also export shooks both by rail and water. In this connection the company is most advantageously situated for handling a large export business, and the question of cheap raw material which is always so vital with the box-shook manufacturer seems to have been favorably settled by having the whole river St. John district from which to draw its supply.

Coastwise Freights Very Low

A St. John, N.B., despatch says: A comparison of Atlantic port coastwise lumber freights shows that conditions have reached the lowest ebb in some years. Since 1907 the rates varied from $3.80 or more to New York and as low as $2.75. This latter figure was considered exceedingly low, but the bottom seems to have been reached, if it has not fallen out, at $2.50, which is the more recent figure. During the early part of this season freights were between $3.25 and $3.50, as the competition for tonnage was more keen, in spite of the fact that the lumber market was poor. Some shippers weer able to command the available tonnage, and this made it necessary for others not so fortunate to offer inducements in the money line. On the other hand, with a better lumber market last year, freights generally were not so good, but their lowest point was a quarter of a dollar better than this year's lowest.

Going back to 1907, freights that year ranged from $3.50 and $3.62 to the Sound, which, allowing for the 25 cents more allowed for New York, would bring the New York freight up to something like $3.87. In 1908 the figures were $3.25, $3.50, and down to $2.75, and last year $3.12, $3.00, $3.25 and $2.75, and, as already stated, this year as high as 3.50 in the early season and down now to $2.50.

Disturbing Factors in United States Trade

F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, N.S., in reply to an enquiry from the "Canada Lumberman" regarding market conditions for Eastern Canada lumber, recently wrote us in part as follows: "I have your letter of the 2nd inst. in regard to the falling off of the demand for spruce at Boston and New York. The spruce shipments are mostly made from St. John, N.B. From western Nova Scotia the shipments are mostly hemlock, hemlock scantling, and hemlock boards, also spruce lath. It has been customary for New York brokers to come to Nova Scotia in the spring and make contracts for quite a large quantity of hemlock. If the market keeps good, shipments go forward without any trouble; but if the market goes bad many of these brokers throw up their contracts altogether, and there has been a good deal of this in Nova Scotia. I understand that one of the larger shippers to the New York market has not been forwarding any lumber for some time. The reports received from New York and Boston would indicate that the trade is stagnant. Outside of one or two firms this does not have much effect in western Nova Scotia, as very little dependence is placed upon the American market. The poor trade this year does not seem to be a case of overproduction, but a lack of demand for building materials in the United States."

Favors a Maritime Lumberman's Association

I. C. Prescott, Albert, N.B., referring to the letters which have recently been published in the "Canada Lumberman" upon the lumber market situation in the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern States, writes as follows:

"I can hardly agree with all that is said in these letters, for I have shipped some cargoes to the New York market and have got very poor returns, nothing like as good as they were last year, and as the old saying is, 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' I do not know what reason there is for a bad condition there. I presume that there is not so much lumber being used and consequently the demand is not so great. Perhaps the political conditions that are at present agitating that country may have something to do with the market.

In regard to the need of a lumberman's association in the Maritime Provinces. I think it would be an excellent idea to have one formed, and I would be willing to give whatever assistance, however small it might be, that I could to the forming of such an association. I might saw that a few years ago a few lumbermen, myself among the number, got together and tried to form such an association, but we did not have the active support of the lumbermen in this province, and it only lasted two years. The Nova Scotia lumbermen seemed to take quite an interest in it and quite a delegation from Halifax attended and helped to form the organization, but the lumbermen from this province did not seem to want to have anything to do with it, and the scheme fell through.

Now that the money has been appropriated jointly by the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine for an international bridge across the St. John River betweeen Van Buren, Me., and St. Leonards, N.B., and the new International, 113 miles long, between Campbellton, N.B., and St. Leonards, has been completed, there appears to be no valid reason why a physical direct railway connection with that great lumber and shingle country which the new railroad will serve should not be established. What is wanted is a railroad bridge across the St. John River at Van Buren, and as there is no engineering obstacle to such a structure it is difficult to imagine why the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad does not force its way across the river and secure the haul along its entire main line for all points south of Bangor.—The Lumberman's Review.

"Berlin Quality" for October contains, as usual, a lot of instructive matter about wood-working machinery. This month the editor is taking a vacation and he celebrates the occasion by breaking into rhyme to the extent of nine stanzas and an illustration on the front page. Among the practical articles are discussions upon the "Correct Shape of Band Saw Teeth," the use of "Single Surfacers for Light or Heavy Work," and "The Advantages of a Short Saw Resaw."

Equipment of a Modern Saw Mill Plant

Splendid Electrical Installation of the Canadian Western Lumber Company at Fraser Mills, B.C.—Development of one of Canada's Greatest Lumber Industries

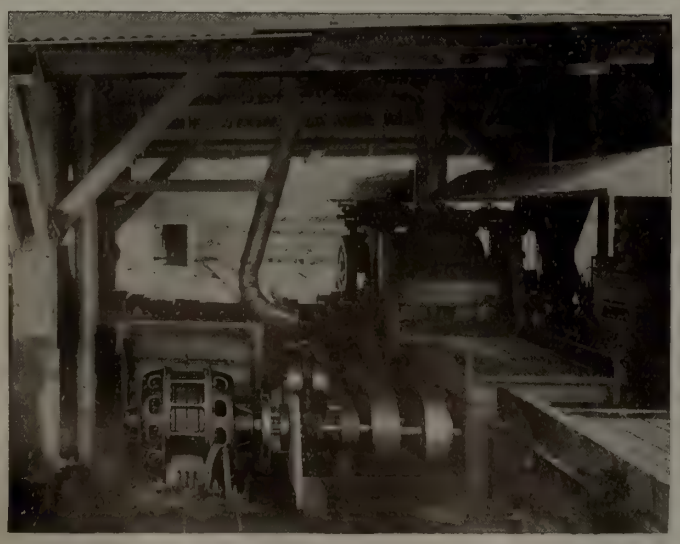
When the output of a British Columbia saw mill averages 350,000 feet every ten hours, and is capable of being speeded up to 450,000 feet at a pinch, the fact stands for an immense plant and a superb equipment representing every aid that mechanical genius has devised and made applicable for the speedy and economical transformation of forests into merchantable lumber and kindred products.

Such a plant is that which the enterprise and wealth of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd., formerly the Fraser River Lumber Company, have created on the banks of the Fraser River, about two miles above New Westminster. Here is to be found what probably is the most modern saw mill plant on the American continent, together with a model town comprising the homes of the five hundred employees and the various company buildings—office, stores, hotel, club house, post office, etc. The town possesses both water and electric light systems, and at night the brilliancy of the illumination betokens a flat rate and an abundance of current.



Arrangement of Motors on an Intermediate Floor. In the centre a 40 H.P. Motor Belted to 60 in. Great Western Exhaust Fan. The others are: 20 H.P. Motor diving a Band Rip Saw, 40 H.P. Motor driving a Band Saw and 20 H.P. Motor driving a Cross Arm Pounder and Borer.

The immense three-storey saw mill stands on the river bank, adjoining 1,200 feet of deep water dockage having a depth of 100 feet. Here ocean vessels take on cargo for all parts of the world, while on the land side a few feet away are spur tracks for the shipment of lumber by rail to the prairies and eastern Canada. From morning until night, week in and week out, a never-ending procession of huge fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar logs passes up the jack-ladder at the north end of the mill. The logs groan and shudder as they meet the remorseless, keen-toothed saws, to emerge farther on as a multitude of boards of varying widths, which are swept away by rapid action chain carriers to the sorting table—just in time to afford room for other floods of boards vomited from the saws. These saws comprise two 9-foot Allis-Chalmers Company double-cutting bands, one 11-foot Allis-Chalmers Company single-cutting band, and a 60-inch Wickes gang fitted with 52 saws, turning out 52 inch boards at one operation when timber of sufficient size is fed to it. One of the carriages is capable of handling long timbers up to 100 feet. There are also two Allis-Chalmers Company edgers, a double 84 x 10 and a single 60 x 10; one 40-foot trimmer carrying 20 saws; one 50-foot fuel slasher, and one 44-inch trimmer carrying 22 saws. The saws on the trimmers are operated with Sumner Iron Works compressed air lifts. There are also two 66-inch Mershon resaws in operation on the sorting table. The slabs and other refuse from the trimmers drop onto conveyors running to a huge steel-jacketed burner, the stuff fit for firewood being removed while en route, by men stationed at convenient points.



50 h.p. Motor Coupled to Stetson-Ross Sizer.

The lath mill in connection has a capacity of 50,000 lath or 12,000 1 x 3-inch fence pickets in ten hours. The equipment comprises a Peterman gang bolter and lath stripper built by the Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster.

The common lumber, after passing over the sorting table, is taken care of by two Stetson-Ross sizers and two No. 24 15-inch Wood Company matchers. The clear lumber is all kiln-dried in eight standard kilns, each 20 x 120 feet, with a combined capacity of 125,000 feet per day, before passing through the planing mill and on to the colossal drying sheds, 1,200 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a capacity of 7,000,000 feet. Here the various grades are carefully sorted and stood on end ready for loading into cars on either side of the building.

Only common lumber is piled in the yards, which at present contain about 25,000,000 feet, and before spring may hold 50,000,000 feet. The yard embraces 13 broad plank alleys each 1,400 feet and five of 700 feet, opening off the main plank roadway leading up the centre from the office to the mill. The driveways and lumber piles rest on cedar piles driven by the company's machine, so that the winter rains cause no inconvenience or loss.

Where the Power is Generated.

The boiler and engine room, which supply life and energy to the big plant, are interesting places to visit. Steam is furnished from a battery of sixteen 72 x 18 tubular boilers with Dutch oven setting. Only 12 of these are used in summer, but the full number is necessary in winter, owing to the loss in radiation and the extra stiffness of the mill machinery. The furnaces are fed automatically, the fuel being sawdust and planer shavings.

The fireproof engine room is large and well arranged. The fine plant comprises one pair Allis-Chalmers Company Corliss twin engines 22 x 42 inches; one pair Allis-Chalmers Company Corliss twin engines 18 x 42 inches; one 24 x 30 slide valve Hamilton engine, and one 750 kilowatt Allis-Chalmers Company turbine generator, separately excited by a 15 k.w. steam set and motor driven exciter set. The indicated power of the above (including a 24 x 30-inch slide valve Hamilton engine used in operating the Wickes gang), is 4,000 horse power. The main drive belt is 60 inches in width, 3-ply, 172 feet long, and was manufactured by Sadler & Haworth, of Montreal. The turbine engine is a beautiful machine, automatic and self-oiling, and since its installation has not given a moment's trouble. Visitors to the engine room invariably comment upon the absence of the slightest vibration—only a low hum indicates that the huge machines are in operation. This result is achieved by the use of immense cement buttresses and piers planted deep in the ground. The 750 k.w. turbine engine is guaranteed to operate best with a 25 per cent. continuous overload, and is therefore capable of developing



Planers and Moulders driven by 13 Motors ranging from 20 to 50 H.P.

1,300 h.p. The load at present is about 600 k.w., or 750 h.p. This operates all machinery outside the saw mill proper.

Electrically Driven Individual Machines

The Canadian Western Lumber Company is the only big concern in Caanda operating the full equipment of planers, moulders, sizers and fans with electric power furnished by direct-connected motors. Two 2½-inch conduits carrying six 350,000 circular mill cables reach from the power house, a distance of 600 feet, to the green lumber sizers and shiplap machines on the sorting table. The wires carry current to one 75 h.p. motor driving a huge fan; two 50 h.p. moters direct-connected to two Stetson-Ross ready sizers; one 40 h.p. motor driving chains and rolls and chain on sorting table; two 40 h.p. motors direct-connected to shiplap machines; a 50 h.p. motor driving fan and chains and back rolls carrying lumber to and from the machines; a 5 h.p. motor driving the cut-off saw, and another 5 h.p. motor driving the chains at extreme end of sorting table.

The planing mill is a delight to the eye of the visiting lumberman and electrician, being the only electrically operated plant of its size in Canada, and not excelled in its equipment or number of machines by any mill in the United States. The building is 220 x 150 ft. in size, and on the work floor, in one long row, stand 13 Berlin and Woods matchers and moulders, four of the machines being the new fast feed type—two 94-X Berlins and two No. 22 Woods. In addition there are one 40-inch band ripsaw, one 66-inch band resaw, one small circular ripsaw, and one cross-arm borer and rounder.

Two 3-inch conduits carrying six 500,000 circular mill cables are carried beneath the loading gangway, a distance of 800 feet, to the planing mill, furnishing current to the numerous motors. One 50 h.p. motor drives a large double fan, which sucks the shavings from nine machines. Another 50 h.p. motor drives a single fan that collects the shavings from two planers, the cross-arm machine, resaw and ripsaw, depositing them in the pipe connecting with the double fan; and a 20 h.p. motor drives a fan taking the shavings from three moulders. Seven 40 h.p. , three 50 h.p. and two 20 h.p. motors, direct connected, operate the matchers and moulders. One 50 h.p. motor drives the band resaw; one 20 h.p. motor, the band ripsaw; one 10 h.p. motor, the cross-arm machine, and one 10 h.p. motor, the circular ripsaw. Two motors, 15 h.p. and 10 h.p., operate the 16 trimmer saws.

The motors are all protected with oil circuit-breakers. In the second storey of the building is a junction box 14 x 9 x 4 feet, asbestos and iron lined, with front and rear openings. The box contains individual switches and fuses for each motor, and a similar safeguard is provided for the motors driving the machines in use on the green lumber sorting table, in this case the junction box being located beneath the platform. Separate conduits lead from the junction boxes to the various motors.

Other motors in use about the plant are one 10 h.p. driving the wood conveyor; one 5 h.p. driving the blower in connection with the engine room ventilating system; one 5 h.p. operating the filing and grinding room machinery; and one 5 h.p. operating the air compressor system used in dusting the motors. In all, the motors at present in use number 38, the majority being supplied by the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company, of Montreal, through their Vancouver representative, Mr. E. M. Breed.

Plant will be Vastly Enlarged

Plans are now being finally revised preparatory to starting work on a new cedar, lumber and shingle mill and sash and door factory, which is expected to be in operation by the first of the new year. The cedar mill will have a daily capacity of about 100,000 feet, and will be equipped with two 9-foot double cutting bands, an edger, slasher and trimmers. The shingle mill in connection will have 12 upright shingle machines, with a capacity of over 360,000 shingles daily. There will be four 20 ft. by 120 ft. dry kilns to take care of the cut The sash and door factory will have the enormous capacity of 1,000 doors in 10 hours, and will be equipped with the latest and best machines known to the trade. Both of the new plants will be electrically driven throughout, the power being furnished by a new 1,000 k.w. low pressure Allis-Chalmers Company turbine generator to be installed in the present power house. The new turbine will use the exhaust steam from the Corliss engines, which will be a great economy.

The Electric Lighting Plant

Three 15 k.w. step-down transformers are used in connection with the mill lighting plant and boiler and engine room requirements, while three 35 k.w step-up transformers supply current through step-down transformers for the lighting of the planing mill, sorting tables, machine shop, lumber sheds, yards, company buildings, private residences and streets. In all, current is supplied to about 2,000 incandescents and 17 arc lamps, most of the street lights being tungsten lamps of 100 watts capacity. A direct current 15 k.w. generator in the boiler room of the mill supplies current to about 200 incandescent lights for the pilot circuit.

New Lumber Handling Device

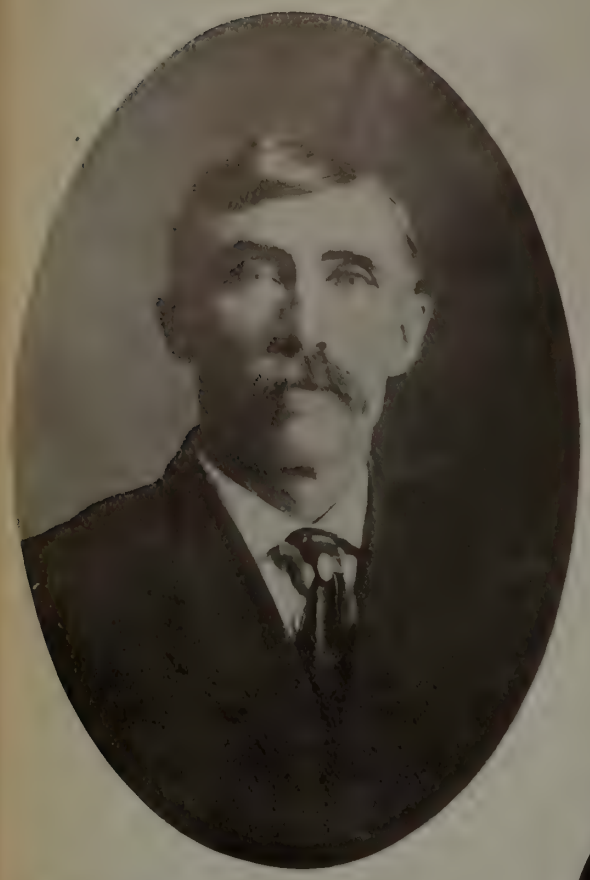
There is now being built an electric travelling crane which will operate on tracks laid on the 1,200 foot platform paralleling the deep water dock on the one side and the common lumber car loading track on the other. The crane, which will weigh about 55 tons, will stand on a car 26 x 80 feet in size, moving on four standard gauge tracks. It will have a mast 60 feet in height, from which will project a steel boom 105 feet in length. Three motors of a combined capacity of 110 horses will be required for the proper operating of this powerful new loading device, which will handle timber and lumber with amazing ease and quickness. A 60 h.p. motor will operate the car, moving it 600 feet per minute if required. A 40 h.p. motor will manipulate the hoist line, and a 10 h.p. motor will be used for slewing the boom. This powerful machine will be capable of handling 200,000 feet of timber or lumber in 10 hours, the haul averaging 1,000 feet. The crank was designed and is being constructed by R. L. Hunter, of Seattle, and is the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The only one that approaches it in size is used by the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, of Tacoma, Wash. It has a wood boom 100 feet long. The crane is stationary. Only two men will be required to operate the machine, which is expected to displace 18 men and one horse.

Where Breakages are made Good

The machine shop is a roomy building, sufficiently well equipped with machinery to cater to the repair work of a large manufacturing town. It contains one 32 inch x 20 ft. lathe, one 48 inch x 20 ft. gap lathe,



Two 50 H.P. Motors direct connected to 15 in. Matchers.



James D. McCormack, Secretary-Treasurer Canadian Western Lumber Co.

one 24 inch x 24 inch x 8 ft. planer, two 26-inch power drill presses, one 24-inch shaper, two forges and miscellaneous blacksmithing tools. There is a carpenter shop in connection. Seven first-class mechanics are kept constantly employed, and some very clever work is turned out.

Sundry Items of Interest

The Canadian Western Lumber Company is officered as follows: Col. A. D. Davidson, President; A. D. McRae, Vice-President and General Manager; Jas. D. McCormack, Secretary-Treasurer; F. E. Burk, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; W. S. Rogers, Manager of Manufacturing; H. J. Mackin, Sales Manager; Thos. McLarty, Manager Logging Department; Charles Richter, Electrician.

The big mill contains some miles of belting, conveyors, chain carriers, etc., yet "kinks" are almost unknown. This is the result of careful supervision.

The beautiful finish of the planing mill work arrests the attention of every visitor. The boards emerge from the machines presenting that smooth and "satiny" surface, which is a sure indication that the knives in use have perfect cutting edges. Superintendent Rogers is particular about this and all other matters having to do with the quality of the lumber turned out.

On the company's marine ways just north of the saw mill half-a-dozen men are constructing a scow 34 x 100 feet, with a depth of 9 feet. This will make the third barge of similar capacity—300,000 feet of lumber—owned by the company. The scows are used for transporting lumber and other material to Vancouver, where the company maintain a big yard. The towing is done by the firm's large and powerful tug, the Senator Jansen, whose mission it is to keep the big mill supplied with logs from the company's extensive limits on Vancouver Island.



A. D. McRae, President Canadian Western Lumber Co.

Some 26 head of horses and a raft of wagons, buggies and other vehicles are required for yard work, delivery of local orders, etc. Like everything else around the big plant, the stable accommodation is good, and the animals are kept in the best of condition.

The store is of the departmental class, almost every known want being procurable. All goods are of high quality, and the service is beyond criticism.

The French-Canadian employees are willing and steady workers, and stand high in the esteem of the management. During the recent loading of the Russian ship, Marieschen, it was demonstrated that a French gang could handle more lumber than three times the number of Hindus, and do the work better, too.

Ball playing is the popular summer sport of the mill men. Several good senior and there is something doing on the ball teams were organized early in the season, diamond almost every evening. Great interest is taken in the matches by the villagers, who are well up in the fine points of the game and "roast" the umpire after the most approved style.

The mill buildings and yards are protected by a complete modern water system, the supply being secured through a 10-inch main from Lake Como, two miles distant, at an elevation of 450 feet. The



H. J. Mackin, Sales Manager, Canadian Western Lumber Co.



Thos. McLarty, Logging Manager, Canadian Western Lumber Co.



W. S. Rogers, Manager of Manufacturing, Canadian Western Lumber Co.

system comprises 50 hydrants, the pressure obtained being 130 pounds, to the square inch. Hose stations are located at intervals throughout the plant and yards, and the protection is to be further augmented by two powerful 1,000 gallon Underwriter's fire pumps. The powerful pumps of the tug Senator Jansen also afford protection to the mill and waterfront property when the vessel is in port, and it is now proposed to connect the main with the hollow steel boom on the electric travelling crane, which would give a five inch stream of tremendous effectiveness. Fire practice is held regularly, in order that the men may become proficient and know just what to do in a time of emergency.

Electrician Richter has a treasure in the form of a portable Westinghouse Polyphaze Watt Meter, fitted with potential and current transformers, which he uses for making power tests on motors. By means of it he can tell in a moment just how much work a motor is doing. Supplies for all motors are kept in stock.

Including the men engaged in the mill and the company's lumber camps, the total number on the pay roll is close to 900, to whom between $60,000 and $70,000 is paid out monthly. The mill pay roll alone calls for about $45,000 monthly.

A census taken recently of the population of the town of Fraser Mills showed 877 persons of all ages and nationalities, practically all of whom are in some way connected with the company's huge mill. At present there are 168 Hindus, 57 Japanese and 20 Chinese on the pay roll, the rest of the employees being mostly French-Canadians.

Every married French-Canadian employee has been granted an acre of land by the company just outside of the townsite. He is given all the lumber and nails he requires, and it only remains for him to pay the carpenters to erect his house. The men repay the company at the rate of $7 or $8 per month, which includes interest and insurance. Some 25 or 30 families have already erected neat dwellings, and others are being built.

Rev. Father O'Boyle, of New Westminster, is beloved by his French-Canadian parishioners at Fraser Mills, he having been instrumental in inducing them to come West. Father O'Boyle is now superintending the construction of a pretty church building for the use of his flock.

While the citizens are proud of the large hotel erected last summer by the company, they take still greater pride in the fact that no liquor can be purchased nearer than New Westminster. The hotel is for the accommodation of unmarried employees, and many boarders take meals there. The building contains 90 sleeping rooms, large dining room, rotunda, tub and shower baths, etc. The office staff make their home at the club house.

The company are now installing an ice-making plant. Two tons per day will be manufactured for the use of the townspeople.

The new sash and door factory and cedar mill will be erected to the east of the saw mill, fronting on the river.

During the six months ending 30th June last the company established what is thought to be a record for large mills in the matter of constant operation. Out of 1,540 working hours, from Jan. 1st to July 1st, with one day off for New Year's day, the big mill worked 1,538 hours, being only two hours short of full time for the half year period. The mill was shut down for a few days last winter on account of ice, and again on the day of the late King's funeral, but this lost time was made up with the exception of two hours.

The daily shipments of lumber run from 10 to 15 car loads, or about 300 cars per month, the cargo sales and retail yard in Vancouver taking the remainder. Sales Manager Mackin hopes to increase this record materially on next season's operations.

Vancouver Shipments to the United States

During the first six months of 1910 the value of lumber, rough and finished, declared at Vancouver for shipment to the United States amounted to $652,201, a decrease of $254,894 as compared with the first six months of 1909. The principal exports in 1910 were shingles, $283,259, a decrease of $350,755; cedar logs, $228,463, an increase of $107,724; trap piles, bevel sidings, spruce logs, etc. Since the tariff of August 5, 1909, went into effect the following articles show decreases and increases in shipment to the United States: Shingles, clapboards, and bevel sidings, decreases; cedar, fir, and spruce logs, increases.

It is not easy at present to note the exact effect of the American tariff on British Columbia lumber shipments to the United States. Owing to the demand for lumber in the prairie provinces this season it has been found impossible to meet it with the home product.

In many instances American lumber has been sent to Vancouver from the Puget Sound mills, and large shipments have also been made to the prairie provinces. It is stated that at present the demand for lumber from the prairie provinces is somewhat light, but as the stocks have become almost exhausted none of the mills have been closed down, but are busily engaged restocking their yards.

Labor has been in demand, both in the woods and mills. This is due to the fact that a vast amount of work is being carried on in Vancouver and surrounding towns in building and street improvements of all kinds, and the building of entirely new roads in the outlying sections.

Lumber Situation in the West

Over Production Blamed for Present Dullness of Trade Conditions—TheInfluence of the Large Mills

By A. E. Watts, Wattsburg, B.C.

Trade conditions in Western Canada are afflicted with the same disease that troubles the trade in other places, *over-production*. The inevitable law of supply and demand is supposed to regulate matters, but in the lumber business that law is slow in working out a balance; I presume owing to the fact that so many are not able, even if willing, to restrict their output owing to financial reasons. Therefore valuable timber is slaughtered and sacrificed without yielding any profit to the operators, who are worse than slaves working for and acting as buffers between the upper and nether millstones, labor and capital.

I attended a great meeting of manufacturers a few days since and the complaint was aired that small operators were to blame for the glutted market and ruinous competition. I pointed out that the opposite was the case. The manufacturers in a large way of business, most of them with enormous overhead expenses for management and interest on bororwed capital, many of whom will admit that a long shut-down spells ruin, simply have to keep going, even if they sell their product for less than cost, and it is not in the power of the small operator to glut the market, and that he, as a rule, can restrict his output without going to the wall. Further, the small operator can successfully compete and beat the great overgrown concerns in spite of their most modern labor-saving devices, for a very simple reason.

A mill cutting enormous quantities of logs very soon has to go far afield to keep up the supply, and the extra costs entailed are quickly felt. The small mill man carries a small stock. Even if he wishes he could not glut the market, and he is in a much better position to hold his stock and cease production. What is the reason? We see big milling concerns attempting flotation of huge interests, to shift the burden of their responsibilities on the public, who, if stupid enough, get caught on the finely baited hook of glowing prospectuses, showing 30 to 40 per cent. profit on sawing wood, will be lucky if they get any interest, and may say good-bye to principal.

The generosity of the lumberman is proverbial, but we see him under a new phase when he is so full of the milk of human kindness as to offer widows, orphans or other deluded victims a glittering opportunity of sharing his burdens.

The lumberman of the past was a manly man, but intense cultivation appears to have transformed him into a disciple of high finance, which, translated, means that he finds it easier to saw the public than to saw wood. I have been upbraided for speaking, writing and criticising this kind of thing. I am told my action is detrimental to the interests of the trade, that it needs more capital for development.

It is already over-developed, when for years past production has exceeded consumption. Further, it is a fact already demonstrated that big concerns, supplied with an abundance of capital out of the pockets of the public, find the money comes easy and goes the same way. That acts as a detrimental factor to the trade, as such concerns pay the highest salaries, which are not earned. They use their easily gotten funds for illegitimate competition in many ways. Therefore the benefit is not to the trade, and it is a doubtful benefit and one that will be of short duration to the recipients of the unearned lucre.

The Wattsburg Lumber Company, of Wattsburg, B.C., will restrict their logging operations fifty per cent. this winter, both for the Proctor and Wattsburg mills. The owners would rather keep their timber than slaughter it and give it away at present prices. They think timber too valuable an asset to part with, without profit, and that it would be wise for all operators to restrict their output in times of depression, as that is the only possible way to regulate prices.

The Wattsburg company are making additions to their Sash and Door Factory and Wood Pipes Works at Wattsburg; also irrigating several thousand acres of land there, which they propose dividing into small farms for employees who wish to make permanent homes. They are now grading for a logging railroad four miles along the valley at Wattsburg. Both sides of the track are heavily timbered with fir, pine and larch. For the Proctor mill they are grading a logging road up the valley of Rykert's Creek, near the international boundary line on the Kootenay River. The heaviest grades in both places are only two to three degrees for a distance of four to five miles.

The lumber shipments by water from British Columbia during the months of April, May and June, 1910, aggregated 28,581,013 feet, and were as follows, in feet: To Australia, 9,732,404; China, 7,132,740; South Africa, 4,613,130; South America, 4,126,241; United Kingdom and the Continent, 1,936,476; Japan, 761,613; Fiji, 145,388; Mexico, 133,021.

Statistics Show Large Trade Increase

Exports and Imports of Lumber and Wood Goods for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1910

The following tables which have just been published by the Department of Customs show the imports and exports of forest products for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910:

IMPORTS OF NON-DUTIABLE WOOD GOODS

Articles Imported.	Countries.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Feet.	$	Feet.	$
Corkwood, unmanufactured	Great Britain		1,395		1,395
	France		710		710
	Portugal		11,656		11,656
	Spain		1,100		1,100
	United States		50,818		50,818
	Total		65,679		65,679
		Cords.		Cords.	
Bark, hemlock	Newfoundland	27	120	27	120
	United States	153	948	153	948
	Total	180	1,068	180	1,068
Felloes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or bent to shape	Great Britain		448		448
	United States		61,037		61,037
	Total		61,485		61,485
Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, N.O.P.	United States		72,536		72,536
Hickory billets	Great Britain		15		15
	United States		44,616		44,616
	Total		44,631		44,631
Hickory and oak spokes, not further manufactured than rough turned and not tenoned, mitred or sized	United States		185,928		185,928
Hub, last, wagon, oar and gun blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawn only, and scale board for cheese boxes	United States		88,333		88,333
Ivory nuts (vegetable)	United States		52,858		52,858
Fence posts and railroad ties	United States		663,825		663,825
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	Australia		2,469		2,469
	Newfoundland		34		34
	United States		530,381		530,381
	Total		532,884		532,884
Lumber and timber, planks and boards, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other preserving process, viz.:					
Cherry, chestnut, gumwood, hickory and whitewood	Australia	321,767	16,800	321,767	16,800
	United States	11,660,797	518,034	11,660,797	518,034
	Total	11,982,564	534,834	11,982,564	534,834
Mahogany	Great Britain	176,053	19,105	176,053	19,105
	Australia	13,770	767	13,770	767
	B. Guiana	12,000	840	12,000	840
	United States	1,380,834	153,645	1,380,834	153,645
	Total	1,582,657	174,357	1,582,657	174,357
Oak	United States	50,556,226	2,146,359	50,556,226	2,146,359
Pitch pine	United States	42,340,756	1,028,483	42,340,756	1,028,483
Red wood	United States	28,130	1,252	28,130	1,252
Rose wood	Australia	10,367	729	10,367	729
	United States	41,319	3,011	41,319	3,011
	Total	51,686	3,740	51,686	3,740
Spanish cedar	Great Britain	783	84	783	84
	United States	170,750	17,507	170,750	17,507
	Total	171,533	17,591	171,533	17,591
Walnut	United States	511,998	26,556	511,998	26,556
White ash	United States	1,246,219	65,146	1,246,219	65,146
African teak, amaranth, black heart ebony, boxwood, cocoboral, dogwood, lignum vitæ, persimmon, red cedar, and satin wood	Great Britain		2,303		2,303
	Australia		3,987		3,987
	B. Guiana		1,052		1,052
	B. E. Indies		1,651		1,651
	B. W. Indies		431		431
	Fiji Islands		306		306
	Mexico		550		550
	United States		31,250		31,250
	Total		41,530		41,530
Timber, hewn or sawn, squared or sided, or creosoted	United States		53,178		53,178
Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut, and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured		M. ft.		M. ft.	
	Newfoundland	387	4,272	387	4,272
	United States	84,666	1,848,270	84,666	1,848,270
	Total	85,053	1,852,542	85,053	1,852,542
Pine and spruce clapboards	United States	118	1,296	118	1,296
		M		M	
Laths	Newfoundland	11	28	11	28
	United States	2,185	6,384	2,185	6,384
	Total	2,196	6,412	2,196	6,412
Shingles	Newfoundland	11	12	11	12
	United States	5,076	10,457	5,076	10,457
	Total	5,087	10,469	5,087	10,469
Staves of oak, sawn, split or cut, not further manufactured, than listed or jointed	United States	4,782	149,553	4,782	149,553
Sawdust of wood, of all kinds	Great Britain		9,399		9,399
	Norway		892		892
	United States		16,536		16,536
	Total		26,827		26,827
Wood for fuel		Cords.		Cords.	
	United States	31,246	89,171	31,246	89,171
Total, forest			7,998,523		7,998,523

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED WOOD GOODS

Articles.	Goods, the Produce of Canada.		Goods, not the Produce of Canada.		Total Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Ashes, pot and pearl Brls.	685	27,763			685	27,763
" leached " $		188				188
" all other " "		61,784				61,784
Total, ashes		89,735				89,735
Bark for tanning Cords	15,087	83,264			15,087	83,264
Firewood "	18,555	47,016			18,555	47,016
Ivory nuts, vegetable $		150				150
Knees and futtocks No.	13,274	7,556			13,274	7,556
Lathwood Cords.	1,924	10,310			1,924	10,310
Logs, cedar, capable of being made into shingle bolts "	197	780			197	780
Logs, elm M. ft.	1,298	19,313	170	1,736	1,468	21,049
" hemlock "	2,024	15,273			2,024	15,273
" oak "	4	50			4	50
" pine "	1,328	19,871	70	348	1,398	20,219
" spruce "	12,047	123,463			12,047	123,463
" all other "	96,331	821,711			96,331	821,711
Total, logs		999,681		2,084		1,001,765
Lumber, viz: Battens		57,921				57,921
" basswood M. ft.	3,074	70,446			3,074	70,446
" deals, pine St. hund.	25,385	1,653,437			25,385	1,653,437
" " spruce and other "	158,789	6,461,280			158,789	6,461,280
" " ends "	9,147	367,151			9,147	367,154
" laths M.	762,671	1,882,950			762,671	1,882,950
" palings "	101	1,019			101	1,019
" pickets "	46,353	222,968	23	230	46,376	223,198
" planks and boards M. ft.	1,255,275	23,252,705	22	514	1,255,297	23,253,219
" joists "	101	1,510			101	1,510
" scantling "	99,003	1,293,855	2	24	99,005	1,293,879
" shingles M.	938,612	2,331,443			938,612	2,331,443
" shooks "		240,721		210		240,931
" staves and headings "		94,479				94,479
" all other lumber, N. O. P. "		558,588		3,727		562,315
Total, lumber		38,490,476		4,705		38,495,181
Match blocks $		40,458				40,458
Masts and spars. No.	983	4,544			983	4,544
Piling $		131,518				131,518
Poles—hop, hoop, telegraph and other "		56,177				56,177
Posts, cedar, tamarack and other $		46,930				46,930
Shingle bolts—of pine or cedar. Cords	16,533	72,764			16,533	72,764
Sleepers and railroad ties No.	1,894,475	422,214			1,894,475	422,214
Stave bolts Cords.	48	124			48	124
Timber—square, viz.:						
Ash Tons.	380	5,689			380	5,689
Birch "	11,324	134,358			11,324	134,358
Elm "	2,097	48,953	2,061	68,762	4,158	117,715
Maple "	23	182			23	182
Oak "	653	16,878	3,285	91,961	3,938	108,839
Pine, red "	4,400	134,412	60	2,540	4,460	136,952
Pine, white "	18,020	562,258			18,020	562,258
All other "	2,670	31,993	180	1,108	2,850	33,101
Total timber, square		934,723		164,371		1,099,094
Wood blocks and other for pulp Cords.	965,271	6,076,628			965,271	6,076,628
Other articles of the forest "		1,985		63		2,048
Total, forest		47,517,033		171,223		47,689,256

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED WOOD GOODS

Articles.		Goods, the Produce of Canada.		Goods, not the Produce of Canada.		Total Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Wood, viz. :—							
Barrels, empty	No.	22,202	27,682	29,841	42,693	52,043	70,375
Household furniture	$	....	255,232	.....	10,028	.....	265,260
Doors, sashes and blinds	"	.....	29,169	.....	75	.....	29,244
Matches and match splints	"	.....	121,365	.....	1,535	.....	122,900
Mouldings, trimmings and other house furnishings	"	.....	3,555	.....	311	.....	3,866
Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow woodenware	$	.....	13,349	.....	1,257	.....	14,606
Spool wood and spools	"	.....	80,977	.....	1,428	.....	82,405
Wood pulp, chemically prepared	Cwt.	864,606	1,658,846	.....	.....	864,606	1,658,846
Wood pulp, mechanically ground	"	5,038,850	3,545,751	.....	.....	5,038,850	3,545,751
Other manufactures of wood	$	....	358,918	.....	18,922	.....	377,840
Total, wood		.....	6,094,844	.....	76,249	.....	6,171,093

A Few Ontario Camps to Curtail

Further Reports Regarding Operations for the Coming Winter—Cut will be Either Average or Somewhat Smaller

A few more reports have been received from Ontario lumber manufacturers regarding their operations for the coming winter. They would indicate that possibly there may be a slight reduction in the total cut of logs this winter, although, taken in conjunction with the letters which have already been published, the probability seems to be that the cut will be nearly an average one, or perhaps only a little smaller. Following are the letters which have been received since the last issue:

Playfair & White, Midland, Ont., write as follows: We do not think that there will be as much timber put in this coming season as there has been for the past few years. We are not putting in anything ourselves, and other companies in which we are interested are cutting down from 30 to 40 per cent., and we know of several other companies that the same remark applies to. We also think that the number of logs carried over at the mills or at the different boom company's sorting grounds will be considerably less than a year ago. We do not know exactly how the stock of lumber compares with last year, but we do think that there is less of good lumber, that is dressing and better, and perhaps a little more of the lower end, although a good deal of the lower end seems to be moving and going into consumption.

The Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., report as follows: We expect to have about the same cut on Berth 111 as we did last year, viz., twelve to thirteen million feet of logs, government scale. We are carrying over about two million feet of logs, which were hung up last winter, but are not carrying over any logs at our mill, and from what we can learn, think that practically no one else on the north shore is.

From the information we have at hand, we think that manufacturers on the north shore have sold their lumber a little closer to the saw this year than they did last, and that probably there is not to exceed 65 to 75 per cent as much lumber in first hands now as there was a year ago, although the amount of lumber on docks is about the same. In our own case, we have unsold at this time about three million feet, as against six and one-half million at this time a year ago.

The Riordon Paper Company, Montreal, write as follows: We expect to make a cut of about 35,000,000 feet of logs, as compared with 57,000,000 feet last year. The decrease is not due to any decrease in our production of lumber, pulp, or paper, but last year was exceptional, as we wanted to increase our surplus. We are carrying over a little more than 30,000,000 feet of logs in the Rouge and its tributaries.

We understand that the cut of logs this winter will be unusually heavy, and this is shown by the fact that men are rather scarce. We will carry over a smaller stock of lumber this year than our predecessors have ever carried before.

We have found prices on both lumber and pulp rather better this year than last year, although the improvement is only slight, but at these prices the demand has been much more satisfactory, and we think that there will be a decided improvement before the end of next year.

Mickle, Dyment & Son, Gravenhurst, Ont., write as follows: We are curtailing to the extent of one-third this winter, as compared with last. We could not say as to other stocks, but our stock of lumber on hand is very similar in quantity to what was on hand at this time last year.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE WOOD GOODS

Articles.		General Tariff.			Preferential Tariff.			Surtax Tariff.			Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty Collected.
			$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.		$	$ cts
Dutiable Goods—													
Wood and manufactures of—													
Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty	No.	41,890	42,342	10,585 50	2,317	1,481	259 29	.....	.....	.....	44,207	43,823	10,844 79
Barrels, empty	"	107,189	127,625	31,906 25	1,638	1,299	227 38	.....	.....	.....	108,827	128,924	32,133 63
Caskets and coffins and metal parts thereof	$	.....	32,719	8,179 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,719	8,179 75
Curtain stretchers	$	.....	5,511	1,653 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,511	1,653 30
Fishing rods	$	.....	21,742	6,522 60	.....	8,806	1,761 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,548	8,283 80
Handles, D. shovel, wholly of wood	$	.....	30,454	4,568 10	.....	36	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,490	4,571 70
Handles of all kinds, ash	$	.....	24,869	6,217 25	.....	34	5 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,903	6,223 21
Handles of all kinds, hickory	$	.....	46,219	11,554 75	.....	594	103 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,813	11,658 69
Heading and stave bolts and staves in the rough, of poplar	$	.....	249	49 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	49 80
Lasts of wood	$	.....	42,005	10,501 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,005	10,501 25
Mouldings, plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured	$	.....	54,517	13,629 25	.....	144	25 21	.....	1,326	442 01	.....	55,987	14,096 47
Rakes, hay	No.	1,872	313	70 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,872	313	70 43
Refrigerators	"	809	22,614	6,784 20	1	12	2 40	.....	.....	.....	810	22,626	6,786 60
Show cases of all kinds and metal parts thereof	"	1,566	16,241	5,684 35	511	3,472	781 36	60	325	151 66	2,137	20,038	6,617 37
Woodenware, churns, n.o.p., washboards, pounders and rolling pins	$	.....	13,401	2,680 20	.....	100	15 00	.....	112	29 86	.....	13,613	2,725 06
Wooden pails and tubs	$	.....	15,262	3,815 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,262	3,815 50
Manufactures of wood, n.o.p.	$	.....	1,081,558	270,347 21	.....	42,364	7,414 16	.....	18,591	6,196 93	.....	1,142,513	283,958 30
Sawed boards, planks, deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved	M. ft.	7,617	102,950	25,737 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,617	102,950	25,737 50
Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.o.p.	$	.....	12,599	2,519 80	.....	8,315	1,247 25	.....	3,890	1,037 35	.....	24,804	4,804 40
Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut, not over $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in thickness	$	.....	212,837	15,963 33	.....	69	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,906	15,966 78
Veneers of wood, n.o.p., not over $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in thickness	$	.....	31,899	4,784 85	.....	67	6 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,966	4,791 55
Walking sticks and walking canes of all kinds	$	.....	9,822	2,946 60	.....	6,971	1,394 20	.....	41	16 40	.....	16,834	4,357 20
Wood pulp	$	.....	33,362	8,340 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	135 67	.....	33,769	8,476 17
Total, wood and manufactures of		.....	1,981,110	455,042 27	.....	73,764	13,251 10	.....	24,692	8,009 88	.....	2,079,566	476,303 25

From estimates made by Prince Albert, Sask., lumber concerns the cut in that district this winter will go over 100,000,000 feeet. Of this amount it is said that the Prince Albert Lumber Company, Limited, will cut about 40,000,000 feet, and in addition that company has 10,000,000 feet in the woods which might be termed the clear-up of last year's cut, but which, owing to the shortness of the season, was not brought out. The Big River Lumber Company expects to cut about 50,000,000 feet during the winter. Some idea of the amount of work the timber operators have planned to execute during the next six months may be gained from the fact that the Prince Albert Company will require 600 head of horses, three steam log haulers and over 1,000 men. The management states that the shipping department and planing mill will be kept running all winter.

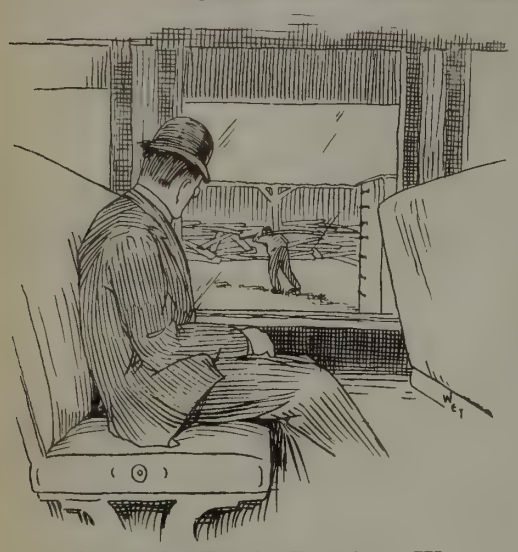
There is practically no demand for beech flooring in England at present, but there is a moderate market for white oak flooring, both plain and figured. The dimensions of the stock usually required are 1 or 1¼ inches thick by 3¾ or 4 or 4½ inches wide, nominal measure, to finish after manufacture, 1 1-16 inches thick by 3¼ or 3½ or 4 inches wide, and 4 feet and up in length, with an average from 8 to 9 feet. This flooring is tongued and grooved on the sides, backed, bored for secret nailing, and steel scraped. It is shipped in bundles, the number of pieces in each varying according to the thickness of the flooring. A prominent London factor estimates the value of 1-inch plain white oak flooring to be about $62.50 per thousand feet c. i. f. London, about $87.50 for 1-inch quartered white oak, 1¼-inch being worth $5 more per thousand feet.

The Canadian Box and Barrel Company of Pembroke, recently incorporated, has purchased a site on the Thos. Mackey estate for a sawmill and factory. They will make a collapsible box.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Yard Management Problems—Maxims for Dealers

Jones, He Writes About Retailers



Wondered Who the Proprietor Was.

As I was whisked along on the train late this afternoon, we passed a little jerk-water station, and I saw a car on a siding and men were unloading it. I could not help wondering who the proprietor of the yard was, for the men were simply taking the boards and shoving them through an opening in a dilapidated shed where I saw a pile of them lying criss-cross, topsy-turvy, helter-skelter, as though the only thought was to get them out of the car. It is not for me to say there was not some excuse for it, but I never before saw such a method. There was no great haste, either, for the men were not hurrying—just taking a board, chucking it through the opening, and going for the next. One time I appeared before a car-service commission to put in a good word for longer time in unloading cars, but was told we ought to put on more men. This retailer evidently had heard of that advice and was acting on it. One gets a pretty good idea of the rural yard when passing on a train as they are as a rule near the track and one can't help seeing how they are kept. It does not take much time to size up a yard. Some of them are models of neatness and orderliness, while others are truly "lumber" yards, using the word in its original meaning, as we speak of "lumbering" up the garret with cast-off clothing, "busted" trunks, disabled furniture, and so on. We often hear the lumber dealer spoken of as the aristocrat of the retail world, and we know that a millionaire is the only person who can afford to dress shabbily, so apparently some of the men engaged in this calling feel it is up to them to show their aristocracy by a total disregard of anything approaching fastidiousness in their business. Be that as it may, the prosperous retailer has a yard that is spick and span, but which is cause and which effect, I shall not attempt to say, but if forced to give an opinion, I would, without any hesitation, ascribe his prosperity to his spick-and-spanness. There seems to be a pride among the successful retailers in the appearance of their yards and the first thing the proprietor shows me is the care he puts on his driveways, the space between the piles, and the shed where he keeps his dressed stuff.

In some of these talks I have referred to the annoyance of having to take back lumber. Last Thursday I called on a good friend in eastern Iowa and we brought up this subject. There is a phase of it that we ought not to lose sight of, namely, if you take back stuff that has been left from a job, it is very unusual to find that it can go into the same grade that it was sold from, and so you have to drop it down into the next grade, and so are put to a loss, which ought to be figured in making your price. Of course it may be possible that even then you are getting as much as you paid for it, but what of the interest on your money, the cost of delivering it and calling for it, and the handling? I suppose you are accustomed to think it does not amount to much, but did you ever stop to think that it is in what may be called the "by-products" of your yard that you may make a nice profit? Then why throw them away? The pork packers are said to utilize every part of a hog but the squeal, and if the large corporations do it, they do it because experience and careful accounting shows that it pays, and don't let it get out of your noodle that you are in business because it pays. When it stops to pay you are not in business, but in bankruptcy. Well to get back to this conversation, Mr. Jackson said:



"Heard Some Talk Behind Me."

"Yes, we are asked to take back lumber. Only the other day we were asked to call for some flooring that had been delivered as much as four months ago. I don't suppose we ought to have done it, but we did, and found that he had left it outdoors where it had been rained on, then when things got dry, dust had settled over it, and we don't know what to do, except to throw it away. It is so discolored that no one would buy it."

"Why don't you charge off a percentage when you take it back?"

"Well, we have never done that, but I suppose we really ought to."

"My suggestion is," I replied, "that you let your customer know when he orders that if he wants to return anything, that you will be obliged to deduct a considerable amount in order to reimburse you for the loss in handling, delivering and calling for it, and also for the deterioration in the lumber itself. Don't you find that the carpenter usually selects the best pieces and that what you get back is not really what would go out as that grade?"

"Yes, we do, that is the worst feature of it. There is a difference in the boards of any grade and when the carpenter picks them over, some times with the owner of the building watching him, he, of course, picks out the best, and what we get back won't fit in anywhere."

I have brought that subject up with practically every one I meet, and with astonishingly few exceptions, they are being gouged by their customers when a little backbone would cut out all this waste. Doing business is largely a matter of education. When pine got scarce, you had to educate your trade to other woods, and found you could do it, and I hold that you can educate your customers to using more care in ordering. It is nice to have the builder ask to have plenty sent up, but if you have any volume of business at all, this "plenty" means that you are delivering more than you ought and more than you get your pay for. All it takes is a little sand, some diplomacy, and plenty of "stick-to-ativeness" and you can get your carpenters trained to order what they want and not go at it slip-shod, leaving the burden for you to bear. In those yards where it is the rule to take back "overages" at a good reduction, the builders either figure closer or keep the stuff for the next job.



"This is What I Want."

It seems to me that this "talk" is getting pretty pessimistic, but there is still another "holler" I want to put up. The next time you go into the yard, look at the piles of boards and shingles and see if they are clear and bright right down to the bottom. It seems too plain to need comment that unless you sell each car completely, you are losing a lot on the left overs, yet a large percentage of the yards have piles of shingles that have never reached bottom. In some yards they are wiser and each car is piled separately and not touched until the pile containing the previous car is entirely sold out, and the result is that all the stock is clean and bright. To get an idea of what these old, faded, dirty, weather-worn piles are costing you, estimate how much stock you have in them, the length of time the stock has been lying there, and the money originally invested. I am sure it would surprise you. Clear them out and adopt the plan suggested, and it is dollars to doughnuts you will come out money ahead at your next inventory. After a pile has begun to show the weather it is hard to get a customer to look at it, and each day it gets worse and worse, occupying ground that is not paying you, and eating up interest to beat a kid eating jam. The country dealer is apt to say: "That's all right for the city yard, but we don't have to cut corners as close as that." Maybe he doesn't use just that language, but that is the gist of his remark. It is all tommyrot to think that because your yard is small that you are not under the same obligation as the large yard in a sizable city. You owe it to yourself to make each dollar you invest work for you, and you are a mighty poor overseer if you let some of them shirk. The dollars are not in any union, and you can keep them on the jump morning, noon and night if you only get after them.

One of my late visits was with a lumber dealer who brought up a fine distinction between right and wrong. It was this way: he had been buying white pine, but was induced to put in some nice Western spruce. One day a customer came in and wanted some pine and my friend told

him that he had some spruce that he knew would answer the purpose, but could make no headway. It was pine he asked for and pine he would have. Well, they finally went into the yard, but before they had gotten far the retailer felt that it was not his business to select lumber for his customer, but if the customer found what he wanted it was up to him to sell it. They looked at some pine, but the price was a bit high, so in a minute or two they came to this car of spruce, and without waiting for any comment the customer said: "This is what I want. It's just the thing"; so they turned over a few boards to get a better look at it, and finally the deal was closed, and that man is using the very spruce he would not listen to when in the office, and the dealer was wondering if he ought to have said anything more about it. It simply goes to show, in my humble opinion, that the business of the dealer is to let his stock sell itself, only avoiding claiming qualities that he knows the wood does not possess, but think what arrant foolishness it would have been to have said: "Why, that's the spruce I was talking about!" He would in all probability have lost a sale and turned a customer away who would have gone elsewhere, bought spruce without know it, and been perfectly satisfied.

This matter of substitution was brought to my attention recently. As I settled down in the smoker for a nice time with a "Nick Carter" penny shocker, I got a slap on the back and one of the boys traveling for a pine outfit slipped into the seat beside me and we fell to discussing the ups-and-downs of the game. He was hot, not physically, but mentally, and when he had borrowed a match to get a Pittsburg stogie going, he related his experience that day.

"You know C. & B., don't you? Well, I dropped in there to-day and asked Mr. C. if he wanted anything, but just as he was saying he was stocked way up a customer took his attention. This man wanted some pine for a piazza floor, and I thought Mr. C. would sell him some, but what do you suppose he did?"

"iGve it up. Sold him Paroid roofing, I suppose."

"He told him that he didn't want pine at all; what he wanted was North Carolina; and away they went into the yard to see it. Now what gets me is that he would not give his customer what he wanted, and when he came back he went right on to say there was little or no call for pine flooring, that all his customers wanted yellow pine. Now, if I should sell a car of white pine to any contractor in his town he would raise high jinks with me, but yet he is doing his best to prevent me selling my lumber to him by switching his customers off onto something else. Of course he did it because he can buy the other cheaper and can make a bigger profit on it, which I suppose is all right, but what am I going to do? I am getting sick of it."

This is one of the ways a house that would rather deal with the regular trade gradually gets into the scalping business. It was not three weeks after that conversation before I was in a trolley between two towns and heard some talk behind me that sounded familiar. Pretty soon I was sure they were lumbermen of some sort, and turned around to get a look, and sure enough there was the same salesman talking with a contractor and I should judge just about ready to take his order when they reached the next station. I have not been in that territory since, but expect the next time I am there to hear some one find fault with that salesman for disregarding the niceties of the trade. Perhaps he ought to stick to the line and keep his lumber if the dealers won't buy it, but did you ever stop to think that it is not human nature to do that? A wholesaler has his lumber and must sell it. If one class of trade won't take it, he must find another. Talk about the ethics of the case is all right, but in its last analysis it is a matter of give and take, and if you won't give the wholesalers your patronage in sufficient volume so that they consider your favor an asset, they will disregard you in spite of all you can say.—The Southern Lumberman.

Maxims for the Retailer

An outsider, knowing of the discussions among the retail lumbermen concerning credits and collections, would wonder that they do not go to a cash basis as the retailers in all other lines of business are rapidly doing, says E. D. Whiteside in the American Lumberman. The initiated, however, know that it is practically impossible to confine the lumber business strictly to cash, and therefore the question of collections is always with the retailers of lumber.

While it is, as stated, practically impossible to do a strictly cash business in the selling of lumber, still it can be so nearly accomplished that the matter of collections need give the dealer no worry. Most lumber businesses are started with the intention of keeping as closely as possible to a cash basis. The dealer soon realizes that he can get better prices from the man to whom he will extend a credit of thirty, sixty or ninety days than he can from the man who comes to the office to cash up as soon as the material is on his wagon. He also learns that he can increase his sales by perhaps 25 per cent. by extending the more liberal credit, and as a rule yields to the desire for the added profit and enlarges his accounts.

Having decided, as most dealers do, to follow the latter plan, it is well to adopt some maxims to follow in making sales.

Do not sell any bill if you think you will have trouble in the collecting.

Look out for the man who comes to you with a lot of stories of your competitor.

Turn down the man who tries to obtain credit on account of his lodge or church membership.

Have a definite understanding regarding the time of payment.

Never sign a contractor's bond on a job you are furnishing.

Do not make sales to be paid for upon the sale of some particular property of the buyer.

Keep in touch with your banker and rely on him to furnish you a rating on applicants for credit.

Make up for your own use a mailing list covering your territory, adding a rating to the other information.

In writing down sales on your sales book, mark the time agreed upon, doing this in all cases where practicable in the presence of the purchaser.

Always keep ledger postings up to the minute, and knowing whom of your customers will want itemized bills, keep postings up on these bills each day, ready when called for.

Do not allow your sympathy to override your judgment.

All of the foregoing may seem to be beside the mark, for the reason that we are supposed to write of methods used in collecting, and not in making sales. Well, if the proper precautions are used in making the sales, the collections will take care of themselves.

Present all bills for payment at the agreed time, if possible.

Have collector note on the back of all unpaid bills the time when the debtor agrees to make the payment, and have this notation made in the presence of the delinquent. Then be there at the agreed time.

Mail the bills of those whom it is inconvenient to call upon at the time they are due. As a rule these are the people that are slowest in paying, and some become so calloused that they pay but little attention to statements. I have frequently brought such a one in post haste by raising the amount of his bill in sending him a statement. After the "error" has been explained I always made the collection.

I have at times "accidentally" mixed the mail of brothers or other relatives, resulting in a prompt settlement.

I use no rubber stamp duns nor no lengthy explanations why the collection is wanted, just a terse, respectful statement to the effect that the bill is due and payment is expected.

Following along these lines and carrying a rather too large line of credit, the record shows within a given time a sale aggregating $300,000 and a total "charged off" of $132.11, part of which has since been collected.

How much stock should a retail lumberman carry? Where should he draw the line between too much stock and not enough? Circumstances alter cases always, so that no hard and fast rule can be laid down. There is one rule, however, that can be safely followed by any ruler who is really wide-awake and careful, namely, that it is better to err on the side of having a little too much than not enough. By having a little more stock than may be needed, there may be a continual or an occasional loss from depreciation, which would not otherwise occur, but by not having enough stock or a sufficient variety a good contract may be lost and a customer wasted. The loss in this direction would be many times greater than in the direction of depreciation from having a rather large stock than seems absolutely necessary. Depreciation of this sort, in fact, should be expected and looked upon as a cheap form of insurance against the loss of valuable trade. There is no more important question for the retailer than this, and it should occupy any spare time which he cannot employ to more direct profit.

In the "Canada Lumberman" of October 15 an unfortunate typographical error occurred in the quotation of a letter from the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, of Sarnia, Ont., upon the lumber trade situation. The letter as it appeared contained the following sentence: "The outlook for trade at the present time is not flattering, although there is considerable lumber moving all the time and prices in common and better grades, on account of the deplorable condition of the yellow pine market, are somewhat weak." This sentence should have read as follows: "The outlook for trade at the present time is not flattering, although there is considerable lumber moving all the time and prices in common and better grades of lumber are really firm. The prices of the lower grades, on account of the deplorable condition of the yellow pine market, are somewhat weak."

The demand for telegraph poles continues strong, and it is not possible at present to quote prices, as stocks of good lengths are so scarce. The Hydro Electric Commissioners of Ontario have been obliged to import poles from as far as Colorado. Ottawa consumers are buying British Columbia poles, on which freight charges are nearly as heavy as the original cost of the pole. Central Ontario dealers are almost cleaned out of long length poles and are only selling what they have when buyers will take a proportion of the shorter lengths also.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

High Efficiency in the Woods

Continued from previous issue

"It is ideal, of course, to yard every stick of timber directly to the railroad and load it on the car, but that is out of the question in a great many instances and other methods have to be resorted to in the way of pole roads and shutes. The method of building pole roads or chutes and the cost of them vary a great deal and are built a great many times where there is no need of them, because the logs could have been logged better and cheaper had a railroad been laid into the country—but that does not enter into the question here under discussion as we already have decided that it must be done.

"Two and three-log pole roads should not cost to exceed 27½ cents a foot and be built in such a way that they would require no care. A running chute will cost 55 cents a foot for large fir timber if built to give entire satisfaction. A running chute is the most satisfactory where the logs go into a pond and are loaded on the car from the water. A dam of this kind will cost $1,600. Another advantage in having a dam, aside from the fact that it saves the timber from breaking, is that in case anything happens to delay the operation of the railroad you have some place to store a few logs.

"Clarence Powell, woods superintendent for the Falls City Lumber Company built 1,000 feet of two-log pole road for $250.75, with two engines, one placed at each end of the road and building toward each other. The country was a steep sidehill with two small canyons over which two spans of 100 feet each were built. The time required was six working days, from June 5 to 10, inclusive, 1908, or at a cost approximately of 25 cents a lineal foot. This cost does not include wear and tear on machinery, line, rigging, etc., or timber used.

"A road donkey crew usually is made up of an engineer, fireman, wood bucker, chaser and a grab man, where the turns are made up. The average length of haul of a road engine generally is 3,000 feet, and at this distance the machine should be large enough to take care of the output of two yarders, and where the distance exceeds this would advise the placing of a swing donkey in the road. The average cost of labor and deterioration of machinery and rigging on a road will run about $32.50 a day, or if a road engine is taking care of two machines yarding you will have the following cost for roading different sizes of timber, according to the following averages to the log:

Feet.	Cents.	Feet.	Cents.
2,000	18	1,000	30
1,750	21	750	40
1,500	25	500	50
1,250	26	250	70

Loading Logs

"Some of you are loading on flat cars for rail shipment while others use trucks from which the logs are dumped into the water, and necessarily where your logs are shipped over other lines than those owned by the logger greater care has to be used in placing them on the cars.

It has been my observation that as an average if the cost of rollways, gin poles, lines, blocks, etc., are charged up to loading as they should be the cost a thousand of loading logs is 50 cents in round figures. It is a question in my mind whether a steam loader ever can be used to advantage in a fir operation on account of the weight of the timber and the additional cost of the machinery and operation. There is no sort of a question but that in a pine operation a steam loader is an essential and economic investment, but the small number of logs taken from the woods each day in a fir camp leaves me still in doubt on this point. Of course, the use of a steam loader would eliminate the necessity of building rollways, but as far as I know there is no loader on the market at present that is large and strong enough to handle the larger yellow fir logs. And again, the fact that it never is advisable to have more than two machines to one logging railway, and that after the chance becomes a pole road, and in a great many instances just one so that the machine could not be run to its full capacity. Hence it seems to me that it is still the gin-pole method that is cheapest and best.

"The unloading of logs is such a small matter compared to getting the logs to this point that I am not going to take up any more of your time with a discussion of this unless so wished by those present, but I will place the cost of the department at 15 cents a thousand, and will say that I have arrived at this cost from watching and keeping a record where half a dozen different methods were used.

"The conclusions that I have come to from my observations are that it is the size of the timber and the proximity of your railroad to the timber that makes the cost of logging; and again, there is another phase which I do not feel competent to talk on and that is the difference the stand of timber to the acre would make on the cost of logging on account of having not been able to keep very close records on this subject. There undoubtedly is a considerable difference in logging land that averages 30,000 and that that averages 100,000 an acre, but leaving that out we have the following charges to make against each size of timber to get out to the boundary of the tract of timber or into the millpond or boom, provided the millpond or boom is not removed to exceed four miles from the edge of the lands owned.

"In compiling the following figures the railroad expense is figured at $1 a thousand. Preparing the tract for operation in the way of surveys, buildings, superintendent, etc., 10 cents a thousand, and the other figures are based on the size of the timber.

"Yarding timber directly to the railroad, average to the log:

Feet.	Per M.	Feet.	Per M.
2,000	$2.55	1,000	$2.90
1,750	2.60	750	3.07
1,500	2.68	500	3.47
1,250	2.79	250	3.95

"Yarding to a pole road 3,000 feet long with two yarders will make the price as follows, with a proper allowance made for the construction of pole roads, timber average to the log:

Feet.	Per M.	Feet.	Per M.
2,000	$2.78	1,000	$3.25
1,750	2.86	750	3.52
1,500	2.98	500	4.02
1,250	3.10	250	4.70

"With one yarder on a 3,000 foot pole road this cost would be:

Feet.	Per M.	Feet.	Per M.
2,000	$2.96	1,000	$3.55
1,750	3.07	750	3.92
1,500	3.23	500	4.52
1,250	3.36	250	5.40

"The next unit of 3,000 feet will be arrived at as above shown."

Shantymen's Y. M. C. A. Branch at North Bay

By request of a number of prominent men in North Bay, a meeting was called by Mr. T. Yellowlees, Secretary of the Shantymen's Christian Association, on Tuesday, 11th October, at the Methodist Church there. At this meeting a local branch of the above Association was formed, with Mr. D. Purvis as Chairman and District Superintendent; G. A. McGaughey as Secretary, and A. G. Browning, Treasurer. These are three of the most prominent men in the city, and it was agreed that the ministers of every Protestant Church in the North Bay District be ex-officio members of the committee, along with one lay representative from each congregation. It was also agreed that the third Sunday in November be devoted in all the churches to the interests of this work, and a special envelope collection be taken up on its behalf.

This branch association purposes looking after the interests of all the men in the district, employed in lumber, mining and railroad construction camps. They aim to have at least one monthly religious service in every camp, and provide men and means necessary to attain this object. In order that the bounds of their district be clearly defined these friends are anxious that similar organizations be formed without delay in Parry Sound, Sudbury and Cobalt districts. The prime mover at the above meeting was A. D. McInnes, of Cache Bay, whose position as J. R. Booth's agent enables him to speak with authority on all matters pertaining to camp life.

At a public meeting in the evening Mr. D. Purvis drew attention to the fact that the association was not merely for religious purposes, but to take steps to improve conditions generally, in relation to this class of men. By way of example he stated that in the two years that he was Mayor of North Bay there came before him, when acting in his magisterial capacity, hundreds of men who had been sent to the bush by employment agents in the cities, who were quite unfit for the work, and consequently had been discharged by the foremen to make their way back to the city in the best way they could. He felt that something should be done to stop the employment agents sending up such cases, which would not only be in the interests of the employers, but prevent hardship to the men.

The above moveemnt shows that the aims and plans of Mr. Wm. Henderson, as outlined in some of our former issues, have received the endorsement, not only of the ministers of the North, but of business men in constant touch with this class of work. North Bay is fortunate in having business men willing and able to give time to this organization work. Similar men might not be easy to find everywhere, but if well-known men would act as a committee it would probably be a simple matter to raise the salary necessary to secure good organizers to do the work needed.

"Delivery Specialists"

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
F
FRASER MILLS. B.C.

Large and Long Timbers

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

ALBERTA - - - - -	A. MONTGOMERY, Representative
WINNIPEG, C. N. R. Building - - -	C. BRUCE, Representative
TORONTO, 3 Toronto Street - - -	H. A. ROSE, Representative

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED TO BUY—ASH, ELM, OAK AND Basswood, for export. Payment will be cash. Address with full particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Canada. 23

WANTED—BASSWOOD, B. ASH, BIRCH, Maple, Elm, Oak and Chestnut, for immediate shipment We are always in the market to buy good lumber. Apply BARTRAM BROS., Limited, Citizen Building, Ottawa, Can. 23

NO. 2 INCH AND 2 INCH LUMBER ALSO lath No 2. Mention facilities for sizing, matching and dressing. Box 144 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 21

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Wanted White Pine Pump Squares

Must be Quarter Cut

7"x7", 6"x6" AND 5"x5". HIGHEST MARKET prices paid, also 2" and 3" Tank Lumber. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Toronto tf

White Pine Pickets Wanted

WE WANT AT ONCE 4/4 x 4/4 x 44" AND 48", 5/4 x 5/4 x 44" and 48" and 6/4 x 6/4 x 48" White Pine Pickets. If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

NICE QUANTITY OF PINE SLABS AND bundled edgings. apply; the C. Beck Mfg. Company, Limited, Penetanguishene, Ont. 21

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.

JAS. SPUN,
20-tf L'Amable, Ont.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

For Sale

2 CARS OF CEDAR TIES 1STS AND 2NDS 2 cars of Cedar poles 25 to 40 ft. long. Good sound Cedar. Apple Box 156, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto, Ont. 21

For Sale

200,000' 1" Birch common and better.
30 000' 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000' 1" Spruce.
100,000' 2" Spruce.
40,000' 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000' 1 Hemlock.

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
Guelph, Ontario. tf

For Sale

600,000 FT. B. M. WHITE, NORWAY, Jack Pine and Spruce. Well sawn, trimmed, edged and seasoned. H. Campbell & Son, Hillview, P O. Ont 21

White Ash

4 CARS 2 IN. LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT
3 cars 1½ " " " " " "
Must be moved, make your best offer. F.O.B. our station. A. H. Cummings & Son Ltd., Coaticook, Quebec. 22

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	20,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45,000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

A PORTABLE SAWMILL TO SAW HARDwood and basswood by the thousand feet. Engine must be at least twenty-five horse power. NORTHERN TIMBER CO., LTD., Markstay, Ont. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

First Class Machinery for Sale by O. L. Packard Machinery Co.

165-167 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

1—No. 44 Berlin Flooring Machine, 9 x 6..	$500.00
1—24" J. A. Fay Planer and Matcher.....	$300.00
1—36" Buss Single Surfacer.....	$400.00
1—26" Hoyt Dbl. Endless Bed Planer.....	$250.00
1—26" Single Endless Bed Planer.....	$ 90.00
1—26" Endless Bed Planer and Countershaft.....	$ 80.00
1—6" 4 Side Moulder.....	$165 00
1—42" Berlin Band Rip Saw.....	$400.00
1—63" Band Saw Mill with 18' Carriage and two head blocks	$750.00
1—48" Band Re-Saw and Scroll Saw.....	$350.00
1—36" Goodell and Water Circular Re-Saw	$140.00
1—20" Franks Siding Saw	$ 75.00
1—Jenkins 4 Spindle Chair Frame Borer..	$125 co
1—Jenkins Chair Seat Jointer and Countershaft.....	$100.00
1—48" Jenkins Back Knife Lathe.....	$185 00
1—48" Jenkins Spindle Lathe.....	$125.co
1—Goodspeed & Wyman Gauge Lathe....	$ 60.00
1—McKnight Chair Seat Scooper	$ 80 00
1—No 1A Greenlee Hollow Chisel Mortiser	$125.00
1—No. 2 Smith Mortiser, nearly new.....	$125.00
1—Whites hor. and ver. Boring Machine..	$120.00
1—12" Greenlee Dbl. Disc. Panel Sander..	$ 35.00
1—24" Boss Single Drum Sander.....	$100.00
1—24" Boss Dbl. Drum Sander.....	$250 00
1—36 x 18 New Haven Lathe with raising blocks to swing 50" also face plate jaws	$750.00
1—24" x 24" x 5' Pond Iron Planer, two heads on cross rail	$525.00
1—52" Chandler & Taylor Circular Saw Mill, with top saw, arbor 2—7-8", two head blocks....	

21

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL CO. Queen St., Montreal. 23

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 13' 6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1 48 x 12	52 3"	"
1 54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1 54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2 58 x 12	78 3"	"
1 60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont, tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANADIAN Hardwood Lumber Salesman for Canadian territory. Must be strictly sober. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, territory previously travelled, and salary desired. References required. Address Box 151 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 21-22

WANTED, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER A thoroughly competent accountant and general office man for the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Ltd., Bathurst, New Brunswick, to take charge of set of books covering woods operations, three mills, store, etc. Must be quick accurate and familiar with up-to-date systems. State past experience, salary expected, where now employed and former employer. Also give references. Address FRED S MORSE, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass. 21

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

ADVERTISER SEEKS POSITION AND EXperience as a clerk in lumber camp. Slight remuneration. Box 155 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ontario. 21

AS YARD MANAGER OR SHIPPER AT the mills. Twenty years experience at buying and shipping. Apply Box 153, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale, Timber Berth in Alberta

ESTIMATE 75 MILLION FEET, 20 MILLIONS burnt, should be taken off this year. If not sold would like to correspond with responsible party to make logs or ties. For particulars apply, THE C. BECK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Penetanguishene, Ont. 21

For Sale Cheap

COMPLETE SAWMILL OUTFIT. PRACTIcally new—35 H P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine Boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel. New Carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut-off saw, Shingle Mill, Frame Building, Galvanized Iron Roof, Saws and Belting Complete. Apply at Mill, Angus, Ontario or Charles T. DePuy, Rochester, N.Y. 22

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, stable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business. Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont, t.f.

'For Sale Cheap'

TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL, ICE AND Flour Mill, Houses, Horses, Wagons, Sleighs etc. Best water Power east of Toronto. To be sold at a bargain, easy terms. Owner going out of business. Box 44, Gooderham, Ont. 22

For Sale

RETAIL LUMBER YARD IN WESTERN Ontario Town of 2,000 surrounded by first-class farming country. Established seven years. Good reasons for selling. Splendid opening for right man, apply Box 157, CANADA LUMBERMAN 22

For Sale

CHEAP SAW MILL, EQUIPMENT ETC., situated at north end of Eagle Lake, Parry Sound District, South River. G. T. R. Station is 7 miles distant. Considerable standing timber goes with the mill, and outside timber is plentiful and readily obtained. Write to THOS. GRIFFIN, Guelph, or particulars, 22

B. C. Saw Mills for Sale

TWO SMALL SAW MILLING PROPERties, new, complete, first class, with from forty to fifty million feet of good merchantable timber tributary to each, for sale, only a few miles from cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C. and situated on line of B. C. Electric Railway from New Westminster to Chilliwack. Price, $60,000 and $46,500 respectively, most of tributary timber being conveyed with mills. $25,000 cash, balance on easy terms, will handle either of these propositions. Big demand at good prices for all saw mill products in B. C. For particulars, apply immediately if desiring to do business, to KENNEDY BROS. LTD., Real Estate, Timber, and Insurance, over Merchants' Bank, cor. Columbia and Begbie Sts., New Westminster, B. C. 22

FOR SALE

Large Lumber Mill

AND BUSINESS WITH GOOD-WILL, FULL equipment and timber limits, situate in Province of Ontario. Will be sold as a going concern. A snap for quick sale. Further particulars on application to Box 145, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Sale by Tender

In the matter of the Fischer Lumber Co., Ltd. In Liquidation

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned Liquidator of the Fischer Lumber Company, Limited, in liquidation, up to noon on the 30th day of November, 1910, for the purchase of the assets of the said Company consisting chiefly of lumber mills and plant, machinery, chattels, and supplies in connection therewith.

The said property is in the vicinity of Bryden, in the District of Kenora and is comparatively new and in good running order. The mills have been closed down by reason of the liquidation but any purchaser will be in a position to resume operations immediately, there being a large quantity of logs on hand ready to be cut

Terms and conditions and complete inventories of the property offered for sale, together with all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the undersigned and at the office of J. F. MacGillivary, Barrister, Kenora, Ontario.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Dated the 20th day of October, 1910.

Jno. Cooper, Box 92. Dryden, Ontario.
Liquidator 22

MISCELLANEOUS

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT—ONE OF THE BEST IN Ontario. Address, S. G. READ & SON, Real Estate Agents, 129 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ontario. 21

Lumber Directory

FOR SALE—DIRECTORY OF LUMBER consuming Factories of America, a most complete and valuable book for wholesalers and manufacturere. Will accept $6, which is one-half regular price The CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD, Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock. Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Sawdust Valuable in Norway

Spruce and pine sawdust, thrown aside by American millmen as worthless, commands a steady price in Norway. There it is ground into holzmehl, or wood flour, kiln dried, packed in sacks made in America for the purpose, and sold to linoleum and blasting powder manufacturers. It sells for about $12 a ton, and in 1907 the exports of this material from Norway were valued at nearly $80,000.

In France a new process, which is said to have proved successful, is employed in extracting an excellent grade of alcohol from sawdust. About twenty-seven and a half gallons of alcohol and forty-two pounds of acetic acid are extracted from each long ton of sawdust, while the residue is sold for fuel in briquet form.

Defeated the Kaiser

Frederick the Great was once compelled to compromise with a humble miller at Potsdam, who objected to the confiscation of his property, and reminded the warrior-king that "there were still judges at Berlin." History has repeated itself in the case of the Kaiser, who has just been vanquished in a lawsuit before the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipsic by one of his subjects.

The case concerns the sale of timber cut from His Majesty's forest domain at Bradenburg. A wood dealer named Heinrichs had contracted to purchase 15,000 feet of lumber "on the stump." Shortly after concluding the bargain the forest authorities informed him that it would be necessary to cut 22,000 or 24,000 feet instead of the 15,000 for which he had contracted, and they would expect him to take the surplus.

After accepting the delivery of 18,000 feet, however, the dealer declined to receive any more. The 3,000 feet over and above the amount contracted for, he explained, was only the customary 20 per cent. surplus. Having paid for the 18,000 feet, the dealer instituted suit against the Kaiser for the restitution of certain securities deposited as evidence of good faith at the beginning of the transaction.

The lower court rejected the dealer's claim, but his appeal from that decision has just been sustained by the Supreme Court, which has ordered a retrial of the case before the tribunal of First Instance.

Qualities of Woods

Not very long ago, states the Builder, timber was selected entirely according to its external appearance. The diameter and length of the piece, the straightness of grain, sometimes the weight, sufficed to determine both its commercial value and its destination. The diversified industries of the present day require a corresponding diversity in the wood employed. For one purpose, the important quality is hardness; for another, elasticity; for a third, ease of working, or resistance to attack by external agencies. The hand magnifying glass, which was first employed, has ceased to suffice for the exact determination of the structure of wood. The compound microscope is now used for the minute and careful examination of longitudinal and transverse sections of a specimen of timber, the commercial value and the proper industrial employment of which it is desired to determine. Fine grain and thick-walled cells assure the solidity and resistance which are required in carpentry, and these qualities are incompatible with an abundance of parenchymatous tissue, filled with starch.

Circular Saws Snaking

There are a large number of reasons for circular saws running out of truth or "snaking," as it is often called, says the Timber Trades Journal. Powis Bale gives the following as the chief:

1. Too high or too slow a speed for which the saw is "tensioned" for. If the speed is too high the rim of the saw will expand too much and become more or less pliant, and will "snake" in the wood. On the other hand, if the speed is too slow the centre of the saw may be too full and have a tendency to run out of the log.
2. Saws of too thin a gauge for the work.
3. Irregular or insufficient setting.
4. Too rapid a feed of the timber.
5. Improperly shaped teeth or insufficiency of gullet space to allow the sawdust to escape freely.
6. Saw plate not round or improperly hung.
7. Saw overheated from defective bearings, too long a fence binding the wood, etc.
8. Improper packing.
9. Collars or steady pin out of truth.
10. End play of saw spindle or travelling carriage.

There is no doubt that if saws are carefully sharpened—and not burnt—with an emery wheel they can be run without further preparation, says the Timber Trades Journal. On the other hand, many sharpeners claim that finishing with a file is necessary to remove any feather edge or hard spots made by the emery wheel, and if filed the points of teeth stand better, and there is less liability to their cracking.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
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TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
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Proprietors have extensive interests on the Prairie upon which they wish to concentrate attention.

Sawmill cuts 25 to 30 M. daily and runs 8 months in the year.

This is a splendid opportunity for an outfit wanting to invest about $60,000.00. Terms and conditions will be made most reasonable to suit investor. Fullest information to principals only direct from owners. Write: — SECRETARY B., care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange
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Herbert Smith, Manager
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The condition of the lumber trade throughout Ontario is rather encouraging at present. Travelers report that they are finding it difficult to place orders for extensive lots. Retailers apparently have come to the conclusion that stocks of lumber at the mills are plentiful and that they need not be in a hurry to increase their own holdings. They are in fact continually inclining toward a more and omre hand-to-mouth class of business, being content, and in fact better pleased, if they can keep stocks pretty well on the move and avoid an accumulation in their yards. This policy is well enough when manufacturers' stocks are plentiful, as they have been of late, but it is a doubtful question whether it can be carried on safely very long. Any tendency towards stiffness on the part of the manufacturers, when they begin to feel that their stocks are satisfactorily reduced, is very likely to find retailers unprepared for advances. The situation at present apparently is that manufacturers and retailers alike believe that they are justified in allowing trade to go slow. Many manufacturers are reasonably ensuring against being caught with heavy stocks next summer and are operating in the woods on a moderate scale only. If all the manufacturers were to follow the same plan the retailers would not be safe in holding aloof very much longer. In all probability, the coming winter will witness about an average cut in the Ontario woods, and the future condition of the markets will depend solely upon the urgency of the demand for lumber next spring. Retailers in Western Ontario are almost unanimous in taking this point of view, and when travelers visit them they say that they will not be giving any more extensive orders until after the new year. When these orders do commence to appear it is likely that many of them will be for goods that are not to be delivered until the spring. An important factor in bringing the retailers to this point of view is that the fact that some three years ago they were caught with very heavy stocks when the business depression commenced, and this lesson has been well kept in mind ever since.

Altogether, compared with September, October was a quiet month, the latter end of October witnessed a slight improvement. Good lumber has become very scarce and is being held firmly. Manufacturers and wholesalers also claim that the low ends are looking slightly better. In mill culls, for instance, there is a better feeling. Box makers on the other side of the boundary line have commenced to turn their attention once more to white pine mill culls and are now giving them the preference. It is thought that it will not take long after they have commenced to use white pine exclusively to reduce the surplus to a point where manufacturers will not feel them a load.

Norway pine is reported to be growing a little scarcer and to be advancing in price. Within the last two or three weeks prices have improved to about the extent of $1 per M. One lot of Norway, amounting to about 2,500,000 feet, was recently sold at a price which was $2 higher than it could have been sold for three months ago. There is a little better inquiry for dead cull hemlock. Shingles continue erratic, with the possible exception of No. 2 clear New Brunswick, which are being held firmly by manufacturers, who find them in good demand for local trade. The United States demand for Canadian lumber continues unsettled, largely on account of the political situation, which cannot be expected to improve until after the elections on Nov. 8.

The scarcity of upper grades of pine in the Ottawa valley district has led to an unexpected advance of about $1 per thousand on several varieties of lumber. The market for the lower grades is also strong. In fact it is reported generally that there is almost a famine in many lines and an actual famine in the upper grades. One prominent manufacturer reports that for the highest grades of pine he can secure $10 per M. more than he could a year ago. During the month of October 1-inch good white pine sidings have been sold steadily at $50 per M., and recently they have advanced a few dollars above that price. The quotations now are from $52 to $55. For 8-inch widths and over an even higher price is being obtained. There is a splendid demand for good strips, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick, and stocks are rapidly decreasing. The quotations by some of the manufacturers for this line range around $50 per M. There is a scarcity also of good pine shorts. Another satisfactory feature of the trade is the small but steady advance which has taken place in the price of shipping cull pine. The demand for this class of lumber has been made by the scarcity of the better grades. With the improvement in the lumber trade, however, there has come a car shortage. The improvement has also extended to lath. Stocks of good quality white pine lath are well sold up. This general improvement is expected shortly to extend itself into the box lumber and mill cull trade. During the last few weeks considerable quantities of these stocks have been moved. Prices are steady but firm.

Eastern Canada

The outlook for the production of lumber during the coming winter in the Maritime Provinces is materially affected by the rapidly increasing cost of woods operations. Reports indicate that manufacturers and owners of timber areas are considerably perturbed about the stringent measures for the collection of stumpage dues, which the Government has rigidly enforced during the last two seasons. They claim that these dues when enforced so strictly are too heavy a burden for the industry and are far more conservative than necessary. Other factors will contribute this winter towards making operations expensive. The most important of these is the scarcity of labor. In fact labor can no longer be secured at the prices which prevailed in former winters. All the principal classes of supplies have also advanced in price. For competent woodsmen the wages are now from $28 to $35 per month, and for teamsters from $23 to $26. A suitable team of horses costs $450, whereas in many cases as high as $500 must be paid. An example of the cost of provisions is afforded by the price of pork, which ranges from $28 to $30 per barrel. Hay and oats, however, are rather more satisfactory to the operators, as they cost less than they have for some years.

Market conditions are practically unchanged. The market for "English" deal is decidedly unsettled. There is no uncertainty, however, about the stability of freight rates. The recent advances in freight rates have been maintained, and there is an indication now that they may become even higher.

Receipts of random spruce at New York have been heavy during the past fortnight. The demand, however, has not improved. Receipts of late have been light, with no change in the demand. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of an increased demand in either line. Country buyers are reported to have secured sufficient stock for their winter needs.

The demand for Eastern spruce at Boston has been rather quiet, the car trade being light and cargo orders intermittent. Some manufacturers are asking $23 for frames, and others have been accepting $22.50 and report that even this is hard to get. Many of the mills will close down shortly, and this is expected to improve the market. Random is only in moderate demand. Prices for 2x7 and under vary from $18.50 to $19.50. Larger sizes are somewhat better. A fair amount of new business is reported in spruce boards. Shingles are still strong, being held firmly at Boston, but the demand has not improved. A few manufacturers are asking $3.40 for cedar extras. Quotations generally range from $3.15 to $3.25. Lath are not showing any important change, prices being well maintained, but the demand only steady. For 1⅝ inch the prices are from $4 to $4.10; for 1½ inch they range from $3.50 to $3.65.

Great Britain

Business has been rather more brisk during the past fortnight in London than formerly. Deliveries have been quite encouraging, though not so heavy as they were a year ago. Deliveries from stocks of deals is still satisfactory, but fears are entertained that when the weather breaks up they will slacken materially. Useful sizes in good condition continue in fair demand, and prices are well maintained. Forward buying is not very active. Deliveries at London for the week ending October 8 totalled 7,358 standards, against 8,812 standards for the corresponding week of 1909. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale prime unsorted Oregon pine was sold at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. 4x12 good merchantable pitch pine sold at £10 15s. and £10 10s. Dry Montreal pine, 3x7, 2nd, sold at £14 10s., and 3x9 3rds brought £12 10s. 3x7 3rds sold for £11 5s. and £11. Quebec 3x11 unsorted bright spruce brought £9 5s.

The settlement of the cotton and shipbuilding strikes has improved the condition of the timber business at Liverpool. The disturbing effect of the strike, however, will be felt for some time. The spruce deal market continues unchanged. Higher rates of insurance and increased freight rates make it improbable that there will be any lowering of prices. Holders of spruce deals, therefore, are not trying to force sales. An inquiry for special sizes, such as 2½x7, could be easily met, and even small inquiries for 14 and 15 feet. The market for Canadian pine deals continues firm. All importations are in the hands of the chief shippers. Stocks on hand are larger than those of last year, but do not show any excessive predominance in particular qualities. Pitch pine remains dull, as it has been for some time, and contracts for future arrival are scarce.

At Manchester the depression in the timber and building trades is still noticeable, and improvement is not expected before the new year. Flooring is being offered freely at £10 2s. 6d. and £10 5s. basis c.i.f., but the demand is dull. The principal holders of best quality pine have advanced prices all round to meet the advances in shippers' figures. Best pine over 10 inches is almost prohibitive. One large firm in Manchester, which at one time used rock pine for their pattern-makers, have lowered this quality and now use "3rds" Quebec goods.

At Glasgow the trade is becoming a little more favorable and business is increasing slowly. This is attributed both to the laying in of stock by merchants who believe that prices are about as low as they will become

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and to an improvement in the local demand. The increased freight rates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports are expected to advance the prices of low port pine, spruce and birch about 10 per cent. Transactions during the past fortnight have been fairly numerous and have covered a satisfactory variety of stock. Canadian pine deals which have been somewhat of a drug on the market, are in better demand. Anything in the shape of 12-inch and up in almost any quantity is widely sought for. Values are well maintained, with the possible exception of fourth quality pine.

United States

Reports from Chicago indicate a better demand locally for immediate delivery than has prevailed for some time. The excellent weather is largely responsible for this. The lumber business to-day, however, is not by any means as satisfactory as it was this time one year ago. Northern pine at Chicago is in good demand so far as the good lumber is concerned, and stocks are scarce. In fact, there is considerable difficulty in securing enough stocks to satisfy the retailers. Lower grades, however, are plentiful and in only fair demand. The hardwood market at Chicago is firm, and retailers are looking forward to a good trade during the rest of the fall and winter. Dry oak at southern mill points is reported to be scarce. Prices on plain oak at Chicago are firm. Quartered white oak continues active. Birch is still in strong demand and prices are firm. Maple is fairly active. Rock and soft elm are scarce and steady. Basswood is slow. Hardwood flooring manufacturers have plenty of orders. The demand for hemlock shows a slight falling off, and prices are being shaved. There is a little more activity in west coast products at Chicago. There has been a slight improvement in the condition of the yellow pine business at Chicago during the last fortnight, and considerable stock has been sold to country yards and also for order material. Cedar shingles are unsteady, the demand being slow and prices a little easier. Clears are selling at from $3.15 to $3.22 and stars from $2.59 to $2.69, Chicago basis. White cedars are slightly improved, extras being scarce and selling at $2.90 to $3. The demand for lath continues strong and prices are firm.

At Buffalo, northern pine continues active, with stocks rather scarce. This applies, however, largely to the good lumber, the box grade being weak. The demand for hardwoods at Buffalo has improved, and retailers are increasing their stocks of birch, basswood, elm and ash. Plain and quartered oak are doing well and are coming in from the south in fairly plentiful quantities. Cherry and walnut are in small demand. There is a good supply of hemlock at Buffalo and prices are not very strong. Canadian hemlock is being kept out of Buffalo by the tariff.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Lumber Prices Advance

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Quite unexpectedly, several sorts of lumber have advanced a dollar or so per thousand in the Ottawa valley. These advances are a welcome sign of more active buying in medium quality of pine. There is a veritable famine in upper grades, and with the more buoyant market for inferior quality that famine grows acute. A manufacturer states that he can get $10 per M. more for high-class pine than at this time last year. No one-inch good white pine sidings have been sold this month, it is stated, less than $50 per M. Lately they have advanced a few dollars above that figure, and now range between $52 and $55. There is a still higher price for this stock when the widths are 8 inches and over. Next to this brand of lumber, good strips, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick, are most in demand, and there has been a steadily declining supply in the yards. Some manufacturers are quoting $50 per M. for it. Good pine shorts are hard to buy also, and dealers are watching manufacturers very closely to see that they get whole outputs of mills when such have been contracted for. Buyers are so persistent that it is difficult to keep certain kinds of lumber away from them.

The brisk condition existing in the market for good lumber is no more gratifying to the trade than the modest advances that have taken place in shipping cull varieties of pine. Orders are more plentiful than a month ago. The dearth of better lumber has influenced the situation. Trade has improved to such an extent that the lumber shippers of the Ottawa valley are making serious complaints about car shortage. As far as possible the water routes are used, but in many instances the point of destination is not accessible by boat. Fortunately the Ottawa river is in splendid condition for navigation considering the lateness of the season. The water is two and a half feet deeper than at the lowest period of the summer. Barges will continue to haul lumber for another month.

The lath market is improving, and the good quality of white pine is well sold up.

Dealers incline to the view that it will not be long until box lumber and mill culls will benefit from the general revival of trade. Several million feet have been moved in the last few weeks which the owners had expected would remain in their hands till next season. There is no evidence of advances in prices, but the trade will be satisfied with an improved demand.

A rough estimate of the lumber cut in the Ottawa valley mills for the summer is 450,000,000 feet. It is probable the quantity will be less, according to some calculations that have been made. Three of the smaller mills are closed already and dropped a month or so of their usual season of cutting. The first big mill to close is likely to be that of McLachlin Bros. of Arnprior, who are hampered by a tie-up of their logs in Schneaux boom. J. R. Booth has also been running at less than full capacity for several weeks, owing partially to low water, but chiefly to having stopped some of the night saws in order to release the hands for shanty work. The scarcity of shanty hands was very marked. The fact that the Whitney Lumber Co. is out of business, too, contributes to a reduced cut. Even with all natural conditions favorable and the usual number of mills in operation, production is curtailed by the care taken by manufacturers to get more out of logs than formerly. Every year the logs are handled less speedily in order to get the best results out of pieces that are growing constantly smaller and poorer in quality.

Mr. W. H. Rowley and Mr. Peter Whelen advocate construction of upper Ottawa conservation works as an improvement to the Ottawa city water supply. The plan of spending $2,500,000 on a system to connect with McGregor's Lake, 40 miles north of the city, is engaging the attention of Ottawans, and a New York expert has reported on the project. The Ottawa river water is suspected by some medical authorities, both on account of the fast-increasing population of the suburbs in the vicinity of the intake pipe and the low state of the river at certain seasons. Mr. Whelen asserts that the volume of the Ottawa river could be increased by 360,000 cubic feet per minute by diverting the flow of the Askikwaj from the Hudson Bay to the Ottawa. This stream and adjoining lakes are 20 feet higher than the Ottawa river, and it is said a channel and dams could be built to bring the water where it is most needed for $120,000. The lumber and paper interests claim this conservation scheme is one that should be considered in connection with the proposed big expenditure.

The Federation of the Canadian Boards of Trade met in Ottawa on October 19 to reaffirm its desire for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal at the earliest possible date. Sir Robert Perks, who was in Ottawa recently in connection with this project, said the canal could be built in about eight years, during which it would employ some 15,000 men.

Unfavorable New Brunswick Logging Conditions

Chatham, N.B., Oct. 24.—There is every indication that the Provincial Government officials will continue to enforce the more stringent measures for the collection of stumpage commenced and carried out during the past two seasons, throughout this province. While supporters of the present provincial administration claim that, under conditions previously existing, stumpage collections were not nearly so large as they should have been considering the quantity cut, lumbermen now make the statement that conditions have reached the other extreme and that the present system is too conservative. While such a feeling exists, there is no doubt that it will have a tendency to cause a carefulness in regard to the total quantity when planning the winter's logging operations.

A prominent local lumber manufacturer stated that the present winter is the most expensive in his thirty years' experience, wages and the prices of all the principal lines of supplies being remarkably high. Competent woodsmen ask from $28 to $35 per month, teamsters from $23 to $26. The lowest figure at which a pair of horses suitable for the work may be purchased is $450, and these would be only ordinary. In many cases $500 is asked and given in exchange for a span of really good animals. Beans are worth $2.25 per bushel, beef is selling at $22 per bbl., pork ranges from $28 to $30 per bbl. and lard is worth 18 cents per lb.

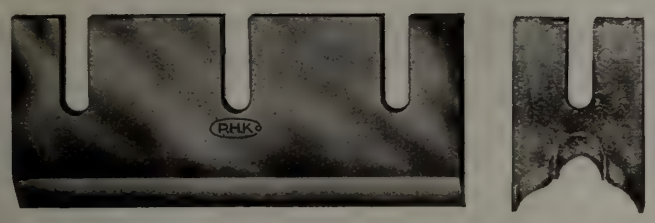
More favorable features are the prices of hay and oats. Hay has not been as cheap for a number of years. The price is from $10 to $12 per ton. Oats are selling at the reasonable price of 45 cents per bushel.

Lumber operators say that so far the season has been a most favorable one, chiefly on account of the dryness of the weather and the ground, which latter condition permits the getting of logs on soft and swampy ground.

The market situation shows no changes which affect local conditions. Views of a somewhat divergent character are rife in regard to prices and conditions in the "English" deal trade, and the situation in this department is very unsettled. The development of the most interest in this connection is the advance in freight rates, which show signs of more decided firmness. Quotations per standard on deals to Great Britain range from 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg, report under date of Oct. 18: The market here has been very quiet for the past month, and prices have had a tendency to weaken. The prospects are, however, that they will hold at the present list for the balance of the season and prices will improve after the beginning of the year.

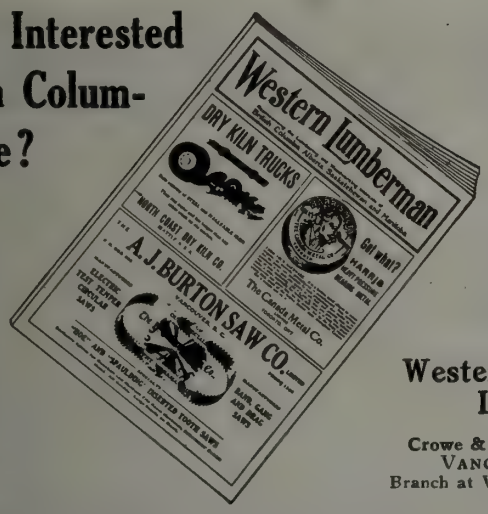
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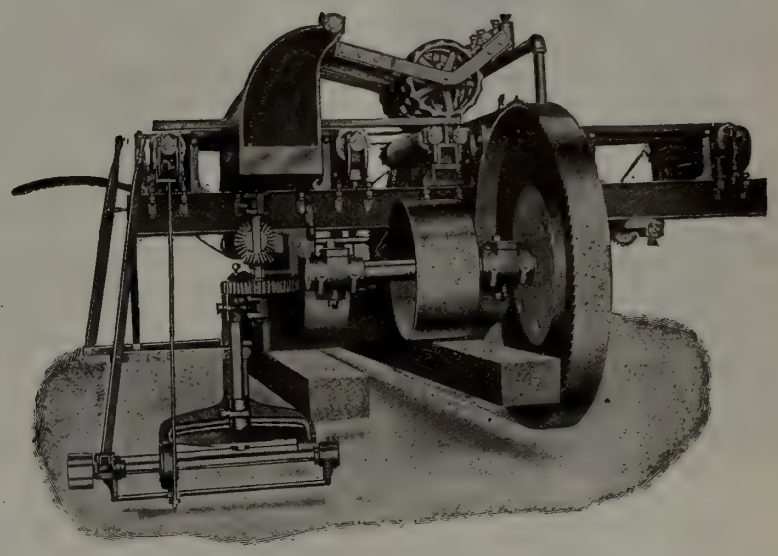
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Sudden Death of James D. McLaurin



The Late James D. McLaurin, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Lumbermen in all parts of Canada will learn with regret of the sudden death of Mr. James D McLaurin of Ogdensburg, N.Y., vice-president of the Campbell McLaurin Lumber Company of Montreal. The late Mr. McLaurin was intimately known to the lumber trade both in the United States and Canada. He was a man of the most cheerful disposition, which, together with his genial manner, made for him a host of friends with young and old. One of his chief characteristics was his goodness of heart and his desire to help others, and those in trouble found a good friend in him. Not only was his advice cheerfully given, but in a financial way he was ever ready to give assistance, and his many deeds of kindness will live long in the memory of many by whom he will be sadly missed.

James D. McLaurin was one of the many brainy and enterprising Canadians occupying high positions in the industrial life of the American Republic. He began business with McLaurin & Blackburn, of East Templeton, Que., in 1877. Three years later he joined the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company. He spent seven years in the Burlington branch, and three years in Boston. In 1890 he went to the New York office as manager, and was later appointed director of the company and treasurer of the corporation. He had very extensive business interests, as shown by his connection with the following companies: vice-president of the Campbell McLaurin Lumber Company of New York and Montreal; director of the following companies: George Gordon & Co., Limited, of Cache Bay, Ont.; Strong Lumber Company of Orillia, Ont.; Cavendish Lumber Company of Lakefield, Ont.; the Temagami Lumber Company of Callander, Ont., and the Marine Transportation Company of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Mr. McLaurin was married in 1885 to May Currie, daughter of John Currie of Ottawa, Ont. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Personal and Trade News

Messrs. A. E. & R. L. Clark, of Edward Clark & Son, Toronto, are on a business trip in Quebec province, where they are making extensive shipments of hardwood to the United States.

D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, which lost a splendid mill at Rainy River during the recent forest conflagrations, says his company will rebuild at once. Most of the good timber had been cut off his fire-swept regions.

Mr. Ralph Loveland, of Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., visited Toronto last week on his way to his home in Detroit, after a trip to the mills. Mr. Loveland reports that trade is fairly satisfactory and stocks are being disposed of steadily.

On October 5 Mr. W. A. Anstie, of Nelson, B.C., the well-known secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, was married to Miss Dora Anderson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Anderson, of Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Anstie left for a wedding trip of a few weeks, which will be spent in New York. The readers of the "Canada Lumberman" who know Mr. Anstie will all join in wishing him and his bride a long and happy wedded life.

W. F. V. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Forestry Division of the Canadian Conservation Commission has returned to Ottawa from British Columbia, where he has been studying the methods of the forest protection service of the West. Mr. Atkinson visited Toronto on his way home and honored the "Canada Lumberman" with a visit. He reports with enthusiasm upon the progress which has been made in British Columbia in the direction of forest protection.

Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw of the Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, is on an extensive trip through Europe. Mr. Laidlaw sailed by the Lusitania from New York on Oct. 19. In addition to making a trip through England, he will visit France, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Russia, Germany, and finally will spend a few weeks in London and other interesting parts of England. He will remain abroad until about March 1, 1911.

The John Donogh Lumber Company, Limited, wholesalers, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, have decided to go into voluntary liquidation. Mr. John Donogh will continue business under the name of John Donogh & Co., and Mr. J. B. Cunningham, his former partner, will organize a company to be known as the Cunningham Lumber Company. Mr. Cunningham has taken quarters in the Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

Low Freight Rates in Danger

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The freight rates which Ottawa enjoys owing to the navigation on the Ottawa river and Rideau canal competing with the railways, appear to be threatened by the C. P. R. scheme to cut off the connection of the Rideau with the Ottawa river. General Manager McNicoll of the C. P. R. explained the railway project to a joint meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade and City Council on October 21. The railway wants to build a tunnel a mile long connecting its present stations, thus shortening the route of the transcontinental trains. The bed of the canal from the "Deep Cut" would be needed to complete the scheme. The city wants the improvements if there would be no bad effects. Before they decide an expert railway engineer will advise them. Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, contended that the closing of the canal would remove a factor that kept down freight rates on lumber shipped from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario points. In view of the recent judgment of the Railway Commission confirming the advanced railway tolls of three years ago, the caution of the lumbermen seemed warranted. Mr. G. F. Henderson, a legal authority, added that comparatively low rates had been given Ottawa by the Railway Commission, purely owing to the existence of the water routes. His remedy would be a clause in the Act transferring the canal end, compelling the railway to continue low rates. The C. P. R. engineers argue that the Ottawa river is the only water route which is ever considered a serious competitor of the railway.

President Peter Whelen of the Board of Trade said that many years in the lumber business was sufficient to convince him that a proportionately small volume of lumber was shipped by the Rideau. It is claimed, on the other hand, that the bare existence of the water route insures the moderate tolls of the railways.

The October issue of Farnworth & Jardine's wood circular says: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—The import to the Mersey during the past month, including Manchester, was very heavy, and largely exceeded the arrivals of the corresponding month last year, viz.: 20,570 standards against 13,430 standards in 1909. The consumption has been fairly satisfactory, but stocks have increased and are now too heavy; values rule fairly steady.

The prices quoted are for St. John and Miramichi spruce from £7 17s 6d. to £8 10s.

A Handy Tool

We are pleased to call our readers attention to a Horizontal Hollow Chisel manufactured by J. A. Fay & Egan Co., which will be found a handy and durable tool for the class of work intended. This machine will mortise to a depth of 3 inches; or by reversing stock 6 inches. It accommodates chisels from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square. The frame is a single piece casting with good floor support, and is perfectly rigid. The



Fay & Egan's No. 270 Horizontal Hollow Chisel Mortiser.

table is 6 inches wide and 36 inches long. It is moved by foot treadle and raised and lowered by crank. The illustration shows it to be provided with an adjustable fence. The chisel mandrel is made of crucible steel and runs in long self-oiling bearings. Almost any kind of woodworking plant will find this machine a suitable tool for their purpose. Woodworkers are invited by the manufacturers to write for their large illustrated circular. Their address is 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

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Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager
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Write for Rates on
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Fair Adjustments

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611 Lumbermen's Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :
J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.



Keystone Gang Bolter

Durable
Compact



Reliable
Accurate

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath Pickets
Kindling Wood Bolts

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day

Other Keystone Machines:

Combined Bolter and Lath Mill
Circular Saw Tables
Pole Road Tram Car
Picket Header

Have you a copy of our Catalogue?

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Eclipse Double Trimmer

A machine that is needed in every Saw Mill

Saw Mandrels 1 7/16 in. diameter, Pulleys 8 x 8", Saw 20" diameter placed 12' apart. The feed is regulated by a clutch, with lever placed at the front of the machine as shown. The Trimmer has four sets of carrier chains and is ideal in every way. Get our prices.

SLEEPER & AKHURST - Coaticook, Quebec



First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

Cedar Shingles

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

EDGINGS

Ontario

H. T. Milne, saw mill proprietor, Brown's Corners, Ont., is stated to be giving up business.

Mr. D. A. Leach, of Sunbridge, Ont., is considering the establishing of a veneer plant, basket factory, saw mill, stave and hoop mill, at North Bay. The estimated cost is about $25,000.

The Excelsior Lumber and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: J. W. Heffernan, F. C. Carter and A. Fleishman, all of Toronto.

The planing mill business conducted by Steele & Co., at Smith's Falls, Ont., will be taken over by Mr. Fred A. Crate, of Smith's Falls, on November 1st. Steele & Co. will continue in the wholesale and brokerage business

A charter has been applied for under the name of Pacific-Burt Company, Limited, and a new company is being formed, in which the F. N. Burt Company, of Toronto, will have an interest, and which takes advantage of the management and organization of a company called the Pacific Manifolding Book Company, which has been operating in that territory for years. The directorate of the Pacific-Burt Company will include Mr. S. J. Moore, president of the F. N. Burt Company; Mr. A. E. Ames, vice-president; Mr. F. N. Burt, managing director, and Mr. James Ryrie, a director of the same company.

Lickleys, Limited, Toronto, who were recently incorporated, have secured powers to acquire lumber limits, run saw mills, and do anything in the woodworking line. Their principal basis of operation at present will be at Gravenhurst, Ont. They have acquired, and are already running in full operation, the factory at Gravenhurst, known for some years as the Clark factory. They are devoting this factory specially to the manufacture of high-grade interior fittings for churches, schools, banks, and better class dwelling houses. To handle this business thoroughly they find it necessary to have their own lumber specially manufactured. For this purpose they are meditating installing at that factory a plant which is used principally in the Old Country for the cutting of high-grade hard wood logs. They have secured for immediate wants a sufficient supply of hardwood and pine logs to cover their own requirements for a considerable time.

Eastern Canada

The carriage factory of A. S. Fillmore, at Athol, Cumberland County, N.S., has been destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to $35,000. The factory will be rebuilt.

The McLellan-Smith Lumber Company's mill at Burton, Sunbury County, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire. It was valued at about $8,000 and insured for $4,000. The owners will probably rebuild.

The fire which recently destroyed the former premises of the Mabee Woodworking Company, at St. John, N.B., was not such a serious matter as at first reported. The Mabee Woodworking Company went out of existence over five years ago, being absorbed by Murray & Gregory, Limited, who removed the outfit to their own mill premises. The fire destroyed only the building formerly occupied by the Mabee company.

Price Brothers, of Quebec, are offering an additional issue of bonds to the extent of $6,000,000, the object being to establish a large paper mill at Riviere au Sable, in the vicinity of Chicoutimi. Such a mill would serve the Saguenay limits owned by the company. Price Bros. have also acquired the controlling interest in the Jonquieres Pulp Company. Work on the construction of the mill will begin in the spring. It will probably have a daily output of 150 tons and will employ something like a thousand men.

James H. Chappell, Windsor, N.S.; George A. Chappell, Amherst; William Chappell, Windsor, and R. R. Chappell, Sydney, who have been carrying on business for a number of years at Tignish, N.S., and afterwards at Windsor and Sydney, under the name and style of Chappell Bros., have recently sold their lumber property at Hants County to Hugh Brown & Sons, and have purchased from W. K. McLean three lumber berths in the Province of Quebec, located in Bonaventure County, on Chaleur Bay. The berths cover a tract of land containing over one hundred and thirty-three thousand acres, with seven hundred million feet of lumber. The present mill on the property is seven miles from Dalhousie. The transfer of these leases is one of the largest lumber deals put through in the Lower Provinces for some time.

Western Canada

F. Adam, Camrose, Alta., lumber merchant, is stated to have sold out to the Globe Lumber Company, Limited.

The Hill Mfg. Co., planing mill, etc., Saskatoon, Sask., are stated to be selling out to the Saskatoon Lumber Company.

Carstens & Earles, of Seattle, have purchased 300,000,000 feet of timber for investment on the Copper River, tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in British Columbia.

The Tilly, McKinley, Norton Co., Ltd., of Manitoba, capital, $100,000, have been incorporated to conduct a general wholesale and retail lumber, sand and gravel business.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Canadian Mills and Timber, Ltd., capital $1,000,000; Lincoln Sawmills Co., Ltd., capital $50,000; Standard Lumber Co., Ltd.

The City Council of Nelson, B.C., has decided to give considerable assistance to Mr. W. H. Kreycher and his business associates, who contemplate building a new shingle mill and box factory, to employ 20 hands.

The Shell River Lumber Company will shortly commence operations at Prince Albert, Sask., in their new mill, the equipment of which is of the most modern type, and cost about $10,000. The capacity is 40,000 ft. per day.

A large timber deal has been completed by which the Moresby Island timber limits have been taken over by C. A. Frost, of Chicago, formerly president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Street Railway. At present the company have a mill at

Queen Charlotte City, which was to have shut down, according to reports. It will now continue to operate under the new ownership.

The Financial Securities Company, of New York, which firm some time ago acquired from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company some 50,000 acres of timber limits around Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, has definitely decided to erect a large saw mill near Duncans, a point close to Cowichan Harbor, on the east coast. The capacity aimed at will be one hundred million feet per annum. Later on the company will erect a pulp and paper mill in order to utilize the slabs and refuse usually turned into fuel. The company may also utilize the saw dust for making alcohol.

Messrs. Carmichael & Morehead, Ltd., of Victoria and Port Alberni, have closed an important deal with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, whereby they have secured from the railway company an option to purchase upwards of 35,000 acres of the best land on the island. The areas include 11,000 acres in the Alberni Valley, 12,000 acres in the vicinity of Englishman's River, and 12,000 acres along the projected line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to Comox. Messrs. Carmichael & Morehead have parties in the field making a thorough topographical survey of the land and timber values. When this work is completed they will proceed to open up and develop the lands.

A number of Penticton, B.C., capitalists, who will incorporate under the name of The Pinticton Lumber Company, have taken over the holdings of the Penticton Lumber Syndicate, comprising a valuable tract of merchantable timber in the Okanagan District, and will proceed to establish the first important industry in Penticton. A large saw mill and also a factory will be built and the manufacturing of piping for irrigation purposes and of fruit boxes will be conducted on an extensive scale. The company have 11,000 acres of tamarac and pine, comprising about 120,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. The company will build cottages to house their employees, and will have a capital of $200,000.

R. T. Telford & Co., of Leduc, Alta., whose planing mill and box factory were recently destroyed by fire, have rebuilt a much larger building than their former one. The new building is 20 ft. x 66 ft. x 12 ft. high, and has a 12 ft. x 22 ft. engine house attached. They are at present running some of their machines, and hope to have everything going in the course of a few weeks. Their plant will consist of a planer and matcher, a pony planer, a resaw, and edger, and a band saw. The company make egg-cases and butter boxes, lap siding, drop siding, flooring, and ceiling, and do planing and miscellaneous mill work. When complete the plant will represent an investment in the neighborhood of $4,000.

A million ties will be taken out in the Rainy River District this winter for the Canadian Northern Railway by P. P. Elliott, the Northern Construction Company, and Mackenzie & Mann, the latter operating on the Rainy Lake pulp concession, acquired a short time ago from Graham & Horne. This latter concession was the one which no timber was to be cut unless a pulp and paper mill was erected, but as it is claimed the fire has overrun it, this clause has perforce to be a dead letter in order that the burned timber can be cut without being a total loss. At Banning, the Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, own a large area, and on account of the fire will be forced to cut some forty million feet. It is said they will put in ten camps and water the logs until another year. The Fort Frances Lumber Company, Lockhart & Co., Rainy River Lumber Company, and Rat Portage Lumber Company will all have a number of camps in, so that Fort Frances should experience one of the best winters yet as far as lumbering operations go.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

1499. White and quartered oak.—A Wellington importer would like to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of white and quartered oak.

1505. Doors, sashes, frames and builders' supplies.—An Auckland, N.Z., firm of contractors and builders would like to negotiate with Canadian firms supplying doors, sashes, frames and builders' supplies.

1522. Curled hair and purified feathers.—A north of England firm manufacturing curled haid and purified feathers wishes to get into touch with Canadian houses supplying the upholstery and bedding trade.

1533. Birch for chair and cabinet work.—A Bristol furniture manufacturer wishes to get into communication with Canadian firms able to furnish birch cut to sizes suitable for chair and cabinet work. Patterns can be supplied.

1539. Paper, wood pulp boards, &c.—A London firm, one of whose partners will be in Montreal in November, is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of paper, wood pulp boards, &c., desiring to increase their trade in Great Britain.

1554. Wood pulp, &c.—One of the best known firms of export forwarding agents, with world wide connections, desires to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, hardware, furniture, desks, etc., who are interested in the Australasian, South African and South American markets. Is also interested in paper, wood pulp, woodenware, etc. The firm has a representative in Montreal who will visit Canadian manufacturers interested.

1562. Prime pitch pine.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of prime pitch pine.

1565. Pine scantlings.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine scantlings from Canadian exporters.

1566. Oak felloes.—A Manchester firm asks for description and prices of oak felloes from Canadian manufacturers of same.

1570. Oak spokes.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers.

1572. Pine sidings.—A Liverpool firm wishes to obtain prices and dimensions of pine sidings from Canadian shippers of same.

1573. Pine picture moulding.—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of pine picture moulding from Canadian manufacturers.

1575. Spruce deals.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian shippers of same.

1576. Wood pulp boards.—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1578. Pine sidings.—A Manchester firm desires to obtain prices and dimensions of pine sidings from Canadian shippers of same.

The Hull branch of the Bank of Montreal is suing the Lowe Lumber Company for $6,740, based on a claim for the recovery of money loaned before the defendants lost their mill and plant by fire.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
5-4 Common and Better.

Let us quote you on
Black Walnut
we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better, dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

Ask us for prices on 5-8 to 16 4 No. 1 common and better large dry stock
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

4-4 to 16-4. 200,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. We have a large block, dry, well manufactured, from 4-4 to 16-4

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8 4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4 Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
Have large stock 4-4 No. 1 common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tenesee stock

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B No. 2 Cuts and Better	46 00	48 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	54 00	59 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
1" Good Shorts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	40 00	45 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	27 00	29 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks	35 00	37 00
2 x 10 common	18 00	20 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	27 00	29 00
1x8 box & common	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	21 00	22 00
1x12 box & common	23 00	24 00
1" mill run sidings	27 00	28 00
1" Mill Run Shorts	24 00	26 00
1" dead cullsidings	19 00	
1½ inch flooring	12 50	14 00
1" mill run Norway		28 00
2" " "		20 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		22 00
" " 1½"		32 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	34 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	14 00
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		65 50
Douglas Fir		20 00
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16x20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 00
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 50
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 75
X Pine Shingles		95
XX Pine Shingles		2 05
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 80
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 75
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 10
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Birch, No. common and better, 4/4		28 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4		36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00
4/4 No 1 com		60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
6/4 No. 1 com		65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00
8/4 No. 1 com		65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00
12/4 No. 1 com		70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better 1 x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 50	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00	
2" "	68 00	

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	48 00	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	58 00	
8/4 " " "	61 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00	
8/4 " " "	49 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00	
8/4 " " "	46 00	

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00	
1¼ in. "	55 00	
1½ in. "	56 00	
2 in. "	58 00	
2½ and 3" "	75 00	
4 in. "	80 00	

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00	
1¼" "	41 00	
1½" "	43 00	
2" "	45 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00	65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00	
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00	
2" "	34 00	
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00	48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00	
1" x 5"	24 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00	
1" x 10"	27 00	
1" x 12"	32 00	
1" x 13" and up	32 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00	
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	
No. 2	12 00	

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50	
No. 2, 48"	3 75	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 0/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	68 00	71 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	24 50	22 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
⅜" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 70	2 50
Second clears	2 40	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 30	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	52 00	55 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	55 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	32 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	30 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00
Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce: 1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	23 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 50	15 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	23 00	26 00
Birch Log run	18 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

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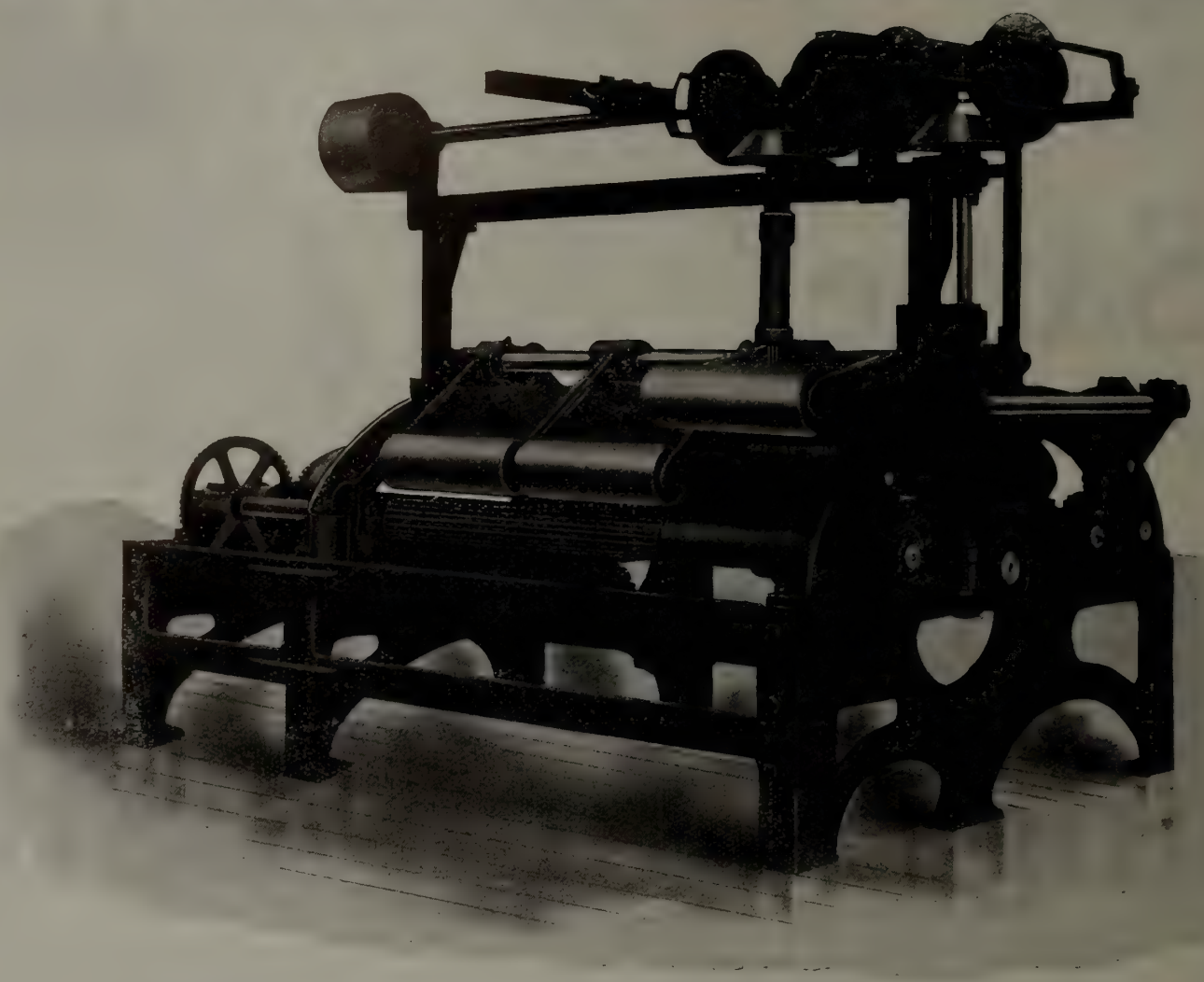
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"Jumbo"
Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering remarks for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

MANDREL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saws from being burned. Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

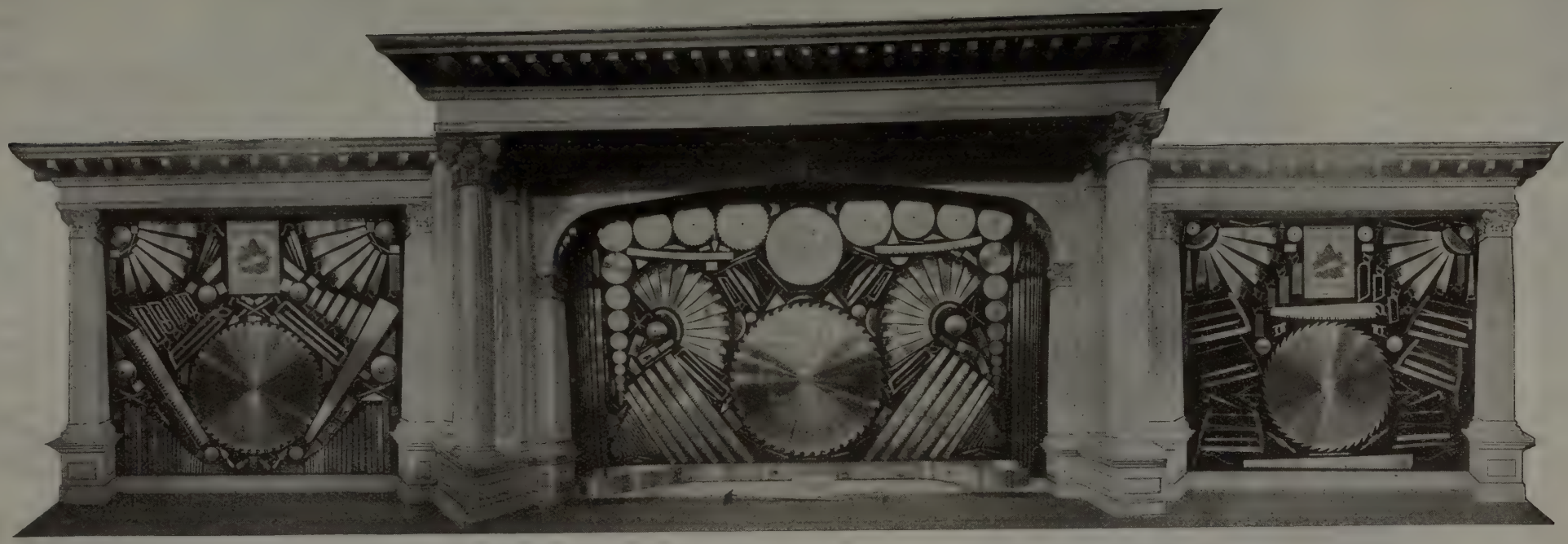
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Manufactured from Razor Steel

"Maple Leaf Saws"

Tempered by our Secret Process



Recent Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa

This cut represents the display of saws made by the Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited, of Galt, at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions this year.

This exhibit embraces saws of all kinds and shapes: from a ¼ inch band saw up to one 16 inches wide, and circular saws from one inch in diameter up to the large 90 inch hung in centre of the case, also Hand Saws, Gang Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Buck Saws, Billet Webs and many others.



Improved Cross-cut Saw

During these exhibitions a great many lumbermen inspected and were especially interested in the Improved Racer Cross-Cut Saw, a cut of which appears on this page. This saw is made of Razor Steel and is tempered by our "Secret Process" which gives an absolutely true temper throughout. It is different in its construction to other saws, being made with the slanting gullets which discharge the sawdust more easily and allow every tooth to cut fresh timber. It is a thin back saw and runs free and easy. The Shurly-Dietrich Co. **guarantee** every one of these saws and if found defective will be replaced.

We would also draw lumbermen's attention to our **No. 20 Handle.** This is the strongest and best handle in the market and is **guaranteed** to stand plumb with the saw. It is made of the very best of rock maple. Try a sample.

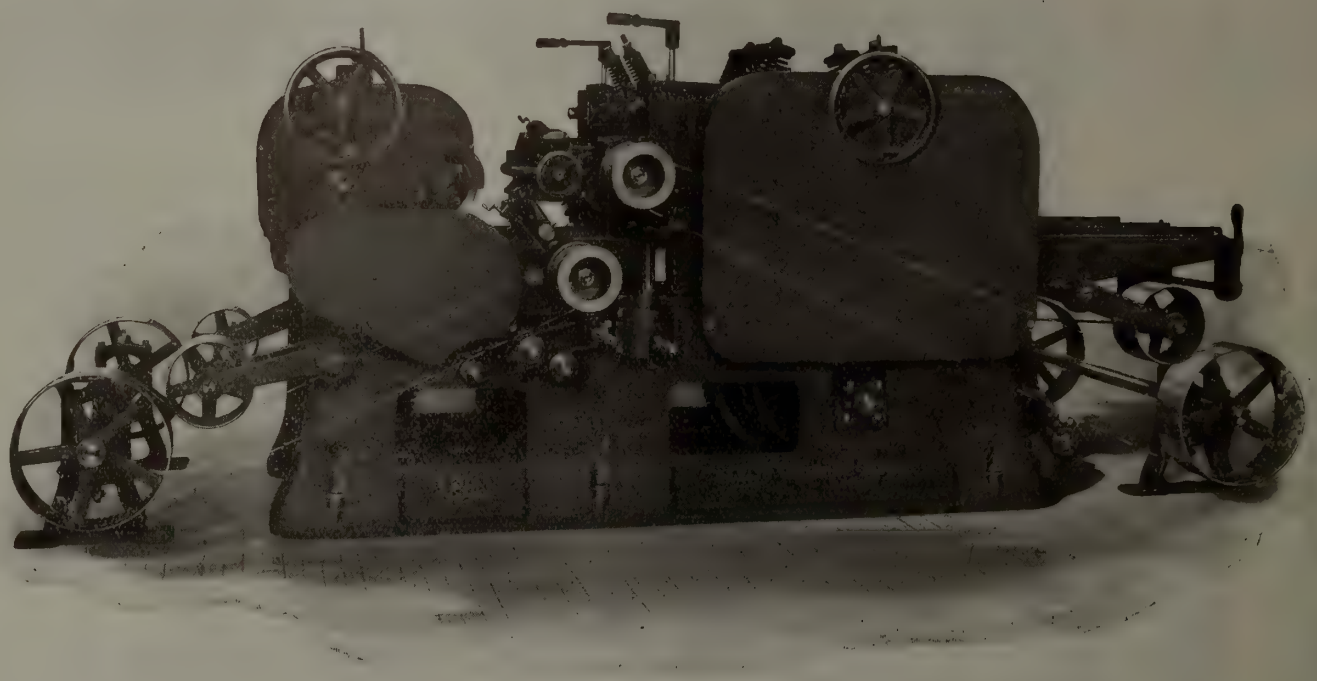


No. 20 Handle

Shurly-Dietrich Company, Limited

"Maple Leaf Saw Works." **GALT, ONTARIO**

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set at greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

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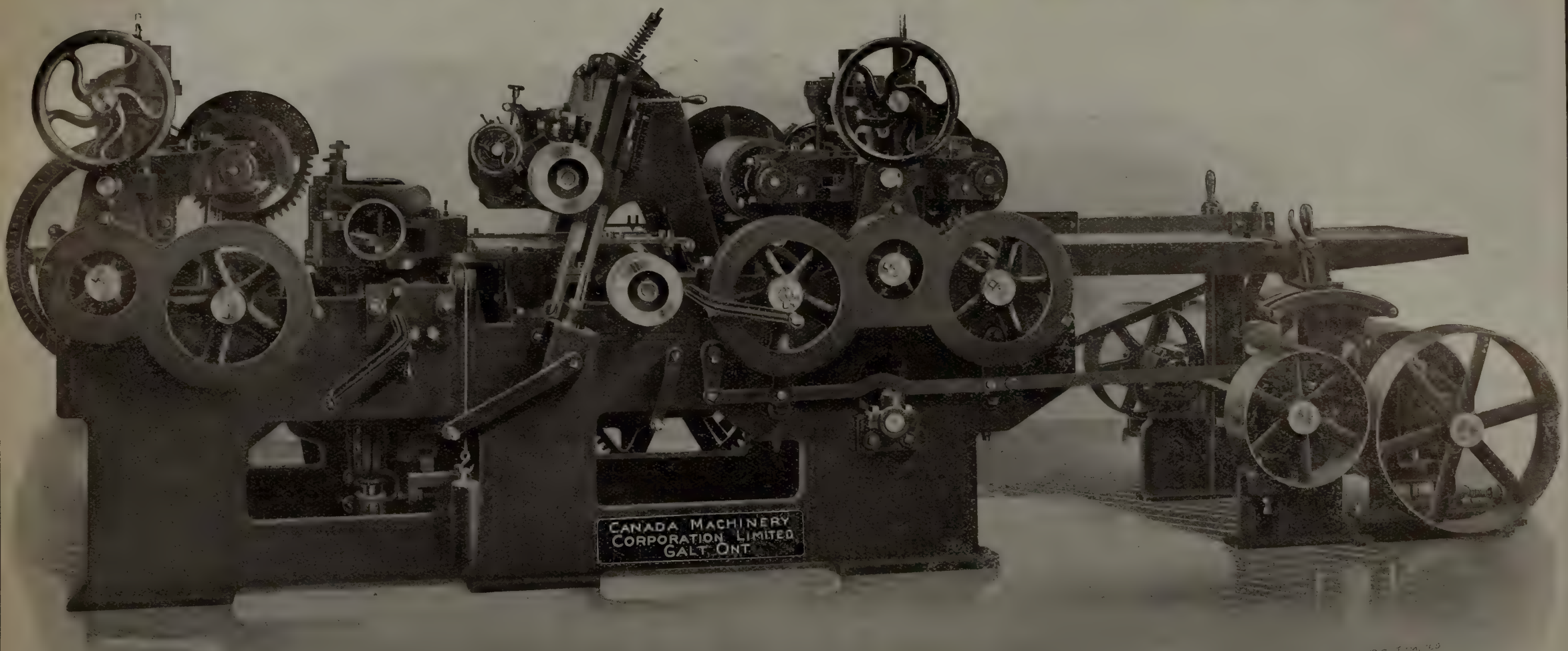
Supplied with or without large Copper Reservoir, also with Water Front when required. Fitted for either wood or soft coal. The top has a surface measuring over all, including Reservoir, 61 x 33½ inches, has six 9 inch Covers and interchangeable Key Plates, with 7½ inch Pipe Collar. The Oven measures 24 x 26 x 15 inches. Takes a stick 31 inches long. End Shelf adjustable to either end. Copper Reservoir holds 15 gallons. Just the thing for use wherever a strong, roomy Cooking Stove that will stand lots of wear and tear is needed. Made from Heavy Bessemer Steel, well braced and strengthened, and with very heavy castings throughout. One size—No. 9-24. Send for Circular and Prices.

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No. 103 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



DOES EXCELLENT WORK AT 150 TO 200 FEET PER MINUTE

In our No. 103 we offer to the Canadian public the "last word" in planers and matchers. The design of this machine is up-to-date, right up to the present moment. No planer and matcher yet constructed has a single point of advantage over our No. 103.

Much is being said of late in reference to a "Racer Type" of planer and matcher. If you are a horseman you will know the full significance of the word "racer"—speed at the sacrifice of all else. We have purposely avoided this type which requires expert handling and constant nursing.

For more than thirty years we have being supplying the Canadian demand for wood tools. We have constantly and consistently studied the requirements of the Canadian trade. In our No. 103 we have combined a thorough knowledge of your requirements with our long experience in building wood tools and have produced a machine which will make you money every day. Will produce sheathing or flooring at the rate of 150-200 feet per minute, and will do it every hour of the day and every day of the year.

Canada's Best in Wood Tools

MacGregor Gourlay Co.
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Frame in One Piece
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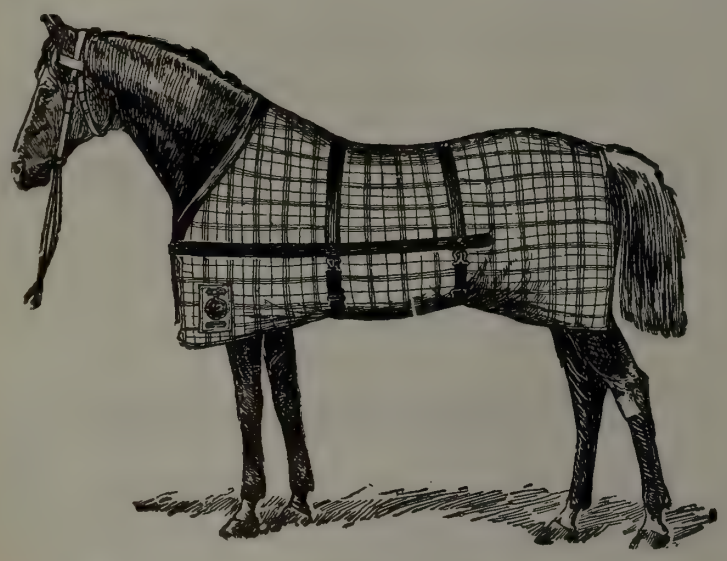
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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

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Gives new life to old harness.

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Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

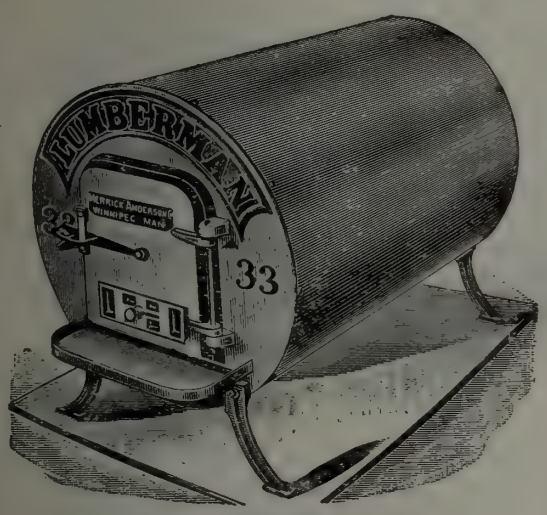
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Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

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Peterborough, Ont.



NO 10-36 SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

Will burn either Coal or Wood. Fire box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16. Body of very heavy English Steel. Size of top 54 x 30.

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

The Shimer Cutter Head

When a Wood-worker discovers that he is Losing Time

or rather needlessly wasting it, by the hand fitting of his cutters and filing them to shape at each and every sharpening, he is then able to appreciate the Shimer Cutter Heads with the "make-ready" for service built into the Heads for all time.

Some mill men make this discovery early in their business career and at once order suitable equipment. Others need to be shown that there is a vast difference in both quality and quantity between the output of a poorly equipped mill and one operated strictly in accordance with the most advanced practice.

Pick out the tools you need from this page or our catalogue and let us have the order at once. You will be surprised at the small amount of money necessary to thoroughly equip your mill.

Our Filing Stand and Tracker

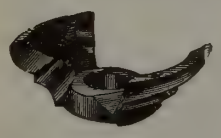
Is an inexpensive, but very useful little device with which to hold the Shimer Cutter Heads when sharpening.

It will hold any head for fitting, filing or setting the knives. It is especially fitted with a tracker attachment to set the knives in perfect cutting line, and for accuracy cannot be surpassed.

Plain Filing Stand	$ 4.87
Filing Stand and Tracking Attachment...	11.37
Extra Stubs	1.00

☞When ordering give the record number you find stamped on the Heads you have.

Don't Burn Your Moulding

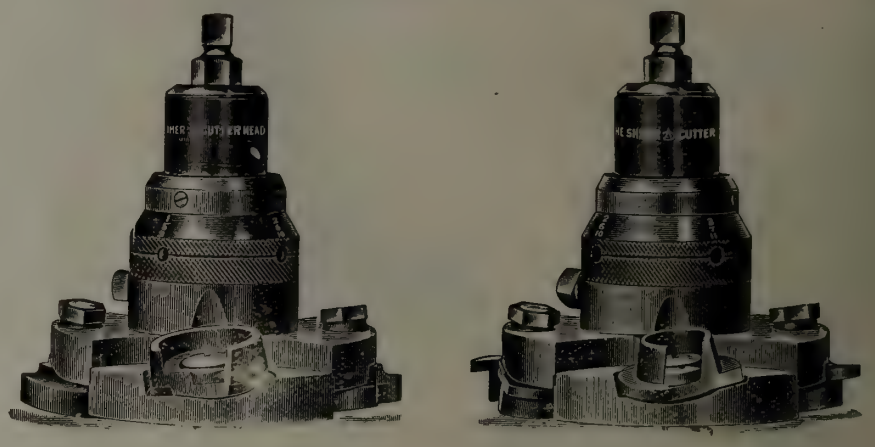


Blackened edges so often found in hardwood Mouldings indicate the use of inferior tools, which friction and burn because of their failure to have proper clearance. The Shimer Reversible and Non-Reversible Cutters are made of the finest tool steel by experienced workmen. In design and construction they are superior to anything on the market. They cut well and retain their shape until worn out. Send us drawings or wood samples for estimates on special cutters. Many useful designs, with prices, are given in our catalogue.

Interchangeable Matcher and Ship Lap Heads

A Cutter Head that is either a matcher or Ship-Lap Head, according to the kind of bits placed upon it. Each kind of bit has its seat on the head which thus does double duty. Works as well for Flooring as for Ship-Lap. A convenience and saving to the man who wishes one pair of heads to serve the purpose of two.

Price, set of two Heads complete with Matcher Bits, $32.24. Ship-Lap Bits, extra, $11.96.



Thin Steel Knives

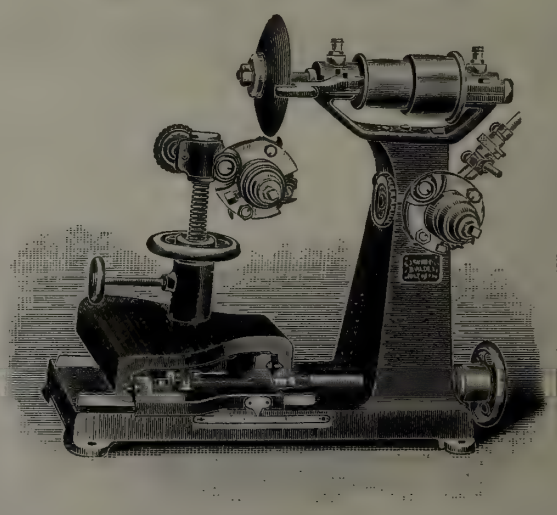
Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

Write us about your requirements.

The Shimer Shear Cutting Cylinder

Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.



This is a simple and effective machine for grinding the Bits of the Shimer Cutter Head.

It is sensitive in operation and just the thing for sharpening cutters tempered too hard to file.

Every adjustment is provided to obtain the hook position for the cutters as well as the angle for the shearing cut.

After the cutters are sharpened the Head may be placed upon the tracking attachment at the side of the column for quick setting of the Bits to line them up within the same cutting circle.

No. 1 Machine, with countershaft, complete, $104.00.

Following are a few Net Prices of Tools which will be made after your measurements and guaranteed to fit your machine and to match your samples.

MATCHER HEADS—"Best of All."

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits	$24.30
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, $2.60 extra each Head having 4 bit seats.	
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8....	$10.40
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8...	11.44
Bits for 2-inch Plank, the set of 8	13.04

PLAIN MATCHER HEADS.

The original design of the Shimer Matcher Heads, Figs. 1 and 2, solid flange, without bits.....	$16.00
With Expansion, each Head extra	2.60
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8....	9.88
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8...	10.00
Bits for 2-inch Plank, the set of 8	10.00

JOINTER HEADS.

Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bit seats each..	$20.80
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.	
Jointer Bits, 1¼ in. wide, each...	1.30
Jointer Bits, 2 in. wide, each....	1.56

DOUBLE CEILING HEADS.

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.	
Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats each	$24.30
Price, Bits extra, 8	16.64

SHIP LAP HEADS.

Figs. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net	$22.88
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.	
Bits for Jointing, 4.....	5.20
Bits for Rabbeting, 4	6.76

DOOR HEADS.

Fig. 82, solid flange	$10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion.....	13.55
Bits to work 1-inch to 1¼-inch Doors (4)	7.25

DOOR COPE HEADS.

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads)..	$12.90
Bits extra, 4	5.72

SASH HEADS.

Fig. 86, solid flange	$9.75
Fig. 206, with Expansion	12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼-inch Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, $2.86).....	7.16

SASH COPE HEADS.

Fig. 87, to fit lower cope spindle.	$6.45
Bits extra, 2	2.86

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another, means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Galt, Ontario, Can.

Branch of Milton, Pa.

Scandinavia Belting

for Conveying and Transmission



Whether your Belt Drive is **straight** or **crossed,** conditions **wet** or **dry,** of the air dust laden **Scandinavia Belt** will give you satisfaction.

We can save you money.

Write for Bulletin "A" and discounts.

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited,

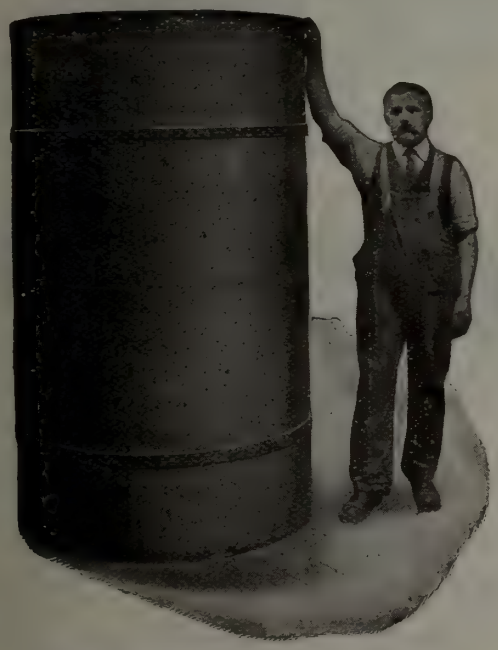
284 Yonge St.
TORONTO

AGENTS: Power Economies Limited, Montreal — McDougall Hardware Co., Ottawa
Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited, Port Arthur — Great West Saddlery Co., Calgary

Agents Wanted in other Cities

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

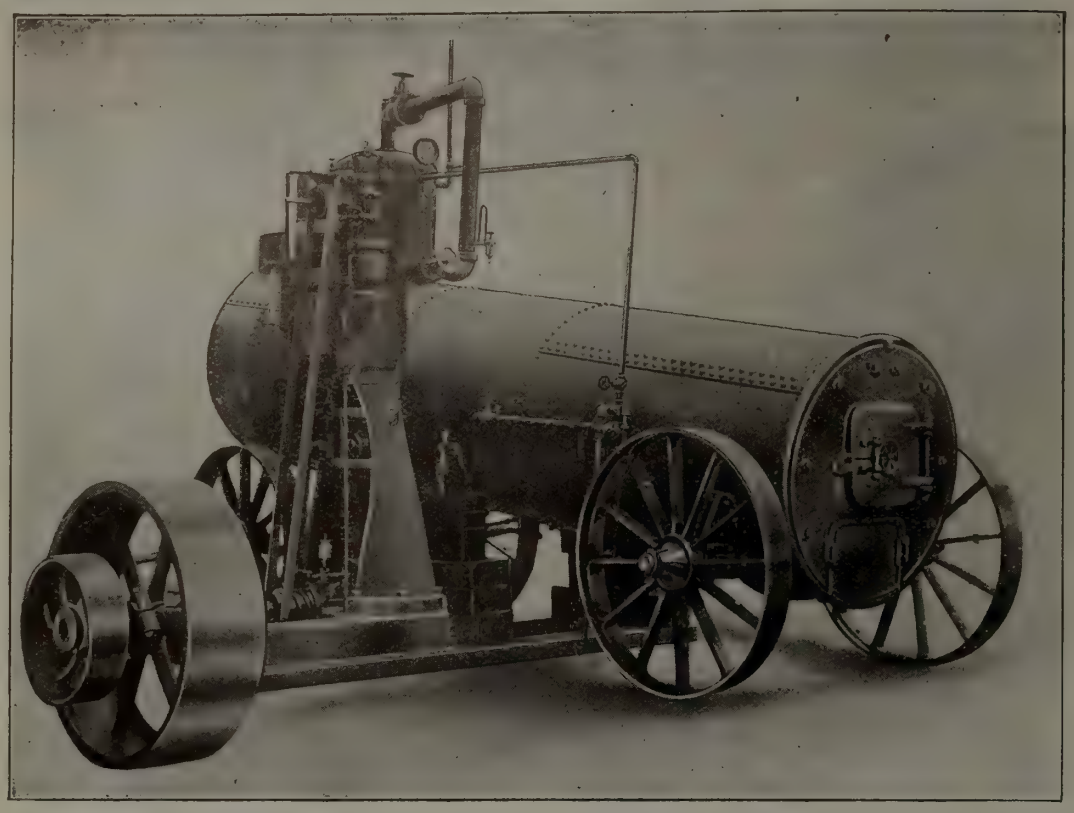
Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. **Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.**
FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Oxford Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.

Oxford, Nova Scotia



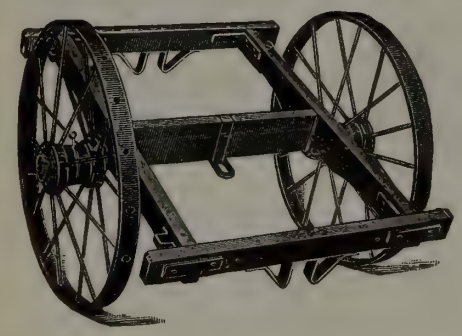
Upright Engine, with Monarch Boiler on Wheels

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Saw Mill Machinery

The weight of Boiler is on skids of engine which makes it a very easy engine to set. We make a number of different sizes of engines and boilers and can supply boiler either on skids or wheels.

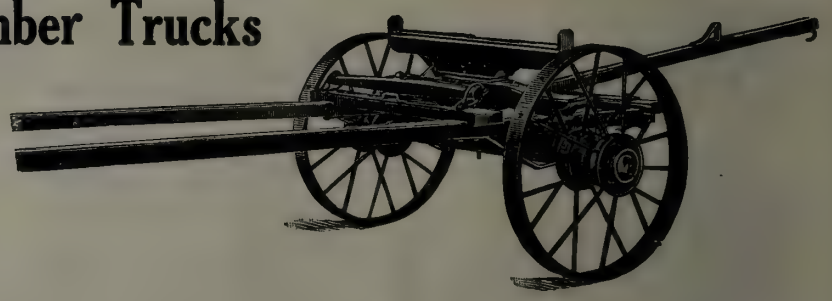
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards. etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

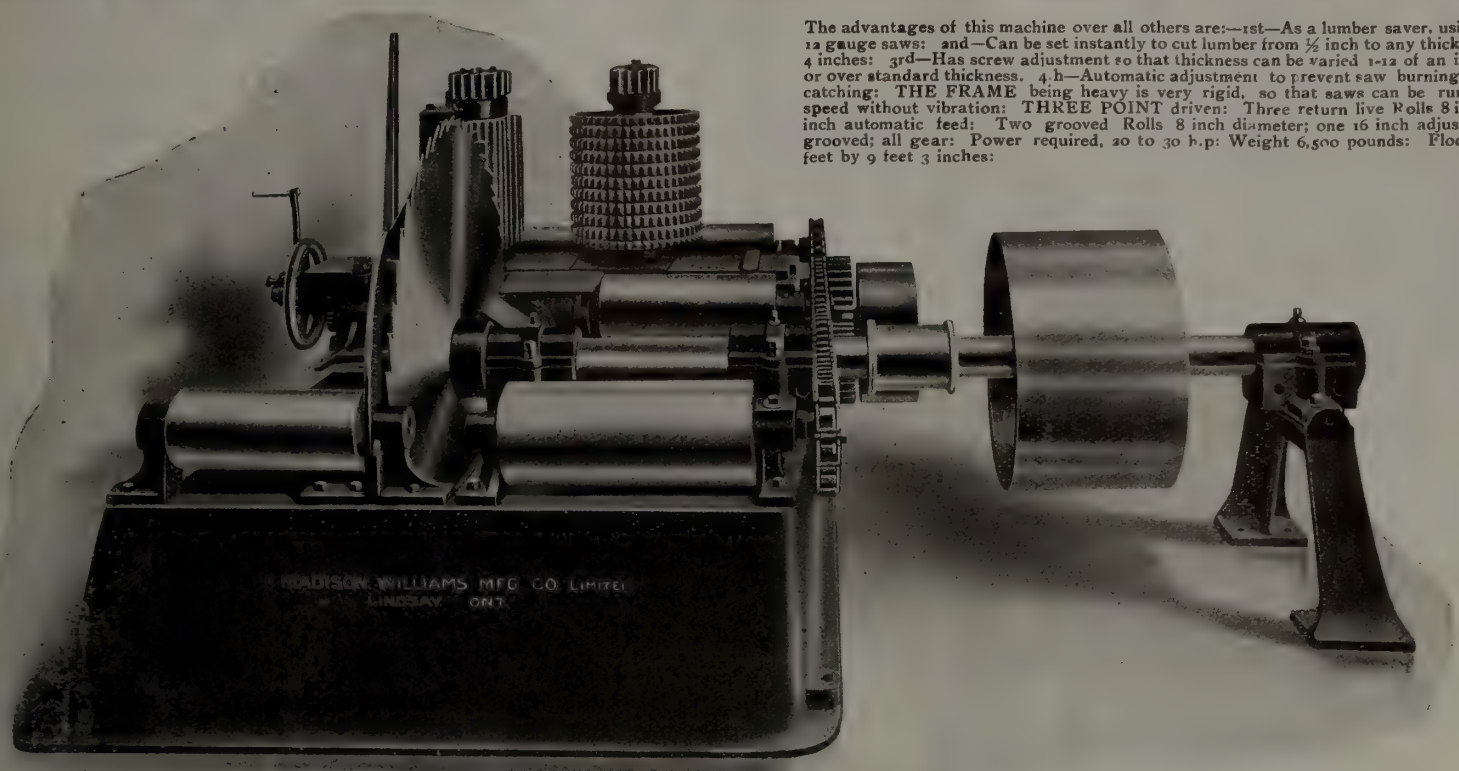
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

JOHNSTON RE - SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

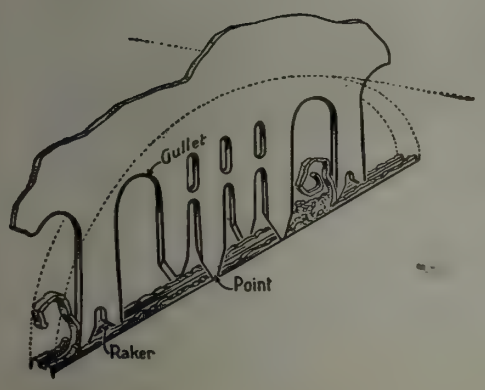


The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. **Western Representative:** The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.

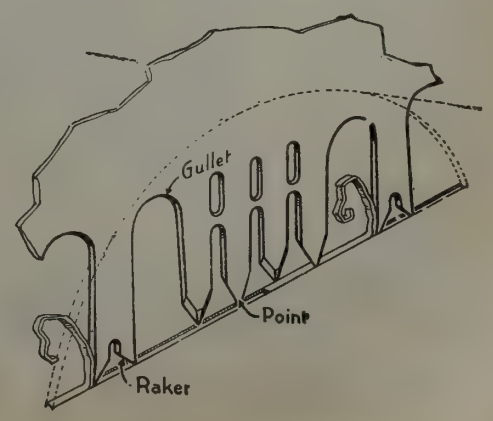


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground sa s can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easy.

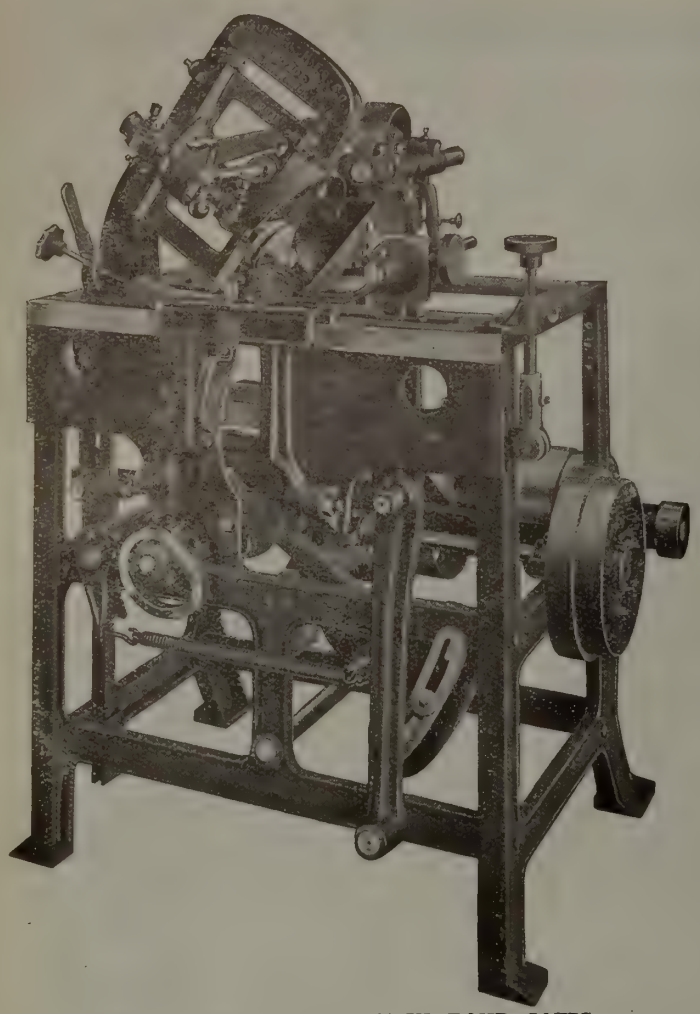
ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

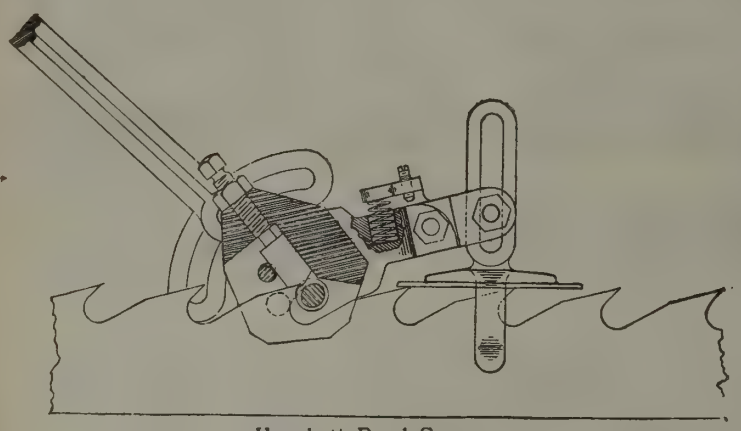
COVEL MFG. CO.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Agents for Canada **Brantford, Ont.**



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Millmen!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

CHAIN

Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

Office and Works: MONTREAL

DON'T IMAGINE——

that all smoke-stack webs are alike. There's a big difference in quality between ordinary wire cloth and Greening's Wire Cloth.

GREENING'S WIRE CLOTH

is made from the best-hard steel wire by our special "double-crimp" process which assures absolutely square and uniform openings and prevents displacement of the wires when in use.

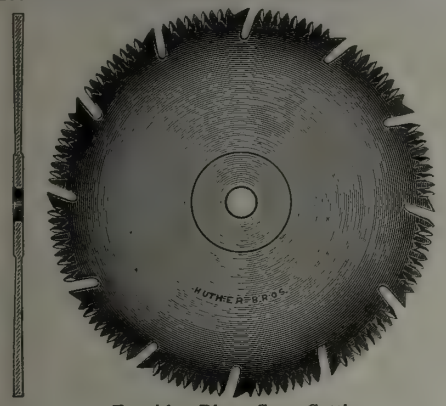
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The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

Hamilton, Ont. Montreal, Que.

HUTHER BROS.

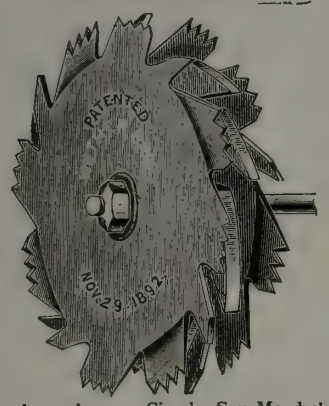
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head

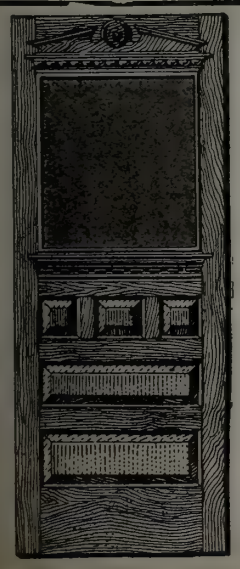


Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., - ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

KEBO BALATA BELTING

We recommend **KEBO BALATA** in preference to all others on account of its

Perfect Uniformity

Freedom from Stretching and Slipping

Strength and Durability

Every inch of **"Kebo"** is fully guaranteed.

J. R. BAXTER & CO.

Mill Supplies :: MONTREAL

RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

The

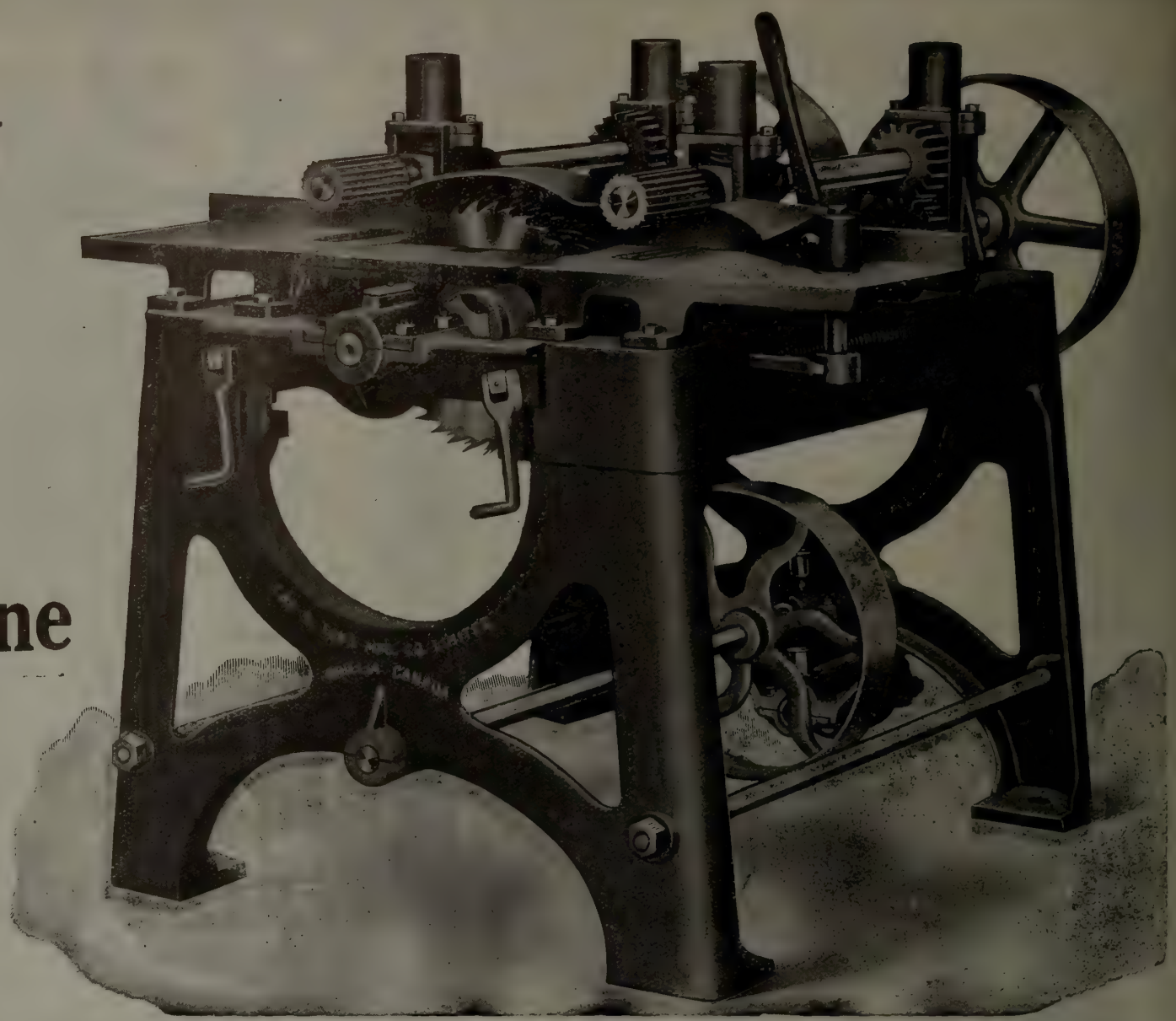
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.

of Toronto, Limited

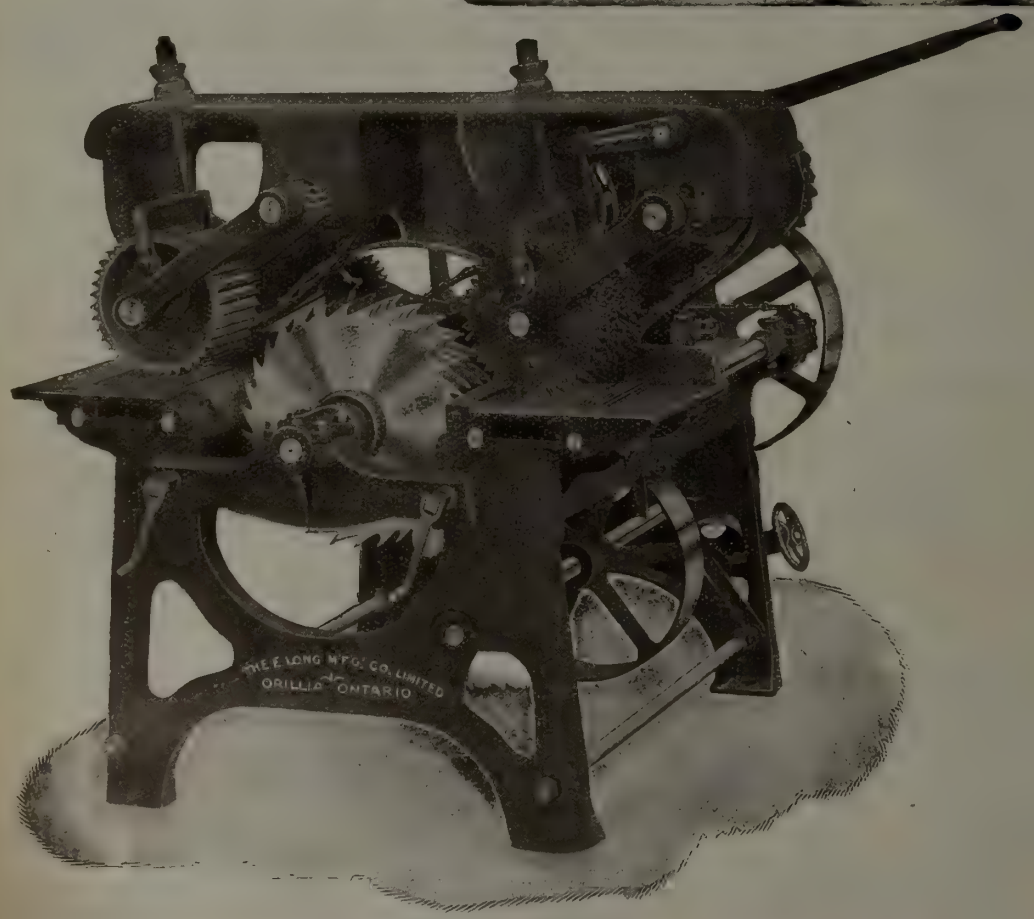
Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few of them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

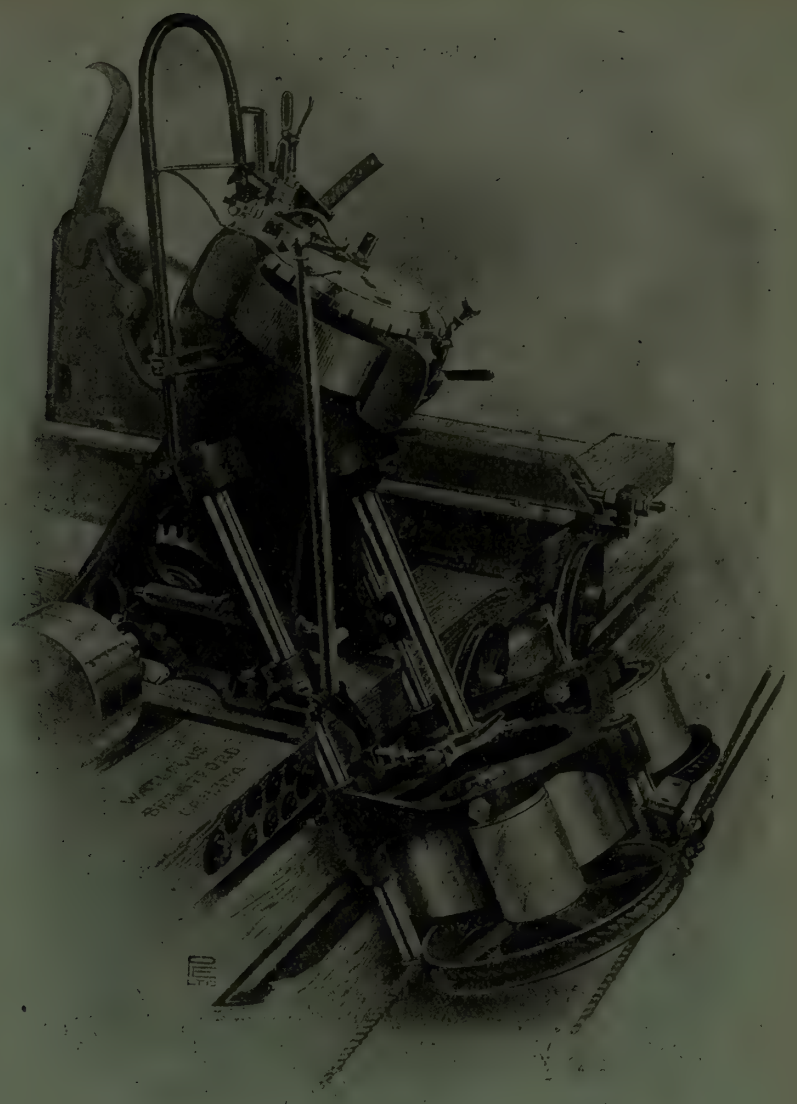
The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**

THE TROUT POWER SETWORKS



No Work—

No Heat—

No Lost Motion—

THE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFICIENT SETWORKS MANUFACTURED

A continuous acting rope-driven set and receding works that will turn out more lumber and better lumber than any other setworks on the market. Just for these reasons. There are only two levers to operate. Setting is accomplished without stooping or bending. There is no heat from steam cylinder. Rope drive is continuous acting when carriage is stationary or in motion. With nothing to tire or distract him the setter can give his undivided attention to the sawyer's signals, and cut as much lumber at the end of his shift as he did at the beginning. No lost motion can possibly develop. Working parts are of finest selected steel throughout. The operation is without rack or jar, eliminating any wear that would affect the setting accuracy.

Will set by 1-32″ up to 6″ at one manipulation of the setting block. Can be attached to any size Carriage, Rack or Screw.

Fully detailed in Bulletin No. 107

The

Waterous Engine Works Co.,

Limited.

Brantford, Canada

H. B. Gilmour: Vancouver, B.C. **Western Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

Wholesale Lumber Yards
Retail Lumber Yards
Sash and Door Factories
Lumber Warehouses
Furniture Factories

Lumber Underwriters

Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS
66 Broadway, NEW YORK

Saw Mills
Planing Mills
Rossing Mills
Pulp Mills
Box Factories

Veneered DOORS

A large variety of woods and designs in good values offer an excellent choice to be made. Various panels, stiles and rails and correct proportions are features of our stock doors.

Staved Columns

We manufacture with a "V" Locked Joint preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking and the glue employed being in waterproof insures durability.

Batts Limited

50 Pacific Ave., West Toronto



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited
General Mill Supplies **MONTREAL**

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds. The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

The Thomas Pink Co., Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Vol. 30 Toronto, November 15, 1910 No. 22

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

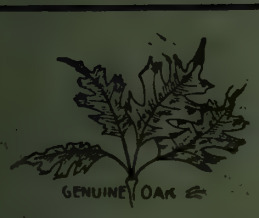
The
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

B. C. AGENTS. WOOD, VALLANCE & LEGGAT VANCOUVER.

ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.



"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

FULL STOCK OF

Pressed Steel Pulleys and Mill Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

D. K. McLaren, Limited

Montreal Toronto Quebec
St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B. C.

WOODS LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Lumbermens' and Contractors' Supplies

Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

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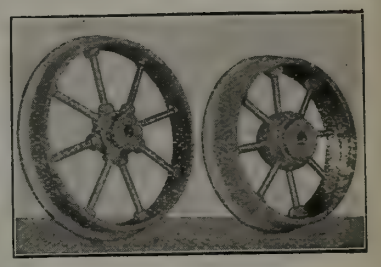
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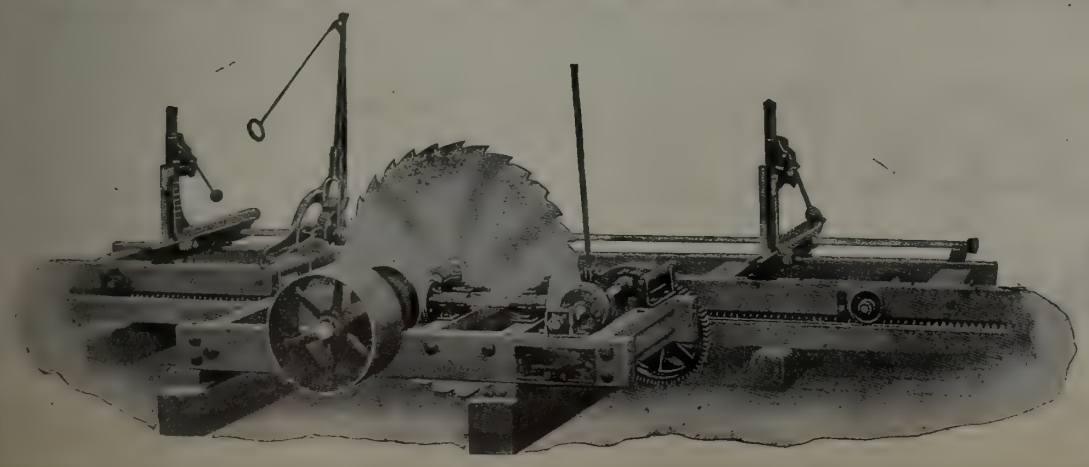
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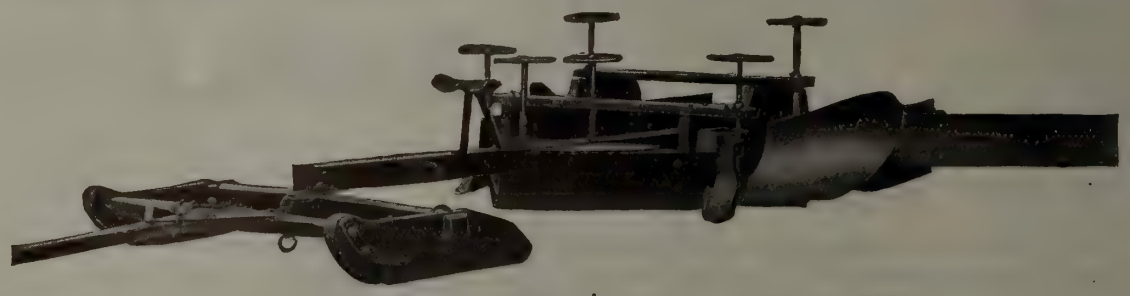
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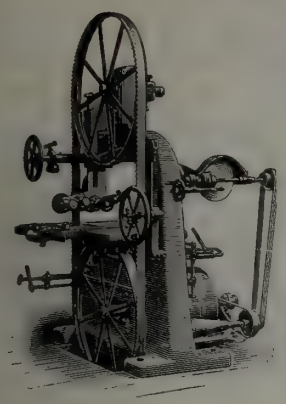
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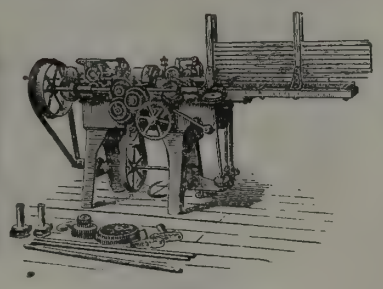
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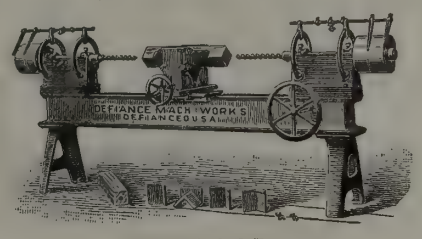
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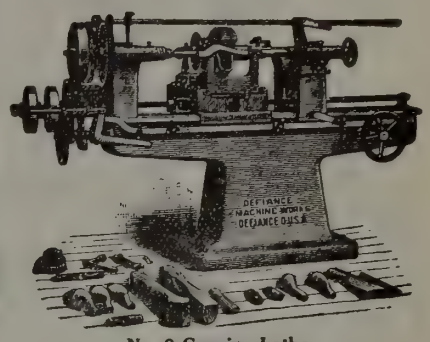
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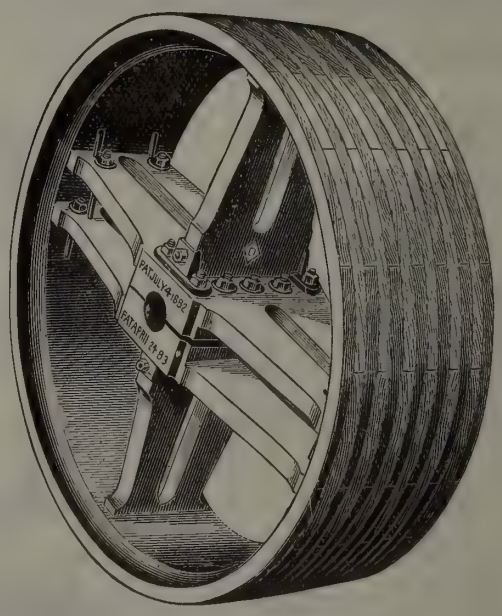
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, November 15, 1910 No. 22

Legal Interpretation of "Timber"

An important legal decision involving an interpretation of the word "timber" in a business transaction has been given by Mr. Justice Clement, of British Columbia, in the case of Swift vs. David. Lumbermen in British Columbia will be especially concerned in this judgment, as it reduces to a reasonably clear basis the meaning of a term which, in the past has always been open to dispute and has been the cause of many disagreements, and not a little disturbance to trade. Even in the other provinces of Canada it is natural to presume that the opinion of this eminent B. C. Judge will carry much weight and be recognized as a factor in future transactions. The dispute in question arose over the sale of some timber limits, upon which the plaintiffs claimed that there was not so much timber as they were given to understand during the negotiations. Under such conditions it fell to the lot of the Judge to enquire into all the vexed problems of log rules, and he is to be congratulated for not having permitted himself to become entangled therein. He looked at the situation finally from a very practical point of view, directing his attention largely to the question of what constitutes a proper cruise for the purposes of a sale. Setting aside the questions of log rules, he considered the probabilities of the case from a practical point of view. When negotiations of this nature are pending, it is natural for the owners to seek as high an estimate of the property as possible. Clearly upon such a basis it would be impractical to conduct a transaction. The owners should in the present case have foreseen this Had they done so, considerable unpleasantness and loss might have have been avoided. The plaintiffs in the case had sent out a cruiser with instructions to estimate the quantity of raw material, having in mind the actual market conditions. This kind of a cruise if carried out properly, His Lordship, held, would afford the only basis upon which to estimate the value of the limits. It was not the value of the limits as a speculation, nor the total amount of material growing upon them that should be considered, but only the actual present quantity of timber that could be manufactured and marketed satisfactorily by an actual operator. Such a method of valuation, if followed systematically might go a long way toward simplifying the exchange of timber properties. The speculative value is a value of the future and must be discounted in an actual sale. The timber which cannot be marketed to-day is worthless to the owner of to-day, no matter how valuable it may be rendered by the advent of railroads and the changes of demand.

Canadian Lumber Needs Protection

In the early days when pioneers were settling in the uninhabited sections of Canada they needed, more than anything else, cheap material from which to construct their dwellings. The Governments of those days permitted lumber in the rough to be admitted into the country free of duty. Those days have now passed in many parts of Canada, and in other parts, where settlement is still in progress, the facilities afforded by railroads and by the advances which have been made in methods of settlement have made it of little import to the farmer that he should have the benefit of foreign competition when he is purchasing his lumber supplies.

The necessity for a duty upon lumber coming into Canada, on the other hand cannot be denied. In fact, no serious attempt is made to deny it. The sole reason for its continued absence seems to be an unreasonable fear on the part of the Government that they may sacrifice the interests of the farmers. The farmers and the men who are settling in Canada to-day are, in the large majority of cases, men of sufficient means to pay for their lumber, a price sufficient to ensure a profit for the manufacturer. There is no question involved of taxing the farmer. The demand of the lumber manufacturers of Canada for a duty upon lumber coming from the United States is based upon two grounds, either of which should be sufficient to cause the Government to give the situation more serious attention than it has in the past. The most important reason of this demand is the fact that to-day, in all parts of the country, lumbering is being carried on, with few exceptions without any profit, and in many cases with a direct loss. Why do not manufacturers discontinue operating then? Their situation is peculiar. If they discontinue manufacturing and avoid the loss involved, they are obliged to face a greater loss on account of the heavy taxes they have to pay while holding their limits idle, and the serious loss involved because of the idleness of their expensive plants. This loss moreover is supplemented by the more serious one resulting from the unemployment of the men who look to the industry for their livelihood. Lumber mills and logging camps cannot be kept unoccupied and idle from year to year, except at a direct loss, and the owner has two evils to choose between. His choice depends largely upon his financial standing. If his capital or credit are good enough to permit him to continue, he operates as lightly as possible and in as advantageous limits as possible, and hangs on in the hope that better times may someday come when the Governments will treat him fairly or when, for a short time, financial conditions throughout the country will be good enough to enable him to recover a portion of the loss he has been sustaining. At the best, such a method of doing business is discouraging. If on the other hand the lumberman comes to the end of his resources—an event which has happened to more than one important manufacturer in recent months—he must simply go to the wall.

What is the only hopeful remedy for this state of affairs, and what are some of its causes? As to the causes they are not difficult to find and they are not of the Canadian lumberman's own making. The most important cause is the erratic American manufacturer who makes lumber in season and out of season, and when he has secured a fair price for some of his product in his own country, sends the rest over to Canada to be sold at a sacrifice rather than allow it to accumulate. The United States manufacturer has many advantages over the Canadian. In the first plce his stumpage is often cheaper, and it is of quicker growth. His labor cost is less, and above all else he can operate all the year round. He does not have to wait for the winter, like the operators in Canada.

When he thinks the market is going to improve he can commence producing. In Canada the operator waits for the winter, to take out his logs, and he waits for a year or two more to market the lumber after the logs have been taken from the woods.

As to the remedy for the situation, there is only one. A duty is needed on certain classes of lumber coming into Canada from the United States, and a duty of this sort would be all the more fair inasmuch as our own lumber going into that country pays a duty at $1.25 a thousand. The United States lumber which comes into Canada is from three main sources. Yellow or Georgia pine comes from the South. Ordinary and low grade white and red pine come from the middle northern States and fir comes from the Pacific coast States. The yellow or Georgia pine competes in Ontario with B. C., fir. Hemlock which is another wood coming into Canada from the States competes with our own hemlock. On the prairies, the cheap pine of the middle northern States, and the Washington and Oregon products compete with British Columbia lumber. Wherever one goes in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, he finds United States lumber being imported into Canada, and sold at prices which in a great many cases cannot be met in Canada. For instance, in Ontario to-day yellow pine is being sold at delivered prices for which Norway pine cannot be placed on the cars at the mill.

A duty on hemlock and yellow pine would go a long way towards remedying the situation and putting into the lumbermen of Canada sufficient heart to encourage them to operate their limits more extensively, and by so doing disburse large amounts of money in wages, which is being sent across the line to pay the wages of the laborers for work in United States mills and camps. Even a duty on western fir would not work the hardship which the farmers of the northwest are so fond of imagining. The amount of lumber used by an individual farmer would pay an infinitesimally small duty and this, spread out over fifteen years or more—the reasonable life of the lumber—cannot be said even to constitute a burden. When, for the lack of such a duty a great industry is facing stagnation, and is continually the victim of depression, there is no excuse for not affording a relief so effective and so safe.

A feature of the case which makes the claim for a duty all the stronger is the fact, that the lumberman is a victim of the tariff in connection with practically everything he uses. His machinery, tools, supplies for his mill and camp, everything in fact that contributes in any way to the manufacture of lumber is dutiable, yet the finished product has to be placed on a market glutted with the product from a foreign country, where labor and materials are cheap, and which pays no customs duty.

Algonquin Park Lumber Saved from Destruction

The action of the Government of Ontario in purchasing the Munn Lumber Company's rights to cut timber in Algonquin Park will be commended by all who take an interest in the preservation of this great natural park and in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. The price paid, $290,000 is a mere bagatelle compared to the benefit secured for the people of the province. The situation which confronted the Government in this matter seemed to be a very delicate one, as it involved either the spending of a large sum of money or the destruction of the value of the park. The Munn Lumber Company had rights, which had originally been purchased from the Government, and which included the cutting of pine, spruce, hemlock, black and yellow birch, cedar, ash and tamarac. These rights were not nearly so valuable some years ago as they are to-day. They could have been bought back by the Government ten years ago for a comparatively small sum. They were not exercised by the owners until the last summer. When the lumbermen appeared in the park there was a general outcry, and it became immediately evident that the Government would have to take definite steps to prevent the destruction which was threatened. For a short time it appeared as though the Government would be unable to settle the matter, as it was believed that the price asked by the Munn Lumber Company was greater than the province should be asked to pay. This view was forunately unfounded, and the Government has reached an agreement based on the price asked by the company, with a deduction of $10,000 for the privilege of remaining on the property long enough to remove some timber which they have already cut, and also the small quantity of pine which they may cut between now and January 1.

It will be a distinct relief to the people of Ontario to know that there is no further danger of the destruction of this park. In fact, the province is to be congratulated upon the fact that in addition to preventing any destruction the Government has decided to increase the boundaries of the park by adding 132 square miles to its extent. Now that lumbering on an extensive scale has been stopped in the park, there is no intention on the part of the Government to allow the timber which grows to maturity to decay and become of no value. A scientific system of forestry is contemplated, under which the forest growth will be thinned from time to time to permit the younger trees to grow to the most advantage. This it is natural to presume will result in a considerable source of revenue to the province.

Algonquin Park will now take the position for which it was originally planned. It will become virtually, as well as in name, a game and forest reserve. Its forest growth moreover will ensure for all time that the rivers of Ontario, so many of which have their origin within its bounds will have their water-shed protected. To the people of Ontario this protection of the water-shed is a benefit which cannot be estimated in money. It is insurance of the most effective nature against industrial decay. As a game reserve and great natural health and pleasure resort, the park has no superiors anywhere. Its woods are full of fur-bearing animals and animals of the chase. Its rivers and lakes are celebrated for their splendid fishing. In short, there cannot be imagined a more favorable district to be set aside as a national asset of this nature, and while the Government are to be commended for having solved this problem, they would have been entirely lacking in the performance of their plain duty if they had not done so.

"Financial Times" on Canadian Timber Projects

The lumber industry of Canada probably owes a good deal to the conservative habit of the English public, of looking into a proposition before investing. Considerable English capital has been invested from time to time in Canadian lumber projects, though not nearly so much as the situation warrants. Recently, however, there was a rubber boom in England, and indications pointed for a time to something similar in Canadian lumber. That this did not occur is due largely to the inquisitive nature of the English investor, as represented in some measure by that of the large financial papers. A boom in Canadian lumber might conceivably have worked great injury to the lumber trade, if it had been allowed to reach large proportions. What the Canadian lumber industry, like every other industry in the country needs more than anything else, is the intelligent interest of English men of means, who will come out to Canada, make a thorough study of actual conditions, and invest their capital when they have been convinced of the soundness of an enterprise. Lack of definite information was the cause, more than anything else of the apathy of the English public when recent lumber and timber proposals were placed before them. The information was apparently to be had only by those on the spot in Canada, and the English purses remained closed. The situation was set forth somewhat clearly by the London Financial Times, which dealt with the subject in part, as follows: "In view of the recent flotations of Canadian timber propositions in the London market and the talk of still more, we have made diligent enquiries in quarters intimately connected with the timber trade, with Canadian finance and with Canadian interests generally as to the immediate prospects of this particular line of business. The

special information we desired to elicit was, we discovered, particularly difficult to obtain, though it may be briefly described as such data concerning the financial results of the firms or companies already engaged in the lumbering business, as would facilitate the formation of a judgment as to the future prospects of new ventures in the same line. Definite data of this description is, we have ascertained, not to be had at the present time—which is a point to be recorded against any boom."

After dealing with the extent of the lumber industry in Canada the Financial Times says of the British Columbia situation:—"A few years ago the lumber industry was confined almost wholly to the coast districts, where the big trees attracted capital, but as population increased in the interior and in the prairie provinces the demand for lumber became greater, and sawmills were set up in many localities in the mountains to supply the new market. There are at present about 45 mills in the interior, with a combined output of about 280,000,000 feet annually, representing an investment of nearly $10,000,000. They pay out for wages and supplies $2,500,000 annually. These mountain mills look almost entirely to the prairie country for their market. Of 700,000,000 feet of lumber sold in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1906, British Columbia furnished 360,000,000. The overseas shipment in 1906 aggregated 67,900,000 feet, the countries to which cargoes were sent, including United Kingdom, South America, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, Germany, Fiji Islands and Mexico. The report further states that the timber cut for 1907 amounted to 840,000,000 feet, and that from 16 to 20 per cent. of the manufactured lumber is used locally. Now, contrasting these large figures with the statement we recorded on May 25 last, that a shortage of 100,000,000 feet was experienced in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that that could be pointed to as a chief factor of the coming boom, we are forced to conclude that, though the shortage mentioned was no doubt evidence of brisk trade conditions, the demand was likely to be met with comparative ease by the saw mills already established in the country. It would only mean 50,000,000 feet for the British Columbian mills, or 5.91 of the capacity shown by the cut in other Canadian mills which supply the prairie provinces. Anything like a timbber boom would be consequently quite out of the question, and the talk about it could only proceed from the desire to organize such a boom while the British public was in the booming mood."

Further discussion of a general nature follows, and the article closes with the following:—"Canadians may easily be led to form too high an opinion of their country's lumber prospects by comparing its forests with the denuded timber areas of the United States. Compared with the United States, it has a monopoly in timber, but this monopoly does not extend into the international market. The world's timber demand is met from many sources besides Canada. Mexico is mentioned as one of the chief markets for the British Columbia coast timber trade, but there are huge forests in the Mexican Northwest, and the Mexico Northwestern Railway Company has just erected mills of a capacity of 100,000,000 feet a year, and is building a plant at El Paso with a capacity of 175,000,000 feet more. The company's total cut of 275,000,000 feet will loom very large when compared with the total shipment of 67,900,000 feet from British Columbia to all foreign countries, including Mexico, in 1906, referred to above. The company holds, we are informed, 3,400,000 acres of timbered lands, while the labor expenses in Mexico are stated to be much less than in Canada, the stumpage costing as little as 25 cents per 1,000 feet, whereas in Canada it runs into dollars. This is only one instance. Another is that of Russia, whose timber acreage, according to an American consular report summarized in our issue of sixth instant, shows that European Russia's timber area amounts to 549,800,000 acres, to which must be added 465,000,000 acres in Western Siberia; total, 1,014,800,000 acres, which is not very far below Canada's total (see Official Bulletin No. 21 , published in Victoria, B. C., in 1905) of 1,657,600,000 acres. So that, without detracting in any way from Canada's great timber resources, it must not be thought that these secure it any monoply in the world's markets."

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

That the tariff experts and politicians in the U. S. are more concerned about pulp and paper matters in their reciprocity proposals than anything else is abundantly clear. The tariff Board are making special investigations in regard to wood pulp, pulpwood and print paper, and their first report to the President will probably be on this subject Nert in importance in the schtme of reciprocity with Canada are lumber and citrous fruits. United States supplies nearly all of the citrous fruits consumed in Canada.

An order has been issued by the U S. Inter-State Commerce Commission suspending the tariffs on staves, headings and lumber, recently filed with the commission by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau's agents. The rates proposed in the tariffs suspended are considerable advances over the present rates from eastern points of origin to destinations west as far as Pacific Coast terminals. The tariffs were to have become effective on November 15, 1910, they are suspended until March 15, 1911. The defendants in the proceeding include all of the important inter-state carriers in the United States, over six hundred in number.

Six billion board feet of lumber valued at about $15,000,000 were destroyed in the recent forest fires in the national forests in Montana and northern Idaho. The total area burned over in this one district was put at 1,250,000 acres. The first rough estimate of the fire loss in the great timber district has been completed by officials of the Government. How much of the six billion feet can eventually be salvaged is impossible to predict. It is believed that last summer's fires either burned up or killed between one and two per cent. of the total stand of national forest timber. At the present rate of cutting from the national forests six billion feet is equal to twelve years' supply, but it is less than one-sixth of a single year's cut in the entire country, or enough to keep all lumber mills busy for something under two months.

United States Consul Willrich, of Quebec, continues to take a hopeful view of the pulpwood situation in the Province of Quebec, so far as it concerns United States importers. He claims that the lands owned by settlers who secured them prior to the passage of the recent act prohibiting the export of pulpwood, amounts to 3,000,000 acres, and that the siegnories of the province include about 2,000,000 acres of forest land. This he believes would provide about 50,000,000 cords of pulpwood which can be exported, or sufficient to supply the United States market for fifty years to come.

Latest reports from Ottawa are to the effect that if any reciprocal trade relations are to be entered into between Canada and the United States they will refer solely to the free interchange of natural products, with the possible exception of farm implements. So far as lumber is concerned—one of the most important of Canada's natural products—it would be very pleasant for Canadian lumber manufacturers to have free access into the markets of the United States, as the lumber manufacturers of the United States now have to the markets of Canada, but there is the preservation of the timber resources of the country to be considered, and it is a question whether the supply of timber in Canada would long remain standing if it were drawn upon freely by the consumers of the United States. Hon. Clifford Sifton, in fact, chairman of the Conservation Commission has given it as his opinion that the timber resources of Canada would suffice to meet the United States demand for only seven years after the supply of that country had been exhausted. The question apparently is not on all fours with other questions, which concern only the trade in products which can be manufactured without fear of exhausting the supply of raw material. If reciprocity in lumber is to be considered at all it would be advisable for Canadians to give minute attention, first of all to a proposal for the imposition of a duty on lumber coming from the United States, similar to the duty now levied upon lumber entering that country.

Algonquin Lumbering Terminated

Province will buy Munn Lumber Company's Right to Cut Timber in the Park for $290,000

The Ontario Government has apparently reached a solution of the vexed question arising out of the threatened destruction of timber in Algonquin Park by a lumbering company. At the conclusion of a recent council meeting, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, gave out the following announcement upon the subject:

"It is well known that the destruction of the beauties and uses of the Algonquin National Park was threatened by certain timber licensees proceeding to cut and remove varieties of timber other than pine, which their licenses gave them the right to do. As soon as the devastation began an outcry arose, and the Government promptly requested the company to cease cutting in order to arrive, if possible, at some arrangement whereby, without injustice to them or the public, the park might be preserved to the people of the province for the uses to which it was dedicated by act of the Legislature.

"The company known as the Munn Lumber Company was asked to submit an offer to surrender its rights. Estimates and values of the timber were made by rangers appointed by the Crown. Negotiations have proceeded, and a settlement has been evolved, which, it is considered, should now be communicated to the people. The company agrees to accept $290,000 for the complete surrender of all its rights, pine timber and everything else, over an area of 350 square miles. It also agrees to remove its mills, to take up the iron on its logging railway, and thus the territory will come back to the Crown absolutely free from all rights of cutting, etc.

"The only temporary delay in this respect is that the company is given leave to remove some timber other than pine it had cut down when stopped, and the small quantity of pine it may cut in its operations now up to the first of January next.

"For these privileges the Crown insisted that the company should reduce its price by $10,000, it having originally asked $300,000. The quantity of timber found by the Government experts was estimated at 231,000,000 feet board measure, consisting of black birch, hemlock, spruce, cedar, ash, and some pine.

"The territory was set apart in 1893 to provide a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort, and pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the province. A staff of rangers was placed in it, the game protected, and forest fires kept out. All this has entailed a large expenditure. Now the park is alive with game of all kinds, deer and beaver being very numerous. It has become a great pleasure resort. Thousands of people have visited it, and it is undeniably one of the most beautiful natural parks in the Dominion, if not on this continent.

"Several large rivers have their heads within its boundaries: the Muskoka, the Petawawee, the Madawaska, the Amable du Fond, the South river, and a network of smaller streams, besides which there are hundreds of lakes from the Great Opeongo down to the tiniest ponds, studded like emeralds all through the forest, and, therefore, the conservation of the water supply in this great natural reservoir has been deemed of the utmost importance.

"The problem presented to the Government was, on the one hand, the preservation of all these beauties and uses of the park, and, on the other hand, allowing the park to become a waste and withdraw its rangers.

"The Government has elected to preserve the park for the benefit of the public, to extend its area and protect its beauty and contemplated uses, and has taken this step in full confidence that public opinion will approve its action and the Legisature will vote the money.

"It may be well to state that when the park was formed there was no railway near it, and pine was the only commercially valuable timber. The commission that reported on the establishment of the park recommended that timbers other than pine should be withdrawn from the operation of the timber licenses, and this was done by the park act. Subsequently an agitation sprang up to have the rights of the licensees restored, and the park act was amended, restoring their rights for a period of thirty years, twenty years of which have yet to run, so that these park licensees have statutory rights that the ordinary licensees do not possess.

"It would have been an act of wisdom to compensate the licensees when the timber was first withdrawn, as at that time timber other than pine had little or no value. Unfortunately that course was not pursued, and now the value has greatly increased, particularly in that part of the park where this company's limits are situated, a railway running through them and mills having been erected, to which the timber can be taken with a drive of a few miles.

"The territory covered by the Munn Company's licenses amounts to 350 square miles, of which 218 square miles lie within the present limits of the park. It is the intention to extend the park boundaries so as to take in the remainder, 132 square miles.

"Of course, the revenue situation has been carefully considered. In the future, under Government management, the thinning out of the timber and the cutting of that which is matured will bring in a considerable revenue, probably sufficient in the course of time to return to the people the entire investment. A nominal charge is now made for fishing and guides' licenses. These might be increased and a charge made for camping permits and rentals of cottage sites. The fur-bearing animals have increased to such an extent that a reasonable number may now be taken year by year without detriment.

"From a variety of sources, excluding timber altogether, probably an annual revenue of $15,000 or $20,000 might be derived from the park, and this in itself will go a long way towards paying the interest on the money required to purchase the rights of the company."

Personal News of Ontario Lumbermen

Following the announcement by the Hon. Frank Cochrane of the purchase of timber licenses that cover one-seventh of Algonquin Park, another announcement regarding Rondeau Park is probable. The Minister has had this resevration under his consideration for some time and another attempt will probably be made to clear out of it much of the tangled and lodged treee growth, and to remove some of the matured timber that is now decaying

The Court of Appeal for Ontario has confirmed the judgment of the district Judge of Rainy river in the case of Rex vs. Johnston. Johnston was tried on a charge of perjury in connection with returns made to the Government, when acting as clerk for the Fort Frances Lumber Company. He was acquitted on the ground that the acting Crown Timber Agent before whom the return was made had no authority to administer an oath. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the lower court.

The death occurred recently of Mr. James Barnet Maclaren, of Ottawa. Mr. Maclaren was in New York on a business visit and had taken his wife and family. He was apparently in the best of health when he left Ottawa, but shortly after his arrival in New York he was taken ill and passed away soon after.

Deceased was the son of the late James Maclaren, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley. He was prominently engaged is business in Ottawa, being president of the Ottawa Steel Casting Company. He was in his forty-fifth year. Besides his widow and three young children, three brothers survive. They are David, president of the Bank of Ottawa, Albert and Alexander, of the Maclaren Lumber Company, Buckingham, and one sister, Mrs. Alloway, of Winnipeg.

J. F. Whitson, of the Surveys branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, and Prof. E. J. Zavitz, of the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, are now at Rondeau Park. It is understood that they have been instructed to make a survey of the timber to be removed. Considerable of it is in a low lying section that is quite marshy.

When an estimate has been made of the work to be done it is quite likely that tenders will be called for, as was the case before when a large number of the trees were marked for removal. Such a protest was raised on this occasion that the tenders were cancelled, and the proposal as it was then was abandoned. No announcement is expected immediately in regard to Rondeau Park, but advantage is being taken of favorable weather to do the necessary preliminary work.

Mr. Geo. W. Hurlburt, resident manager of the Long Lake Lumber Company, at Maple Lake, Ont., is not only a successful lumberman, but a clever fisherman. He tries his luck continually in the waters of the Sequin river and its neighboring lakes. One day last August he went forth with a rod and line and upon his hook he placed a live minnow. This was one of his lucky days and before long he was struggling with a large black bass. When the fish was finally landed it was seen to be a beautiful specimen of the small mouth variety, and Mr. Hurlburt entered it in Toronto Daily Star competition. When weighted it tipped the scales at 6 pounds 2 ounces and among the entries it proved to be the largest. Mr. Hurlburt therefore won the Star's prize rod and has ever since been receiving the congratulations of his many envious friends.

Mr. F. H. Harris, formerly of Vicksburg, Mass., has opened an office at 105 York street, Toronto, as Canadian representative of the Chas. R. Ball Lumber Company, of Shreveport, La., U. S. A. The Chas. R. Ball Company manufacture long and short leaf yellow pine. They have three well equipped mills capable of turning out a total of 500,000 feet per day. Mr. Ball has recently made a business tour of South Western Ontario, and reports trade conditions as promising. The farmers seem to have had a sucessful year, and the implement and vehicle manufacturers are doing a good business. Mr. Harris finds a better condition in the yellow pine market in Ontario than in the United States. He is of the opinion, however, that it is time now for buyers to change from smoke dried to steam dried finish. When the rainy season commences in the south it becomes impossible to prepare smoke dried as successfully as in the dry season, and for this reason smoke-dried, though cheaper is not so economical from November on until the following summer.

New Electric Power Plant at J.R. Booth's

Important Economies Effected by Central Installation to Supply Energy to the Various Mills—Noteworthy Development at Ottawa's Big Plant

J R. Booth, of Ottawa, Canada's lumber king, whose mills' daily cut of lumber runs into a million feet, and who has just completed a new 5,000 k.w. hydro-electric installation, has for a great number of years been operating his scattered mills and other plants with waterwheels isolated in flumes about his large property. These many installations and many sources of power supply did not give an efficient development, so the decision was arrived at that the most beneficial method for all his requirements would be to use all the water he could at one point, and put in a hydro-electric development from which power could be delivered to the different mills for motor operation. So it was with this end in view that the present plant was started



S. Morgan Smith Turbines Operating J. R. Booth's Electric Plant, Ottawa

It must be understood that this is not the sum total of J. R. Booth's power at the Chaudiere, for on account of the nature of some of his installations it was impossible to change over to the hydro-electric plant. For instance, in the large pulp mill, he had installed some two years ago, waterwheels aggregating 2,000 horse power. This was a most up-to-date equipment and could not be sacrificed.

Then in the paper mill a steam plant had been installed of 1,800 horse power, of Robb-Armstrong horizontal type engines. This plant, too, will be kept on, as it is modern and efficient in every way, and also in that much steam is required for drying purposes in the manufacture of paper, it is well suited to the requirements put upon it. This new hydro-electric plant, as it is applied here, is the most advanced step in the application to lumber mills, for the source of power supply is isolated at one point, installed in the most efficient manner with nothing but first-class equipment, so the chances of a complete shut-down are very remote, indeed, and it is conceded to-day that individual drive is the most economical both as to efficiency and reliability, for if anything should go wrong with any part of anyone of the plants it is only necessary to shut off power on that circuit till the damage is repaired and not as heretofore to shut out the water from the complete mill. Anyone can well understand the great loss a mill would be put to if for any reason it was necessary to shut down completely, as is bound to happen at times with the old style of power supply

The hydro-electric plant is to supply power to his various mills, such as pulp mill, sulphite mill, paper and paper board mills, saw mill, acid plant, machine shops, etc. All these industries are situated in the immediate vicinity of the power plant.

This development is some three hundred feet below the Great Chaudiere Falls, on the north side of Victoria Island, at the Chaudiere, in the City of Ottawa. Intake is made some 800 feet above the station site. This development when complete will have an ultimate capacity of 9,000 k.w. Water is carried in a closed flume to the power house, giving a head of 27 feet. This is an interesting plant inasmuch as very great quantities of concrete and steel were used on account of difficulties of construction, the power house being built, as it were, on the sheer wall of rock.

S. Morgan Smith waterwheels are used, each unit being made up of four 51-inch horizontal type wheels of 700 k.w. each, connected together upon one shaft. These wheels are rated upon a head of 27 feet at 160 r.p.m. The power house proper is some 125 feet by 40 feet. At present there are installed two Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, 2,500 k.v.a., 600-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase revolving field type generators, direct connected to the S. Morgan Smith wheels, and one A.C.B. 450 k.w., 125-volt d.c. exciter, direct connected to an S. Morgan Smith waterwheel, controlled by a Lombard type D governor. Several generators and small motors are yet to be installed for special purposes.

The governors in this installation are known commercially as the Type N-14 governors, made by the Lombard Governor Company, of Ashland, Mass. These governors develop 60,000-foot pounds in the act of opening or closing the waterwheel gates. They develop this amount of energy in two seconds, or may be adjusted for slower operation.

Control from the switchboard is arranged i nsuch a way that it is possible, by manipulating fast and slow switches, to make the waterwheels run faster or slower at the will of the operator. This device is of great use in getting the generators into the same angular position for parallel operation. In fact, the distant speed controller on the governors permits of such accurate adjustment of operating speed as to allow of very deliberate paralleling of the generators.

A noticeable feature in this power house in the arrangement for handling the equipment—a large travelling crane mounted upon tracks, which run the length of the power house, and out at one end upon suitable supports. The whole end of the power house is formed of windows, which may be readily removed. Aside from this valuable feature of facility in handling heavy equipment, first class lighting of the power house is secured during all hours of daylight. The construction and installation of this development has been under the direct supervision of Mr. Fred Booth, Mr. Smith being superintendent.

Reorganization of Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company

A reorganization of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mill has been effected and arrangements have been definitely made for the building of a paper mill and a sulphite mill, which will cost $800,000. The company already have a splendid pulp mill which has been in operation since 1906, and which turns out 150 tons of pulp a day. The new paper mill will have a capacity of 200 tons of paper per day. Building operations will be commenced next spring. The engineers and architects for the building will be Messrs. Joseph H. Wallace & Company, Temple Court Building, New York. The reorganization of the company is being managed by the Dominion Bond Company, of Montreal and Toronto. Mr. L. M. Wood, the Toronto manager, being in charge of the negotiations. This company will make an issue of bonds for $1,300,000, which will be sold to the public in England. Mr. W. J. Sheppard, of Waubaushene, will continue as president of the company, and the new board will be composed of all the old members and several new ones. The members of the old board will compose about two-thirds of the new board. The timber limits which the company operate are held under lease from the Ontario Government, and are reported to contain about 13,000,000 cords of pulpwood. They cover about 6,000 square miles. The company also own a water power with a capacity of 25,000 horse power. Since the pulp mill started operations the company have been selling their product in Wisconsin and other northern States, and have had a successful business. During the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, the demand for their pulpwood extended greatly, and they were able without the least trouble to sell their complete output. The output of the paper mill will be sold in the United States.

The mills which the company propose to erect will be as good as any now in existence. In order to make sure that they get the best, they are sending their manager and engineer to look over what is considered the best mill in the world, near London, England; and also to take in at the same time the best sulphite mills in Norway and Sweden. As soon as this has been carried out they are ready to build. In fact they intend to have their contracts for machinery let by January 15th next.

Chris. Murphy, of the firm of Murphy & Adliff, tie contractors, who operate a camp at Serpent Creek, in the Rainy River district of Ontario, 15 miles north of Flint Siding, on the Pee Dee, reports that the camps have been in operation for two months, and the work of making ties will be continued until the last week in April. Altogether 55 men will be given employment and 100,000 ties will be taken out for the Canadian Pacific railway. "We anticipate a record-breaking season and look forward to cold, but favorable weather throughout the winter," stated Mr. Murphy. The months of September and October have about made a record in the way of fine weather. It has been almost ideal for the taking in of winter supplies.

Slack Cooperage Plants Moving South

Michigan and Wisconsin Industries Coming to the End of their Resources—Increasing Importance of the Gum Stave—Resume of Trade Conditions Prevailing To-Day

The shifting scenes in the slack cooperage business in the States is of particular interest to the Canadian interested in this line of the lumber business for the reason that it presages a greater prominence for the slack cooperage mill in Canada in the years to come.

Michigan, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota have for years held the distinction of being the leading states in the production of the slack stave. The centre of the industry moved gradually north from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and a few other states in that section, but to-day those who are studying the business closely believe that Michigan, and in fact, the entire northwest will soon be compelled to close all of their mills and the slack cooperage buyer will have to look to other sections for this stock.

It is almost pitiful to travel over Michigan to-day. There are the remains of old sawmills, weed and vine covered, desolate looking places once the centre of large lumber operations, now a shelter for the birds to make their nests. Those saw mills now in operation are only the shadow of the large mills that some years ago flourished in that section. The stave plants remaining, with but few exceptions, are operating in a small way only, many of them with only two or three years to run, planning to discontinue at the end of that time or move to an entirely different section of the country.

The slack staves of Michigan are in fact moving into southern territory, into Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. In this part of the States the timber suitable for this sort of timber products is plentiful, and while that section is coming to the front as the centre of the slack cooperage industry, the Northwest is diminishing in importance. The fact that gum staves are being used by many slack coopers to-day is evidence of the truth of these facts. The south has large quantities of this timber. The slack cooperage manufacturer is beginning to utilize gum in his mill and is shipping the gum stave in large quantities to all parts of the States and to Canada.

This change in the complexion of the slack cooperage business of the States will add to the importance of the Dominion in this particular as many parts of the northwestern territory to better advanage on account of transportation charges other condition being equal.

When the northwestern mills find it unprofitable to operate in that territory, the Canadian manufacturer will begin to feel the increase in his business. Not long ago one of the largest stave manufacturers in Michigan stated to your correspondent that he would never again have as many staves on his yard as he has to-day. Another manufacturer, while not as large, yet quite an important factor in the business, said that he intended to wind up his business within another year as the timber available would not allow him to operate to advantage. He is planning to establish a saw mill in British Columbia.

Diversities of Trade Conditions

The slack cooperage business in the States to-day has some very interesting situations. The hoop and heading market is quite strong, while the stave market is far from satisfactory. The hoop man has been almost unable to supply the demand for hoops, and he is getting increased and more nearly satisfactory prices than at any time for the past five years. It was three years ago when your correspondent, in a conversation with several hoop men, was told that the hoop business would never be what it has been in years gone by. At that time prices were low and, of course the demand was light. These hoop men said that the whole trouble with the hoop business was that the steel and wire hoop had cut into the business to the extent that it would only be a question of time when there would be no demand for the wood hoop, while the wooden hoop manufacturer would be left with a well equipped mill on his hands and nothing for it to do.

This only goes to show that even good business men sometimes weigh their own problems on the wrong scales

To-day the hoop is selling at high prices and many manufacturers could sell twice their capacity, if they could get the hoops. There are practically no patent hoops of good quality to be had on the market, either for immediate or future shipment, at less than $12 per 1,000 based on Minneapolis, which is the big elm hoop centre on account of the large flour mill operations there. Hoops are moving at this high price, for the coopers realize that hoop prices will be high and perhaps higher than at present for the next six months. They realize that there is a scarcity of hoops, and that they must pay the price. It is hoped that prices will not go beyond a fair level, as it would be decidedly detrimental to the cooper to be compelled to make a higher price on his barrel. The tendency is somewhat away from the barrel as a package for flour anyway, and nothing should be put in the way to encourage this, but rather an effort should be made to increase the trade with the flour mills of the country for the barrel is without question an ideal package for flour and superior to any other in the essential points.

The slack handling men have had somewhat the same experience as the hoop men. The past three or four years have been hard ones for the heading mill. Prices have been off, with no demand. The high price of 11 cents, which was paid in Minneapolis for flour barrel heading in 1906, dropped off to 5½ cents to 6 cents, and very little sold at even that low figure.

About a month ago the heading manufacturers of Michigan and Wisconsin awoke to the fact that there was very little basswood heading on hand, and with an increasing demand, which is in evidence at present, these manufacturers will not be able to supply the market. As a consequence of this, heading prices have advanced.

The fact is to-day only a few fortunate holders of heading are able to make quotations at all. Coopers are anxious to contract for all the heading they will need between now and the first of January, as the new stock will not be ready for the market before that time, and it is estimated that the old stocks will just about be cleaned up by January 1. For this reason the price is holding firm, and heading is selling at about 8 cents at the mill.

Slack Stave Makers Still Holding the Sack

Slack stave manufacturers are the only ones who are holding the sack, so to speak. They have never rallied since the panic of 1906. Prices are still too low to admit of a fair profit in the business, and the demand has not increased as many had hoped it would.

There seems to be no doubt but that there was an over-production of this product prior to the panic of 1906, and to this has been added what stock has been manufactured since, for some mills seemingly cannot or will not shut down and wait for better conditions fearing that the other fellow will get entirely too much of the business.

Yet there are signs of improvement in the slack stave market. Prices are a little better, as more manufacturers are holding for their prices rather than selling at the buyer's price, than was the case six months ago. On the other hand it is still necessary for the manufacturer to use judgment in operating his mill, keeping the production down to a minimum so that spring will show a decided improvement in the business. The apple crop in the States this year was not at all satisfactory, and apple shippers did not take as much No. 2 stock as it was estimated they would. The flour mills are not running to capacity and this has a bad effect upon the market. However the glass factories and a lot of miscellaneous manufacturing plants, including the potteries are running to good capacity and a large quantity of stock is being moved in this way.

The National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association, will hold its meeting in Chicago at the Auditorium Hotel, December 15 to 17, and plans are being made to estimate the amount of cooperage stock, staves, heading and hoops, on hand at this time. This may have a good influence on the trade, and when the stave manufacturer sees how many staves are being held and how many may be manufactured during the next sixty or ninety days, he may be induced to curtail production in the hope of getting a higher price for his stock.

The tight stave market is having some trouble all its own. Prices have gone up, largely due to the fact that there is a smaller supply of staves on hand than there were at this time last year. And this too in the face of a rather active market. Tight coopers all over the country have been, and are to-day, very busy. This has given an opportunity to work off some of their old stock and has put many of them in the market for new contracts.

In the West and South, tight stave buyers have been willing to pay the higher price for staves as they could get a corresponding increase for their barrels. In the east this has not been so. The cooper still feels there that he cannot get a higher price for his barrel, and is putting up quite a strong kick at the higher stave prices. On the other hand the stave man knows that his product is worth what he is asking for it, and he is unwilling to contract at a lower price.

The heading market is quite active among tight cooperage stock buyers, and the chances are greatly in favor of a shortage in this product before the year is out. The low prices of the past few years have had the effect of shutting off production, and this has at last begun to show results.

The tight cooperage stock exporter is also having troubles all his own for the reason that the manufacturers in the States are asking prices that are quite out of line on the other side. Foreign buyers are fairly well supplied with stocks and cannot see the necessity for higher prices. Until the foreign market is pretty well cleaned up on old stocks it will be difficult to secure any great volume of business for export.

Quebec Province Lumber Affairs

Can Chemical Pulp be Made Profitably from Saw Mill Waste?—Pulpwood Export—Price Brothers Extensions

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

The manager of a sawmill in the Province of Quebec, writing to me, asks: "Do you know of any firm using slabs and edgings, with the bark on, in the manufacture of common paper?"

Slabwood delivered at a chemical fibre mill, by rail, is usually peeled at the point of shipment. Slabs are being shipped at the present time, for pulp, from Newboro, Ont. The enterprise consists in rescuing pine slabs from Newboro Lake, which were piled up in the water there many years ago, as a foundation for lumber piles. They are shipped by barge to Wadington, N.Y. Thence by rail to the Remington-Martin Paper Co. at Norfolk, N.Y. Newboro Lake is one of the Rideau system, which is connected by canal with the Ottawa river and Lake Ontario. The mill which sawed out these slabs was erected ninety years ago, when the great pine forests of Ontario were first being cut over, and ceased operations about thirty years ago. It is estimated there are from 80,000 to 100,000 cords of the submerged slabs.

The Parsons Pulp and Lumber Co., Parsons, West Virginia, in answer to my inquiries about slabs for chemical fibre, write as follows: "We use spruce and hemlock slabs with the lath stock taken out, and in sizes from 18 inches to 4 feet long. We buy them peeled. The price depends upon how far they are from our mill, our aim being not to have them cost us over $6 per cord delivered." I may say in passing that the above-mentioned mill has a daily capacity of 60 tons of sulphite pulp and uses the by-product of seven different sawmills. Also, it is situated in the foothills of the Allegheny mountains and in close proximity to a large number of sawmills. The slabs are delivered, presumably, by rail. I have mentioned this mill particularly on account of making a good grade of chemical fibre exclusively from mill refuse. Further, in 1908, West Virginia ranked second among the States in the output of spruce lumber, surpassed only by Maine. It stood fourth in the amount of hemlock lumber cut, first in yellow poplar and fourth in basswood; first in cherry and second in chestnut. The above-mentioned woods, with the exception of chestnut and cherry, are all available for paper making.

Now we hear a great deal about the conservation of our forests, "how to take precautions against fires," "do not cut the small trees, let them grow," "our waning timber supply," etc. How about the waste at the sawmill? There are thousands—perhaps millions—of cords of pine, hemlock and spruce slabs that are consumed in the burners annually for want of an available market. The above-named species, in the form of slabs, can be converted into chemical fibre. In 1908 250,000 cords of slabs and other mill refuse were used in the pulp mills of the United States, at an average value of $4.26, only about half the average value of pulp cordwood. Spruce and hemlock supplied most of this material, while the remainder was chiefly pine. There is undoubtedly a large field for the development of methods which will profitably utilize mill waste in the production of pulp. I see no reason why a sulphite mill using slabwood should not be a paying proposition, providing the situation were as follows: First, situated on a line of railroad, and second, in a district where sufficient slabs could be obtained, within a radius of fifty miles, to furnish a mill with a minimum daily capacity of 25 tons; from that up to 100 tons. Under the above circumstances the fir slabwood of the Pacific coast mills and the pine, hemlock and spruce slabs of the mills farther east could be used to advantage for pulp. There are a number of sawmill owners in the United States and Canada who make wood pulp in connection with the manufacture of lumber. The purport of this letter is to call attention to the waste at the mill—refuse going to the burner that otherwise might be made into pulp, and eventually into paper.

I quoted the letter from West Virginia because the mill seemed too far south to be within the pale of the present pulpwood controversy. If this firm can make money turning out chemical pulp exclusively from slabs, why cannot a mill, under similar conditions, do as well in Canada? While we are talking about the conservation of our forests and the wasteful destruction of timber, let us not forget the waste going on at the lumber mills. Geo. B. Oberton, North Bangor, N.Y.

Mr. F. W. Avery, of the Riordon Paper Co., Ltd., reports that all the hardwood lumber his company manufactured this year has been sold out. There is very little left to be shipped. He had more hardwood on hand a year ago. Mr. Avery adds that prices are better than in 1909, and the outlook for trade is very bright. Prices are not likely to decline. The firm cuts about 5,000,000 feet of birch a season, and there is no intention to increase or decrease the quantity in any line of hardwood.

The cut of logs tributary to the Vancouver sawmills has been heavier this season than in previous years. For the seven months ended July 31, 1910, the logs scaled amounted to 346,574,000 feet, an increase of 93,574,000 feet, as compared with the first seven months of 1909, says a U. S. consular report.

Price Brothers to Have 150 Ton Paper Mill

Further information received regarding the extension of the business interests of Price Brothers & Company, Ltd., Quebec, is to the effect that the new paper mill at Jonquiere will have a capacity of 150 tons of newsprint daily, and will consist of the usual ground wood pulp, sulphite pulp and paper mills. The available head of water at the mill site is 282 feet, which will give some 14,000 horse power.

The mills will be of fire-proof construction throughout, and will be equipped with the latest approved machinery. It is expected that by the spring of 1912 paper will be on the machines. Mr. George F. Hardy, of New York, is now at work designing the plant. Mr. Oswald A. Porritt, for a number of years managing director of the Jonquiere Pulp Company, and the Price Porrit Pulp and Paper Company, will be general manager of the mills.

The company have acquired a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the new mill site. On this tract of land, which is very suitable for a townsite, houses, cottages, etc., for employes will be erected, and it is expected that a town of considerable dimensions will soon take the place of what is now farm land. The mills' name will be "Kenogami Paper Mills." as it is from Lake Kenogami that the river flows, and the present postal address is Price Brothers & Company, Ltd., Kenogami Paper Mills, Jonquiere, P. Q. The mills are situated about ten miles from Chicoutimi and twenty miles from St. Alphonse, with railway connections to each town. Both of these ports are on tide water, and at St. Alphonse the largest ocean steamers can tie up alongside the wharf. It is expected that the new mills will provide work for about 800 men, beside the men employed in the woods and logging operations.

The Benefit of Pulpwood Export Prohibition

The prohibition of the export of pulpwood from Quebec is commended forcibly in a letter written by Wm. Little, of Westmount, Que., to the Financial Editor of The Montreal Star. The letter bears so interestingly upon the lumber interests of the province that we reproduce it in full, as follows: "I am sure that all right-minded Canadians will note with satisfaction the favorable report of the Laurentide Paper Company for the year ending June 30th, 1910, which shows the remarkable profits made by this company during the past season, having increased its earnings from 9.02 per cent. on capital for the year 1908, and 12.40 for 1909, to 23.20 for the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1910.

"This report shows that the net mill profits from ground wood, sulphite pulp, paper and cardboard was $669,802, and from lumber and miscellaneous $105,631, making total net mill profits of $775,523, which, after deducting bonds and other charges, amounting to $259,219, left $516,304 as net profits for the year.

"When it is seen that the timber lands that supplied the material from which these profits were derived are inventoried at $609,713, which is comparatively little more than the net profits for the year, $516,304 (and actually $165,810 less than the total mill profits, $775,523), and when it is further known that these mill profits exceeded the entire revenue of the Province of Quebec from timber dues for any year in its history, except that of 1906, which was $776,901, the last reported year, 1907-1908, being $721,984, one may realize to some slight extent the frightful sacrifice the country has suffered from allowing such valuable property to be destroyed by fire and alienated to foreigners for the merest trifle.

"And while we can all rejoice at the fact that these handsome profits go into the pockets of our own people, this is, however, only a part of the benefit derived by the country from this well-conducted enterprise, which doubtless pays out annually from three to four times the amount of its profits, or, say, from one and a half to two million dollars in wages, and employment to labor at home in the preparation of this material for market.

"And although these facts are well known, it is lamentable to find gentlemen, supposed to be of sound mind, remonstrating with the government against its commendable action in prohibiting the export of this pulpwood material, which, together with our water-power, is our chief national asset."

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, states that the legislation put into force some months ago, limiting the exportation of pulp wood cut on Government lands, is having its effect. Several prominent paper manufacturers of the United States are negotiating for sites for pulp mills, and it is expected that within the next year several new mills will be established.

In 1909 Quebec exported nearly $1,000,000 worth of pulp wood, the actual figures being $949,549, this being the second most valuable export from the province, an increase in two years of over 100 per cent. The exports of the product to Great Britain in 1908 amounted to $847,176, to France, $82.213, and to the United States, $10,000, a decrease from $38,700 in 1908.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Interpretation of the Meaning of the word "Timber"—Status of an Acting Crown Timber Agent

The judgment recently given by Mr. Justice Clement, of British Columbia in the case of Swift vs. David, in which he awarded $171,500 and costs to the plaintiffs for shortages of timber on claims sold by Mr. Lester David to E. Swift and his associates in the Canadian Western Lumber Company, is of great interest to lumbermen, and we publish the reasons given by His Lordship herewith in full, as follows:

"The figures upon which my judgment is based are enclosed hereto, but some explanation of them and of the general principles which I have laid down for myself in deciding in this case is due to the parties. Under the circumstances here I construe 'timber' as meaning what should be included by a cruiser sent out by an operating firm or company desirous of ascertaining their available raw material. The result of such a cruise should be honestly set down as an asset. The timber about which these parties were contracting was entered as an asset in the company's books to the extent in feet and money set out in the statement of April 30, 1907, and attached to the agreement sued on.

"The proper point of view, therefore, in my opinion, is not that of the speculator in timber lands or the optimistic seller, but of the actual operator who looks to present conditions. Mr. Rankin, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, put it fairly and correctly when he said: 'I considered everything I could get on the market,' and in another place, 'a fair cutting estimate.' Acting on this principle I have included 'dead and down' as estimated by plaintiffs cruisers, and have also in one instance allowed a large estimate of shingle bolts because I believe and find that the plaintiffs cruisers have in the main cruised with intent to arrive at a correct estimate of what these plaintiffs could get on the market, and it appears that 'dead and down' and shingle bolts may to some extent be profitably marketed. Pils and poles I have not considered. There is no evidence that they can be profitably marketed from these lands and it is besides practically impossible to reduce any of the estimates on this head to board measure.

"It will be seen by the annexed statement that I have rejected the estimates of defendants' cruisers I do so mainly for the reason that the principle which I have adopted as correct was palpably ignored. Mr. Olts, one of the defendants' witnesses, testified that he cruised 'everything there was on the ground, under a specific direction to that effect from Mr. Walker, who has charge of this litigation for the defendant. Olts didn't cruise it to see what about taking the timber out.' In short, he and the other cruisers for defendants cruised without regard to the two crucial tests, costs of logging and market price; in other words, without regard to present- conditions. In saying so, I do not wish to cast reflections upon the competence or honesty of defendants' cruisers. They acted, I think, under instructions, but the fact remains that they cruised in such a way that their results are of very little use to me in this case, however, honestly their work for their employer was done. Then again they adopted a system of cross-verification which in its result practically put them all in the same boat, as showing identity of aim.

"There is a good deal of uncertainty, too, as to the areas actually cruised by defendants' cruisers. They had not the data which plaintiffs' cruiser had. They cruised moreover on a sixteen foot log basis, giving larger results, as generally admitted, when in fact there is practically no such log in the British Columbia trade. I refer to these matters for fear it might be thought that I consider them of no importance. They are matters to be taken into account, but in view of the general system pursued as above outlined, they do not bulk so large as they otherwise might.

"In the result, therefore, my judgment as to the amount of timber upon the tracts in question here is based upon the estimates of the plaintiffs cruisers. Recognizing that the onus is on the plaintiffs to satisfy me affirimatively that there is a certain shortage I have had in view as to each tract the point where I could say I am satisfied that the timber on this tract does not exceed so much. It seems to me not unfair to debit the plaintiffs with their highest cruise in each case and that is what I have done with something added to make good measure. In some few instances the figures appearing on the estimate sheets put in at the trial are modified by the evidence, but on the whole I have taken percentage deductions with a large grain of salt. I have not taken any account of differences in the scales which the various cruisers were in the habit of using, Doyle's, Scribner's, B. C., etc., because I can find nothing sufficiently tangible in the evidence to warrant me in saying that the work of cruisers is appreciably affected thereby. In actual scaling of logs, there is, of couse, a difference, not very clearly brought out in evidence, but as the witnesses say 'crusing is a different proposition' and the small variations in the different scales cut very little figure.'

"I can find nothing in the evidence to warrant a finding that the plaintiffs at any time accepted the properties in dispute or any cruise or other verification of them or any of them as correct, or that they did anything to work an estoppel.

"Nor can I accede to Mr. Bodwell's argument that the just proportion which defendants agreed to pay in case of a shortage, is to be arrived at by assuming without evidence that some assets of the company were accepted as worth the figure set out in the statement, leaving the timber lands to be taken as acquired for 19c per M. With all respect for the earned counsel, I think the suggestion too fanciful for serious consideration. In my opinion, the language of the guarantee shows with sufficient clearness that the defendant was to pay for any shortage upon the various classes the value per thousand respectively specified in the statement. How one would arrive at a just proportion if one or more of the classes had overrun the estimate does not arise here on the facts for there was, I find, a shortage of at least the amount mentioned in the annexed statements in respect of each and every one of the specified classes.

The Hull branch of the Bank of Montreal has entered action through its attorney, Mr. T. P. Foran, in the Superior Court, to recover the sum of $6,740 from the Lowe Lumber Company, which was recently burned out, suffering the loss of its mill and machinery, together with a large quantity of lumber. The money covers advances said to have been made to the defendant company whilst it was in operation.

The Importance of Destroying Slashings

Editor "Canada Lumberman":

Your issue of October 1st, 1910, contains eloquent figures showing that much work is being done to check forest fires. Over $60,000 expended in British Columbia during July, but in the same time a loss of over $350,000 means that some effective work is required.

Another point which can start "True Canadians" thinking is afforded by the statistics in the same issue, as follows: "Statistics show that, up to date, the amount of lumber manufactured in Canada is equal only to one-seventh of the amount that could have been manufactured out of timber destroyed by fire.

There is certainly room for improvement, and I wish to submit for the consideration of those interested, as well as to executive authorities, a method of protection found very effective, on a small scale, which apparently would be equally as effective in the most exposed parts of the country. This consists in burning at once, when the chopping is done, in the fall, winter and spring months, all branches, tree-tops and rubbish. Once the bon-fire is started this rubbish will readily burn without difficulty. Small fires can be kept going close enough to each other, so that the traveling will not be great enough to inconvenience the operation.

The bush is left clean, facility in logging alone almost pays for the surplus labor of burning the refuse, and on timber limits where a second growth is expected, the soil is left well prepared for it. Inspection of forests should be performed with this in view, in each district, and all south hillsides close to railroads should be cleared. If a fire originates from any cause the work of the fire brigade will then be effective. They can travel through the woods with ease and fires will not propagate with such rapidity that a reasonably equipped force cannot control them.

The Government could encourage such clearing by a reasonable bonus and require it to be done in all districts where found necessary by the inspector.

N. J. Millette.

The advisability of permitting sawmills to be operated in the recently established forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is being discussed by Dominion Superntendant of Forestry, R. H. Campbell and by Forestry Inspector, C. W. Knechtel, both of whom recently visited Calgary for the purpose of investigating this and other forestry queston. Mr. Knechtel favors the presence of a few sawmills in the reserve to be kept under rigid inspection. His belief is that it is better to permit the sawmills within the reservation than to compel them to remain on the borders, where they would be compelled to cut every stick of timber to get enough raw material. It is possible that as a further protection from fire the forest will be divided up into sections, the boundaries of which will be rivers and streams and artificial fire guards.

The timber berths purchased by Chappell Brothers, of Windsor, N. S., from W. K. McKean, in Bonaventure county, Quebec, near Chaleur Bay have a splendid location from an operating point of view. Four large drivable streams run through the different sections of these limits, and there is no point on the property that is over four or five miles from a driving stream. The Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway line also reaches different sites of the property so that shipments by rail or water are easy The leases have the advantage of being perpetual in their character and not limited, as in the case of lumber properties in New Brunswick. The Chappell Brothers propose to start operations on two of the berths this coming winter and will sell a half interest in the remaining berth.

Grading Rules on Pacific Coast

Comparison of Methods Adopted in British Columbia and the Western States—Actual Difference not Extensive

In an interesting article in The Timberman, M. C. Cantrell gives a comparison of the grading rules of British Columbia and of the Coast Associations, in the course of which he says:

"It is generally believed that we make a great many more details or kinds of stuff than B. C., but the actual difference is not great, as will be seen from the following recapitulation of the number of details published on the official sheet of each association:

Association.		British Columbia.	
Ceilings	24 details	Ceilings	12 details
Grooved roofing	24 details	Floorings	6 details
Floorings	5 details	Rustics	8 details
Rustics	8 details	Partition—Same as our double-faced ceiling.	
Partition	None		
Drop siding	2 details	Drop siding	2 details
Bevel siding	None	Bevel siding	2 details
Shiplap	1 detail	Shiplap	1 detail
Grooved roofing	1 detail	Grooved roofing	None
Batts	4 details	Batts	None
Total	45 details	Total	33 details

"We make 5-16, 7-16, 9-16 and 11-16 in. ceiling, and B. C. makes only 7-16 and 11-16, which accounts for twelve details.

"In setting forth the general instructions, rules and regulations of grades, B. C. employs only about 1,600 words against 8,500 words employed by the Association. We use about 80 rules, against 23 for B. C. General instructions are the same in each case. But we describe every defect in character and size, while B. C. gives absolutely no description of any defect. We make a decided distinction in the grades of flooring and ceiling, and another distinction in grades between fir and spruce, of the same kind of lumber, while B. C. covers both flooring and ceiling, in both fir and spruce, with one rule, if rule it may be called. In other words, B. C. covers all grades of floorings and ceilings in fir and spruce by three rules, while we use eight specific and distinct rules to cover the same product.

"There is one instance only where the rules of the Association and B. C. are identical, and that is on factory lumber, which is about the least important item in the list. Barring this one exception, the B. C. manufacturer, it appears to me, has a far greater advantage over the purchaser than the Association manufacturer, as it specifies the exact number, character and size of defects admissible in each grade, therefore must adhere to it. But B. C. may vary this to suit the occasion, and the purchaser, in the absence of a special contract, must put up with it.

"They may not do this, as their grading may be perfectly uniform. But to say the least, unless the prospective purchaser is familiar with their manner of grading, he would not know from their printed rules what he was going to get until it arrived. Not so with the Association.

"Over here the intending purchaser can take the rules and select grades in exact accordance with desires or requirements.

"As to standards in sizes, the only difference of importance is in floorings and finish stock. We finish 1 in. flooring to 3-16 in. and 1¼ to 11-16 in., and B. C. finishes the same to ¾ in. and 1 in., which is quite a saving in both timber and freights.

"In finishing stock we run 1¼ in. to 1 1-16 in., 1½ in. to 1 5-16 in., and 2 in. to 1¾ in. B. C. finishes the same to 1 in., 1 3-16 in., and 1⅝ in.

"The following items, manufactured by the Association and B. C., will work interchangeably, as specifications are the same: Drop sidings, shiplap, V and channel rustics, 7-16 in. and 11-16 in. ceilings and dimension stock.

"On novelty rustics we continue the bevel to the upper edge, and give the rabbett an angle to fit; and B.C. cuts a right-angled rabbett, and runs the first half-inch of the upper edge parallel with the back, to fit the rabbett. Our bevel sidings are finished 3-16 in. thin edge and one-half in. thick edge. B. C. runs the thin edge 5-32 in.

"The Association gives finishing sizes of a number of items not mentioned by B. C., such as pickets, flats, and O. G. batts, lath, etc. We make a difference in grades between fir and spruce, in all kinds of stock, while B. C. covers both timbers with the same rules.

"The Association and B. C. have practically the same rule for No. 1 and 2 vertical grain stepping, but B. C. adds a flat grain stepping, which we do not mention, and puts it and finish under the same rule, which raises the quality of finish above ours.

"Although B. C. makes no reference to car materials of any description, it is presumed that they manufacture it over there, and grade under special rules.

"There is one practice among the B. C. mills that I think could be followed to a good advantage over here, and that is "backing out," or grooving the back of many kinds of finished stuff. They back out all floorings, drop sidings and 11-16 in. ceilings. As freights are an important factor in the lumbering business, our neighbor has the following advantage of us on freight. On account of this grooving the back and finishing several items of their product from 1-16 to ⅛ in. thinner than we do, their product of the following kinds is about as much lighter as indicated:

"Ceilings, 11-16 in.—10 per cent. gain.

"Flooring, ¾ in.—18 per cent. gain.

"Flooring, 1 in.—12 per cent. gain.

"Drop siding, 6 in.—8 per cent. gain.

"Finishing, 1¼, 1½ and 2¼ in.—9 per cent. gain when S. 1 S. or S. 2 S.

"As the above items constitute a large bulk of the finished product, the saving is well worth looking after.

"Another advantage they have in finishing flooring 1-16 in. less than we do is that they can cut 2 in. stock galore, then resaw it, dry it, then have plenty of material to make a perfect finish on. At least a part of our mills are resawing their 2 in. stuff for flooring, but finishing is 13-16 in. much of it must be graded out for ceilings, or have the grade cut down by running it into flooring and failing to get a good finish.

"Is it possible that the market conditions in the territory of each Association are so different that the rules governing the product in each locality are right and sufficient? If so, why so great a difference; and if not, why?"

The Alleged Combine of Manufacturers and Retailers

Reports have recently been published in B. C. and Winnipeg papers to the effect that a combination of lumber manufacturers was being formed to shut out the competition of United States manufacturers. Mr. Allan M. Stewart, secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, was recently interviewed by the Winnipeg Tribune upon this subject, and is reported as giving expression to the following views:—

"I have only to say that this is one of a series of articles which have appeared from time to time, all of which originated in Vancouver, and are undoubtedly due to certain differences between the manufacturer and retailer arising from the unsatisfactory way in which lumber is being manufactured; which articles have been extensively circulated throughout our Western territory.

"The last article would imply that some agreement had been entered into between the retailers and the coast manufacturers affecting the price of lumber. It is safe to say that if such an agreement was entered into I would have full knowledge of such an arrangement, and I can say most emphatically that the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association is not a party to any such agreement, nor has such an agreement been placed before it. Our association in no way participates in the making or regulating of prices, or in the running of the retail lumber business. Our sole object for existence is to secure and disseminate to our members any and all legal and proper information which may be of interest or value to them, and to promote the welfare of the rental trade.

"Our association has an insurance department, through which department our members have placed insurance amounting to over $2,000,000 on every dollar of which there has been a great saving in premiums to the members. In addition to this we assist our members in collecting claims against the railway companies. A representative of this department has recently appeared before the Railway Commission at Edmonton, and I trust has been instrumental in convincing the commission that a re-adjustment of rates affecting part of our western territory is necessary.

"I note this article refers to American lumber, and while I can assure you that the Canadian retailer will be loyal to Canadian manufacturers, it is my opinion that he would be very foolish to enter into any arrangement whereby he would bar himself from the privilege of taking advantage of cheap lumber, should it be offered by American mills. It is safe to say that the Canadian retailer will always give the Canadian manufacturer a preference.

Auger & Son, Quebec, report as follows: The present situation of the pulpwood market in this district has improved considerably, owing to the fact that the production of wood cut on private lands this year will be 50 per cent. less than last year. If we add to the shortage wood out on Crown lands, due to the prohibition in the Province of Quebec, the decrease will be very great. There is still quite a quantity of wood for sale, which was carried over from last year, owing to the over production, but we feel almost positive that, by the end or middle of next summer, the American mills will find that there will be practically no wood available in the market. If our predictions come true, as to production, prices will certainly have an upward tendency, and specially during the winter of 1911 and 1912.

A special warrant has been authorized by the British Columbia executive council providing for an extraordinary appropriation of $125,000 to cover the unanticipated high cost of fire-fighting throughout the province during the recent dry weather. A sum of $75,000 was voted for this purpose by the house last session.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Personal Requirements in the Characters of Retail Partners

Tact and Talent—The Retailers, Tools

There is so much that can be said on any one subject that is connected with the retail lumber business that I sometimes find it difficult to "boil down," as the saying is, the principal ideas that occur to me as being of interest, and of things that are common in the experience of all retailers, so as to come within the limits of an article in a paper read by business men, writes "an old retailer," in the St. Louis Lumberman. Printers' ink, when used to express thoughts and ideas—like lumber—costs money, and as in the creation of a building every stick of lumber is put therein for a specific purpose, so the contents of a trade paper should be made up of matter in which there is as little waste as possible. If I do not elaborate enough upon some of the ideas that I set forth in my statements, it is because I, in a measure, rely on the intelligence that characterizes the lumbermen in general to "catch on" and follow out my meaning in the lead I have given them. My aim is to be suggestive, leaving my readers to do some of the thinking for themselves.

Touching Tact and Talent

In my last article I spoke of the facilities of Tact and Talent as applied to the business of running a retail lumber yard. The subject is a fruitful one, and a great deal more might be written on it, but I think I have said enough to indicate the reasons why some men are better and more successful in the selling part of the business than are others who are really possesed of great natural ability. There are a plenty of smart men in business who, in the long run, don't "pan out" as successful because they are lacking in the tactful ability to utilize to the best advantage what they know. I shall endeavor in this article to show that these requirements of Talent and Tact may be made to work in harmony and be productive of the best results in a business way, as each note in the musical scale is discordant when out of its proper relation to other notes. So discord exists in the relations of human life when they are not in harmony with environment and conditions. This, I think, is in the nature of a law, which, in its operation, affects the whole tenor of our lives. Its application is shown and felt when two or more individuals form a partnership to carry on a certain line of business. It is very often the case that partnerships are formed without each knowing the other sufficiently to enter into such close relations with him. Men are apt to look too much on the surface of other men's lives, and the money they have got, when judging of their suitability for them to enter into partnership with. A man goes into partnership with another for various reasons, chiefly, however, of a financial character. This is, of course, an essential one, but it should not always govern altogether in the taking of so important a step. If he himself is a good business man, he will know his own defects of ability and temperament and will seek for some one who possesses certain qualifications which he is inherently lacking in, and from which, united with those he has, he is justified in believing in the success of such a combination. All men instinctively feel themselves inherently weak in some one particular part of their nature or character, and therefore seek in others for its compensation. I am aware, though, that this is a reason few men are conscious of when seeking for a business partnership, and is not generally recognized as having anything to do with it, and I believe, furthermore, that because it is not so taken into account and acted on, it is one of the principal causes why so many partnerships in business are failures. The prevailing reasons why partnerships are formed is that of expediency and the insufficiency of capital on the part of one or both of the members to carry on the business by themselves.

When Capital and Experience Join

A good many of these business unions in the retail lumber trade have been formed on this basis. In a good many cases too, one member having the capital and the other experience and knowledge of the business, forms what would be naturally deemed a compatible union. But, unless there is absolute honesty one with the other in a partnership of this nature, no two men can stay long in such relations, on any equality of conditions, for it will only be a question of time when they will be reversed, and the capital will be in the possession of the experienced man, and a lesson of experience will have been taught the other of the folly of going into a business he knows nothing about. This I know, in several cases, has been the ill fortune of a farmer who thus overestimated his own ability to cope with one who had been trained to the lumber business, and who has parted with his own good farm and its hard prosiac life, to come to town and be a business man and wear good clothes. He went into it with the preconceived notion that there was but one honest class of men in the world and that was that to which he and his neighbors belonged, and of their trade and of his brother farmers, he was sure in his own mind of getting and holding. But how quickly was that idea dispelled when the conditions were changed, and he as a business man had to deal with the farmers. They turned on him as one hog turns on another, that is, a stranger in the pen. It was nothing to them if he lost one bill so long as they got the benefit of it. He finds his former ideas as to big profits materially modified, for it is the rule among the farmer-turned-business-man, to imagine at first that all the money he takes in is his own, just as he does when he sells a load of grain; but the application of a sight draft on him a few times soon dispels that illusion. His partner has a "picnic" with him at first as to who shall be "boss," for he naturally considers that as he has furnished the money to run the business he is by right the head of the firm, but, as his experience increases, the fact comes to him that the head of the firm in this case is the manager, and the consequence is that his position is very soon defined as being a secondary one. After the hard, manual labor about the yard falls to his share. It may be, however, sometime before he reaches his own level, but he gets there. And, even though his name is first on the sign over the office, that he was so proud of at first, he realizes what so many have before him, that a painted sign don't always reveal the true conditions existing within.

He Generally Gets Out

It generally hapaens in a case of this kind that disappointment and discontent lead the farmer to seek a severance from the bonds of partnership, and the offer is made to sell out to his partner. This is where he really finds out where he is at, and the chances are that he may have to take what he can get, which, perhaps, is far short of what was expected, which makes him worse off than when he went in. And so he "pulls up" and moves out on the frontier again and returns to the only occupation he is sure of knowing something about. This is not an overdrawn picture of an example of an ill-assorted partnership in the lumber business, for I know of several instances that fit with the description given. Such incongruous elements in partnership in any business in any old-time Western town was not so rare as might be thought. The term, "business man" has an alluring sound and meaning to the rural and unsophisticated imagination and not until they have been scorched with the branding iron of experience do they realize that "all is not gold that glitters."

The grade of "farmers clear" was never made as a recognition of the farmer's knowledge of the lumber business. One of the curiosities of business in this country, and especially in the newer states, is the short-lived partnerships in all lines of business. This is owing in part to the restless, changeful conditions due to the nervousness of the country, and also to the process of the settling down of the different elements brought together and their adjustments to each other. But the chief and principal cause of it is the lack of knowledge of the fundamental laws of business by one or both parties in the co-partnership. It is a rarity to see, now in a western town, a firm which has been doing business there right along since the town was first started; and this statement will apply also to the lumber business. There were more partnerships operating single yards in those days than there are now. And as a rule, the men who own and run their yards themselves make a better success of it, proportionately, than any of the larger partnership concerns, for these are only necessary where two or more yards are owned by them, or in the larger cities and towns where the volume of business requires the greater capital and a more extended supervision over the whole. Capital and experience, when united in one individual, forms a strong combination in any business, and this united with integrity of character, and tact in his dealings, is almost sure to succeed. Such a one needs no partner if he confines his work and resources to his own line of trade, but let ambition, that curse to many a prosperous business man, lead him into unknown paths lit with glittering promises that excite his cupidity and flatter his vanity only to scatter his attention and means, and diverted from the channel of his prosperity. The inevitable result will be of himself being added to the long list of those who attempted too much and ran counter to the laws of good business, as well as to those of his own being. One of the hardest problems in life is to know when we are well off.

The West the Land of Experiment

It always appeared to me that the west was a country where men came to try and experiment on what they were fitted for. Partnerships sprung up like "Jonah's gourd," in a night as it were, and were as ephemeral and short-lived. Men went into such unions in too much of a hurry to adjust themselves to each other's differences, and the selfish instincts of each were too much taken up in looking out for self rather than for the interests of the firm, first of all; and, as a consequence, failure was written over their agreement as soon as it was signed. The mutual attraction of opposites is a large factor in the making of a

harmonious and successful co-partnership. In such the positive element is as essential to the negative as the element is to the positive. One acts as the counterbalance to the other. Each will know his place, and his part in the business will be governed accordingly. One will be inclined to take more chances than the other, but the latter acts as a check to undue speculation. The tendency to discount too freely the future with the one is met by the take-care-of-to-day's spirit of his partner, and so a happy medium is thus effected and a smooth-running business is kept up without any serious jars to the machinery. A well-balanced partnership between two men is a good illustration of the operation of the laws of the centrifugal and centripetal forces of the universe, which are adjusted so perfectly as to be beyond our grasp and comprehension. These laws provide everything of a material and human nature. In such a business union as this, the mutual advantages that Tact and Talent are to each other is best demonstrated. The tactful partner is always the manager and executive of the concern, as his abilities are brought into play by his daily contact with frequently conflicting interests with those of his firm. Talent is the thinker and planner. His judgment in all matters of vital interest is final, although he often differs from his partner in those of a minor character.

In such a combination of faculties in a business partnership, nothing but the strongest of outside causes can prevent the continual success of it, for it was a success from its formation. It is one of the triumphs of our complex civilization. There are few things grander in the progress than the existence of some of those old firms that have lived and prospered through succeeding generations in the older countries, for they are the forces which have acted on and moved the world. The business men of the newer country have many things yet to learn of the true and underlying laws of business. But they are learning through their mistakes that the great fundamental principles of economic laws cannot be violated with impunity. The experiences of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. Young nations and young lives will never profit by the mistakes of the old, for every life and every country must learn its own business.

Toronto Retailers Will Hold a Banquet

The retail lumbermen, of Toronto, will be the hosts at a love feast on Friday, November 18th. At the Hotel Mossop on that evening they will entertain a number of their retail, wholesale and manufacturing friends from the Province of Ontario. It is expected that there will be about 80 representatives of the different branches of the trade present to enjoy the hospitality of their Toronto retail hosts. The guests will include the officers of the Provincial Retailers' Association, representatives of the wholesalers of Toronto, and a number of the prominent manufacturers of the province. The sole object of the banquet is the betterment of the relations between the different branches of the lumber business. In the past there has been a great deal of misunderstanding between the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers. It is believed that by bringing the various representatives together in this manner, good use will be made of the opportunity to discuss some of the most important problems which confront the trade. It is to be hoped that this will be the forerunner of a long series of similar events, and that in future there will grow up a good fellowship among the branches of the lumber business which will result in mutual benefit to all concerned.

Importance of Skilful Resawing

Box-making, as it is carried on to-day, may be said to consist largely of the art of resawing, says the St. Louis Lumberman. There are some boxes made and some box material manufactured without the aid or use of the resaw, but in the average box factory one of the important essentials is that of resawing ordinary lumber and making two or more thicknesses from it.

Now comes the point where success in the business consists materially in that art of resawing. It is those people who are in the best shape to resaw lumber and get the most out of it with the least waste that stand the best show of making a profit out of the box business. In other words, a box factory properly equipped with a high grade resaw may get two boards, or even three, of certain thicknesses, out of an ordinary inch board of commerce; whereas the man with an indifferent equipment that makes too much sawdust or the saw dodges about in cutting would have to buy the lumber cut to special order a little thicker than the standard stock. And this extra cost would eat up his profits in business when in competition with the other fellow.

In the earlier days of band resaws it was feared that efforts to reduce the kerf too small would result in snaking of the saw blade so that there would be no real economy, for the variations in thickness caused by the snaking of the saw would have to be dressed away at the planer, and thus there would have to accrue more loss than in using a heavier saw that would run straight. This was an early trouble that was more in the imagination than anywhere else, and even where it was an actual trouble it is now being left behind, and we are finding that, along with the reduction of the amount of kerf, we are also attaining a higher degree of perfection in hand saw work. The two really go hand in hand. The man that builds a machine, if he builds it for finer work, does his building better and more scientific, and the operator gets keyed up to the same high pitch, so that the natural result, where the plan is carried out properly, is for finer work and better and smoother sawing to be done with the machines and saws that make the smallest kerf. This gives us not only economy in kerf, but economy in timber on another count, that of making it unnecessary to dress away so much to get a perfectly smooth surface.

Generally speaking, the narrower the set run in a band saw the smoother it will cut, and with a true running saw tightly tensioned and the set reduced down so close that the kerf barely clears the saw by a hair, the cutting should be so close that it could almost be finished to a surface with a sander, and not have to go through a planer at all. Indeed, this is the final goal we are working toward, and some day soon the development of the act of resawing in connection with box-making should carry us to the point where it will be either very light planing, or stock will be so smoothly cut and resawed that it can be finished off with the sander, and thus we will have still more economy in timber and a chance to make more out of an ordinary inch board, and to get a better margin of profit out of the box business.

Maritime Province Lumber News

Interesting Paragraphs Relating Personal and Trade Happenings Down by the Sea—Miramichi Company Reduces Cut

The Shives Lumber Company, of Campbellton, are making preparations to erect a large shingle mill on their property there.

The Oromocto, N. B., mill, of the River Valley Lumber Company, which recently closed its operations for the year, cut five milion feet of long lumber, during the season

The old established lumber firm of Harrison & Singleton, Ltd., Bradford, Halifax and West Hartlepool, England, has found itself in financial difficulties. The business was established seventy years ago.

Mr. Elwood Burtt, of Burtt's Corner, N. B.,, will operate his mill at Cardigan Station throughout the coming winter. A million and a half feet of logs are now on hand and logs will also be hauled direct to the mill from the woods.

A new lumber company has been formed in East Halifax. It is called the Necum Teuch Lumber Company. A mill has been built near the Government wharf at Smith's Cove, and the men who form the company are from Moser River Necum Teuch. The new mill has already sawn quite a quantity of lumber.

Chas. E. Oak, manager of the lands department of the New Brunswick Railway Company, states that there will be a cut on the company's properties this year, about 55,000,000 feet of logs, which is about the average. The Miramichi Lumber Company's cut will not be as large as usual as the mills of the International Paper Company are overstocked with pulpwood.

A Glassville, N. B., despatch says, John McIntosh has about 150 men in the woods and about forty horses. Contractor Young has 150 men and about fifty horses. These crews are working on the main Miramichi under contract with the Miramichi Lumber Company. They will clear the ground completely, taking logs and pulpwood. Some portions of the land are very heavily timbered, one team being able to yard as high as 200 logs in one day. This splendid lumber country was burned the summer before last, and there will be no more logging there for many years.

A despatch from Fredericton, N. B., says that private reports received indicate that the Scott Lumber Company's valuable timber property will shortly be controlled by new owners. The negotiations have been conducted by a syndicate in which A. R. Gould, of Presque Isle, Maine, is interested, and an American company is being formed to take over the property, who will not operate the mills, but will lease the lands. W. J. Scott may manage the property. The Victoria mills may pass to owners other than the syndicate and be operated by the purchasers. It is said the price will be in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Mr. A. E. Clark and Mr. R. L. Clark, of Edward Clark and Son, wholesale dealers in hardwood, Toronto, have returned from a seven weeks' trip to the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where they have been making extensive shipments to the United States, and where they have also made considerable contracts for their next year's stocks. They report that there is a great shortage of all kinds of hardwood in Quebec. Hemlock also they say is rather active in Quebec, but spruce is dull. They also report a general dullness in the demand for pulpwood. Mr. R. L. Clark has left for a selling trip in New York and Massachussets. He expects to wind up his visit with a buying trip. He will be away about six weeks.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Successful Experiments in Lopping Branches

Under the title of Lopping Branches in Lumbering Operations, in the fifteenth annual report of the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Forester John W. Stephen makes an exceedingly interesting review of the first year's working of the New York statute which requires that the limbs and branches shall be looped in all lumbering operations in coniferous timber in the forest preserve counties. The law reads:

Every person who shall, within the forest reserve counties of the State, cut or allow to be cut any coniferous trees for sale or other purposes, shall cut off or lop or cause to be cut off or lopped from the said trees, at the time of cutting the said trees, all the limbs or branches thereof, unless the said trees be cut for sale and use with the branches thereon. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or shall be imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both, for each offence, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of two dollars for each and every coniferous tree felled from which he shall neglect to cut or lop off the branches.

This regulation is one of the protective measures adopted by the state for the safety of the timber in the forest reserve. No timber is cut on the reserve, consequently the regulation applies entirely to lumbering operations on private lands in the forest reserve counties.

A year is insufficient fully to determine the effectiveness of any regulation, but according to the report of Forester Stephen, who has carefully examined the results of lopping operations, the new law has so far been very satisfactory, as regards both cost and efficiency. The requirement that the branches of coniferous timber shall be lopped is based upon the assumption that if, through lopping the unused upper part of the tree and the branches are brought in close contact with the ground they soon will decay and cease to become a serious fire menace, also that the decaying tops and branches protect young seedlings, increase the humus in the soil and add to soil fertility. Observations show that under New York conditions this assumption is well founded. Ten years ago a spruce lumbering operation was carried on at Nehasane Park. The tops were cut to a 10-inch diameter limit and the branches were lopped to reduce fire danger. Wherever the looping was done thoroughly the tops have almost entirely disappeared and little material is left that will burn. On the other hand, wherever a top was not lopped it still remains supported above the ground by dry, hard branches and will be a source of fire danger for many years.

Contrary to expectations the cost of lopping the branches, as required by the recent law, is not heavy. It is said that 3 cents a standard and 10 cents a cord of pulpwood is average cost under ordinary circumstances, if the lopping is done to the best advantage. In a number of cases looping has resulted in actual gain to the lumbermen. Where branches are lopped, skidding and road-making are facilitated greatly. Lopping also leads to closer utilization of timber, especially when pulpwood is taken out. One operator reports that through the decreased labor required in skidding, and the occasional logs saved, he believes that the actual cost of lopping does not exceed 5 cents a thousand feet of timber. Another operator who cut spruce saw logs did still better. The report says:

He left the lopping until after the logs were removed and then went through lopping the branches and taking the timber out of the tops for pulpwood. In this operation, with a force of eight men and a horse employed six days, ninety-seven cords of pulpwood were obtained that would bring his $7 a cord delivered at the mill. This is an average of two cords a man a day, making a very profitable operation.

The Adirondack patrolmen have found also that fires are much easier to handle in lopped timber, because such fires are closer to the ground and men can get near enough to fight them more effectively.

The present New York law requires that only the branches of coniferous timber shall be lopped, since softwood slash is assumed to be the more dangerous. The indications are, however, that a similar requirement for hardwoods would give good results. Hardwood slash is less durable than softwood slash, and if lopped it would decay in a few years. This is made evident by the condition of the land which has been cut over to obtain wood for the acid plants in New York. These plants take small sized wood so that the remaining slash lies close to the ground and is left in good condition to decay. It is said that three or four years after cutting of acid wood the fire danger is nearly over with. In the cutting of hardwood saw timber there is nearly as much need for lopping the branches as in softwoods.

In conclusion the report sums up the case for lopping branches as follows:

First—Danger from fire is probably lessened from the first by the form in which the brush is left, easier to clear away and not high in the air where it will throw sparks and start crown fires. At any rate, the lopped brush lying close to the ground rots very much faster than unlopped tops. In a few years it is incorporated with the soil and then ceases to be fuel for fire.

Second—As a rule, it would appear that in the Adirondack forests reproduction is promoted.

Third—In most operations some wood is saved that would otherwise go to waste. In some cases it has far more than paid for the cost of the work.

Fourth—The labor of guttering and skidding is lessened to some extent.

Fifth—It is to be noted that hardwood tops decay much faster than softwoods, also that the closer the utilization of timber the shorter the time required for the debris to disappear. Thus, in the case of hardwood operations for acid or cordwood, the debris left is of such small size and gets down so close to the ground that special fire danger is pretty well over in three or four years.

The results of one year's operation under the present law are such that it certainly should be retained.

The above dispassionate and careful report should be of much value to lumbermen in the lake states at the present time, where the heavy fire losses of this year and the much greater losses of two years ago have made it evident that thoroughgoing measures of fire protection and control must be adopted. The burning of pine slash is said to have worked fairly well in Minnesota, but a proposed compulsory burning of hardwood slash in Wisconsin two years ago aroused so much opposition from the lumbermen because of its cost and possible inefficiency that a similar measure is not likely to be proposed again. Timber in the lake states and New York is of much the same character. Moisture conditions are also similar. If lopping the branches proves to be a cheap and effective aid to forest fire control in New York the same method should be given a thorough trial elsewhere.

"News?" said a Duluth employment agent doubtfully, in response to a query. "Ain't any news, but I'll tell you a queer thing about lumberjacks that came to my attention recently. They are crazy about pie. Yep, pie.

"The main morsel on the logging camp bill of fare is pie. While this is not the pie belt by any means, there is as much of that sort of pastry consumed in this portion of the country as in any other. Pie comes before soup and after coffee both, in the lumber camp menu.

"This taste for pie, however, is a cultivated one on the part of the lumberjack. It is not hereditary as is the case in New England. The pastry desire comes in the form of an education to them. It's pie three times daily, and for the pie hater it means starvation, so they learn to simply crave for it.

"Pie does not cost much when it comes to a choice between that and beef, and it fills up mighty gaps with a hurriedness. In other words, it cuts down expenses. So the lumberjack likes pie because he has to.

"The difference between butter and butterine is also an unknown quantity in camp. The 'ine' is of little consequence to the 'jack,' who lathers his bread with a veneer of the golden salve, for it matters little to him whether the cow had any part in the production or not. He never heard of cotton seed, and albeit it costs the company less."

The United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the paper birch, often called also white birch, or canoe birch, is one of the few timber trees in this country which seem to be holding their own against axe and fire. The average citizen, however, probably takes no particular interest in the paper birch. Yet it is doubtful if any other kind of wood on the face of the earth is found in so many households, for paper birch furnishes most of the spools made in the United States.

Maine is the chief centre of spool manufacture. Its factories turn out 800,000,000 spools yearly, chiefly birch. Few woods as hard as this can be worked with as little dulling of the tools. Its principal recommendation lies in that fact. It is handsome in color, and, after the wood becomes seasoned, it shrinks and warps very little. That is an important consideration, because the delicate machinery that winds the thread would fail to work if the spool changed its shape to a perceptible degree.

The birch wood for spools must be selected and handled with care. The tree's red disk heartwood is objectionable because it will not turn smooth in the lathe, and the color is not desired. Few industries waste more wood in proportion to the quantity used than spool making. Heartwood, knots, and all other defects, frequently amounting to more than one-half of the tree, are rejected. From one-half to three-fourths of the remainder may go to the refuse heap in sawing the bars and turning the spools. Despite this waste the paper birch does not appear to be threatened with extinction. It is a fire tree—that is, it spreads rapidly over spaces left vacant by forest fires. The most extensive paper birch forests of Maine and New Hampshire occupy tracts which were laid bare by the great forest fires which swept the region from 1825 to 1837.

The tree is short lived. At an age when the white cedar, for example, is just beginning to lay on useful wood, the paper birch has passed its prime and is ready for decay. It is placed at still further disadvantage by being unable to compete with other trees for light and soil. It prospers when growing alone, but it gives up the fight after stronger trees begin to crowd it. Nevertheless it is believed that more paper birch is growing in the United States to-day than two hundred years ago.

Machinery and Equipment

A. J. Burton Saw Company Make Extensions—A Useful Ripsaw Improvement

A. J. Burton Saws in the East

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, whose well-equipped Vancouver factory is one of the show places of the city, are now invading new territory. Having made good with their solid and inserted tooth saws in British Columbia, the prairie provinces, and in a number of Puget Sound mills, Mr. A. J. Burton, the pushing head of the concern, is now making a determined bid for a share of the trade of the mills in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Following a preliminary trip through the new territory last fall, which yielded good results, Mr. Burton left again for the east on July 1st last, and since then has been visiting the mills in the several provinces and demonstrating the possibilities of the Burton saws under all conditions, by throwing off his coat, donning overalls. and cutting lumber for a couple of hours at a stretch.

To cap the climax, so to speak, Mr. Burton made a very complete exhibit of the various saws manufactured at the Halifax Provincial Exhibition, where he swept the field, being awarded the gold medal. This success has, of course, greatly increased the prestige of A. J. Burton saws, and orders are flowing in at a rate that has made it necessary to increase the staff of expert machinists employed, a number of whom came from the R. Hoe & Company factory in New York.



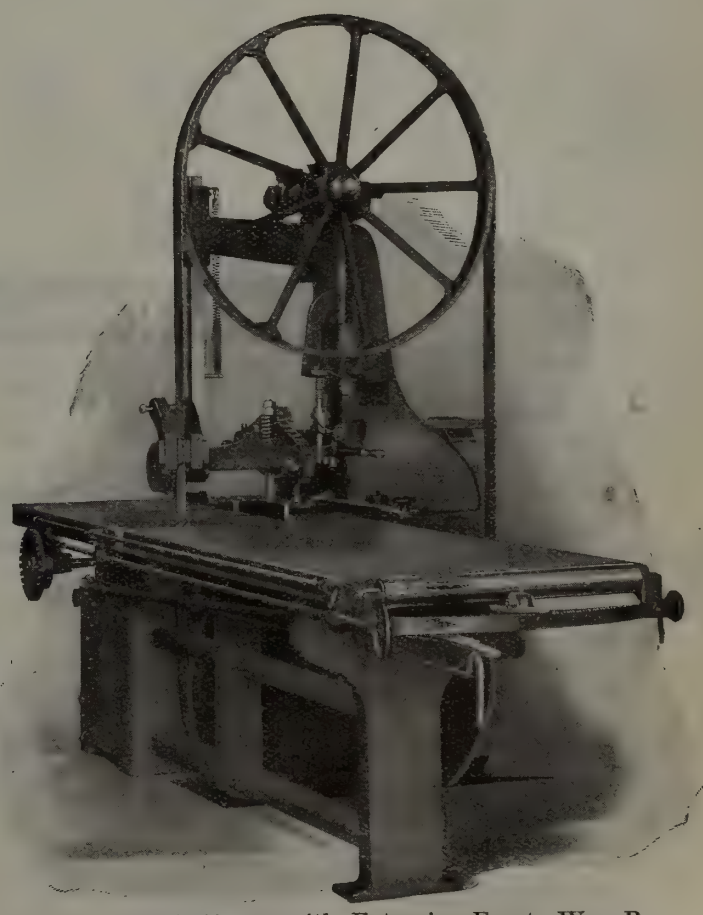
A Saw Exhibit which "Swept the Field"

Extension Front for a Band Ripsaw

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., the well-known band resaw specialists, have furnished us with a photograph of their latest production; namely, their No. 1 Band Ripsaw equipped with an extension front—a long table which fits it for the handling of long, heavy plank.

They are now building this machine both with and without the table extension. All adjustments are made from the front end of the table. They claim as a point of superiority, the manner of controlling the position of the guide, or fence. It shifts very quickly and can be set exactly as the operator desires, and they assure us that it is so set as to rip plump or scant, whereas, it is the experience of most woodworkers that the tendency is to rip everything plump, and to lose in plumpness what is saved in saw kerf.

This machine is meeting with remarkable success and we are pleased to be among the first to illustrate it. The manufacturers request interested parties to correspond with them and they will gladly furnish photographs and full particulars.



No. 1 Band Ripsaw with Extension Front—Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Hickory Supply Threatened with Exhaustion

Warning that the original supply of hickory, the best American fuel wood and the most difficult to replace of American hardwoods, is approaching exhaustion, is given in a bulletin by the Department of Agriculture, compiled by Forest Assistant Anton T. Boisen and J. A. Newlin, engineer in timber tests. It shows that virgin hickory, the chief source of supply, is disappearing rapidly, and that there are no foreign sources which can be drawn upon when the home supplies are exhausted. Prices, it is pointed out, are bound to advance because of the high technical value of hickory, coupled with the fast diminishing supply. The bulletin says hickory has a number of important special uses for which no satisfactory substitute is known; that fully 40 per cent. of the merchantable hickory cut each year is wasted; that the total amount of hickory consumed annually probably is not less than 450,000,000 feet; that the vehicle industry takes about 65 per cent. of the total output; that there are now about 100,000,000 acres of land on which hickory is growing naturally, and that hickory users should co-operate to prevent shortage.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Poulin Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; Flanigan & Hart Lumber Company, Limited, capital, $100,000.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word. net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED TO BUY—ASH, ELM, OAK AND Basswood, for export. Payment will be cash. Address with full particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Canada. 23

WANTED—BASSWOOD, B. ASH, BIRCH, Maple, Elm, Oak and Chestnut, for immediate shipment We are always in the market to buy good lumber. Apply BARTRAM BROS., Limited. Citizen Building, Ottawa, Can. 23

White Pine Wanted

WHITE PINE 2" AND 3", 6, 7, 8", 10" AND 12", length 10 to 30 ft. for tanks. Also qr. cut Pump Tubing. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP Co., LTD. Toronto, Ont. t.f

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED FROM TWO TO FOUR CARS Cedar Posts from 3 to 5 inches top end. Name best cash price and point of Shipment. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. t.f.

Quebec Birch Plank

WANTED SMALL PRIME CLEAN QUEBEC Birch Plank, in 2 car lots, sawn as follows: 38 x 3 x 5; 48 x 3 x 5; 20 x 10 x 4; 20 x 12 x 7½; 21 x 7 x 4. Box No. 2510, c/o Gould's Advertising Agency, 54 New Oxford Street, London, England. 23

Basswood, Birch and Elm

FIVE TO 10 CARS 4/4 X 6 AND UP 1S AND 2S Soft Elm Two cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1S and 2S White Basswood. Two cars 4/4 x 10 and up 1S and 2S Birch. LUCAS E MOORE STAVE Co., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 1

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

White Pine Pickets Wanted

WE WANT AT ONCE 4/4 x 4/4 x 44" AND 48", 5/4 x 5/4 x 44" and 48" and 6/4 x 6/4 x 48" White Pine Pickets If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.

JAS. SPUN,
20-tf L'Amable, Ont.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f.

For Sale

200,000' 1" Birch common and better.
30 000' 1½" Birch common and better.
100,000' 1" Spruce.
100,000' 2" Spruce.
40,000' 1" Soft Elm.
2,000,000' 1 Hemlock

Also all kinds of Southern Hardwoods for quick shipment from our yard in Guelph.

ROBERT STEWART, LIMITED,
Guelph, Ontario. tf

White Ash

4 CARS 2 IN. LOG RUN DEAD CULLS OUT 3 cars 1½ " " " " " "
Must be moved, make your best offer. F.O.B. our station. A. H. Cummings & Son Ltd., Coaticook, Quebec. 22

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45,000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

We have the following stock which we are anxious to move before the weather becomes broken. Write or wire for prices:—

List of Hemlock Timber at Sorting Shed

6 x 6 — 12	No. 1	60 pcs.
6 x 6 — 14		28
6 x 6 — 16		30
6 x 8 — 12		42
6 x 8 — 14		35
6 x 8 — 16		84
6 x 8 — 20		4
8 x 8 — 12		22
8 x 8 — 14		28
8 x 8 — 16		111
8 x 8 — 20		10
8 x 10 x 20		13
10 x 10 — 20		23
6 x 10 x 20		1

List of Cedar at Parry Sound

6 x 6 — 10	22 pcs.
6 x 6 — 12	113
6 x 6 — 14	80
6 x 6 — 16	109
6 x 8 — 10	7
6 x 8 — 12	34
6 x 8 — 14	26
6 x 8 — 16	85
8 x 8 — 12	34
8 x 8 — 14	29
8 x 8 — 16	112
8 x 10 — 12	13
8 x 10 — 14	2
8 x 10 — 16	647
10 x 10 — 10	2
10 x 10 — 12	9
10 x 10 — 14	3
10 x 10 — 16	45
10 x 12 — 10	2
10 x 12 — 12	4
10 x 12 — 14	6
10 x 12 — 16	32
12 x 12 — 14	1
12 x 12 — 16	8

THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER CO, LTD.
1315-20 Traders' Bank Bldg., Toronto 22

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Planer and Matcher

WANTED SECOND-HAND PLANER AND Matcher combined, Good running order. Box 158, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Rails for Sale

ALSO PIPES, SHAFTING HANGERS, IRON and wood pulleys, chains, wire fencing, belting, new and used, cheap, stock list free. IMPERIAL WASTE METAL Co., Queen St., Montreal. 23

Modern Planing Mill and Dry Kiln

Consisting in Part of

ONE 20 x 42 HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE.
Two high pressure horizontal tubular boilers
One 16 kw. 110 volts direct current dynamo
Two Berlin moulders
Seven Berlin matchers
One Berlin double matcher
One Berlin band resaw
One Berlin surfacer
Three rip saws, self feeding
One siding saw
One swing saw
One dry kiln, 40x100, three tracks
And all appliances including 100 two wheeled lumber buggies. All practically new. Prefer to sell as a whole but will sell separate. Address RED CLIFF LUMBER CO., Duluth, Minn. 22

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13' 6"	39	3½" tubes.
1	48 x 12	52	3" "
1	54 x 12	52	3½" "
1	54 x 14	52	3½" "
2	58 x 12	78	3" "
1	60 x 14	74	3" "

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

First Class Machinery for Sale by O. L. Packard Machinery Co.

165-167 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

1—No. 44 Berlin Flooring Machine, 9 x 6..	$500.00
1—24" J. A. Fay Planer and Matcher.....	$300.00
1—36" Buss Single Surfacer.....	$400.00
1—26" Hoyt Dbl. Endless Bed Planer.....	$250.00
1—26" Single Endless Bed Planer.....	$ 90.00
1—26" Endless Bed Planer and Countershaft	$ 80.00
1—6" 4 Side Moulder	$165 00
1—42" Berlin Band Rip Saw.....	$400.00
1—63" Band Saw Mill with 18' Carriage and two head blocks	$750.00
1—48" Band Re-Saw and Scroll Saw.....	$350.00
1—36" Goodell and Water Circular Re-Saw	$140.00
1—20" Franks Siding Saw	$ 75.00
1—Jenkins 4 Spindle Chair Frame Borer..	$125.00
1—Jenkins Chair Seat Jointer and Countershaft.....	$100.00
1—48" Jenkins Back Knife Lathe.....	$185.00
1—48" Jenkins Spindle Lathe.....	$125.00
1—Goodspeed & Wyman Gauge Lathe....	$ 60.00
1—McKnight Chair Seat Scooper	$ 80.00
1—No. 1A Greenlee Hollow Chisel Mortiser	$125.00
1—No. 2 Smith Mortiser, nearly new.....	$125.00
1—Whites hor. and ver. Boring Machine..	$120.00
1—12" Greenlee Dbl Disc. Panel Sander..	$ 35.00
1—24" Boss Single Drum Sander.....	$100.00
1—24" Boss Dbl. Drum Sander.....	$250.00
1—36 x 18 New Haven Lathe with raising blocks to swing 50" also face plate jaws	$750.00
1—24" x 24" x 5' Pond Iron Planer, two heads on cross rail	$525.00
1—52" Chandler & Taylor Circular Saw Mill, with top saw, arbor 2—7-8", two head blocks....	

21

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANADIAN Hardwood Lumber Salesman for Canadian territory Must be strictly sober. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, territory previously travelled, and salary desired. References required. Address Box 151 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 21-22

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

AS YARD MANAGER OR SHIPPER AT the mills. Twenty years experience at buying and shipping. Apply Box 153, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

SOBER, ENERGETIC MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years old, a thorough lumberman. Fifteen years' lumber experience, the last five years spent in the manufacture and handling of Pacific Coast lumber, wants position as superintendent with first-class lumber company or would accept position as shipper with large concern. Address B, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C. 22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale Cheap

TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL, ROLLER Flour Mill, Houses, Horses, Wagons, Sleigh, etc. Best water Power east of Toronto. To be sold at a bargain, easy terms. Owner going out of business. Box 44, Gooderham, Ont. 22

For Sale Cheap

COMPLETE SAWMILL OUTFIT, PRACTIcally new—35 H P Engine, 50 H.P. Marine Boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel. New Carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut-off saw, Shingle Mill, Frame Building, Galvanized Iron Roof, Saws and Belting Complete. Apply at Mill, Angus, Ontario or Charles T. DePuy, Rochester, N.Y. 22

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. BOX 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

Timber Limit for Sale

50 SQUARE MILES OF VIRGIN FOREST, highly timbered with pulp, spruce, pine, cypress, etc., about 30 million trees, advantageously situated, a river running through the whole length of the property to a railway station 1,500 h.p. water power; saw mill in running order, houses, stables, etc. Price, a bargain. Address to H LAURENCELLE, 58 St. James Street, Montreal. 23

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, stable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. t.f.

B. C. Saw Mills for Sale

TWO SMALL SAW MILLING PROPERties, new, complete, first class, with from forty to fifty million feet of good merchantable timber tributary to each, for sale, only a few miles from cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C. and situated on line of B. C. Electric Railway from New Westminster to Chilliwack. Price, $60,000 and $36,500 respectively, most of tributary timber being conveyed with mills. $25 000 cash, balance on easy terms, will handle either of these propositions. Big demand at good prices for all saw mill products in B. C. For particulars, apply immediately if desiring to do business, to KENNEDY BROS. LTD., Real Estate, Timber, and Insurance, over Merchants' Bank, cor. Columbia and Begbie Sts., New Westminster, B. C. 22

Sale by Tender

In the matter of the Fischer Lumber Co., Ltd. In Liquidation

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned Liquidator of the Fischer Lumber Company, Limited, in liquidation, up to noon on the 30th day of November, 1910, for the purchase of the assets of the said Company consisting chiefly of lumber mills and plant, machinery, chattels, and supplies in connection therewith

The said property is in the vicinity of Bryden, in the District of Kenora and is comparatively new and in good running order. The mills have been closed down by reason of the liquidation but any purchaser will be in a position to resume operations immediately, there being a large quantity of logs on hand ready to be cut

Terms and conditions and complete inventories of the property offered for sale, together with all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the undersigned and at the office of J. F. MacGillivary, Barrister, Kenora, Ontario.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1910.

Jno. Cooper, Box 92, Dryden, Ontario.
Liquidator 22

LUMBERMEN:—DO NOT SACRIFICE YOUR Lumber—Build houses in Toronto instead. Ask how it is done. Box 152 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 22

For Sale

RETAIL LUMBER YARD IN WESTERN Ontario. Town of 2,000 surrounded by first-class farming country. Established seven years. Good reasons for selling. Splendid opening for right man, apply Box 157, CANADA LNMBERMAN' 22

For Sale

CHEAP SAW MILL, EQUIPMENT ETC., situated at north end of Eagle Lake, Parry Sound District, South River. G. T. R. Station is 7 miles distant. Considerable standing timber goes with the mill, and outside timber is plentiful and readily obtained. Write to THOS. GRIFFIN, Guelph, for particulars, 22

For Sale

To Close an Estate

IN ORDER TO CLOSE UP THE ESTATE of the late Isaas Bearinger of Saginaw, Michigan, the trustees have decided to offer for sale as going concern the Limits, Saw and Shingle Mills situated at Dalhousie, N. B. on the Restigouche River and Intercolonial Railway, It consists of the following—50,000 acres of Spruce and Cedar lands on the Restigouche River, estimated to cut from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet, and 9600 acres Spruce Land in the Province of Quebec, estimated to cut from 40,000,000 feet, together with a Rotary Saw Mill with capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 a day, Shingle Mill with a capacity of 100,000 shingles per day, Tug, Scows, Tow Booms, Camp Outfit and everything belonging to a fully equipped going concern. The Company are putting in this winter in New Brunswick about 15,000,000 feet of, mostly Spruce Logs. This property will all be sold en bloc on reasonable terms and will be sold for much less its real value in order to close up the estate. Any parties interested in such an operation can get full information by writing to CHAS. O'DOYLE, Manager, Dalhousie, N. B. 23

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD, Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock. Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Shoe Pegs, Shoe Shanks and Toothpicks

"After the spool industry," says Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, in a report on paper birch in the Northeast, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "the next most important use for paper birch is in the manufacture of shoe pegs and shoe shanks. This industry, which uses about 11,000 cords annually, is confined entirely to the northeastern United States, and except for a small amount of yellow birch, uses paper birch exclusively.

"Shoe pegs are made in two distinct ways. The more usual method is to cut the bolts into small blocks, which are in turn split up into pegs. The other method is to cut the bolts into peg 'ribbons.' These are manufactured at only two places in this country—or probably in the world, for that matter—it Conway, N. H., and Brownville, Me. The round bolts are first cut into short pieces, usually 25½ inches long, and the barks peeled from them. The peeled bolts are then put into a machine which revolves them against a series of sharp knives, which cut off veneers of the width and thickness of the pegs. These veneers are in the form of long, narrow ribbons, and are cut under considerable pressure so that much of the sap is forced out of them. They are next run through a machine which puts one sharp edge on the ribbons, and finally through a third machine which heats, compresses and toughens them. They are shipped in the ribbon form and are cut into pegs with an automatic machine when used by the cobbler. A marked difference between this process and that used in making spools is that in this case the wood is seasoned when the article is turned out rather than before. In the manufacture of peg ribbons, even more than in the manufacture of spools, it is imperative that only the very best wood be used. Red heart has to be entirely discarded, knots unfit the wood for use, and the bolts must be of fairly good size. Consequently peg wood frequently costs $15 per cord at the mill, while spool-wood usually costs only $5 or $6.

"Shoe shanks, which are used in the insteps of some shoes between the heel and the broad part of the sole, are usually manufactured in connection with shoe pegs. They also require fairly clear, white wood, but not necessarily of so high a quality as for shoe pegs. They are first cut from the peeled bolts as veneers, which are later cut by an automatic machine into finished shanks of various sizes. These are neither polished nor seasoned and are shipped loose in large sacks.

"The greater part of the toothpicks used in this country are manufactured in the Northeast, and, with the exception of a few hundred cords of poplar and maple used for this purpose, are they made entirely from paper birch. Approximately 3,000 cords of birch are consumed annually in their manufacture. The stock from which they are made must be free from knots and red heart, straight, and perferably over 9 inches in diameter. In other words, only the very highest grade material can be used. This material is usually selected from stock which is being cut for other purposes, and sells for from $15 to $25 per cord at the mill. The logs are first cut into 2-foot bolts, peeled, steamed slightly to take out the frost, and then run through a veneer machine, which cuts off thin veneer the length and thickness of the toothpick. From these veneers the toothpicks are automatically cut out, thoroughly dried, and sometimes polished.

"Dowels, toys and novelties, and various miscellaneous articles, such as clothespins, hairpin boxes, bobbins and shuttles, consume annually about 23,000 cords of paper without losing its capacity for flow-birch. These industries all differ considerably from those previously described in that they use considerable quantities of other woods than paper birch. Chief among these are yellow birch, sugar maple, and beech. These articles can also in many cases be made of an inferior grade of birch. A small per cent. of red heart is usually allowed in most dowels, and cheap toys and novelties are not infrequently made entirely from red heart and knotty wood, which could not be used for any other purpose. This fact is sometimes taken advantage of by combining spool and novelty mills, so that the novelty mill can be largely supplied by the waste from the spool mill."

A Chicago chemist brought to a successful conclusion experiments in the manufacture of lumber and railroad sleepers from sawdust. The only ingredient besides the sawdust used in the process is a glutinous liquid the basis of which is skim milk that contains the substance of bacteria practically created by the chemist. Boards made from this composition in the raw or wet stage resemble greatly corn bread that is ready for the oven. When dried thoroughly the boards are perfectly rigid an dare susceptible of any such finish as is given ordinary lumber. Surfaced or moulded in squares or other forms and glazed in colours, the material makes a beautiful tiling or wainscoting for floors or walls.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

A Western Mill Investment

A Prosperous Mountain Sawmill Company (Limited), having magnificent rail and lake location, good timber holdings, A1. trade connection and earning satisfactory profits, is prepared to consider investor's offer.

Proprietors have extensive interests on the Prairie upon which they wish to concentrate attention.

Sawmill cuts 25 to 30 M. daily and runs 8 months in the year.

This is a splendid opportunity for an outfit wanting to invest about $60,000.00. Terms and conditions will be made most reasonable to suit investor. Fullest information to principals only direct from owners. Write: — SECRETARY B., care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The usual quietness in the lumber trade which is noticeable at this time of year in Ontario is prevalent at present. Some of the travellers report that business is duller now than ever before in the fall, but others claim that they are doing a satisfactory amount of trade. It is probable that the real state of affairs is that business is quieter than usual, but that there is no reason for anxiety. There is undoubtedly a fair amount of business under way. Building operations throughout the province are keeping up well, and the fine weather has assisted this feature of business to continue satisfactorily. Many large new building operations also are being commenced and will be carried on during the winter. Of late there has been quite a tendency to abandon the old custom of ceasing building operations almost entirely when the cold weather sets in, and the lumber trade has benefited accordingly. Travellers report that trade in the cities is fairly good. Woodworking factories are very busy on orders for interior work of all kinds. In Western Ontario trade is reported fairly active. Retail yards, however, are not heavily stocked, and at present are not buying extensively. This, however, is a characteristic of the trade, which has prevailed and has been growing more general during the last few years, as retailers have adopted a policy of buying only sufficient stock to keep them in supplies for actual trade conditions. A few years ago retailers would buy large quantities of stock whenever they thought they could secure a bargain, and it often happened that a general business depression found them with heavy stocks on their hands, which were a serious encumberence.

Wholesalers also have been adopting a similar policy which is resulting in stocks largely being carried by the manufacturers. There is much less fall buying of winter stock by the wholesalers now than there used to be. Trade in the United States continues depressed, but there is a fairly general belief that with the elections over, trade conditions will improve.

Hardwoods continue strong. Basswood is the only weak spot on the market. One-inch birch is particularly strong and almost unobtainable. The prospects now are that there will be a big shortage of birch in all lines before any new stock comes on the market. Although a large output is expected this winter, all of it will be required to fill the shortage of this year's stock and next year's requirements. It is reported that some of the export companies which supply the English markets are becoming anxious about their supplies of birch. There seems to be little doubt that this anxiety will be reflected in prices when the time comes to secure stocks for the United States markets. A traveller who recently returned to Toronto from the Eastern Townships in Quebec, reports that he never before saw the mills in that district so thoroughly cleaned out of stocks as they are at present. The mills in the north side of the St. Lawrence, he reports have been oversold for some time, and require all the stock they can get to fill their standing orders. ing orders.

There is quite an active movement of lumber from Ottawa to Montreal, which is taken as an indication that outside dealers expect an average winter's trade. New business is largely for the upper and middle grades of pine, and there have been a few advances in price of late, amounting to about 50 cents a thousand. There is a steady demand for spruce, basswood and birch, and prices are firm. Low grades of pine are dull and are affecting the demand for hemlock and inferior spruce, which in some cases have declined a dollar a thousand within the last month. Ottawa valley planing mills are doing a good business, with a firm trade, as a result of continued favorable weather.

Eastern Canada.

The conclusion of the sawing season on the Miramichi finds the total output for the season somewhat smaller than the average, though greater than was at first expected. All the important operators have closed their mills, and the indications are that they will start up next spring at about the usual time, i.e., as soon as the ice is out of the river. Stocks of manufactured lumber being wintered by Miramichi firms are also lighter than usual, amounting to about 11,500 superficial feet of spruce deals (English), 7,000,000 feet of spruce lath and 2,250,000 cedar shingles. There has been a good season so far for getting out logs. Dry weather has prevailed, and successful results have been obtained. Present indications are that the manufacture of long and short lumber at portable mills this winter will be light, as both the New York lath markets and the spruce deal markets are not favorable. The lumber trade at Miramichi points is quiet and shipping has practically come to an end. Spruce lath are being quoted now at from $2.10 to $2.20, f.o.b. Chatham. The market for spruce deals is rather uncertain, and prices vary from $14.50 to $15 per thousand superficial feet.

There is a little improvement in the tone of the Boston market for eastern spruce. Buyers do not show any inclination to give higher prices than they are asked, as they seem to expect that as soon as the winter mills begin to operate offerings will be heavier and prices will decline. Spruce manufacturers, however, who have recently advanced their prices feel certain that they will be able to maintain them. The closing of the summer mills is responsible for the better tone of the market. The general price asked for frames is $23 though some have been bought at $22.50. There is a fair demand for spruce boards. There have been increased consignments of spruce to New York from the east recently, but market conditions have not improved. Lath are fairly firm, but frequent reports are heard of prices being shaded. The poor condition of the yellow pine market continues to depress the spruce situation.

Great Britain.

London reports of the lumber markets are not so satisfactory as they have lately been. The financial embarrassment of Harrison & Singleton, of Bradford, has had considerable effect on London business, where the company had extensive dealings. The overside business at London continues extensive and fresh cargoes are disposed of largely as they arrive. During the week ending Oct. 22nd, London deliveries totalled 7,477 standards, as compared with 6,397 during the corresponding week of 1909. At the recent auction sale held by Churchill & Sim, prime Oregon scantlings varied from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. Prime 1½ to 1-inch pitch pine board brought £14 10s. to £15 15s. First bright Quebec broad pine was sold at £29 10s. The timber trade at Southampton has been rather dull in spite of the most favorable weather conditions. At Cardiff the timber business is brisk in all branches and prices have been fairy satisfactory with a tendency to firmness.

The financial embarrassment of the old established firm of Harrison & Singleton, of Bradford, Halifax and West Hartlepoole, has had a serious effect upon the timber trade at Liverpool, and in fact at many other important centres. Market conditions, however, have not shown any improved alteration of late. Generally speaking, prices are firm in all branches, although the inquiry is somewhat restricted. Shippers continue to hold their quotations firm. This, together with the advanced freight rates, prevents any likelihood of lower prices. Pitch pine timber and lumber are unchanged and the same thing applies largly to spruce. although prices for this wood are very firm with an upward tendency. Quebec pine continues strong as is usual at this time of year. Shipments are normal and buyers are being advised to profit by the lesson of the last few years and not to be caught "short." Spruce deals are steady.

At Manchester the improvement recently noted in the lumber trade continues. There is, however, no improvement in the demand for spruce. 3 x 4 to 6-inch scantlings have been sold at £7 10s. c.i.f. Stocks of spruce are heavy, but many sizes are short. Long lengths in all dimensions are scarce. Birch deals show some improvement and have advanced about 5s. per standard. Pine goods are also somewhat better. Floorings and matchings continue steady at £10 2s. 6d. basis c.i.f.

United States.

The amount of lumber going into distribution in the United States is probably greater at present than it was a month ago. Building requirements in the cities continue to call for large quantities of lumber, and the consumption in the woodworking lines is continuing favorably. Operators and jobbers also report that their books for October trade show a greater movement of lumber than during October of 1909. In the middle west and the northwest the retail trade has improved somewhat, as a result of the marketing of the grain crop.

The retail trade in Chicago is feeling the scarcity and high prices of good white and red pine. As a result they are buying only small quantities. Stocks in Chicago yards are fairly representative of all varieties. Lower grades are very heavy and prices are weak. Hardwood dealers in Chicago are quite active. Prices are steady with a tendency towards firmness. This applies both to northern and southern hardwoods. Plain red oak is in the best demand, and there is also a good call for No. 1 and 2 common. Quartered white oak is steady for 1sts and 2nds and also for commons. Quartered red oak is also selling well. Ash is scarce and firm. There is an improvement in 1sts and 2nds of gum. Good prices are being obtained for birch and the movement is free. There is a steady demand for soft elm and rock elm and maple also is moving actively. The demand for maple flooring is better than ever before. Stocks of hemlock at Chicago have been considerably reduced of late and assortments are rather broken. The demand for western fir, spruce and cedar, at Chicago is quiet, though some rather encouraging inquiries are being received. A shortage of cars has prevented the sourthern pine manufacturers from filling all their orders at Chicago. The southern pine market does not show any improvement. Red cedar shingles are steady at Chicago and so are Northern cedar shingle

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which are selling at about $2.90. The cooperage market continues exceedingly quiet.

The demand for northern pine at Buffalo continues strong. Box makers and door mills report that they have had a satisfactory season, though as usual they are complaining of the competition of yellow pine. Supplies received from lake sources during the season have been large, but are now almost at an end. The hardwood situation in Buffalo continues encouraging though not extremely active. Most of the buying is in small lots. Better grades continue firm with plain and quarter-cut oak in the lead. Chestnut also is in good demand and slightly firm. There is a scarcity of some thicknesses of maple. Supplies of birch are rather small, and there is a good demand, especially from the door mills. Large amounts of hemlock have recently arrived by lake at Buffalo. Prices continue unchanged. The building trade continues to use large quantities of hemlock. The southern pine situation at Buffalo shows no improvement though there has been a better supply of cars recently. Prices continue low. Redwood shingles are in fair demand at Buffalo, but red cedars continue to be the favorites. With the conclusion of the lake shipment season there has been the usual increased demand for slack cooperage at Buffalo as usual. The reduced apple crop is responsible for this. Hoops are high and heading is moderate, but staves are inclined to weakness.

There is a somewhat improved tone in the demand for northern pine at New York. Stocks in the yards are small and also orders are not extensive though they are fairly satisfactory. Prices are being well maintained. In the hadwood market at New York the demand continues firm though prices are not satisfactory. Orders are coming slowly. There has not been any improvement in the demand for hemlock at New York. Prices are still irregular and retail yards show no inclination to fill up with stocks. Transit shipments of southern pine in large numbers have interfered seriously with the demand for this class of lumber at New York.

Good Movement of Lumber from Ottawa

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Lumber is moving rapidly from Ottawa Valley yards to Montreal. Between this date and December 1st, when payment for many large cuts will be due, the stocking up process in yards supplied from Ottawa, will go on briskly. There is evidence that outside dealers expect an average winter's trade. New orders are mainly for the upper and middle quality of pine, a trend of business which keeps up monotonously. Several advances of half a dollar or so are recorded in recent transactions. Spruce, basswood and birch are selling at an average pace and quotations tend upward. The sluggishness in demand for low grade of pine has hurt the market for hemlock and inferior spruce. Some of these have dropped a dollar per M. in the last month.

The planing mills are busy with farm trade and local orders consequent upon brisk building. If the season is as favorable to outdoor work as last seasoin, factories turning out fine lumber, sash and doors will be busy during the winter. The extent of the building operations in Ottawa during the last year was evidenced by the assessor's report issued this month, showing the increase in real estate valuation to be $8,500,000, a record amount, partially due to activities in construction. The great number of dwellings being erected furnish orders for lumber factories turning out stairs, doors, windows, mouldings verandah material, etc., to such an extent that some of them have abandoned the Saturday half holiday for men in vogue earlier in the summer. Prices in this stock are steady.

Fraser & Company's saw mill, at Deschenes, closed the last of October, or about ten days earlier than last year. The company manufactured early in the summer for Shepard & Morse, but lately had been sawing their own logs. The W. C. Edwards Company reports its intention to continue sawing until December 1st. J. R. Booth is curtailing operations only on account of having sent a number of men to the shanties and will continue cutting in proportion to the number of men available as long as the season will permit. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company will also saw until frost comes. J. Davidson closed at Fort Coulonge after running the usual five months.

The improvements in water conservation on the Ottawa river are proceeding on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming, the work on the Ontario shore having been finished. The dams at Kippewa were completed some time ago, and the beneficial effects are felt at manufacturing points. The next work to be undertaken is at Quinze rapids for which tenders are soon to be called. The lower stretches of the Ottawa river will benefit also from a new dam under construction at Gull lake, the first conservation scheme of the Mississippi River Improvement Company. This will preserve the water in spring time for use on the Mississippi during the dry season, and the flow of the tributary will be correspondingly large when the Ottawa runs low.

The Ottawa publicity commissioner, H. W. Baker, has just investigated Ontario water power with a view to justifying a slogan for Ottawa: "Twice as much power as Niagara at half the cost." The city bureau was not satisfied with the result and changed the wording to: "More power than Niagara at less cost." Mr. Baker had estimated the water power available within a radius of 30 miles of Ottawa at 934,000 horse power. In this territory the amount developed and in use was 75,000 horse power. He reported Niagara power at 415,000 horse power on the authority of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Owing to the many prices quoted for limited service, wholesale quantities, cost without delivery, etc., a comparison of prices was reported very difficult. The wholesale cost of Niagara power at 15 points in Ontario ranged from $17.50 to $29.50. The average was $23.84, which Mr. Baker increased by $7 to cover cost of delivery. He quoted the Ottawa and Hull Power Company, offering energy at $15 retail and continuous service or $5 less for limited service. These figures turned out to be cost at the development station. A closer examination of Mr. Baker's statement showed that the $15 price would not apply to many factories likely to come to Ottawa, as few of them would require sufficient quantity. The current price actually charged for power is $22.50 to $25 continuous service for small quantities. Service in daylight alone could be bought for $17.50, apparently less if much were required. The largest private electric plant in the Ottawa Valley is that of J. R. Booth, which generates 9,000 horse power. Much of this is used for paper, cardboard and sulphite factories.

Lumbermen's wages show a tendency to decline. Only select men are now paid over $30 per month. There are plenty of inexperienced men available at $26.

Miramichi Season Comes to an End

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 8.—The sawing season on the Miramichi is practically at an end. The season has been slightly below the average so far as total quantity of output is concerned, although the quantity is greater than was estimated would be the case earlier in the year.

Geo. Burchill & Sons' plant, at Nelson, ceased sawing on October 19th. John O'Brien's plant, which is located at the same place, was closed down on the 16th. The Miramichi Lumber Company will close their Douglastown mill on November 10th. A. R. Loggie's mill, at Loggieville, ceased sawing about three weeks ago, and the box mill owned by the same firm will cease for the winter on November 20th. The two mills owned by the J. B. Snowball Company are also closed, the larger or "lower" mill having finished on October 9th.

In answer to inquiries as to the probable date of resuming sawing operations in the spring, all the manufacturers mentioned above stated that their plans were no different from those of ther years, and that they would begin sawing as soon as the ice was out of the river, and it was possible to get logs to the mills. In some cases local firms have logs in their mill-booms while others will be obliged to wait until the first of the new logs arrive from up-river. The quantities of old logs being held over are somewhat lighter than usual, one million feet being the largest quantity mentioned in this connection.

The quantities of manufactured lumber to be wintered by local people is also on the light side. Shipments from New Brunswick ports were frequent and large during the early autumn, the result being a corresponding lightness of stocks.

The quantities of different lines of long and short lumber which will be thus held over by manufacturers of this section amounts to about 11,500,000 sup. feet spruce deals (English) 7,000,000 spruce lath and 2,250,000 cedar shingles.

The season thus far has been quite favorable for the getting out of logs. The weather has been dry and good work is being accomplished.

The coming winter promises to be a quiet one so far as the manufacture of long and short lumber at portable plants is concerned. When the lath market is productive of sufficiently high prices, it is possible to manufacture lath from the round wood and sell the product at a profit. During the winters when lath were worth as much in New Brunswick as they are this season in New York City, the product of round-wood lath at portable mills in this province totalled to many millions. Under present market conditions, such undertakings are impracticable. While the existing conditions in the spruce deal market do not bear so heavily upon the operator of the portable deal-mill, there seems little prospect of such a plant being run at a profit, and every indication points to the conclusion that the output of such plants, usually a factor in the winter trade, will cease to be so this year.

Local lumber trade circles are exceedingly quiet. The season's shipping from Miramichi ports is practically at an end, and local manufacturers and dealers are consequently displaying less interest than usual in trade developments. For available local stocks of spruce lath an enquirer would be asked from $2.10 to $2.20 per thousand, f.o.b. Chatham.

In regard to values in "English" spruce deals, information is rather diversified and different opinions in regard to values in this line seem to be prevalent. $15 per thousand superficial feet would meet the views of some active participants in the trade, while 50c per thousand less would come nearer to the views of others, who figure largely in the local trade in spruce deals.

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View of Transfer Tables leading from Saw Mill to Planing Mill.

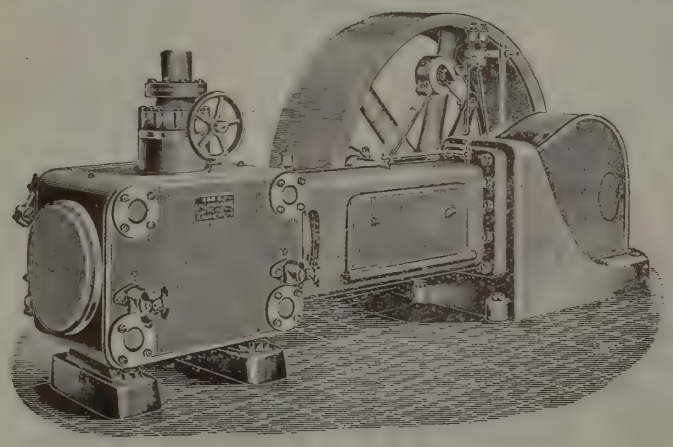
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Consumption of Cross-Ties Increases in U.S.

There was a substantial increase of about 10 per cent in the number of wooden cross-ties purchased for consumption by the steam and electric railroads in the United States in the calendar year 1909, as compared with the number purchased in 1908. In 1909 the total number of cross-ties of all kinds of wood, reported as having been purchased, was 123,754,000, costing $60,321,000 at the point of purchase, as compared with 112,463,000, costing $56,281,000, in 1908, and 153,700,000, costing $78,959,000, in 1907. The latter year does not, however, represent the true standard of comparison, as it was one of unusual railroad development. The decrease in 1908 was about 26.8 per cent., but in 1909 the balance swung back to 80.5 per cent. of the 1907 record, and was, as stated, an increase of about 10 per cent. over 1908.

While there was considerable variation in the number of cross-ties purchased during the three years, the average cost per tie remained close to 50 cents. A significant feature is the fact that in 1909 there were 16,437,000 cross-ties reported as purchased for new track, as against 7,431,000 in 1908, and 23,557,000 in 1907.

The oaks continued in 1909 to lead by a wide margin all the other kinds of cross-tie material. Moreover, in the general return of the industry toward the 1907 record, owing to renewed activity in railroad extension, the oaks have come back faster than any other species. In 1907 the total number of oak cross-ties reported was 61,757,000; in 1908 it was 48,111,000; and in 1909 it was 57,132,000. During those years the proportion of oak cross-ties in the total number purchased ranged from 40 to 46 per cent. Southern pines, which numbered more than half as many as the oaks in 1907, dropped to considerably less than half in 1908 and decreased a little further in 1909. The figures are 34,215,000 in 1907; 21,529,000 in 1908; and 21,384,000 in 1909. In each year the oaks and southern pines together formed about two-thirds of the total number purchased. Douglas fir, while showing a material gain over 1908, was in 1909 still short of the number purchased in 1907, which was 14,524,000. In 1908 the total was 7,987,000, and in 1909 it was 9,068,000. From third place in the ranking order in 1907, Douglas fir dropped to fifth in 1908, but came back to third in 1909. In 1907 cedar, with 8,953,000, was fourth in rank; in 1908 it rose, with 8,172,000, to third place, displacing Douglas fir; but in 1909, with 6,778,000, it gave way to western pine, and took fifth rank. In 1907 chestnut was fifth, with 7,851,000; in 1908 fourth, with 8,074,000; and in 1909 sixth, with 6,629,000. Cypress held the sixth position, with 6,779,000 in 1907; seventh, with 3,457,000, in 1908; and seventh again, with 4,589,000, in 1909. Western pine was seventh from the top, with 5,019,000, in 1907; ninth, with 3,093,000, in 1908; and fourth, with 6,797,000, in 1909. Tamarack was eighth in rank in 1907 and 1909, but sixth in 1908. Hemlock was ninth in 1907 and 1909, but eighth in 1908. Redwood has held tenth place each year.

A marked increase is noticeable in the use of gum and beech woods. Of the former, there were 15,000 cross-ties purchased in 1907, 262,000 in 1908, and 378,000 in 1909. The total number of beech cross-ties purchased was 51,000 in 1907, 193,000 in 1908, and 195,000 in 1909.

Fire Advice for Slack Coopers

Building slack cooperage plants to-day to avoid fire is one of the problems of the slack cooperage stock manufacturer, says a writer in The Barrel and Box. The loss by fire can never be fully repaid by insurance. A plant is never insured for its full value, besides there is the loss of business during the time the plant is being rebuilt. The inability to take care of customers often gives an old customer an opportunity to look around and make connections in other territory. For these reasons the matter of building to prevent fire is becoming a more important question to the manufacturer every day.

In visiting a plant recently a unique device to take care of the shavings and sawdust at the plant was seen. Near the boilers, and entirely separate from the rest of the building, was erected a square brick tower. The blower system of the plant fed into the top of this tower, there being no other opening, except a door at the bottom, where the sawdust could be shoveled out directly under the boilers.

The advantages of this system are many. In this plant the boilers could not take care of all the sawdust that was cut during the day, consequently at times it would be piled up around the engine room. Having the tower avoided this possibility and enabled the fireman to keep his room clear of all inflammable material at all times.

Another advantage of this is, that if fire should start while the door of the tower was open, igniting in some way from the boiler room, this door could be closed immediately and the fire choked out without any possibility of the conflagration being communicated to other parts of the plant.

Perhaps this system would not work or be advisable in some plants on account of peculiar conditions existing, but in other plants it would be an excellent idea and should be investigated by other manufacturers who could use it advantageously.

It is well to look after these matters and "Lock the Stable before the Horse is Stolen."

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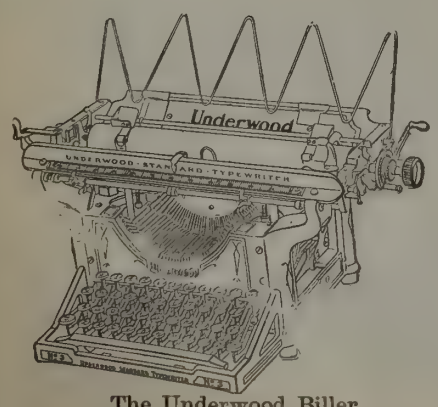
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Charles Greer, of Fort William, will operate a camp near Fort Frances this winter, and expects to take out 300,000 ties for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Backway Pulp Timber Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has been incorperated with capital of $250,000. The incorporators are: Duncan D. McLeod and James Aitchison, students, both of Toronto.

The property of the Fisher Lumber Company, Dryden, Kenora district, in liquidation, is offered for sale by tender up to November 30. It comprises their mills and plant at Dryden and a quantity of logs.

The Rock Lake Lumber Company, Ltd., Superior Junction, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: Thos. N. Dunn, Strathroy, Ont., manufacturer and John Thomas, Inwood, Ont., banker.

The Cunningham Lumber Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of $40,000. The incorporators are: James P. Cunningham, lumberman, Jno. D. Bissett and Theodore H. Peine, barristers, all of Toronto.

James Hardy, of Fort Frances, will operate five camps this winter. He expects that the coming winter will be a busy one in the woods. Large quantities of supplies, he reports are being taken up the Rainy river and extra camps are being put in to cut the burned timber.

The Goderich Organ Company, whose factory at Goderich, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire, will immediately rebuild on their former site, with additional buildings 12 feet by 48 feet and 46 feet by 48 feet. They will have 30,000 square feet of floor space in the new part.

The Canadian Cooperage Company, Galetta, Ont., are considering a proposal to establish a plant at Smith's Falls, Ont. They have been offered a site byl the town and are investigating the supply of raw material, available in the district. The town also offers a fixed assessment of $3,000 and a favorable water rate. each year.

The Niagara Lumber Company, of Niagara Falls, is being wound up. The company was incorporated on May 11, 1907, with nominal capital of $40,000, of which $13,704 was paid up. The business was continued until March, 1910. Rowan, Jones & Sommerville, Toronto, are acting for the company. The company also have a mill at Burk's Falls, and hardwood limits, which are being offered for sale, and are estimated roughly to be worth from $6,000 to $10,000.

J. E. Cutler's lumber and planing mill, at Welland, with a large stock of finished and partly finished lumber, and valuable machinery, have been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $15,000 and the insurance $3,500. The cause of the blaze is unknown. The firemen succeeded in saving lumber nearby at Lambert's saw and planing mills, and other buildings. Mr. Cutler's loss will be particularly heavy, as the mill was crowded with work. He will have difficulty completing many of the contracts.

The influx of young farmers to cities looking for work in the lumber camps has to some extent relieved the labor stringency in the Ottawa Valley. Expert shanty men, however, are still very scarce. Consequently the good wage of $32 per month, free in the spring, fare paid one way, is still offered by many firms. P. H. Wright, veteran hiring agent of Ottawa, says this wage is positively the maximum, and there is likely to be a drop of a couple of dollars before long. Common hands are more plentiful than at this time last year.

A new $5,000,000 pulp and paper company has been incorporated at Ottawa. This is known as the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company. The company is being organized by Messrs. J. N. Greenshields, Rodolphe Forget, of Montreal, and C. R. Whitehead, of Three Rivers, and a number of other capitalists are interested in the venture. The company will have an authorized bond issue of $5,000,000. Of this amount $3,000,000 has already been underwritten, and the balance will be reserved to provide for future requirements. The mill company is taking over the Baptiste timber limits, situated on the St. Maurice river and its tributaries. These limits are very extensve and very valuable. As an evidence of this the underwriting was practically all taken in two days, thus showing the confidence the underwriters had in the project.

The prediction that this winter will be the busiest in the history of the Rainy River district gives promise already of being more than fulfilled. It is estimated that in the portion of the district tributary to the Lake-of-the-Woods there will be over two thousand men employed in the various camps. In the portion of the district to the north and east there will also be a large number. Contractors are now daily securing men to make up their camps, and the local supply of labor has so exhausted itself that hundreds of men are being brought in from Winnipeg and other western points. The dearth of labor is being keenly felt by lumber companies anxious to procure bushmen. As a result of this shortage wages this winter will be considerably higher than ever before, and will range from $35 to $40 a month and board. The usual rate has been $26 to $35 a month and board.

Eastern Canada

The Dupis Pulp Lumber Company, Ltd., Parish of St. Hermenegilde, Que., has been incorporated, with capital of $100,000. The incorporators are: A. Dupis, St. Hermenegilde; G. Langlois, journalist, A. Handfield, manufacturer and N. Sauriol, financial agent, all of Montreal.

The subscription list for the £1,000,000, 5 per cent., first mortgage bonds, issued by Price Brothers and Company, Ltd., of Quebec, was opened to the public for three days, commencing November 14. The Royal Securities Corporation, of 164 St. James Street, Montreal, conducted the offering.

The Eastern Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., of Murray Bay, Que., have given to the Bishop Construction Company, Ltd., of Montreal and Toronto, the contract for the construction of a water power development and a pulp mill. The contract price is $290,000, and the engineer is Geo. F. Hardy, New York.

A despatch from Campbellton, N. B., says that the following establishments are being rebuilt: I. C. R. works, the Harquail woodworking establish-

ment, the McLennan machine shops and the W. J. Duncan foundry. There are also good prospects for the building of six saw mills in the town and vicinity in the near future.

It is expected that the Albert Reid Company, of Newfoundland, will begin the manufacture of pulp about Christmas. Its plan is to start with half its grinders and machinery in the winter, and install the other half next spring. When this has been completed the company count upon beginning the installation of their paper-making equipment.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Silliker car company at Halifax, it was decided to accept the offer of F. B. McCurdy & Company on behalf of J. R. Douglas and J. R. Leamy, of Amherst, N. S., and other interests to purchase the company with all its assets and franchises. The purchasing company will be the Nova Scotia Car Works, Limited, with a total issued capital of $1,743,100.

A special committee of the St. John, N. B., Water and Sewerage Board has recommended the accepeance of the offer made by Mr. Geo. C. Cutler, to lease the Mispec pulp mill at a rental of $2,500 per year, with the option of purchase for $30,000. The committee, however, recommended also that the sale should not include any water rights. The operation of this mill involves the payment of $25,000 in wages annually.

The ownership of a large tract of land, 23 miles from Quebec, has been decided by a judgment given by the New York State court of appeals in favor of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Company, of Binghampton, N. Y. The action was brought by the Firman Anderkirk Company, of Herkimer, to recover the property purchased by the Bayless Company in 1905, on the ground that the Herkimer Company held a previous option on the land. The title of the Bayless Company having now been established, they are expected to begin extensive improvements.

Western Canada

H. E. Almas is establishing a lumber yard at East Collingwood. B. C.

The Big River Lumber Company, of Prince Albert, Sask, expect that their new mill will be completed in April or May, 1911.

A. C. Voss, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who is a member of a company owning a timber tract near Prince Rupert, B. C., reports that they do not intend to put up a saw mill at present. Mr. Voss recently visited the limit, and it was at first reported that they might soon build a mill. He reports, however, that the prospects of that district are very bright.

A New Westminster report says that the yards of the Canadian Western Lumber Company's mills at Fraser Mills, B. C., are being enlarged to secommodate the immense amount of lumber of all kinds the company has on hand. The export demand for lumber has been very small for the past three months. The company are experiencing no difficulty in getting logs and about 22,000,000 feet of them are now at the mills ready to be sawed.

The Royal Lumber Company, of Nelson, B. C., owners of the Crawford Bay townsite, near Nelson, were recently reported to have in view the use of this property as a logging station for logs cut from their limits at the head of Hooker and Canyon Creeks. It was also reported that they were in a position to go ahead with the construction of their mill. It is now authoritatively stated that they have no immediate intention of beginning operations.

Vancouver reports state that construction will be commenced immediately on the Cowichan branch of the E. and N. Railway, and that the agreement has been completed whereby the American Securities Company through a subsidiary company to be known as the Empire Lumber Company will erect at Crofton a saw mill to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The company recently purchased 52,000 acres of timber land in the Cowichan Valley from the C. P. R. Mr. W. E. Oliver, of Victoria, represented the lumber company in the negotiations.

The plant and assets of the Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company, which include a large mill at Port Mellon, on Howe Sound, and a tract of 56,000 acres of wood pulp limits on Quatsino Sound, have been disposed of by that company to a syndicate of English capitalists. It is the intention of the new owners of the property to operate the mill and extend the scope of the manufacturing part of the concern to a considerable degree. The deal was put through by Mr. W. I. Paterson, who, with Messrs. Joseph Martin, K. C., M. P., James S. Harvey, K. C., and T. F. Paterson, was interested in the deal.

A London, Eng., despatch says that a resolution has been passed for the winding up of the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, Ltd. This company, registered in London, with a nominal capital of £107,000, was formed for the purpose of taking from the Canadian Finance Syndicate, Ltd., of London, the whole of the issued capital stock of the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. The latter company was the registered holder of about 84,000 acres of pulp timber land on Princess Royal Island and the adjacent mainland of British Columbia, together with a water power and about 500 acres of freehold land. The liquidator appointed is Mr. Limebeer, chartered accountant, of 65 London Wall, London, E. C.

Dominion Saw Mill and Lumber Company, an English corporation, already controlling the Mundy Lumber Company, of Three Valley, B. C., is reported to have acquired the interests of the Bowman Lumber Company, the Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, and the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company. This is the largest timber deal in the history of Kootenay, and involves over a million dollars. The deal includes four saw mills, one at Nelson, and 240 square miles of timber limits, on which are three and a half million feet of standard timber. The new company, which was incorporated last year in England, is one of the most important lumber firms in British Columbia. It has a capital of $5,000,000, and owns six miles with a capacity of 150,000,000 feet annually.

The Active Gold Mining Company, owners of the Porcupine timber limits, as well as the Union Jack and other mining interests near Ymir, are making preparations to install a saw mill at Porcupine creek. P. V. Loth, secretary-treasurer of the company, has been looking over the the situation during the past fortnight, and has the matter in charge. The tract consists of something more than 5,000 acres, white pine, cedar, hemlock and fir being well represented, not to mention a large amount of material for poles, fence posts, etc. Mr. Loth figures on putting in a plant well equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, including the best grades for finishing purposes, mouldings, brackets and shingles. Plans for the erection of the plant have not yet been prepared, and the capacity will be determined later on, as much depends on other matters that have as yet not fully developed. There are thousands of acres of the best lumbering material waiting for the saw.

McILVAIN'S SPECIALS

For Prompt Shipment

Get your order in early for
Red Oak
5-4 Common and Better.

Let us quote you on
Black Walnut
we have 50,000 feet No. 2 Common and Better. dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths.

Ask us for prices on 5-8 to 16 4 No. 1 common and better large dry stock
Soft Yellow Tennessee Poplar
good widths and lengths, ready for immediate shipment.

4-4 to 16-4. 200,000 ft.
Hard Maple
Also same amount of Soft Maple. Ask us for prices.

Here is your opportunity to get interesting quotations on
Quartered White Oak
200,000 feet 4-4 No. 1 Common and Better dry, nicely manufactured, well-figured, and good widths and lengths.

If you are looking for
Gulf Cypress
write us for prices. We have a large block, dry, well manufactured, from 4-4 to 16-4

What about
Chestnut
We have 200,000 feet of 4-4 to 8-4, also 5 cars of 5-4 No. 1 Common and Better, bone dry, for prompt shipment.

No better time than right now to think about
Hemlock and Spruce
Our big stock offers some choice bargains.

We have just received a large block of
Soft White Pine
4-4 to 16-4. Dry, well manufactured, good widths and lengths. Can ship separate or mixed cars.

We can make prompt shipment on
White Oak
Have large stock 4-4 No. 1 common and better, plain, dry, good widths and lengths. Tenesee stock.

"We have it if it's Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa — Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

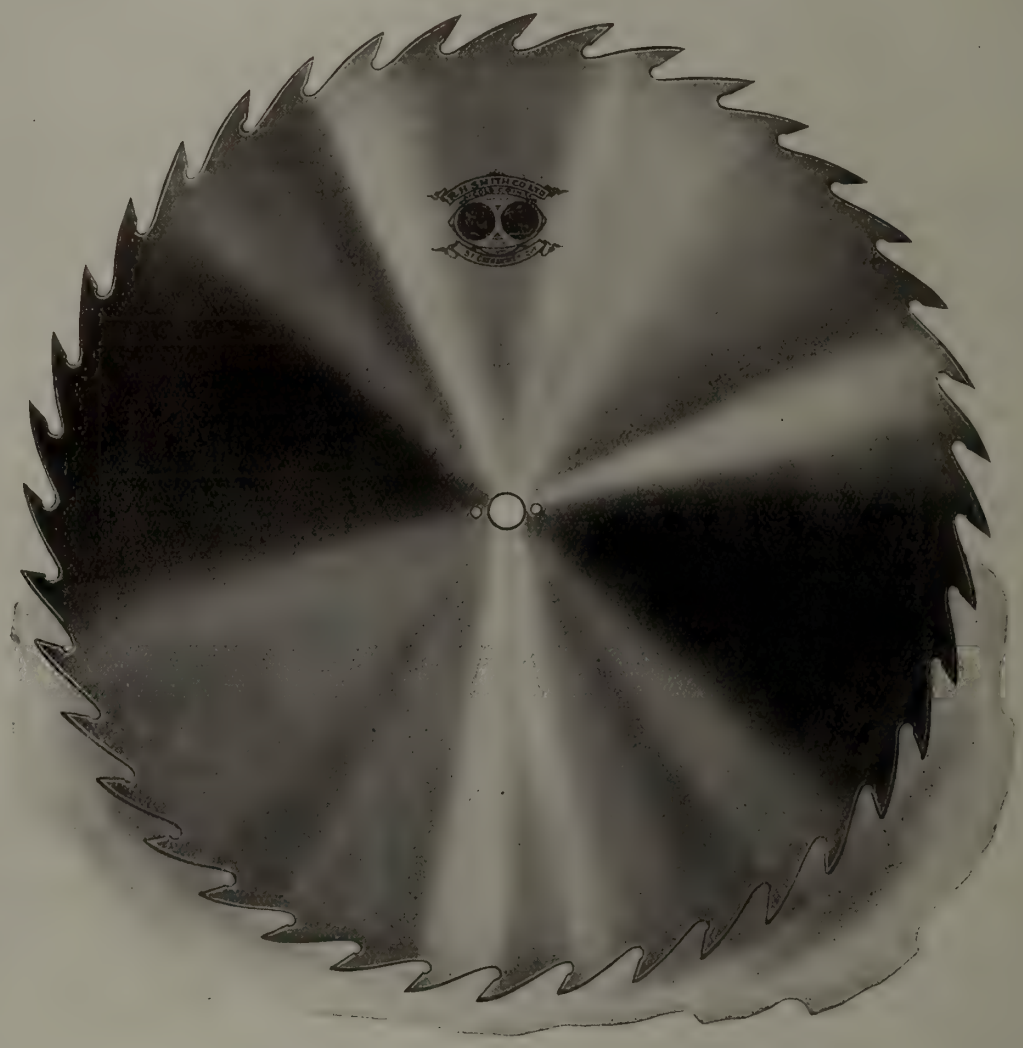
We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

Solid and Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines



We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens, at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **St. Catharines, Ont.**

CHAIN

Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

Office and Works: MONTREAL

P. Payette's New Patent

Saw-Mill Dog

for

either winter or summer

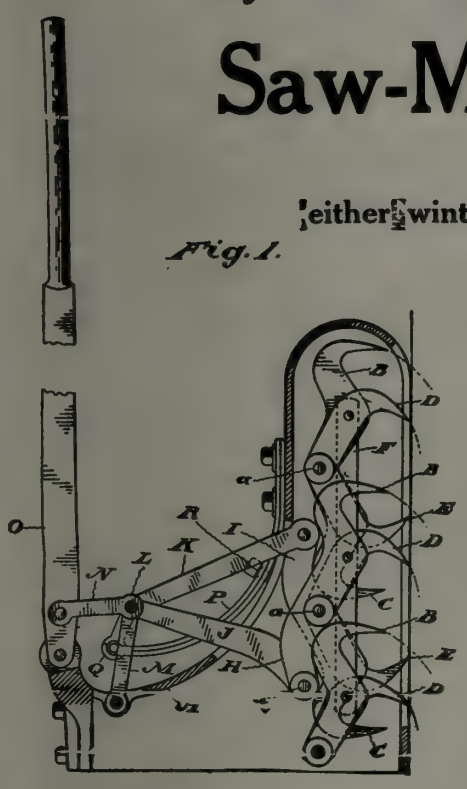


Fig. 1.

Will operate in soft or hardwood timber, or frozen timber of any kind, with perfect ease and safety.

Booklet and all information mailed free upon request.

Also ask for our booklet on our new High Grade Saw Mill **Carriage** and **Lath Mill Machinery**

300 in use

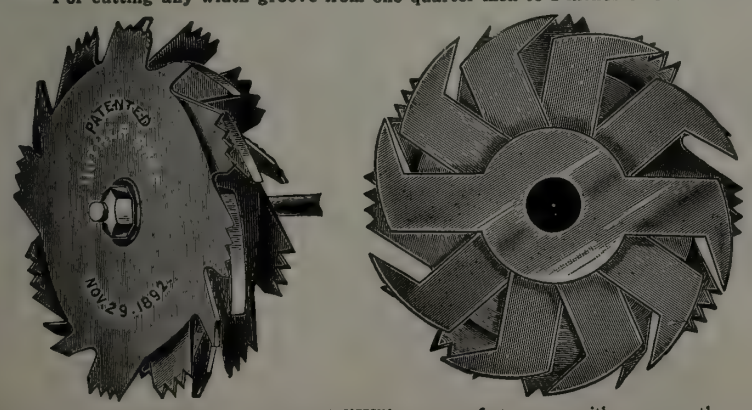
P. Payette & Company

Engineers and Machinists

PENETANGUISHENE, - ONT.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No snew adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders cad dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in rompetition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

ARE You **SURE** You are getting maximum satisfaction from your

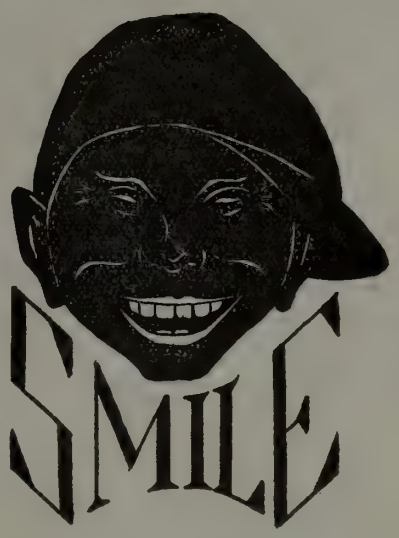
Belting
Packings
Emery Wheels

We are confident we can save you trouble and expense in these lines. It doesn't cost you anything to give us a trial because we **Guarantee Satisfaction**

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies **Montreal**

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ¼ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B No. 2 Cuts and Better	46 00	48 00
1½" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	54 00	59 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
1" Good Shorts	48 00	52 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	40 00	45 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	27 00	29 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	35 00	37 00
2 x 10 common	18 00	[illegible]
2 and 3 x 12 common	27 00	29 00
1x8 Box & common	28 00	30 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	21 00	22 00
1x12 box & common	23 00	24 00
1" mill run sidings	27 00	28 00
1" Mill Run Shorts	24 00	26 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	19 00
1¼ inch flooring		14 00
1" mill run Norway		28 00
2" " "		[illegible]
Norway, c&cf 1"		22 00
" " 1½"		32 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	34 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	[illegible]
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	14 00
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		65 50
Douglas Fir		[illegible]
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16		35 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x16, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 00
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 50
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 75
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 90
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 85
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		55 00	
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00	
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		46 00	
Ash, brown, C & B		35 00	
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		50 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		33 00	
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		28 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		35 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		40 00	
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		35 00	
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		28 00	
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		16 00	
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		37 00	
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better		33 00	
Basswood No. 2 common and better		24 50	
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4		33 00	
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00	
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00	
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2		36 00	
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4		50 00	
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4		35 00	
Cherry			
4/4 1st & 2nds		85 00	
4/4 No 1 com		60 00	
6/4 1st & 2nds		87 00	
6/4 No. 1 com		65 00	
8/4 1st & 2nds		87 00	
8/4 No. 1 com		65 00	
12/4 1st & 2nds		90 00	
12/4 No. 1 com		70 00	
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		27 00	
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4		20 00	
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds		28 00	
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00	
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4		27 00	
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds		43 00	
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		54 00	
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4		60 00	
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		65 00	
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		55 00	
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"		60 00	
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		70 00	
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		85 00	
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds		87 00	
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common		55 00	
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		70 00	
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		75 00	

Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	22 50
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
xx	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

	cts.	
WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60
ELM.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55
ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	58 00
8/4 " " "	61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	55 00
1½ in. "	56 00
2in. "	58 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼ " "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00
1" x 10"	27 00
1" x 12"	32 00
1" x 13" and up	32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"		40 00
4"		42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"		32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00	26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 75
No. 1, 48" pine	4 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.			
1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00
BLACK AND BROWN			
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00
ELM.			
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls 10 00 17 00
MAPLE			
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¾" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60
NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3	3
" Eurekas, 18" " "		
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
11in. x 7in and up 1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	52 00	58 00
2" x 7" and up	55 00	60 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	58 00	65 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	35 00	40 00
1¼" and 1½"	38 00	42 00
2"	46 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:	45 00	50 00
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1 ½" and 1¼"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1" 1¼", 1½" and 2"	17 00 22 00	19 50 24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce: 1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	25 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	[illegible]

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

We Pledge You—

that when you adopt

Fenderson's "Quality" Policy



You are adopting a policy which insures you increased patronage; insures your doing business without the trouble, friction, complaints and discounts of old.

Insures you a better profit on your stock; easier and quicker sales.

Insures you pleasant business relations with your customers.

This "Quality Policy" is one you cannot afford to pass by.

It isn't a question of whether your business can get along without this Policy, IT IS a question of the big assistance it would be in anybody's business.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"
is our motto and we live up to it

WRITE US

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

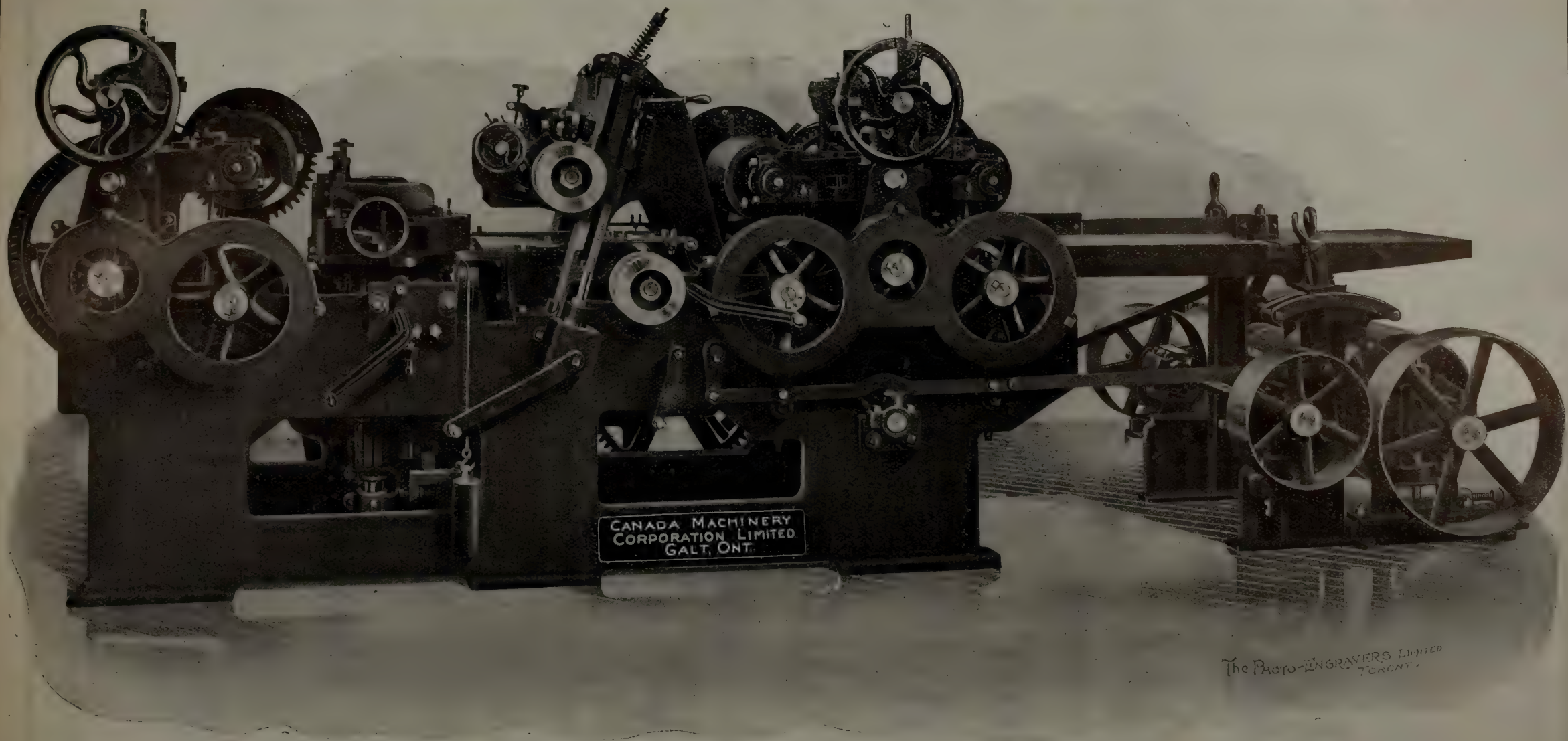
Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

No. 103 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



DOES EXCELLENT WORK AT 150 TO 200 FEET PER MINUTE

In our No. 103 we offer to the Canadian public the "last word" in planers and matchers. The design of this machine is up-to-date, right up to the present moment. No planer and matcher yet constructed has a single point of advantage over our No. 103.

Much is being said of late in reference to a "Racer Type" of planer and matcher. If you are a horseman you will know the full significance of the word "racer"—speed at the sacrifice of all else. We have purposely avoided this type which requires expert handling and constant nursing.

For more than thirty years we have being supplying the Canadian demand for wood tools. We have constantly and consistently studied the requirements of the Canadian trade. In our No. 103 we have combined a thorough knowledge of your requirements with our long experience in building wood tools and have produced a machine which will make you money every day. Will produce sheathing or flooring at the rate of 150-200 feet per minute, and will do it every hour of the day and every day of the year.

Canada's Best in Wood Tools

MacGregor Gourlay Co.
John Ballantine & Co.
Hespeler Machinery Co.
Goldie & McCulloch Co.
Sussex Manufacturing Co.

Frame in One Piece
Lower Cylinder Cuts First
Automatic Jointing Attachment
Feed Rolls 10 inches in diameter
Pressure Bars Adjustable to and from Knives
Side Head Spindles run on a Bronze Plate and in a case filled with oil

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited, Galt, Ontario

Machine Knives
AND
Cutters



In our Woodworking Department we use large numbers of Machine Knives and Cutters on hardwoods. By reason of this practical experience and test in the working, together with the fact that the steel itself is made in our own Steel Works under a DISSTON formula which produces a material peculiarly suited to withstand the strains to which knives are subjected, giving in the hardening and tempering process a perfect combination of hardness, toughness and edge-holding quality, we are warranted in claiming the **Disston Knives** are **Superior** in **Quality, Efficiency** and **Durability.**

We manufacture a full and complete line.

Henry Disston & Sons
INCORPORATED

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

CONGO
NEVER LEAK ROOFING



Congo on Maryland Terra Cotta Company's Buildings—Baltimore, Maryland

Guaranteed Roofing

We don't suppose you care a rap what Congo is made of—what interests you is *how long it is going to wear.* What it is made of interests us because we give with every roll a *Surety Bond Guarantee,* the like of which no other manufacturer has offered.

Herewith are a few of the features that make it possible for us to guarantee Congo 2 or 3 ply for *10 years.*

It never gets hard or brittle. It never breaks or peels off. It is giving as perfect satisfaction in Europe, India and Australia, where we ship thousands of rolls, as in America.

Congo doesn't run, rot, buckle up or shrink.

The caps, nails and cement which we furnish free, are the best money can buy.

We don't use the old style *tin caps* for Congo, but *galvanized caps* which never rust.

You can satisfy yourself as to its lightness, pliability and wonderful waterproof qualities by a little investigation. As to its wearing properties — we guarantee them. Can any reasonable man ask more? Further information on request.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Stark, Seybold, Ltd., Montreal. **Mechanics' Supply Co., Quebec.**
S. Hayward & Co., St. John, N. B. **Hobbs Hardware Co., London, Ont.**



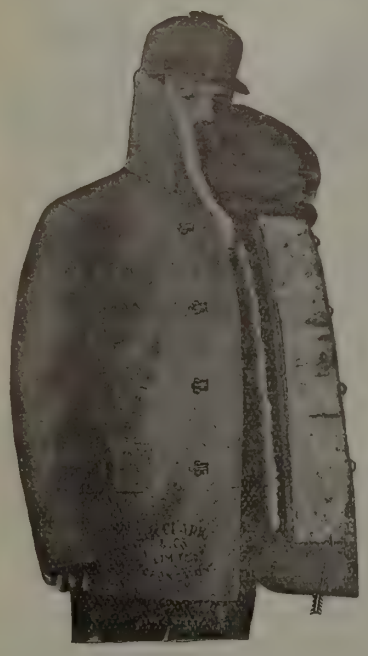
Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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SIMCOE - - - - ONTARIO

Lumbermen's Clothing



"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	Mitts
Shirts	Vests
Coats	Caps
Socks	Mackinaws
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Write for our interesting illustrated literature and prices.

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Works: 611-617 Eastern Ave., TORONTO
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Oats

are now moving freely from farmers' hands to markets. Prices are on a reasonable level. Write or wire for our quotations when you are ready to buy.

Our Specialty

Sacked Oats

for Logging Operations

National Elevator Co.

Limited

PORT ARTHUR - WINNIPEG - CALGARY

Get our Prices and Cipher Code

Wet Wear

is

Hard Wear



Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be beaten for strength and wearing qualities.

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The

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Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

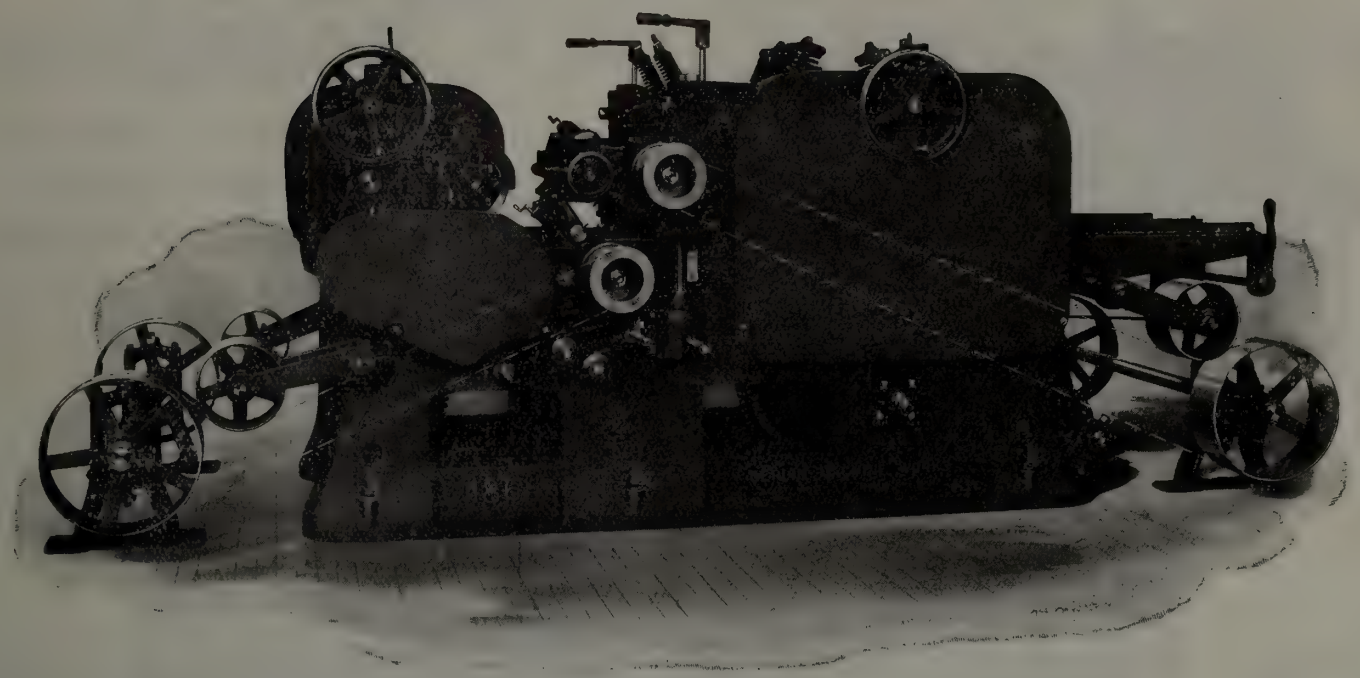
All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set at greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin — **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston. Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.

Scandinavia Belting

for Conveying and Transmission



Whether your Belt Drive is **straight** or **crossed,** conditions **wet** or **dry,** of the air dust laden **Scandinavia Belt** will give you satisfaction.

We can save you money.

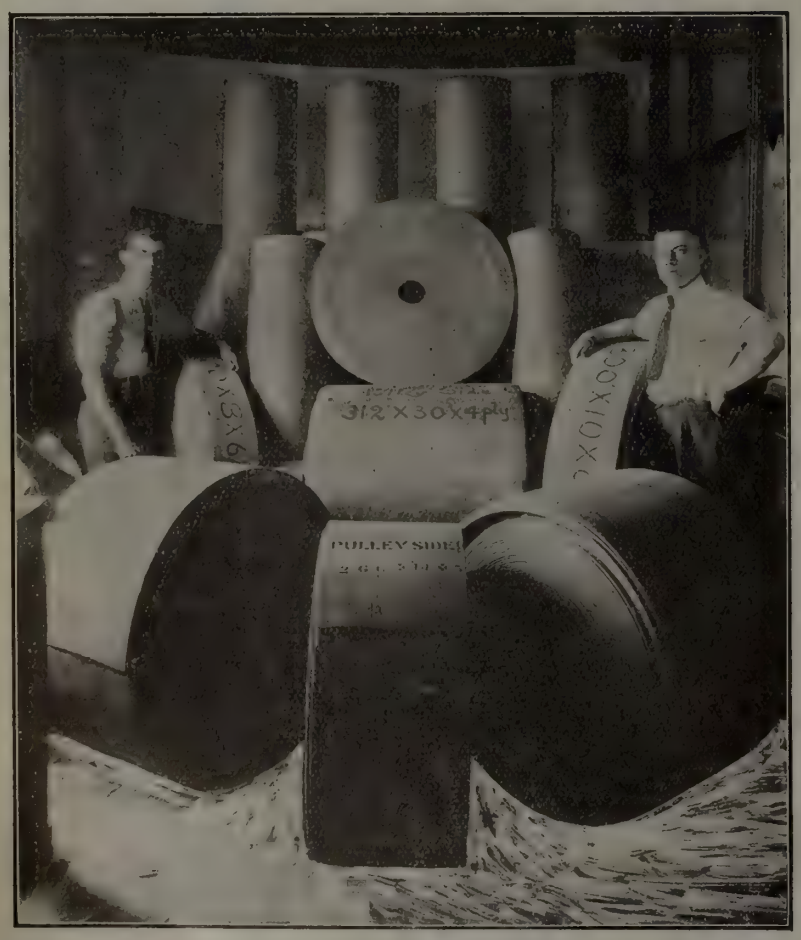
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Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited,

284 Yonge St.
TORONTO

AGENTS: Power Economies Limited, Montreal — McDougall Hardware Co., Ottawa
Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited, Port Arthur — Great West Saddlery Co., Calgary

Agents Wanted in other Cities



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

Soe Canadian Agents

The

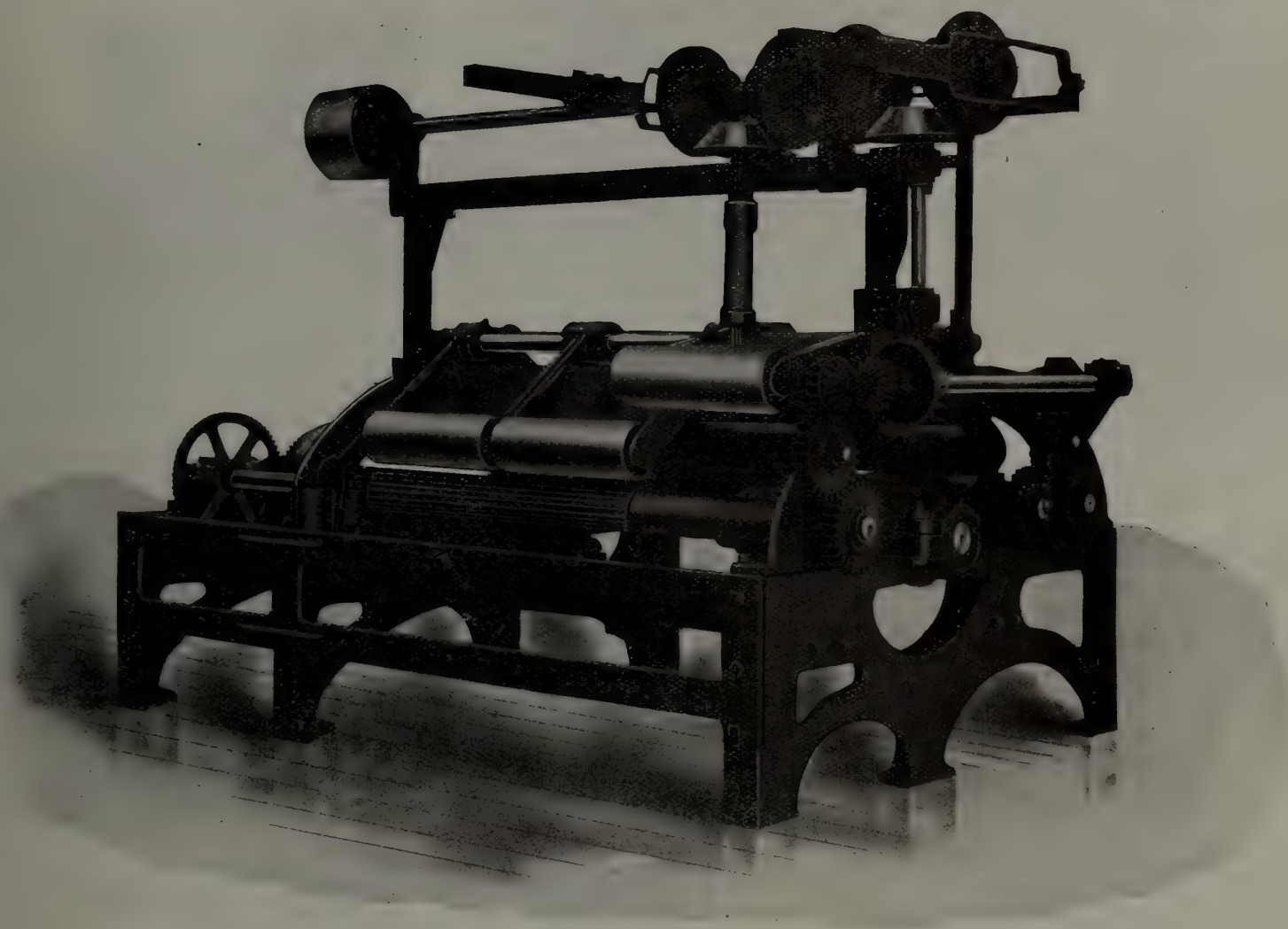
General Supply Co.

of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor. Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

"Jumbo"
Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering remarks for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

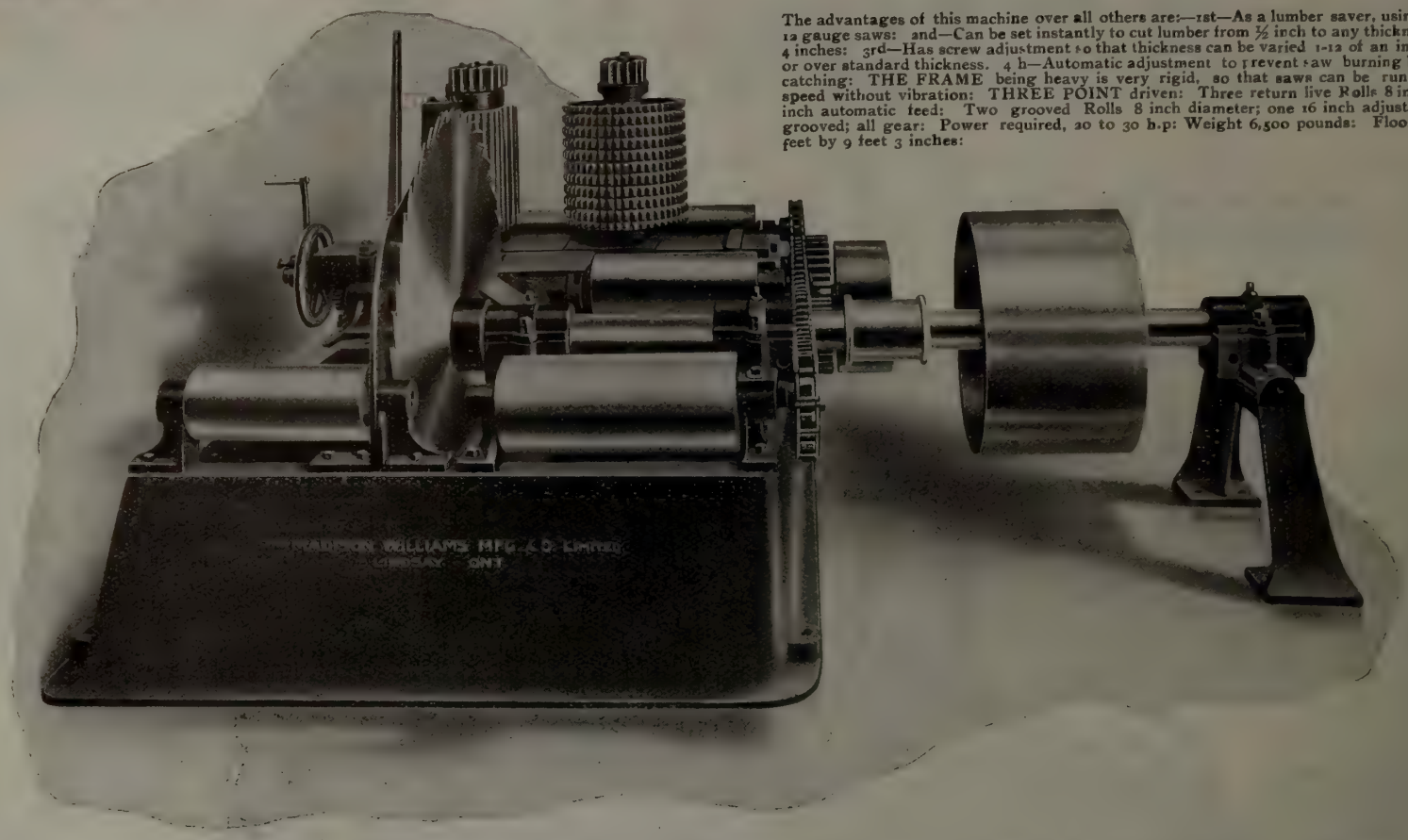
MANDREL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saws from being burned. Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

Prices Cheerfully Quoted

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

JOHNSTON'S RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

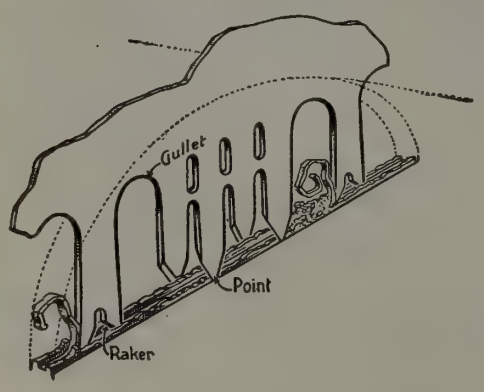


The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4 h—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. **Western Representative:** The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.

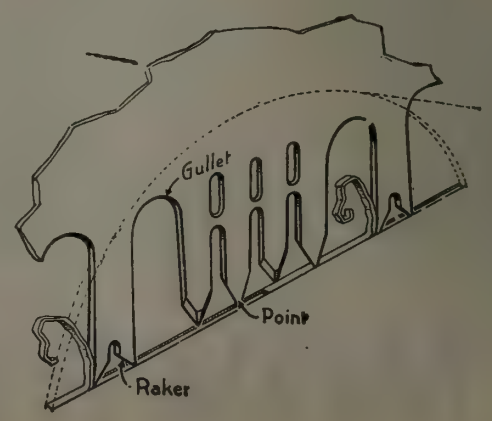


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easy.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

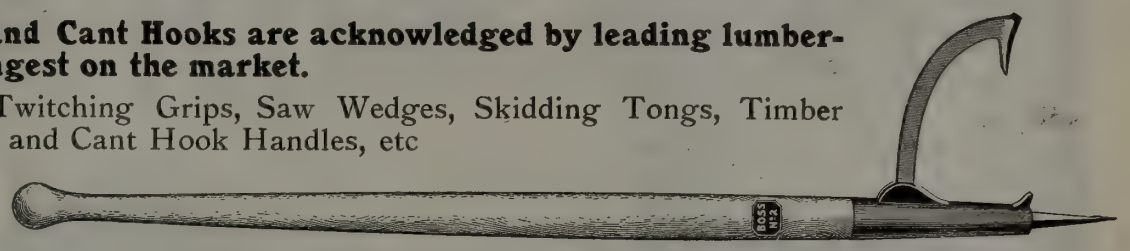
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The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application





Keystone Gang Bolter



Durable **Reliable**

Compact **Accurate**

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath **Pickets**
Kindling **Wood Bolts**

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day

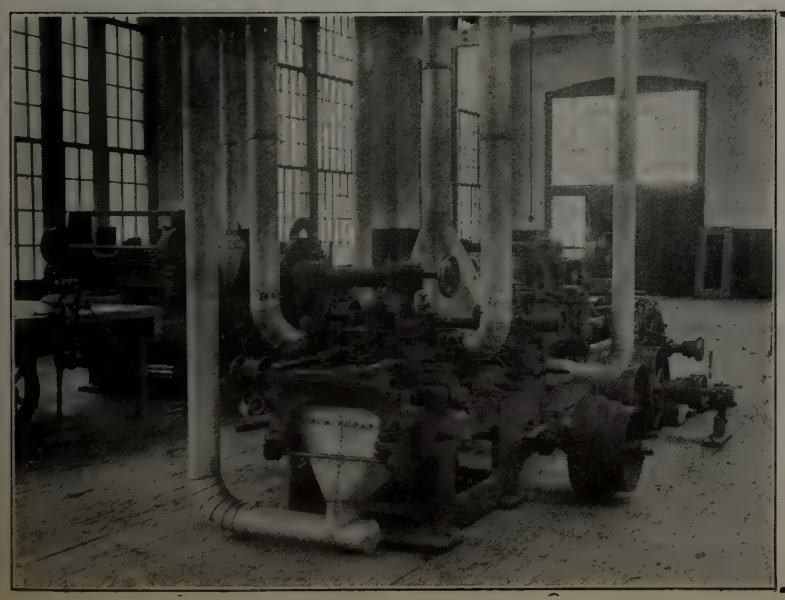
Other Keystone Machines:

Combined Bolter and Lath Mill
Circular Saw Tables
Pole Road Tram Car
Picket Header

Have you a copy of our Catalogue?

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania



Exhaust Systems

Cut shows part of a system installed by us in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, Montreal. We make a specialty of dust collecting equipment, designing and installing complete systems for Planing Mills, and Woodworking Shops, Wood Pulp Mills, etc. Write us when you are in the market.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited MONTREAL



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No. 84

of

Woodworking Machinery

Just off Press **384 Pages**

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Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for Drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

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We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

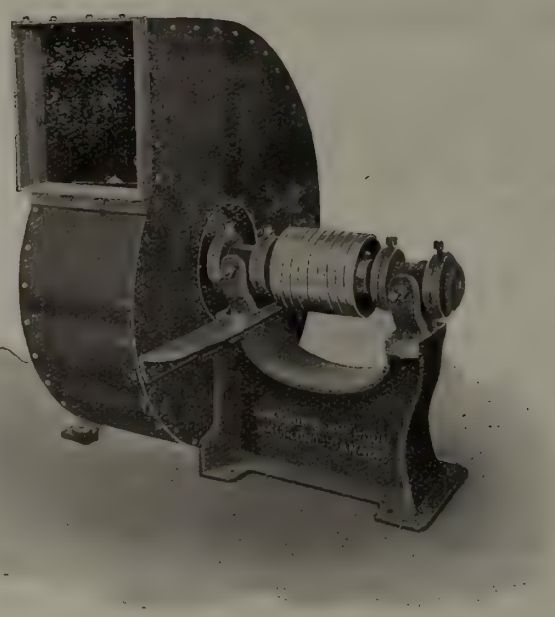
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TNOGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

The Thomas Pink Co., Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

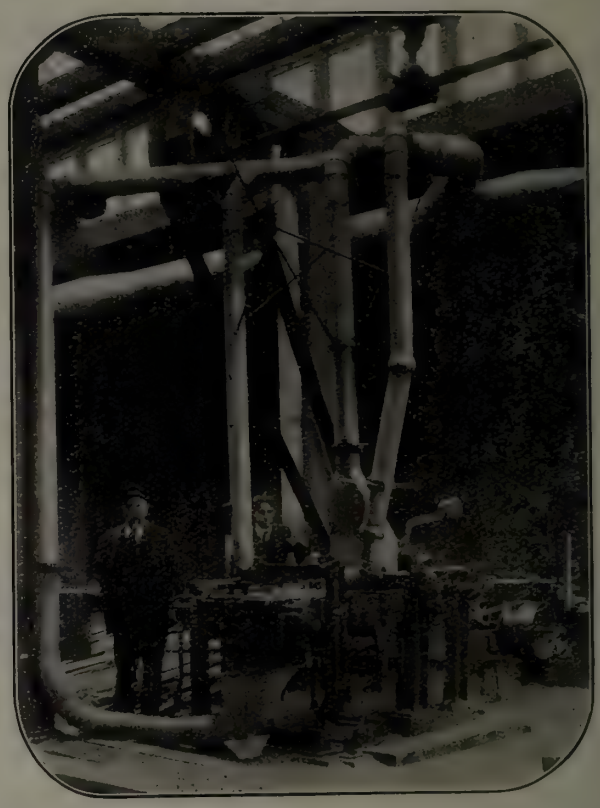
Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

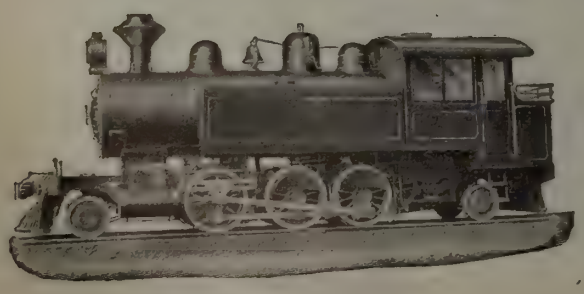
76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

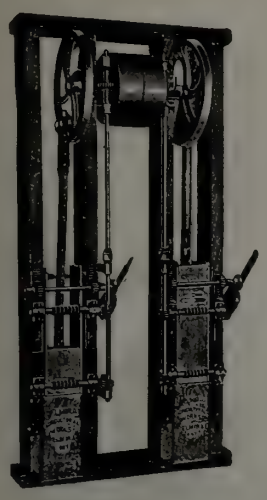
Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

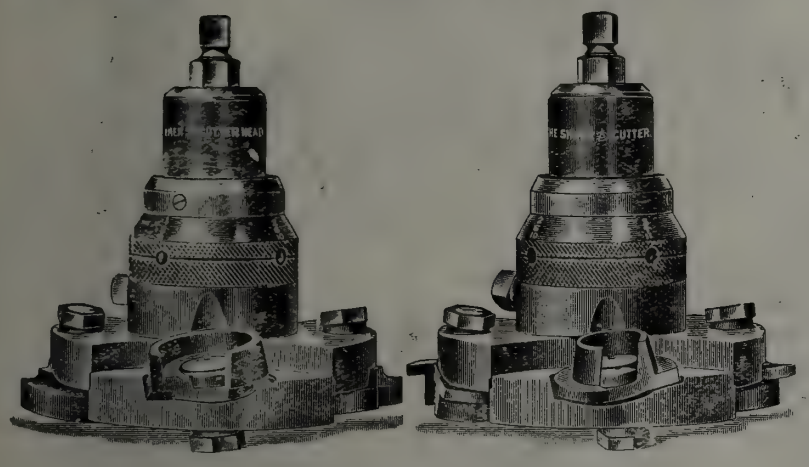
MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

No More "Fit and Try" Worries



AFTER YOU ONCE ADOPT

The Shimer Cutter Head

The Cutters are securely held upon Conical Duplex Bit Seats to give the leading points effectual clearance in cutting down square offsets and working out irregular designs, the pattern for which is permanently shaped within the Bit contours. These features, in connection with the divisional bit series, is serving to introduce The Shimer Cutter Head into the mills of the country.

There are none that work hard, cross grained and knotty lumber so smoothly—none work as easy—none so simple to keep in order.

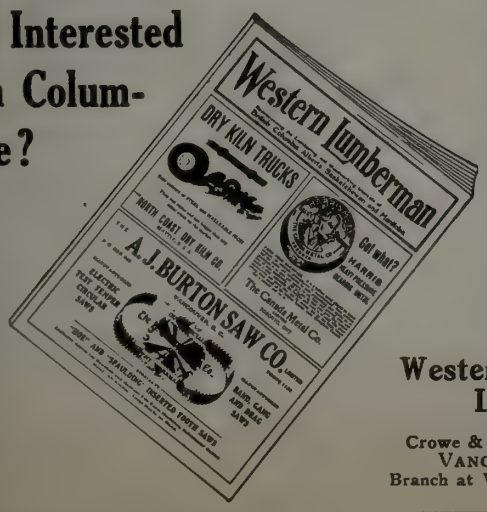
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK **"The Shimer Cutter Head"** stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you —send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

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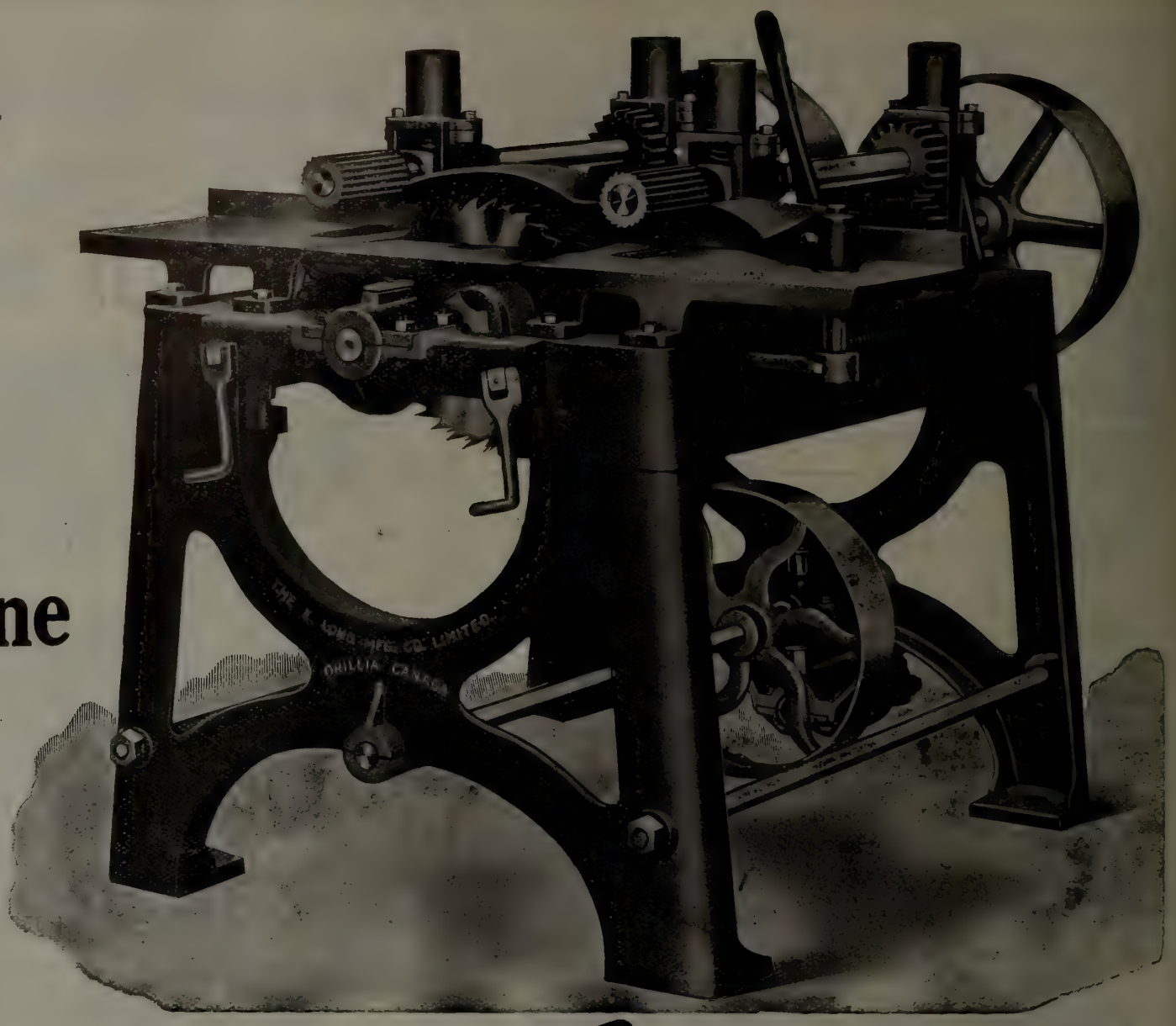
WE HELP YOU PUSH THEM YOUR WAY

The illustration shows what we ARE doing for others and what we CAN do for you.

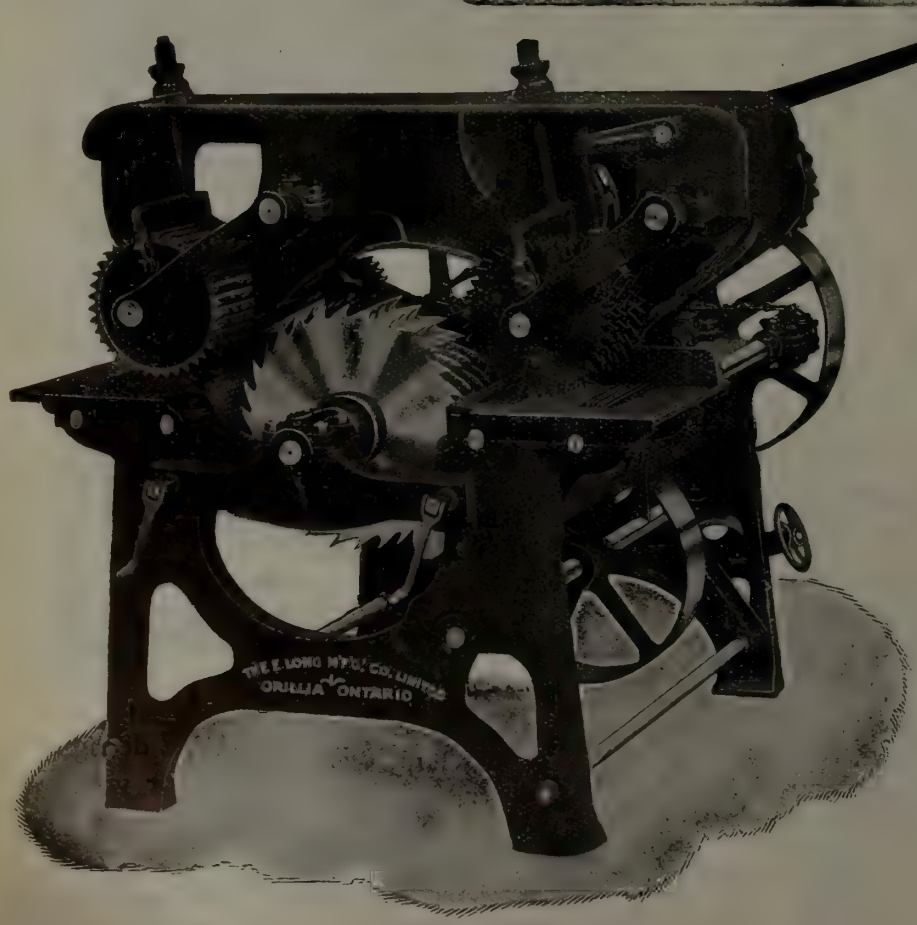
Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Ontario

Heavy Duty Lath Machine



This machine has so many good points that our space will not permit us to tell about them. We will, however, be glad to send a full specification on application.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

The general construction of this machine speaks for itself.

We believe that more important features are combined in it than in any other Lath Bolter of its capacity on the market to-day. Here are a few o them:—

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

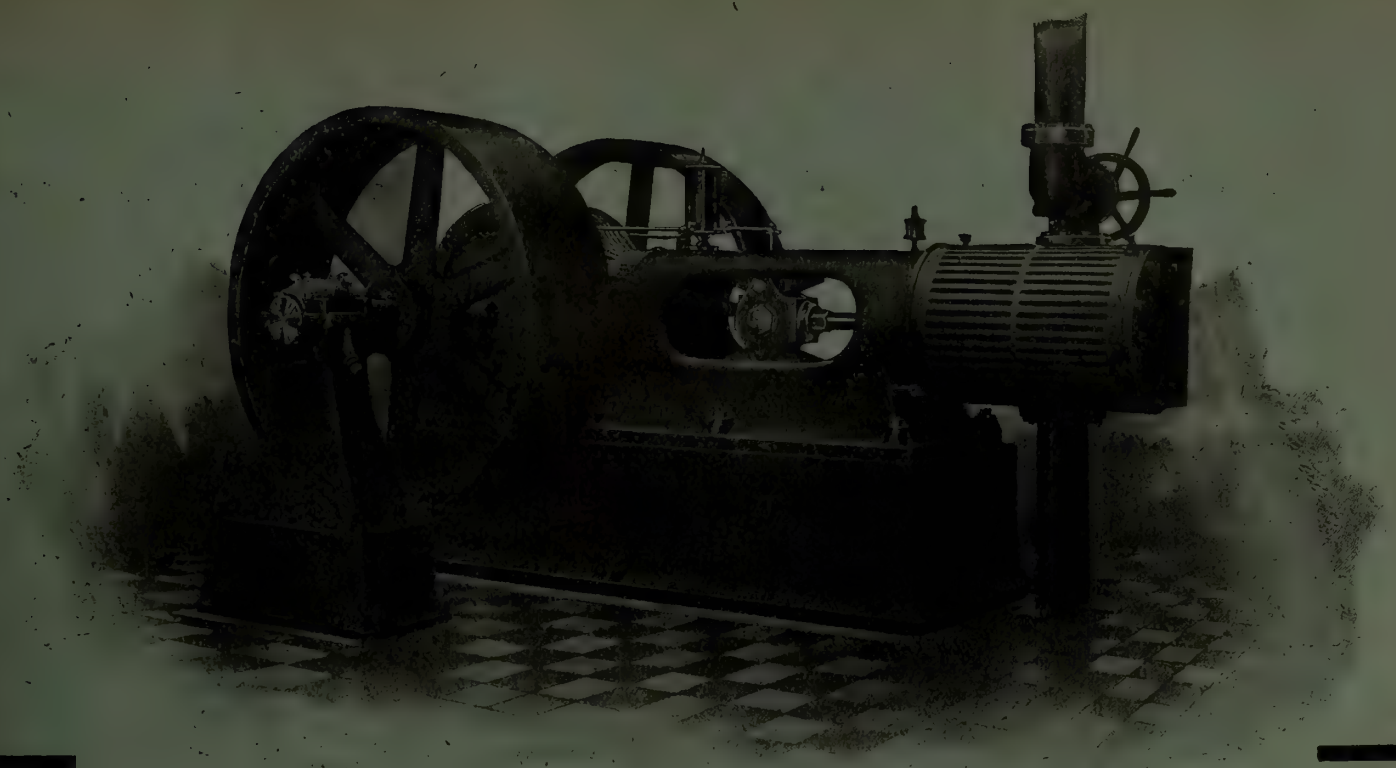
The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Full information regarding this machine or anything else in our line you may require, cheerfully given on application.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings. **Drawer 712**



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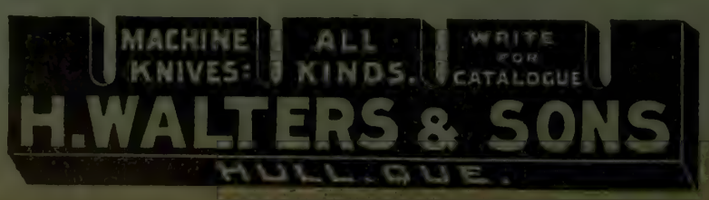
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LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS

Vol. 30 Toronto, December 1, 1910 No. 23

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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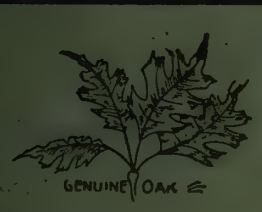
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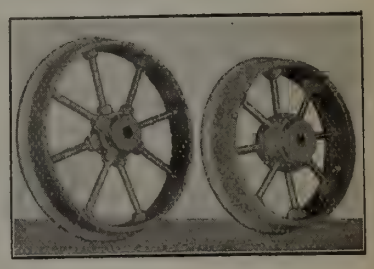
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110,000	"	1	x	10	and up	10-16	"
510,000	"	1	x	12	and up	10-16	"
220,000	"	1	x	4	and up	10-16	"
80,000	"	2	x	4	and up	10-16	"
60,000	"	2	x	8	and up	10-16	"
60,000	"	1	x	4	and up	6-9	white pine mill run shorts
50,000	"	1	x	4	to 6	6-16	" waney strips
35,000	"	6-4	x	4	and up	6-16	" culls
30,000	"	1	x	4	and up	6-18	norway culls
150,000	pieces No. 1 norway lath						
115,000	pieces 32 inch white pine lath						

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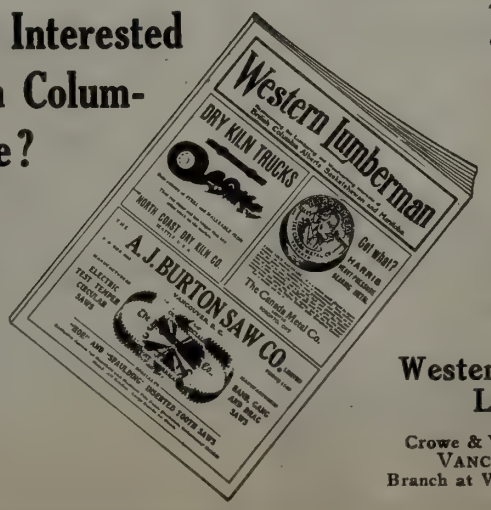
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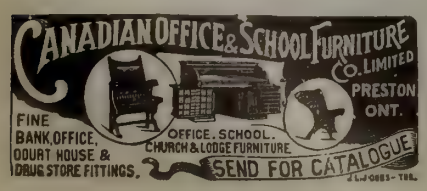
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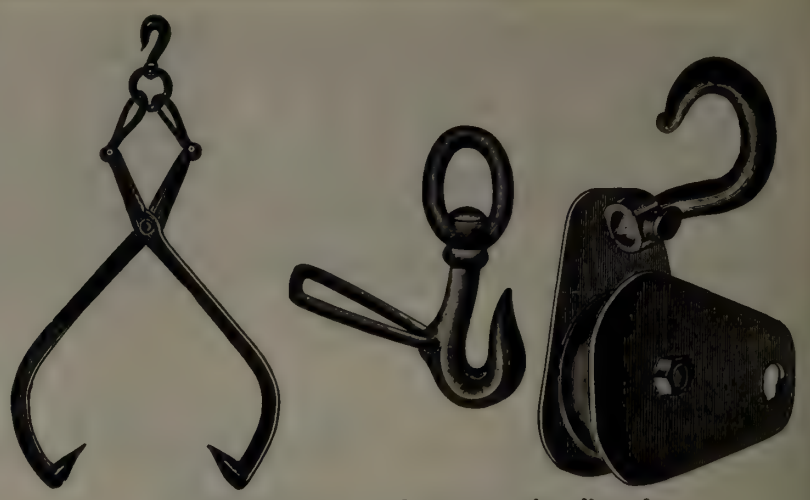
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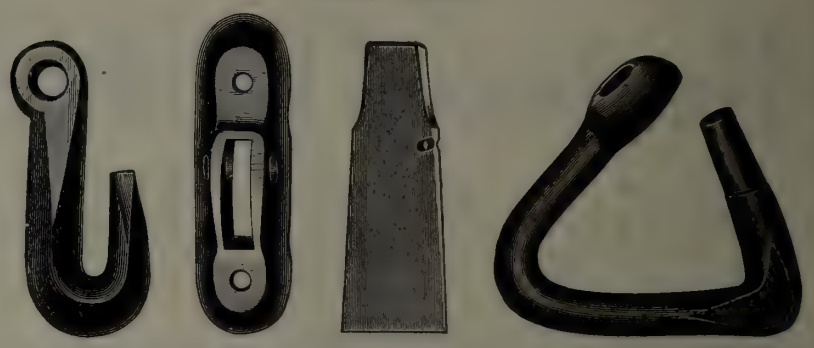
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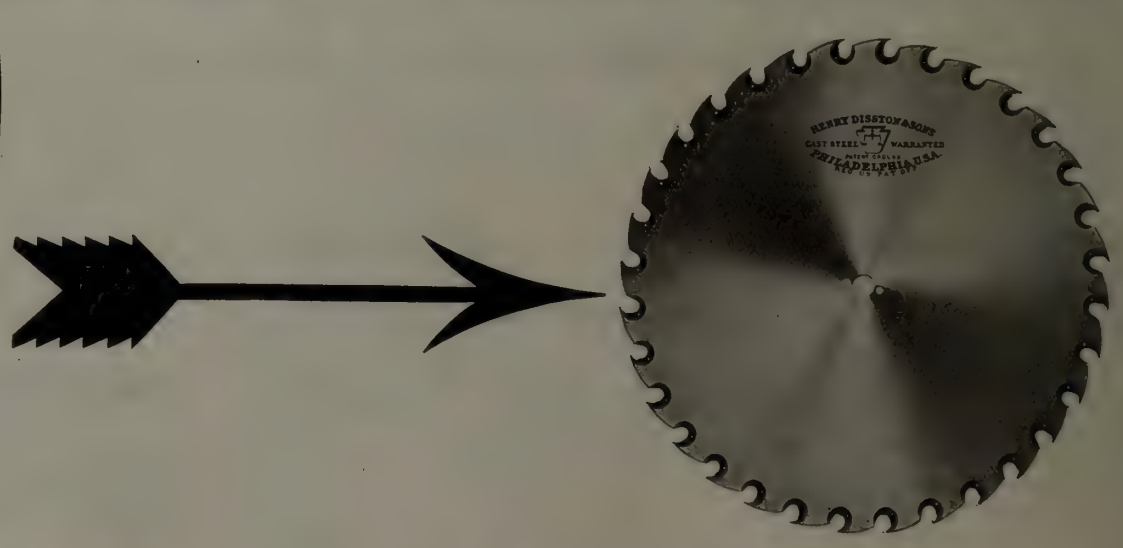


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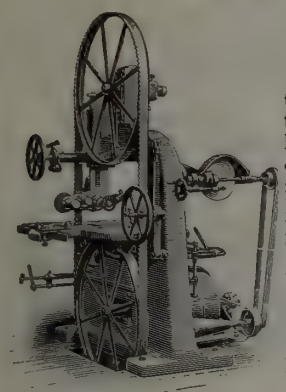
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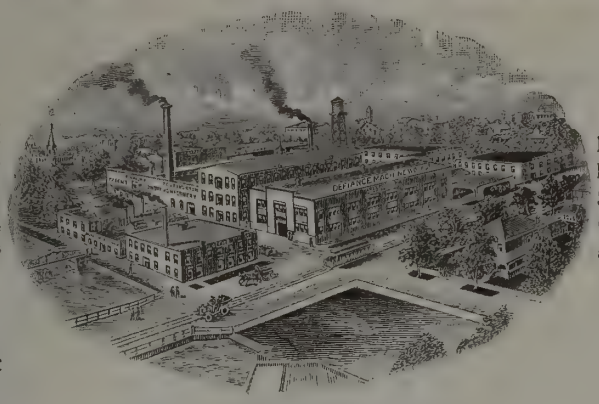
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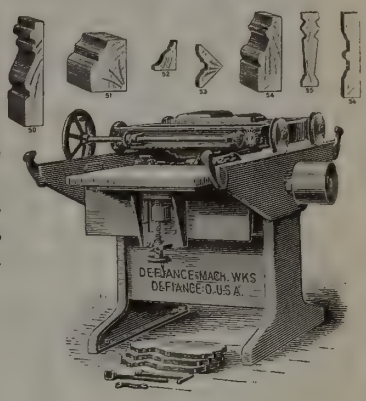


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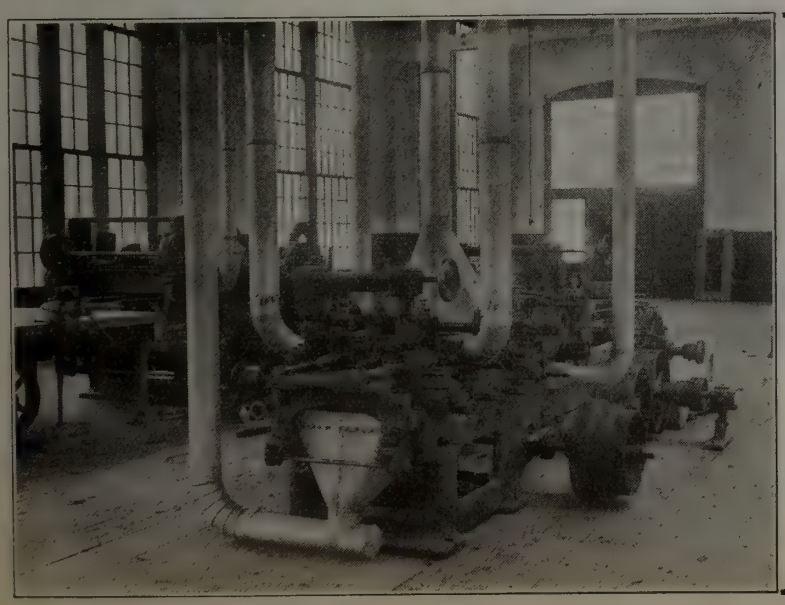


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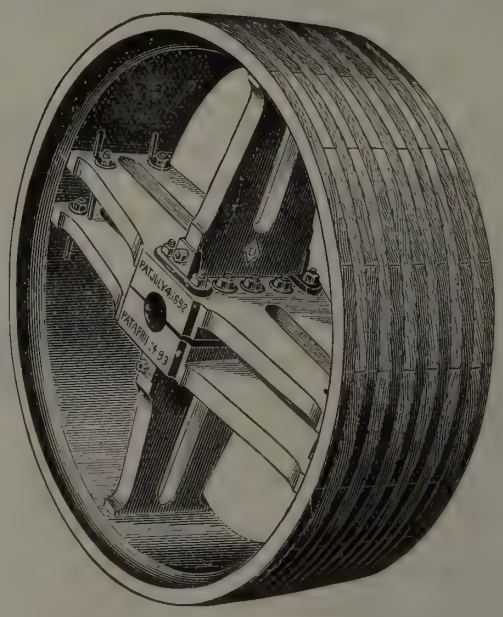
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 30 Toronto, December 1, 1910 No. 23

Companies Act to be Tested

The Act which was passed by the Government of British Columbia and which went into effect on July 1 last, whereby it was enacted that companies not licensed or registered in the province could not carry on business therein, will shortly be made the subject of a test case in the courts at the instance of a number of manufacturers in Montreal. It is a matter for wonder that some such course had not already been taken long ago, as the Act in question is obnoxious to manufacturers all over the Dominion and it is generally believed that in order to have it disallowed by the Dominion Government the only thing necessary is to have it tested in the courts. It is the opinion of many who have given the matter careful study that the law is contrary to the express provisions of the B. N. A. Act and will not stand a legal test.

Briefly, the law as put in force on July 1 requires every company other than those having their origin in the province to be registered or licensed by the Provincial Government before being permitted to carry on business in the province. Thousands of manufacturing companies are adversely effected by this Act, many of them being companies which are interested in lumbering. Heavy penalties are provided for the punishment of those who disobey the law, the most serious of which is that debts due to companies which are not licensed or registered cannot be collected under the law of the province. This Act was passed in spite of strenuous opposition from the Board of Trade of Victoria and the Board of Trade and business men generally of Vancouver.

The testing of the measure will be effected as the result of a resolution passed by a number of manufacturers of the city of Montreal who held a meeting at the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The resolution was worded as follows: "That, in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the association should take such steps as may be deemed advisable, by test case or otherwise, to bring to an issue the question of the validity of the provisions of the Companies Act of British Columbia relative to extra-provincial companies." The British Columbia Government has questioned the right of the Dominion Government to interfere in this instance. It is more than probable therefore that once the matter finds its way into the courts there will be a stubborn, and possibly a prolonged, fight before it is finally settled.

Important Test of Burning Slash

An important announcement has been made by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, regarding the protection of timber limits from fire. It has been decided according to an announcement by the Minister, to conduct during the coming winter a series of experiments in burning the tops, limbs and brush created by lumbering operations on certain lumber limits in the Rainy River District. Experiments along this line have been made in the United States from time to time, and in the great majority of cases it has been proved conclusively that it is a paying proposition to burn the slashings during the cutting operations. That an experiment along this line is to be made in a practical manner on limits in Ontario will be a source of gratification to a number of the more prominent lumbermen of the province who have themselves made similar experiments in the past and have come to the conclusion that such a practice is feasible.

A case in point is afforded by a report which appeared in the Canada Lumberman of Nov. 15, wherein it was shown that the new statute requiring the lopping of the limbs and branches during operations in the State of New York had resulted in general approval of the measure. The law has only been in force for a year, but has during that time proved satisfactory both as to cost and effectiveness. This is only a half-way measure as compared with the complete destruction of the limbs and branches by burning. It goes to prove, however, that by intelligent measures of prevention a great deal can be done to render much less frequent the disastrous forest fires which have devastated the timber resources of North America for so many years.

To the lumbermen of Ontario there is an additionally important feature in this new step by the Government. On May 1 last the Government decided that in future the cost of fire ranging on the timber limits of the province should be borne entirely by the license owners. Formerly the cost had been shared equally between the Government and the license owners. It appeared to lumbermen in general that this was a backward policy, and that the Government would probably soon learn that the best manner in which to keep lumbermen interested in the prevention of fire would be to show their own concern by doing what they could to assist. Possibly this new measure will mean that the Government intend to take up the matter of fire prevention seriously, and after finding out the best methods, to enforce them rigidly. There are many lumbermen in the province, and among them most of the prominent ones, who would gladly join in any arrangement for the burning of their slashings, if they felt assured that all the other lumbermen in the district would follow suit. There is no inducement, however, for them to burn their own slashings while their neighbors do not do so, as there would be no protection against fire if upon neighboring limits the dangerous slashings were allowed to accumulate. If the Government find, after thorough experiment, that the slashings can be successfully destroyed at a cost which will not be a burden to the license owner, they will no doubt receive the support of the best class of license owners in carrying out a policy with this object in view.

At the same time such a measure, to be effective, would require the most rigid enforcement. The fire ranging staff which the province now has seems in the past to have been the object of much criticism. It would be essential, in order to carry out a policy of this sort, that it should be carefully revised and any incapables weeded out, so that the staff might be placed upon an effective and businesslike basis. It has been a more or less general practice in the past to appoint students as fire rangers. This is commendable enough in some respects, but it scarcely works out to the best interests of the province. The proper men to handle the work of fire ranging are those who are actually engaged in lumbering or other

woods work as a means of livelihood. For the protection of the forests from fire, and for the fighting of fires when they occur, the best possible men are those who have been brought up in the woods and know how to travel in the woods and what to do under emergencies. The value of the timber of the province is so rapidly increasing that it is more than time that the fire ranging system be placed upon a serious footing. One of the first reforms in the system as it now prevails is that the Government should show its own interest in the welfare of the lumbering industry by reverting to the policy formerly in force of sharing in the cost of fire prevention. The province is as much interested as the lumbermen in this matter and will not be acquitted of failure to do their duty if they continue to place the whole expense upon the license owners.

Canada's Situation Misunderstood

"Canada's Vaulting Ambition," is the title of an editorial, written from a badly mistaken point of view, which appeared in a recent issue of "The Paper Mill," published in New York City. It is just this unfortunate misunderstanding of the situation by parties to one side of the question at issue which has for so long a time given the people of the United States a mistaken idea as to Canadian affairs in general. In connection with the tariff, Canada has little or no "ambition" so far as the United States are concerned. We know pretty well what we would like in the way of duty, but as to "ambition" we are well content to go ahead and prosper in the future as we have in the past no matter what duty the United States, in their neighborliness, see fit to impose upon our products.

The inspiration of the criticism which appeared in the "Paper Mill" was a news despatch or possibly a number of despatches, which emanated from Ottawa, and quite possibly were prepared especially for the United States news market. The gist of the despatches was that the Dominion Government officials believe the result of the elections in the United States indicates that a majority of the electors in that country are in favor of a much lower tariff than that now in force. The absurdity of this report may not be so apparent to a citizen of the United States as it is to a Canadian. We have probably all formed our opinions in Canada as to the meaning of the United States elections, but it is safe to say that no member of the Dominion Cabinet has been expressing his serious views upon the subject for publication. The real fact of the matter to-day is that Canadians are not expecting any special treatment in the matter of tariff from the United States. The tariff issue is solely one of the United States' own making, in its present form Canadians are not hoping "by stubborness to secure pretty much everything they are asking for." They are simply endeavoring to give the United States a courteous hearing upon the tariff issues and to forget some of the discourtesies with which they were favored in years gone by when the shoe was on the other foot.

Canadians would probably be pleased as the "Paper Mill" suggests to see the duty upon paper entering the United States removed. But they are far from expecting the United States to adopt such a course. The lessons of the past all point the other way. On the other hand there is no disposition in Canada to drive United States mills out of business. The whole question is unfortunately, badly mixed up with the issues of conservation and protection. On Canada's part the most important aspect of the case is the necessity for careful preservation of our pulpwood resources. It is just a question whether giving Canadian paper mills free access to the market of the United States for the sale of their paper would not be a bad policy from the Canadian point of view, as it would result in a serious drain upon the pulpwood resources of the country. The paper manufacturers of Canada would be far better served in the long run if the policy of encouraging the manufacture of pulpwood into paper in Canada were followed to its legitimate conclusion and everything possible were done to encourage the manufacture of paper to take scientific care of their pulpwood resources, and to develop the home market.

The negotiations which have been recently commenced between Canada and the United States do not at present give promise of leading to much that is practical and definite. It is to be hoped, however, that they will at least have one beneficial result—that they will bring the common people and incidentally the press of the two countries to a more sympathetic and sensible appreciation of the aims and ideals of each country.

Increased Cut of Lumber in the United States During 1909

The lumber cut in the United States during the calendar year 1909 was 44,585 million feet, board measure, as against 33,224 million feet in 1908, and 40,256 million feet in 1907. This was an increase of 34.2 per cent. over 1908, and of 10.8 per cent. over 1907. The output of lath and shingles during 1909 was 3,712 million and 14,945 million, respectively, The increase in the production of lath in 1909 over 1908 was 24.3 per cent. and over 1907 1.3 per cent., while the corresponding increases for shingles were 23.4 per cent and 26.4 per cent.

The substantial increase over the two preceding years was general, few of the individual States showing a decreased cut. The figures for 1908 and 1907 were collected by mail, and, while including the commercial mills of the country, did not in many cases cover the small neighborhood mills whose output was consumed locally. The relatively large increase in the number of mills reporting for 1909, together with the increase in the cut for that year, was due largely to the fact that the field force of the Census Bureau, which was engaged in gathering statistics of all branches of manufacture throughout the United States, secured returns from practically every sawmill in operation during the whole or any part of 1909, without regard to its size, and in this way there have been included many small mills not covered by the mail census in the preceding years.

In the group of coast States, from Virginia to Texas, inclusive, together with Arkansas and Oklahoma, there stands probably not less than nine-tenths of the present supply of yellow pine stumpage. The proportion of the total cut of lumber in the United States contributed by this group, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, has been steadily increasing during recent years. In 1907 their output was 17,834 million feet, or 44.3 per cent. of the total; in 1908, 15,056 million feet, or 45.3 per cent. of the total; and in 1909, 22,057 million feet, or 49.5 per cent. of the total. Yellow pine, including the several species, longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, Cuban, etc., constituted substantially the same per cent. of the total cut of lumber in these States in each of the three years, furnishing 72 per cent. in 1909, 72.8 per cent. in 1908, and 72.4 per cent. in 1907. The large increase in the number of mills reporting from this region in 1909 over 1908, namely, from 12,824 to 23,255, amounted to nearly two-thirds of the total increase in the number of mills reporting for the entire United States between these years. The increases in this group of States, both in the number of mills and in cut, were due undoubtedly in large part to the many small mills in remote localities which were reached by the agents in 1909, but which are difficult to canvass by mail. The limited output of mills of this class and size, however, is almost without exception consumed in the immediate vicinity of its manufacture, and hence exerts little or no influence on supply and prices in the general lumber market of the country.

The proportion of the total lumber cut of the country contributed by New York and the New England States did not vary materially during the three years, being 9 per cent. in 1907, 9.6 per cent. in 1908, and 7.5 per cent. in 1909.

Although the wood-pulp industry continues to make heavy and increasing draft upon the supply of spruce, this tree still practically shares with white pine the place of first importance among the lumber timbers of this region. In 1909 its contribution to the total lumber cut of this group of States was 28.8 per cent., while that of white pine was 31.1 per cent.

The relative importance of the Lake States—Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—in lumber production continues to decrease steadily, as the supply of white-pine stumpage grows less. These States contributed 13.6 per cent. of the total lumber cut of the United States in 1907, 13.2 per cent. in 1908, and 12.3 per cent. in 1909.

The Pacific Coast States, with an output 28.8 per cent. larger in 1909 than in 1908, and 2.2 per cent. greater than in 1907, nevertheless contributed a smaller proportion of the total cut of the country in 1909 than in either of the preceding years, the per cent. for 1909 being 15.5; for 1908, 16.2; and for 1907, 16.8. Douglas fir was far in the lead as lumber material in these States during the three years, the production from this species constituting 68.1 per cent. in 1907, 66.1 per cent. in 1908, and 68.5 per cent. in 1909. It contributed 79.2 per cent. of the total production in Washington in 1909, and 83.2 per cent. in Oregon, while redwood formed 45.6 per cent. of the total output in California.

Of the total production of lumber in 1909 soft woods supplied 33,875 million feet, or 76 per cent., while hard woods contributed 10,693 million feet, or 24 per cent. Soft woods contributed 1 per cent. less of the total production in 1909 than in 1908 and 1907, in each of which years they formed 77 per cent. of the total.

The reported cut of yellow pine in 1909, 16,277 million feet, constituted 36.5 per cent. of the total lumber output. This proportion was substantially larger than in 1908 and 1907, in which years it formed 33.8 per cent. and 32.8 per cent., respectively, of the total. Douglas fir lumber, which ranked next to yellow pine in 1909, with a reported cut of 4,856 million feet, formed 10.9 per cent. of the total output in that year, as against 11.1 per cent. in 1908 and 11.8 per cent. in 1907. White pine, with an output of 3,900 million feet, contributed 8.8 per cent. of the total in 1909, as against 10.1 per cent. in 1908 and 10.4 per cent. in 1907. The reported cut of oak lumber in 1909, namely, 4,446 million feet, was substantially larger than the output of this species in either 1908 or 1907. It formed 10 per cent. of the total in 1909, as against 8.3 per cent. in 1908 and 9.2 per cent. in 1907. A steady decrease is noted in the proportion of hemlock lumber in the total production during the last three years. It formed 8.4 per cent. of all lumber in 1907, 7.6 per cent. in 1908, and 6.8 per cent. in 1909. A similar showing was made by spruce, which declined from 4.3 per cent. to the total in 1907 and 4.2 per cent. in 1908 to 3.9 per cent. in 1909. Western pine showed little variation in actual or relative production in the three years. Its contribution in both 1907 and 1908 formed 3.8 per cent. of the total, and in 1909, 3.4 per cent. The cut of lumber from no other species reached as much as 3 per cent. of the total output in any of the three years, though a substantial increase in the production of hickory lumber was shown for 1909, when a cut of 338 million feet was reported.

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The Financial News, of London, Eng., in reference to British Columbia timber, thinks it not too rash to estimate the appreciation of its value within the next three or four years at threefold.

The folowing interesting despatch upon the tariff situation emanates from Washington, D. C.: The State Department officials, while they have not been yet acquainted with the details of the three-day conference at Ottawa las week between Canadian and American conferes looking to a reciprocity agreement, do not expect a general agreement as a result of the conference. The interests of the two countries are too exhaustive to admit of the violent derangement that might be expected to follow a sweeping readjustment. It is understood that each side at Ottawa contented itself with submitting a very limited list of articles on which the principle of reciprocity might be tried. Included in the Canadian proposal were timber, grain, a whole line of agricultural products, and perhaps live stock and meats. Wood pulp may not be put on the American free list, but in any event it is marked for a substantial reduction. There is reason to believe that the list of articles that Canada offers to admit from America at reduced rates is disappointingly small.

The Victoria, B.C., board of trade through its railway freight committee, is preparing a recommendation to be submitted to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the object of which is to secure for local lumber mills equal opportunities for shipping to eastern points to those possessed by Vancouver shippers. At present there is an extra charge on lumber shipments shipped to the prairies, compared with the rates prevailing from Vancouver. This extra charge amounts to one and one-half cents per hundred pounds, equivalent to about 40 cents per thousand feet. In this way Victoria mills are severely handicapped in competing for the trade of the prairie markets.

Some years ago the local board of trade fought hard for the establishment of terminal rates from Victoria. At that time, however, the lumber situation was entirely overlooked, the consequence being that the board was under the impression that for all commodities shipped east of North Bend, the freight rate from Victoria was the same as that which prevailed from Vancouver. A general impression prevails that as soon as the matter is brought to the attention of the railway company the disadvantage under which local mills labor will be speedily remedied.

That the Canadian lumberman is quickly knocking the bottom from the New Zealand lumber business is the peculiar charge expressed through Dr. Rayner, a prominent Auckland, New Zealand, business man who recently spent a few weeks hunting in the West.

"During the time of the financial crisis about three years ago a New Zealander came to British Columbia," he said "and bought a shipload of Oregon pine in that province, which he shipped down to Auckland. He sold his load after paying for shipment 7,000 miles at $20.25 a thousand. I can't believe, however, that he paid his legitimate export charge. Every stick of the timber was No. 1 quality, free from checks and knots. It simply floaded the New Zealand market. The lumber manufacturers went to the Premier and demanded that he put a prohibitive tariff on pine. They could not do business under such ruinous competition. This condition, however, has been allowed to prevail even until to-day.

"There are some manufacturers in British Columbia who are shipping all over the world at absolutely ruinous prices. They cannot be receiving an adequate return on their investment at all. The government should put on a prohibitive duty on timber exported from here, or else obtain some return on the extravagance of the cutting. In New Zealand lumbermen pay the government as much as from 60 cents to $1 per 100 board feet bases on the government cruiser's scale of the standing timber and not on the log scale as here, before they can cut the timber. The scale of prices charged by the government for the cutting is based on the location of the timber, as, for instance, timber a long way from transportation would only be assessed at 60 cents, while timber near transportation and easy to log would be assessed at a dollar. By this means we are assured there would be no such waste as exists here. In New Zealand we have 350,000,000 feet of standing kauri, yet, enough to last us for many years and even when that is gone we have enough totari and rimu to carry us on."

Some astounding facts about the supply and demand for lumber in the United States are included in the following pithy paragraph relating to the great fires in the National Forests during the summer which has just passed. "It is believed that last summer's fires either burned up or killed between one and two per cent. of the total stand of National Forest timber. At the present rate of cutting from the National Forests, 6 billion feet (the quantity burned or killed) is equal to 12 years' supply; but it is less than one-sixth of a single year's cut in the entire country, or enough to keep all our lumber mills busy for something under two months." If in two months the mills of the country could produce a 12 years' supply, the quantity which must be exported, and possibly dumped, at sacrifice prices, on foreign markets, must be prodigious.

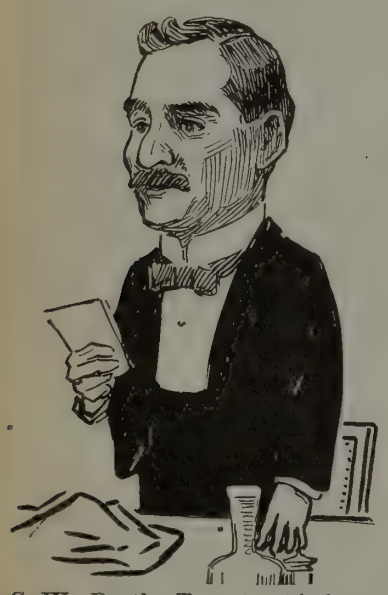
Toronto Retailers Banquet the Trade

Entertain their Wholesale and Manufacturing Friends—Opinions Interchanged which may Lead to Cooperation and Improve Trade Relations—A Successful Love Feast

The Retail Lumbermen's Association of Toronto, on Friday, November 18, held a banquet at the Hotel Mossop, Toronto, at which they had as their guests, a number of prominent manufacturers and wholesalers from various parts of the province. The banquest was in the nature of a love feast, but it developed before long into an experience meeting and the ideas that were exchanged may go a long way towards remedying many of the unpleasant features of the lumber business in the province.

The main object of the retailers in giving the banquet was to explain to the manufacturers and wholesalers why they had formed an association, and to impress them with their own conviction, that if the lumber business is to prosper in the future it depends more than anything else upon the various branches working together in harmony instead of opposing one another as they have been far too much in the practice of doing in the past It is safe to say that those manufacturers and wholesalers who were present were impressed with the aspect of the situation, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will take the cue given them by the retailers. The wholesalers who were present will probably take into consideration the immediate forming of an association, th primary object of which shall be to cooperate with the retailers in the work of eradicating many of the causes of trouble which have existed for so long.

The representatives of the various branches of the industry and trade were curiously modest in all their own references to themselves and peculiarly complimentary in their remarks about the prosperity which the members of the other sections of the business were supposed to be enjoying. So much was this the case that, had a disinterested observer heard only the complimentary remarks, he would have been firmly convinced that the whole lumber trade was enjoying a life of luxury and touring about in auto trucks. On the other hand, had he listened only to the modest references to themselves he would have been equally convinced that the lumber business was face to face with ruin, and that the members of the business might better give up the fight than go ahead with any proposal for cooperation. The happy mean which was the one to consider seriously was evident from the optimistic spirit which prevailed in general, and the belief that with a fair amount of cooperation, the members could look forward with certainty to a period of comfortable and successful business results, such as would be impossible otherwise.



G. W. Booth, Toronto, Chairman

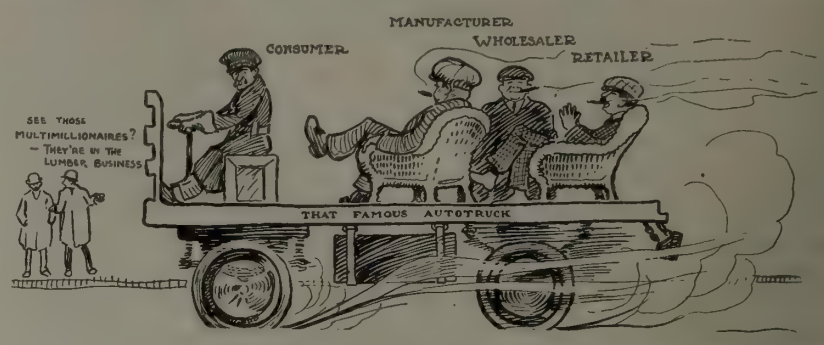
The repast was a most attractive one and the guests did it thorough justice. When it had been concluded the programme of speeches and musical entertainment was commenced with the toast to the "King."

The Chairman's Address

After the toast to the King had been responded to loyally the chairman, Mr. G. W. Booth, inaugurated the after-dinner speaking.

Mr. Booth delivered a brief and entertaining address. Before the Association had been formed he said there had been those who predicted that it would soon die, but as the first year had now been passed, he thought they would all agree with him that that it was a long way from being dead. It was a question to him whether the banquet they were holding did not indicate that a greater organization might arise from the beginning, which would include not only retail lumbermen of the whole Dominion, but manufacturers and wholesalers, and in fact, everyone who was interested in the progress of the lumber industry. He trusted that the near future would see an organization of the three branches of the industry The lumber manufacturer should see that it was to his best interests to do all he could to further the progress of the Retail Lumbermen's Association. He believed that in doing so the manufacturer would at the same time be materially advancing his own interests. He could just as reasonably make the same assertion in regard to their other friends, the wholesalers.

They had also with them, as their guests at the banquet, the wholesalers. They knew from experience that the wholesaler was a man of great eloquence. How often in the past had he carried them away by his eloquence and made them believe that a "dead cull" was a "good dressing," or that "mill culls" were "No. 1 and No. 2 cuts," or even



that a board which was so shaky it had to be knotted together on the other side to keep it from falling to pieces, was a good "No. 1 clear."

Lastly they had with them at the banquet the "poor retailer," who was always satisfied to take what came his way. He would probably also be heard from during the evening.

Straight Talk by Mr. J. B. Reid

The next toast was "Our Guests," and was proposed by Mr. J. B. Reid, Toronto, chairman of the Provincial Retailers' Association, who said. he had quickly realized that there was no earthly way of getting the different branches of the trade together at a meeting, except to feed them, and so it had been decided to get as many present as possible at a banquet, no matter what the expense or the trouble might be. He thought that he would not be far wrong in saying that in the past the manufacturer and the wholesaler had hardly even known what the retailer looked like. They had always imagined that the retailer was a little man at the other end of the business, upon whom they dumped all their culls and left him to get rid of them as best he could. The retailers, however, had recently come to the conclusion that they were as big as the manufacturer in the woods or the wholesaler in his palatial office. They had found out by getting together—which they should have done when they were young men—that they were the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the general public, and the manufacturer had never come forward to enlighten them.

What they had brought them together for was to ask their co-operation. The wholesalers could make a profit, no doubt, if they abused the retailer, but they could make a great deal more by helping him The retailers wished the manufacturers and wholesalers to realize that they were anxious to receive the sympathetic consideration of the other branches of the industry.

It seemed to be a common belief among the wholesalers and manufacturers that the retailers were all extremely prosperous. If they looked into the situation closely they would find the opposite was more in accordance with the facts, and that the wholesalers and manufacturers were the men who bought auto trucks. True the retailers were not paupers, but they were pretty near it. He had had 25 years of experience as a retailer and the result of it was that he had come to the conclusion that a man was going to die a pauper unless he got out of the retail business and found a haven of rest as a wholesaler. He had known very few retailers who had been able to retire with sufficient means to live comfortably for the rest of their days, except some who had gone into the wholesale business. It was nevertheless a curious fact that they had the reputation of being millionaires. The truth of the matter was that the manufacturer was the millionaire The wholesaler came next and the poor retailer was away behind.



J. B. Reid, Provincial Chairman

So far as the progress of the Association was concerned he re-

ported that it had gone along very satisfactorily. They had had a great deal of enthusiasm instilled into them by the success they had met and their movement was now spreading to other parts of the province. Several other towns were taking it up and making good progress. The wholesalers would, therefore, see that it was to their best interests to back the retailers up in this matter. In fact the Retail Association movement was becoming so general that it was now up to the wholesalers to give their co-operation.

There was reason in all things. There was good reason in this, that if the wholesalers had lumber to sell and put a fair price upon it, offering it to men who stood by the Retail Lumbermen's Association, they were doing a good work. If they took the opposite course they were doing a very evil work and it would come back, not only upon the retailer, but upon themselves. They did not want to make a hard and fast rule for members to live up to. They all wanted to make a fair profit and they wanted the wholesaler to make a fair profit. Above all, they did not want the wholesaler to sell his lumber to every Tom, Dick and Harry, who made a pretence of being a retailer. The little man in a back office, with no responsibilities, was inpuring the lumber industry more than any other man in the country. There was a class of men in Toronto to-day, which had come into existence of late, who would go to a mill and load up a car of lumber which they would then peddle around the country and sell at prices which demoralized the market. That sort of thing did the wholesalers and retailers more harm than anything else in the trade.

There was also another man whom he wished to complain about. This was the party known as the "kick adjuster." Often when they had a complaint to make to the wholesaler this man would be sent down to the yards to smooth matters over. Probably he knew nothing whatever about the lumber and his instructions were simply to see what was the matter and straighten it out. Once, a man had sold him a certain grade and delivered a lower grade, when a complaint was made he had settled. But what had he said about it when shown that the lumber was of a lower grade than what was ordered? He had said that the lower grade stuff had to be put in and it was necessary to take whatever they could get for it. In other words they just put it in and trusted to the retailer being a poor simpleton and paying for it. Now that sort of thing had been going on all the time. What the retailers wanted was a complete change. They wanted the mill foreman told to put in whatever was ordered. Then the retailer would be able to make a little better profit and before long they would be able to give another banquet better than the one they were having.



C. Beck, Penetang

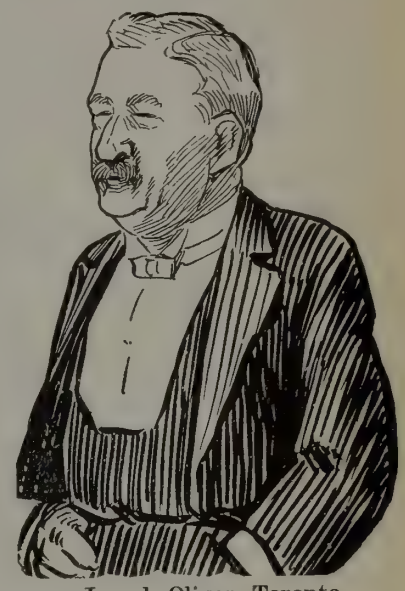
The toast to "Our Guests" was replied to by Alderman McGuire, who believed that the manufacturer and the wholesaler would be doing themselves a service if they consulted the Retail Association as to whom they should sell their lumber to. If they would do this there was ni doubt at all that both parties would be greatly benefited.

Mr. S. Dyment, of Mickle, Dyment & Son, Barrie, Ont., delivered a brief reply to the toast to our guests.

Mr. W. J. Hetherington, Toronto, proposed the toast to "The Manufacturer," to which a brief reply was made by Mr. C. Beck, of Penetang. Mr. Beck had a good word to say for the retail lumbermen of Toronto. In the last three or four years his company had not lost a dollar on sales in Toronto. This, he claimed, was a very good sign. Most of the Toronto retailers were in the habit of taking the cash discount and the others who gave notes, always paid them when they became due. Surely this was a good indication that the retailers were not bankrupt.

On the other hand he could assure the members of the Association that the lot of the manufacturer was not all as simple and profitable as it was sometimes made out to be. For instance, during the present season they had shipped 40 or 50 men a day into their camps and they came out just about as quick as they went in. His company would probably be handling as many as 2,000 men in their camps this year, and the men, continually going in and out, cost a lot of money, as luberman had to pay their expenses from Ottawa or some other distant point all the way to camp. What with the high wages and the high cost of food and materials he could not see where the money was to come in for the manufacturer to-day. If the retail lumberman was getting a fair profit he ought to be satisfied. Mr. Beck assured his hosts of his sympathic interest in their Association and of his belief that it was of great importance to the trade.

A reply to the toast to the manufacturer was also made by Mr. Thompson, of W. C. Edwards & Company, Ottawa, who thought that the Association could do a great work if they would hold firmly together. Organizations of this kind were invariably a benefit. The manufacturers and wholesalers of Canada had an organization which had been an advantage to all its members. In connection with the proposal that the manufacturers should form an Association of themselves, he had not the slightest doubt that if this were done a great deal of good would result. Unfortunately in the Ottawa Valley the situation was rather complicated. Every lumberman was a law unto himself. He believed, however, that the anufacturers of the Ottawa Valley had stuck together in their prices probably more than any others during the last three years. This had gone a long way to help out the wholesaler. A few years ago, when there had been a general drop in the price of lumber, the manufacturers had given the wholesalers a great deal of assistance and had enabled them to tide over the period of depression.



Joseph Oliver, Toronto

Referring fo the question of price-cutting, Mr. Thompson expressed his conviction that neither the retailer, the wholesaler nor the manufacturer benefitted by this practice. This sort of thing was demoralizing to the trade. If they would all stick together in the matter of price, they would bring about an important improvement. Of ocurse, there were many side issues to be considered. A certain grade of lumber manufactured by one firm sometimes was worth more than the same grade manufactured by another firm, because the former firm had built up an excellent reputation. But these were only side issues, and the general principle was one which they should all support heartily.

Mr. Reid next proposed the toast to the wholesaler. In doing so he made a few references to the wholesaler by way of criticism. About one half of a retailer's time, he said, was taken up with men who came into the office with a long list of figures and wanted to sell lumber. If you happened to get a close glance at the list you would often see that it was the list of some manufacturer with one or two dollars a thousand added. These men went around and passed among the trade as wholesale lumbermen. They kept the retailers from doing their work and did nobody any good. He liked the wholesale people and he liked to deal direct with the wholesale man if the latter could deal with the manufacturer as he should. The wholesalers, he believed, ought to get together pust in the same manner as the retailers had.

The Wholesaler's Point of View

Ex-Mayor Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Company, Toronto, replied to the toast, saying that the wholesaler was hedged in between the manufacturer and the retailer, and had found it very difficult to make both ends meet. The wholesalers, years ago, had had an organization and while it was in existence it was a benefit to the trade. In his opinion the basic principle of the whole matter was to decide on what the retail price should be The manufacturer, on whom the responsibility rested, should be able to say that the retail price would be so-and-so, and then he should protect the retailer. What difference did it make to the retailer if he sold his lumber at eighteen or twenty dollars a thousand feet, provided that he knew he would be protected by the manufacturer. He was a great believer in the usefulness of associations of this nature. On the other side they had organizations for every branch of the business from the boxmaker up. If there were more of that sort of thing in Canada they would be much better off all round. The wholesalers were trying to carry on a legitimate business. They were told, however, that they were going to be driven out of the business. Now, he had been in the business a good many years and he was going to stay in it for some time, he hoped. He was greatly in favor of the formation of the Retailers' Association and he hoped that they would continue to prosper and that before



Donald Ferguson, London

another year the wholesale men would get together and by holding conference, one with another, be able to put the business on a better basis. It was his own opinion that the lumber business was on a poorer basis than any other that he knew anything about. Every other business had a price list to which the members stuck, but with the lumbermen every man had a list for himself

Mr. J. G. Cane, Toronto, who also replied to this toast, remarked that he believed the retailers had so many wholesalers calling on them all the time that they became tired of them. He believed also that if each branch of the trade would look more closely after its own business it would be very much better for the trade in general. Referring to the cutting of prices he instanced the hemlock men of Ontario. Last summer, he said, the hemlock men had held several meetings in Toronto and had discussed ways and means of maintaining the price of hemlock. He had not gone to that meeting, because if he had he might have had something very unpleasant to say about the salesmen of the hemlock manufacturers.

He hoped that the wholesalers would form an association to work with the retailers and he believed that if the did so, it would be a benefit not only to the wholesaler and the retailer, but to the mill man as well.

Mr. John Donogh, Toronto; proposed the toast to the retailers, and said he believed it would be a good thing indeed if they could provide an opportunity for getting together more frequently in the same sociable manner as they had on this ocasion, and discussing their various business affairs.

Mr. Wm. C. Irvine, West Toronto, replied briefly to the toast.



G. W. Boake, Toronto

Address Mr. E. M. Trowern

The toast to the "Provincial Retailers" was proposed by Mr. E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. Mr. Trowern made a very vigorous and forcible address, in the course of which he said that nothing had ever been done which would be more advantageous to the wholesaler, the retailer and the manufacturer in the lumber business than the holding of this meeting where they had such an excellent opportunity of exchanging their views. Everybody had his own troubles, but the trouble with the lumber trade was that they had not got together long ago. He firmly believed that this meeting would bring about a new era in the lumber business, not only of Toronto, but of Ontario, and indeed of the whole Dominion of Canada. Of course, there had been a time, until the fourth of May last, when they were not able to get together. Lumber manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, the same as all classes of business men, were formerly looked upon as not being fit to meet together. But all this had been removed as a result of the activity of the retailers at Ottawa. Now they could all meet, find out what their troubles and difficulties were and arrange among themselves, as all fair-minded men ought to be able to do, how they should conduct their business. The labor men of Canada had long ago obtained this right. They were organized thoroughly, not only as carpenters or bricklayers, or members of any individual trade, but as a great body of labor, representing the laborers of the whole country. The retailers should organize in the same way. They should look upon themselves as a distinct class, a very large class and a voting class. The lumbermen had a large number of representatives in the House of Commons and in the Dominion Senate and they had a great deal of influence. They, should therefore, he in a position to put the lumber trade of this country upon a proper business-like basis.

They must all admit that at present it was on anything but a business-ike basis. Everybody had been looking after his own particular business. There had been no rules to the game at all. It had been a case of go as you please. They had now to get together and put the thing in a proper business shape and to realize that they must depend upon one another. They should realize particularly that the wholesale man had a duty to perform. If the wholsale business was a legitimate business, if the wholesaler was necessary, they hould not try to put him out of existence, but should try to have the wholesaler, the retailer and the manufacturer live in harmony and carry on their business according to the best principles o fco-operation. If the wholesalers would also form an Association they would find their work simplified by what the retailers had done for them. The way had now been cleared. They had all a right, as business men, to determine what their prices should be and they should not be ashamed to say that they were holding meetings to fix prices so that the lumbermen, the manufacturer, the retailer and the employee would have a good profit.

Mr. Donald Ferguson, of London, Ont., who replied to the toast to the "Provincial Retailers," said that all they had to do was to put their shoulders to the wheel and each one get the retailer in the next town to join the association. When they got them all together they would have a body that would be big enough to talk to the railroads or to anyone else.

Western Retailers' Good Record

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnston, Toronto, proposed the toast to "Our Country." He referred eloquently to the great and varied resources of Canada. Among these the lumber industry occupied a foremost place. It was quite natural, therefore, that they should consider a meeting of lumbermen, such as this, a very important one. He himself had been a retailer long enough to be able to retain a great interest in the retail branch of the trade.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association had had a wonderfully successful career.

When the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association had been formed the retailer had been making no money. He could not pay the wholesaler and the wholesaler could not pay the banker. Things were improved after the Association came into the field, and illigitimate competition was eliminated. The retailer was then able to have a fair profit, which was something that everyone was entitled to, so as to enable him to live and to pay his debts and to give his customers a good, faithful, service. By means of the Association a condition of affairs had been brought about by which the people got splendid service. The wholesaler was able to make his collections and they had informed him on different occasions that their losses now were so few that they could be eliminated in their calculations at the end of the year.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association had taken up the matter of fire insurance. The fire insurance companies had been charging $2.50 per thousand as a basis rate. The Western Retailers' Association took this matter up and formed a fire insurance company of their own. They had reduced the rates to fifty cents and had built up a large reserve fund. They had also made money in the general conduct of their own business. In addition to all this they had accomplished something which counted for much more than money. A friendly spirit has been created among the retailers themselves. This had driven away many of the asperities of business life and had greatly increased the pleasures of carrying on business.

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, replying to the toast to "Our Country," referred briefly to the enormous timber wealth of Western Canada and to the necessity for organizing all the branches of the lumber industry in order to secure the best possible value from these resources. He made a strong point in connection with the necessity for uniformity of grades. With strong lumber organizations formed in all parts of the country, he believed, it would be possible to agree upon standard grading rules. The manufacturers would then cut to these rules, the wholesaler would sell by these rules and the retailer would gladly order his stock by them.

Mr. E. Harding, of the Hines Lumber Company, Owen Sound, Ont., also made a short speech.

Mr. W. J. Lovering proposed the toast to the press in a brief address, in which he called the attention to the fact that members of the lumber trade could profitably make a great deal more use of the trade journals than they did. The reply to the toast was made by Mr. T S. Young, of the "Canada Lumberman."

The chairman, Mr. G. W. Booth, indrawing the banquet to a close, remarked that the meeting had shown that there was great need for a better understanding between the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. He believed that faith without action meant very little. Yet if they combined belief and action he was sure that in the years to come their bank accounts would be a little larger than if each one tried to carry on his own business in his own way, independent of all the others.

Between the speeches, an entertaining programme of music and recitation was provided, by Messrs. W. A. Davis, Charles Emory and Geo Hager.

The banquet was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King.



E. T. Rathbone, Toronto, Secretary

Lumber News From Western Canada

B.C. Forestry Commission Makes Practical Recommendations—Lumbering to be Permitted in Forest Reserve

The B. C. Government's Commission on Forestry and kindred matters have presented their report to the Government. Their findings will form the basis of legislation for the better protection of forests from fire and otherwise, to be presented in January. The report recommends that a bureau of forestry be established under the supervision of a competent forester, that stringent restrictions be imposed as to the cutting of timber, that new rules be made compelling loggers to clear up all debris so as to minimize the danger from fire, and outlines a scheme of reforestation on lines of artificial methods combined with aids to natural growth. The commission is composed of Messrs. F. J. Fulton, K.C. (Chairman), A. C. Flumerfelt, and A. S. Goodeve, M.P. Sittings were held at all the centres throughout the Province and a host of witnesses examined.

Operations at the pulp mill at Swanson Bay, B.C., over 400 miles up the coast, are to be resumed shortly. Improvements to the plant are now being completed. In addition $100,000 will be expended at once in remodelling the company's saw mill there. The proposition is owned by British capital. The original company was recently reorganized under the title of the Swanson Bay Forests, Wood Pulp and Lumber Mills, Ltd., with a capitalization of $3,000,000. New screens are being installed, and operations will be resumed shortly. The output will total about 7,000 tons of sulphite pulp a year. The company own nearly 90,000 acres of spruce forest with a good percentage of merchantable timber.

They are now remodelling their sawmill at a cost of about $100,000. The new plant will consist of band mill and a resaw as well as other machinery, and when completed the plant will be one of the most complete in the province, with a daily capacity of over 80,000 feet. The limits are located on tidewater, ensuring easy and economical logging operations.

Mills in the Riding Mountain Reserve

Mr. A. Knechtel, of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, who was in Winnipeg recently investigating the advisability of permitting lumbering operations in the Riding Mountain Reserve, announced the department's intentions in the following interview:

"Heretofore mills have been excluded from the reserves, but now it is the intention of the branch to allow a few to locate in the interior.

"The policy, previously followed of keeping the mills out, has had the effect of over-lumbering the borders of the reserves, while in the interior there remains much over-matured timber. The mills will locate upon tracts which the department desires to have lumbered, and will be placed where the forest ranger directs.

"The stipulation will be made, according to forestry principles, that the mills are to pick all the dead timber from the tract suitable for being turned into lumber, and they are to cut only such green trees as are marked by the forest ranger. They are to cut the trees down with a saw, leaving the stems not more than eighteen inches high, and they are to take from every tree cut down all parts suitable for making lumber. Tops not suitable for lumber, but suitable for fence-posts, are to be taken out of the woods and piled near the mill. All lumber is to be disposed of on settlers' terms.

"In getting the lumber, the brush is to be so cut that it will lie flat on the ground, or piled as the forest ranger directs. Poplar tracts are to be lumbered clean. First, the material suitable for lumber will be taken by the millmen. Contracts will then be let for the removal of cordwood and birch bolts. The poplar tracts thus lumbered clean will be taken over by the forest ranger early next spring, when there is no danger of fire destroying the standing timber."

The Canyon City Lumber company saw mill at Canyon City, B.C., recently started to operate double shifts by the aid of electric light, as a modern electric light plant has been installed in the mill. The dynamo is capable of supplying 500 16-candle power lights, which will be ample to provide light for many of the residents of Canyon City in addition to lighting the mill.

There will be great activity in the various camps around Creston, B.C., this winter. It is stated that the Yale-Columbia Lumber company will operate their camps all winter employing about 100 men, while the Huscroft Bros. will open their camp again this winter and employ some 30 men. In addition to this the Canyon City Lumber company will employ some 50 men in their mill. It is stated also that several new camps will open up near Creston.

Forestry Superintendent Returns from the West

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government, has returned from a trip through the Western States and Canada. He attended the Irrigation Congress at Pueblo, Col. He also visited a number of the United States Forest Reserves. Among the places which he visited were Denver, Col.; Albuquerque, Texas; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Missoula, Mont., the headquarters of the forestry sevice for the States of Idaho, Montana and Dakota. The most important result of his observations, he says, was that he found everywhere the conviction that in order to save the forests from destruction it was necessary to put on many more fire rangers than at present. The forestry officers wherever he visited, thought that if they had had a larger staff of fire rangers, they might have been able to hold the fire situation during the past summer. During the dry weather they had small fires here and there and thought they had them fairly well under control, but one day a gale sprang up and carried everything before it. The wind travelled 30 miles an hour and all they could do was to get out of the way and let it go.

The forestry service officers whom Mr. Campbell met were discussing whether they could have fire lines as they have them in Europe. In Montana—although some of the men were strongly in favor of this plan—the others came to the conclusion that to cut the lines, and keep them clean in order to make them effective, the expenditure would be too heavy, and it would be better to depend rather upon the employment of a large number of fire rangers. In California, however, they took the opposite view. They have fire lines through the forest there in a number of places and cut them 200 feet wide. But they have this advantage there, that the Chapparral bush grows very close and thick and after they have cut the lines out they turn sheep and goats on them and thus keep the vegetation down.

At Colorado Springs they were making an interesting experiment upon the effect of the timber upon, the flow of water in the rivers They have two small valleys, one wooded and the other cleared and were making close observations to ascertain the flow of water in each. Mr. Campbell stated that the Dominion Department of Forestry will make some expermients of this nature before long.

In Canada Mr. Campbell visited first of all, the burned area in the Rocky Mountains. "We lost quite heavily in the eastern slope of the Rockies," he said, "although not so heavily as they did on the other side of the line. But we had the same trying conditions, almost impossible to control. One of the worst fires was along the valley of High River. This is a well-wooded valley, one of the best areas of spruce that we have on the eastern slope of the Rockies. A surveyor employed by an Ontario lumberman went up there to survey some of his limits. While he was there he made a smudge fire for his horses. He did not put it out properly and it swept the whole valley, destroying about fifty million feet of good spruce The surveyor was summoned and fined $25. This was good spruce running from twelve to thirty inches.

"We will have to increase the number of rangers there and if we do this I think we will have fewer fires. At dangerous points it is necessary to do this, because the rangers can prevent the fires from starting, whereas if the fire gets started, uness you have some place to fight them from, by back-firing, etc., it is almost impossible to stop them.

"With the extent of country we had to cover and the loss we had, I think we got off pretty well; certainly much better than the United States who have larger appropriations and a much larger staff of men. This season was so dry that it was a very dangerous one. I do not think, however, that we are likely to have another dry season for a few years."

A GOOD SALESMAN

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

"We have availed ourselves on several occasions, to use your paper as a medium to bring before the buying public, specialties that we have in our yard from time to time, and it has invariably brought the desired results, and on occasions very promptly. For instance we had a list of stock inserted in your last issue, and enquiries began to come in as early as the 18th., only three days after issue, and they are still coming. Much of the stock is sold. We therefore, do not want it inserted in the next issue."

Yours truly,
The Parry Sound Lumber Co. Limited

Canada's Output of Lumber for Year 1909

Statistics of Production, Compared with Previous Year—A Total Increase of Nearly Four Hundred Million Feet—Ontario Still Well in the Lead

The lumber output of Canada for the calendar year of 1909 according to statistics which have been compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior amounted to 3,814,942,000 board feet. This is an increase of 396,776,000 board feet over the output reported for the year 1908, but inasmuch as the former year was the first in which the Department had undertaken the compilation of these statistics the returns in that year were not as complete as they might have been, and the increase for 1910 represents the output of mills which were not reported upon in the previous year, rather than increased production. The increase as given, amounts to 11.9%. Reports were received from 2,085 operating mills.

In 1908 reports were received from only 1,409 mills. The figures for 1909 therefore may be taken as more nearly indicative of the actual output of lumber for the year. The average cut per mill reporting for 1909 was 1,796,000 feet. The total cut in Canada for 1909 was a little less than one-ninth the total cut of the United States for the year 1908 and a little less than the lumber cut for the State of Washington for the year 1907. The per capita production for Canada for the year 1909 was 468 board feet or 27% greater than the per capita production of the United States for the year 1908.

Ontario Still the Greatest Producer

Ontario still maintains a good lead in its position as the first province in point of lumber production. It holds this position by reason of its great annual cut of White Pine, and by reason of its diversified forests, which give it a small annual cut of almost every wood produced in Canada. Ontario has been Canada's greatest lumber producer for a great many years. It produced over one-third of the lumber cut in Canada in 1909, and the increase over the 1908 cut was 11.9%, or exactly the same as the increase for the whole of Canada.

An increase of 22% in the cut, in British Columbia, accompanied by a decrease of 7.7% in the cut of Quebec caused Quebec to drop from second place which it had held for many years. British Columbia now occupies second place, a position which, because of the rapid exploitation of the fir and cedar forests, it will probably maintain. The decrease of the cut in Quebec was due mainly to a much lighter cut of white pine, red pine and cedar. If the cut in Quebec had increased, in keeping with that for the whole of Canada, by 11.9%, Quebec would still have dropped to third place. Had it not been for a great increase in the cut of Balsam, Quebec's showing would have been poorer.

The other six provinces still hold the same relative positions as in 1908. Owing mainly to an increase in the cut of spruce and white pine. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia alike showed an increase in cut of about 26% over 1908. A similar increase for Alberta due to an increase in the cut of spruce brought it close to Manitoba. Manitoba stood about the same, and owing to a decrease in the cut of spruce Saskatchewan showed a general decrease of 4.2%. Reports secured for the first time from Prince Edward Island give it the distinction of having the smallest average cut per mill, about 72,000 feet per year. British Columbia has the largest average cut per mill, 4,597,000 feet per year.

The value given for lumber is the value at the mill. The average price of lumber was lower in Nova Scotia for 1909 than elsewhere in Canada, $11.96 per thousand feet. The average in the other provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, $12.24; New Brunswick, $13.64; Quebec, $14.86; Alberta, $15.11; British Columbia, $16.31; Saskatchewan, $16.58; Manitoba, $17.12; Ontario, $19.80. The comparatively high average value in Ontario is due to the large cut of white pine and to the fact that a higher price is charged in Ontario for nearly every species of lumber than is secured in the other provinces.

Relative Output of Various Woods

Nearly one-third of the lumber cut in Canada is spruce; spruce and white pine together make up nearly three- fifths. Spruce in 1909 with an increase of 92,962,000 feet advanced the lead over white pine which only showed an increase of 33,739,000 feet. The indications are that the cut of white pine lumber has reached, if it has not passed the maximum. Within the past two or three years it has dropped from first place. For 1909 it showed the smallest increase of any species saving Jack Pine, Yellow Pine and Hickory, the only species showing actual decreases as compared with 1908.

Douglas Fir, still in third place, showed an increase of 26.2% or 97,813,000 feet over 1908, the largest actual increase shown by any species. Cedar, another wood cut largely in British Columbia, increased by 66,557,000 feet, or 34.2%; this was sufficient to give it fifth place over Red Pine which only showed an increase of 18.6% or 25,058,000 feet.

Woods showing increases much larger than the average were Balsam, Tamarack, Maple, Basswood, Elm, Ash and Beech. The cut of Balsam and Tamarack was almost twice as large in 1909 as in 1908; the cut of Basswood and Beech was almost four times as large in 1909 as in 1908.

Birch still maintains its place as first among Canadian hard woods, though its comparatively small per cent. of increase over 1908, 15.7%, caused it to lose eighth place in the general list to Tamarack.

The only wood of which Canada cut a larger amount in 1909 than the United States did in 1908 is Balsam. The cut of Balsam in Canada in 1909 was 91,065,000 feet, the cut in United States in 1908 was 69,956,000 feet. Comparing the Canadian figures for 1909 with the United States figures for 1908, the latest available, it is found that spruce is the only other timber in the output of which Canada nearly equals the United States. The cut of spruce for the United States in 1908 was 1,411,992,000 feet or 291,043,000 feet more than were cut in Canada in 1909. In other important timbers the cut in the United States was many times that in Canada, there being eight times more Douglas Fir, three times more White Pine, eight times more Hemlock, twenty times more Maple, and nearly four hundred times more oak produced in the United States per year than in Canada. There are relatively more hardwoods produced in the United States than in Canada; there was nearly as much black walnut cut in United States in 1908 as Maple in Canada in 1909.

Soft woods comprise 94% of the total lumber cut in Canada. Hardwoods, and most of them of the less valuable species, make up the remaining 6%. In 1908 the proportions were, soft woods 95.3% and hardwoods 4.7%. In the United States the relative quantities for 1908 were soft-woods 76.9% and hardwoods 23.1%.

Canada is dependent upon the United States for the greater part of her supplies of such valuable hardwoods as Oak, Hickory, Whitewood, (Tulip or Yellow Poplar) Chestnut, Gum, Walnut, Cherry and for all the hard pine which is so frequently used as a substitute for hardwoods. The value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1909 exceeded by p9.8% the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber in Canada during 1909.

The Output of Spruce

Quebec has been, is, and promises for many years to remain the chief Spruce producing province; during 1909 nearly one-third the total Spruce cut in Canada was cut in Quebec. The cut of Spruce for 1909 should be an increase over that of 1908 in every province excepting Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The decrease in Saskatchewan was only 3,277,000 feet, and the decrease in British Columbia was 16,531,000 feet or 25.2%. The greatest increase was in Nova Scotia where the 1909 cut exceeded that of 1908 by 34,418,000 feet or 26.2%. There was also an increase in Ontario of 31,704,000 feet or 47.2%.

The price of Spruce lumber increased by 46 cents during 1909. It was most expensive in Saskatchewan, at $16.54, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island at $11.53. Spruce is the only lumber in Canada cut in the whole nine provinces.

The 1908 cut of Spruce in Maine exceeded the 1909 cut in Quebec by 3,154,000 feet less than 1%. The average price in Maine was $16.56 per thousand, as compared with $14.28 per thousand in Quebec; the average price in the United States was $16.25 per thousand, as compared with $14.55 in Canada.

Ontario dominated the White Pine cut even more completely in 1909 than in 1908, cutting 83.9% of the total in 1909 as compared with 80.1% in 1908. This increase of 64,445,000 feet or 8.4% in Ontario is accompanied by an increase of 15.613,000 feet or 76.6% in Nova Scotia, an increase of 138,590,000 feet, or 84.4% in New Brunswick and an increase of 22,428,000 feet, or 293.9% in British Columbia. Quebec alone showed a decrease, the White Pine cut being smaller in 1909 than in 1908 by 82,116,000 feet or 56.7%.

The average price of White Pine for Canada increased $1.57 during 1909. It was dearest where only a very small quantity was cut, in Prince Edward Island at $28.13; it was cheapest in Nova Scotia at $13.92.

Minnesota alone of the American States exceeds Ontario in White Pine production. The cut in Minnesota for 1908 was 1,072,613,000 feet, 244,683,000 feet or 29.5% greater than the cut for Ontario in 1909. The average price in Minnesota, 1908, was $18.19 as compared with $21.08 in 1908 in Ontario, and the average price in the United States was $18.17 as compared with $20.08 for the same year in Canada.

The total output of Fir in 1909 was greater than in 1908 by 97,813,000 feet or 26.2%. The increase in cut was entirely in British Columbia; the cut of Fir in Alberta is almost negligible. The price of Fir increased 80 cents during 1909. The average price for 1909 was $14.58. The cut of Fir in British Columbia is yet small, compared with that in Washington and Oregon. Idaho and California also greatly exceed British Columbia in the annual production of Fir lumber. The average price of Fir in the United States for 1908 was $11.97 per thousand, as compared with $13.78 for the same year in Canada.

Increased Manufacture of Hemlock

The production of Hemlock for 1909 exceeded that for 1908 by 43,625,000 feet, or 16.8%. Over one half the Canadian Hemlock is cut in Ontario. The greater part of the 1909 increase in cut was in Ontario where the 1909 cut exceeded that of 1908 by 27,144,000 feet, or 20%. In point of quantity Hemlock is exceeded only by White Pine in Ontario's lumber production. In Quebec and Nova Scotia there was practically no increase in Hemlock production in 1909. British Columbia showed an increase of 10,880,000 feet, or 91.7%, and New Brunswick an increase of 5,732,000 feet, or 62.6%. The price of Hemlock decreased 63 cents during 1909. It was dearest in British Columbia at $13.69, and cheapest in New Brunswick at $10.15.

Five American States, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia and New York exceed Ontario in Hemlock production. In each of the three first named, the annual production is greater than the total for Canada. The average price of Hemlock in the United States for 1908 was $13.65; in Canada it was $12.44 for the same year.

There was increase of 66,557,000 feet, or 54.2%, in the production of Cedar for 1909. This increase was mostly due to a larger cut in British Columbia, the province producing three-quarters of the Canadian Cedar. The increase in British Columbia over 1908 was 60,691,000 or 75.5%. Quebec, the second province in Cedar productoin, showed a decrease of 10,093,000 feet or 36.5%, and was nearly approached by New Brunswick, which showed an increase of 14,240,000 feet, or 599.8%. This great increase places New Brunswick third in Cedar production in Canada, a place previously held by Ontario, which for 1909 showed an increase of 1,777,000 feet, or 14.2%.

The average price of Cedar throughout Canada dropped $1.73 during 1909. The decrease was due to a drop of $3.79 in the price in British Columbia; all other provinces showed an increase in the average price. During 1909 Cedar was dearest in Ontario at $15.41, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island where the cut was very small, at $8.

No State in the United States equals British Columbia in Cedar production. The nearest approach is Washington, which in 1908 cut 115,135,000 feet. The average price during 1908 was $22.14 in Washington, $17.22 in British Columbia, $18.03 for the United States and $15.69 for Canada.

There was an increase of 25,058,000 feet, or 18.6% in the Red Pine cut for 1909. This was not sufficient to enable it to maintain fourth place, and in 1909 for probably the first time the Red Pine output was exceeded by the Cedar output. Ontario produces over nine-tenths of the Red Pine cut in Canada. The cut in Ontario for 1909 exceeded that for 1908 by 47,336,000 feet, or 47.2%. Quebec is still second in Red Pine production, but the cut for 1909 showed a great falling-off of 23,366,000 feet, or 72.7%. There was an increase in Nova Scotia of 2,227,000 feet which gave it third place over New Brunswick where there was a decrease of 913,000 feet. The average price of Red Pine in Canada was almost the same in 1909 as 1908, decreasing only 12 cents. It was most expensive in Ontario where it was $17.03, and cheapest in New Brunswick where it was only $9.96.

Balsam Coming to the Front

The growing scarcity of other woods in the East is bringing Balsam to the fore. The cut in Canada for 1909 was 42,577,000 feet, or 87.8% greater than in 1908. Three-quarters of the Balsam cut in Canada is produced in Quebec; the increased cut in Quebec in 1909 was nearly equal to that in the Dominion, being 46,558,000 feet, an increase of 200.3% over 1908. Balsam is now fourth in the list of important woods in Quebec, being exceeded only by Spruce, White Pine and Hemlock. Up to 1909 Red Pine and Cedar were ahead of Balsam in lumber production in Quebec. There was an increase of about 2,000,000 in the Ontario cut for 1909, a decrease of about 7,000,000 feet in the New Brunswick cut, and an increase of about 800,000 feet in the cut in Nova Scotia.

The price of Balsam lumber was about the same in 1909 as in 1908, increasing only 32 cents to $12.85. It was highest in Ontario at $15.39 and lowest in New Brunswick at $9.37.

The cut in Quebec for 1909 was as great as in the whole of the United States for 1908. Maine, the leading American State, produced 45,022,000 feet of Balsam lumber in 1908. The average price of Balsam in the United States for 1908 was $14.36. It was $12.53 in Canada for the same year.

The cut of Tamarack was 35,752,000 feet n 1908, and 68,720,000 feet in 1909, an increase of 32,968,000 feet, or 92.2%. There was a large increase in each of the provinces producing Tamarack; the increase was greatest in British Columbia the province producing two-thirds of the Tamarack cut in Canada, where it was 21,289,000 feet, or 90.9%. Tamarack is now fourth in the list of the British Columbia woods. It had previously been fifth, but in 1909 it passed Yellow Pine.

The average price of Tamarack advanced $1.01 from 1908 to 1909, excepting in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan where the cut is negligible. It was dearest in British Columbia at $15.38, and cheapest in Manitoba at $13.11.

The average price of Western Tamarack in the United States in 1908 was $11.81; the price of the Eastern Tamarack was $12.86. In Canada the prices in 1908 were $13.50 and $14.15 respectively. In spite of the lower average price of the western species, it is the superior timber.

Statistics of Hardwood Production

Birch showed only an average increase in 1909, an increase of 7,183,000 feet, or 15.7%. Over one-third the birch cut in Canada is produced in Ontario; the two provinces making up the greater part of the remainder are New Brunswick and Quebec. There was a slight decrease in the cut in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. This was made up by a large increase of 9,500,000 feet in New Brunswick. This increase gave New Brunswick second place in birch production, previously held by Quebec. The price of birch increased $1.82 over the average of 1908. It was cheapest in Nova Scotia at $11.59, and highest in Ontario at $21.76.

A much larger quantity of birch, as of all hardwoods, is produced in United States than in Canada. Two States, Wisconsin and Maine, each produce annually more birch than all Canada; Wisconsin almost three times as much, and four other States: Michigan, New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania produce more birch annually than Ontario. The average price in the United States in 1908, was $16.42; in Canada, it was $16.86.

Large Increase in Output of Maple

The Maple cut for 1909 exceeded that for 1908, by 12,388,000 feet, or 40.4%. In spite of this large increase Maple is still tenth in the list of Canadian woods, and second in the list of hardwoods. The great increase in the Maple cut was in Ontario, where five-sixths of the Maple is produced. There was a comparatively large increase in Nova Scotia with decreases in Quebec and New Brunswick. The cut in Ontario for 1908 was 12,304,000 feet, or 51.9% greater than in 1908. The average price of Maple remained about the same in 1909 as in 1908, decreasing six cents per thousand. It was lowest in New Brunswick at $10.27 and highest in Quebec at $1838.

Although Canada is "the Land of the Maple," the annual cut in the United States is about twenty times greater than in Canada. In 1908 it was 874,983,000 feet. Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania each cut more maple lumber per year than does Canada. The average price of maple in the United States in 1908, was $16.30: In Canada it was $16.99.

The cut of basswood in Canada for 1909 was much greater than in 1908, showing an increase of 27,728,000 feet, or 187.6%. This increase enabled it to pass Elm, Jack Pine and Yellow Pine in lumber production, and brought it to eleventh place from fourteenth. Ontario produces about two-thirds of the Canadian basswood; the remainder comes from Quebec. The proportionate rate of increase was about the same in each province. The price of basswood was 42 cents higher in 1909 than in 1908. For 1909 it was $2.23 higher in Quebec than in Ontario.

The United States produces annually about seven times as much basswood as does Canada; the cut in 1908 was 319,505,000 feet. Wisconsin and Michigan each cut more basswood in 1908 than did Canada in 1908. The average price of basswood for 1908 was $1.24 higher in the United States than in Canada.

There were 34,697,000 feet of elm cut in Canada in 1909; this was an increase of 8,389,000 feet, or 31.8% over 1908. Nearly all the elm cut in Canada, 95.5%, is produced in Ontario. The remainder is cut in Quebec. The average price of elm for 1909 decreased 83 cents from 1908. For 1909 the price was practically the same in Ontario and Quebec.

Jack Pine was one of the few species to show a decrease in cut for 1909. There were 27,819,000 feet of Jack Pine cut in 1909, a decrease of 633,000 feet, or 2.2%, as compared with 1908. Nearly one-half the Jack Pine of Canada is cut in Ontario; five-sixths are cut in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. These three provinces each showed a small decrease in cut for 1909. The Maritime Provinces alone showed a small increase. Jack Pine is used more largely for railway ties than for lumber. The average price of Jack Pine was 62 cents higher in 1909 than in 1908.

Practically all the Ash produced in Canada is cut in Ontario and Quebec; a little over one-half is cut in Ontario. The cut for 1909 was substantially greater than for 1908. There were 17,144,000 feet cut in

1909, an increase of 5,953,000 feet, or 62.1% over 1908. There was a much greater increase in Quebec than in Ontario; the increase in Quebec was 4,531,000 feet, or 119.3%, the increase in Ontario was 1,608,000 feet, or 22.4%. Nova Scotia, the most important of the Maritime Provinces in the production of hardwood lumber, cut only 39,000 feet of Ash in 1909, and 236,000 feet in 1908. The average price of Ash was 60 cents lower in 1909 than in 1909. During 1909 it was $3.17 higher in Ontario than in Quebec. In the United States the annual cut of Ash is thirteen times as great as it is in Canada. Each of five States: Michigan, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin exceed Canada in the annual production of Ash. The average price of Ash in the United States for 1908 was $25.51; in Canada it was $19.00.

The increase in the cut of Beech for 1909, was proportionately greater than that shown by any other wood. The cut for 1909 was 15,036,000 feet, which was an increase of 9,953,000 feet, or 195.8% over the quantity cut in 1908. Ontario produces over one half the Beech manufactured in Canada; about one-quarter is cut in Nova Scotia; the remainder comes from the other three Atlantic provinces. The increase in the cut of beech was general in all the Eastern Provinces. The price of Beech was about the same in 1909 as in the preceeding year, being 17 cents higher in 1908.

The annual cut of Beech in the United States is about twenty-seven times as great as it is in Canada. The average price of Beech in 1908 was $16.27 in the United States, $14.53 in Canada.

There was only an average increase of 16.5% in the cut of Poplar for 1909. Ontario has a strong lead in the production of Popular. Ontario and Quebec taken together, produce about two-thirds of the Poplar cut in Canada. The average price of this lumber was $1.12 higher in 1909 than in 1908.

Oak Production Passed Its Maximum

The increase in the Oak cut for 1909 was 891,000 feet or 15.5%. There were small increases in the production in Ontario and Nova Scotia, a decrease in Quebec. The production in Ontario and Nova Scotia, a decrease in Quebec. The production in each province is so small that the cutting of one Oak groove would have quite an effect upon the returns. Over three-quarters of the Canadian Oak is produced in Ontario, the remainder in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Excepting Walnut, Oak is the most expensive Canadian timber. The average price was $31.72 in 1908, and $29.97 in 1909. United States is the great source of Oak lumber. Oak stands fourth in importance in the list of United States woods. There were 2,771,511,000 feet manufactured in 1908. The average price per thousand was $21.23. The cut of Oak has long passed the maximum in Canada.

The cut of Hickory for 1909 was 835,000; a part of this consisted of logs imported from the United States. This cut was 329,000 feet or 28.3% smaller than that for 1908. The decrease was altogether in Ontario; no Hickory was reported from Quebec in 1908. The scarcity of Hickory seems reflected in its average price for 1909, which was $6.45 greater than for 1908. The production of Hickory in the United States was 197,372,000 feet, valued at $29.66 per M. The production of this valuable lumber has long passed its maximum in Canada.

The cut of Walnut in Canada for 1909 was 51,000 feet; for 1908 it was reported as 28,000 feet. In both years Ontario produced nearly all the Walnut lumber; the average price for 1909 was $47.84 per thousand. The increase in price $11.10 per thousand was the greatest made by any timber. Walnut is still an important wood in the United States. There were 43,681,000 feet cut in 1908, at an average value of $42.53.

Both in quantity and variety the centre of Canada's lumber production is in Ontario, the province which in 1909 lead in the cut of fourteen kinds of wood of high technical value, the Pines and Hardwoods. The cut of Hardwoods in Ontario for 1908 was 143,970,000 feet or 65.3% of the total quantity of Hardwoods cut in Canada. The majority of this Hardwood is cut from farmer's wood lots and lands privately owned. Canada is in a bad way for Hardwoods.

The only figures available as to the amount of square timber cut annually are the statistics of exports furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce. There is very little hewn square timber used in Canada, and as all the sawn square timber is entered under the head of lumber, the quantity of square timber exported is approximately the quantity cut.

White Pine is yet, and always has been by measurement, the chief square timber exported; in 1909 it was 60.7% of the total. Birch is, and has been, for many year second. The highest price per cubic foot was that paid for Oak, 54 cents, the lowest was Birch at 22 cents. Although the price per ton was slightly higher for White Pine, the price of Red Pine for 1909 was 8 cents higher per cubic foot than that of White Pine.

The square timber trade is declining. It passed the maximum in 1877. It is now difficult to secure in Canada first class clear timber of a quality suitable for squaring.

The average White Pine export for the decade 1871-1880 was about 15 times as great as it was in 1909; the export of Oak was then 194 times what it was in 1909; the export of Birch has kept up better, it was in 1909 nearly one-half as great as it was in the seventies. The export of Elm has decreased largely; it is now only one-thirteenth as great as it was thirty years ago. The other timbers: Red Pine, Ash and Maple are only exported to the extent of about one-tenth the quantity previously shipped.

The decrease in the shipment has been partially made up by an increase in prices. The greatest increase has been in the price of White Pine, which has gone up 208%, from 12 cents to 38 cents per cubic foot; the price of the Elm has nearly doubled, from 24 cents to 43 cents per cubic foot; Oak has increased from 30 to 54 cents, and Birch from 15 to 22 cents per cubic foot.

It is interesting to note that, unless it was exceeded proviously, the greatest export of square White Pine timber was in 1868, when 37,954,788 cubic feet were exported, valued at $2,467,629. The greatest export of Oak was 4,502,521 cubic feet in 1877; the value of this year's shipment was $1,501,020. Birch saw its best year in 1875, when 2,653,966 cubic feet, valued at $454,581 were exported. The greatest shipment of Elm was in 1869, when 1,773,859 cubic feet were exported for $318,107. Since the year of the maximum every species has experienced a steady decline.

There was an increase of 140,562,000 pieces, or 20.9% in the manufacture of lath for 1909. The relative position of the provinces is unchanged from 1908 except reports received from Prince Edward Island for 1909, give it fourth place, previously held by British Columbia. The manufacture of lath is in Prince Edward Island much greater in proportion to the lumber cut than in any other province. One-third of the lath manufactured in Canada comes from Ontario. Ontario and New Brunswick together produce over one-half, or 54.4% of the total lath cut.

The average price of lath for 1909 was 2.46 per thousand, an increase of 25 cents over 1908. The price fluctuated widely in different provinces; it was $1.76 in Manitoba and $3.32 in Alberta. The price of lath in the United States for 1908 was $2.27.

In Ontario the majority of the lath cut are White Pine. Douglas Fir is the principal species used in British Columbia. Spruce leads in the other provinces.

Spruce leads in the lath output by an even greater margin than in 1908; for 1909 nearly one-half, 48.4%, of the lath manufactured were of Spruce. Spruce and White Pine together furnish four-fifths of the lath. The relative rank of the species remains unchanged for 1909, except that towards the end of the list small quantities of Jack Pine and Poplar are introduced.

There was an increase in the shingle production reported for 1909, of 486,357,000 or 32.4%. A part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the more complete reports received for 1909. The value of the shingles produced in Canada, 1909, $3,696,682 is greater than that of the lumber production of any species except Spruce, White Pine or Douglas Fir, and exceeds the value of the 1909 lumber production of the Province of Nova Scotia.

British Columbia Leads In Shingle Output

British Columbia holds by a great lead its position as first, with a cut of 866,275,000, valued at $1,627,624. British Columbia produces two-fifths of the shingles manufactured in Canada. British Columbia and Quebec together produce three-fifths. A large cut reported from Prince Edward Island and a large increase in New Brunswick give these provinces third and fourth places. Quebec stands second in spite of a decrease, and because of a decrease Ontario falls to fifth place.

The average price of shingles at $1.86 per thousand is 21 cents lower than in 1908. The price fluctuated widely in 1909. It was $1.15 in Prince Edward Island, $2.57 in Ontario and $3.00 in Saskatchewan. The average price of shingles in the United States for 1908 was $2.55.

Cedar was the chief species used in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Shingles were most commonly manufactured of Spruce in Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia; Spruce, Poplar and Jack Pine are used in the prairies.

Cedar is the great shingle wood. Over three-quarters of the shingles cut in Canada in 1909, 1,507,285,000, were of Cedar; about one-half of these, 769,830,000, were of western Cedar, cut in British Columbia. The increase in the cut of Spruce and White Pine and other species in the Eastern Provinces reduced the proportion of Cedar shingles. It was 96.4% of the total in 1908. Ninety per cent of the Spruce shingles were cut in Prince Edward Island, the remainder in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Three quarters of the White Pine shingles were of Western White Pine (Pinus monticola) cut in British Columbia. Of the Hemlock shingles reported, 11,996,000 over nine-tenths were cut in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The prices of all species were a little lower in 1909 than in 1908. The lowest in 1909 was Spruce at $1.20, and the highest White Pine at $2.06.

Cedar shingles were $1.91 in British Columbia in 1908. In the Same year the average price of all grades was about $2.50 in the State of Washington.

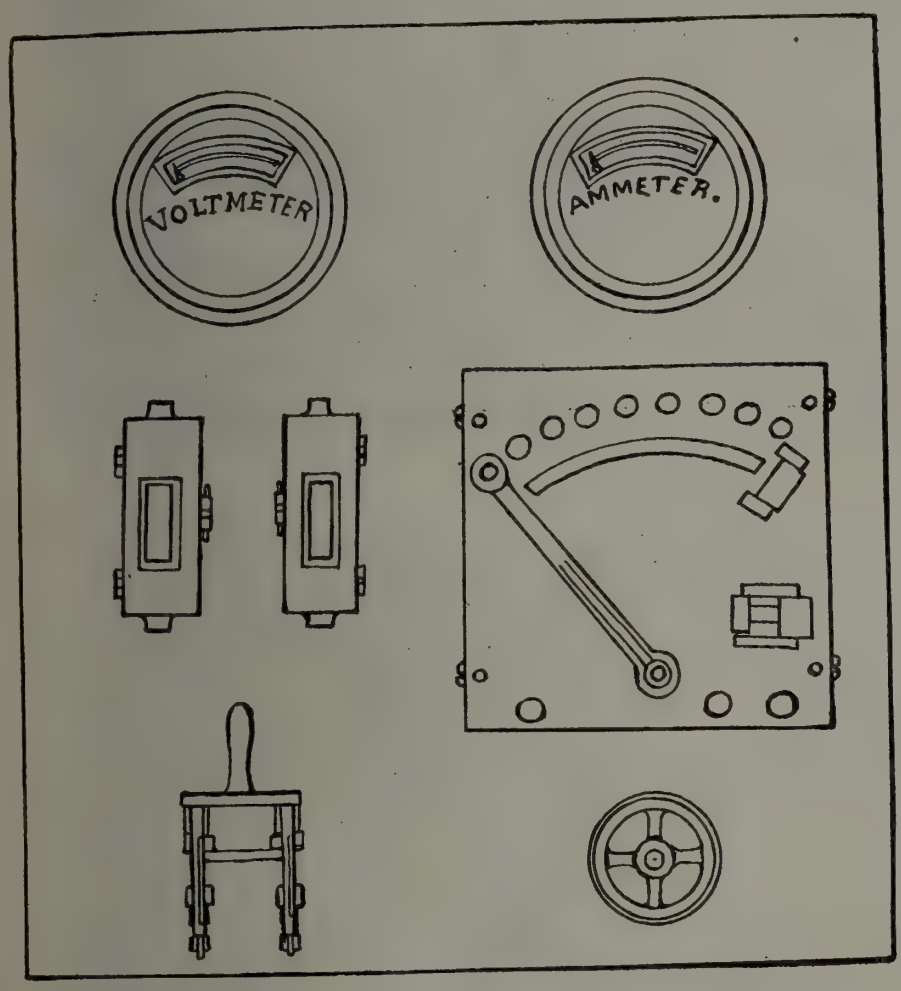
The Electric Driving of Wood-working Machinery

Although wood-converting machinery presents an immense field for electric driving, it has hitherto made comparatively little headway in this country, says the London, Eng., Timber Trades Journal.

Probably the two chief reasons for this have been (1) the difficulty of getting rid of the wood waste made in the mills in the case where the current is taken from the public supply; and (2) the unfamiliarity of some electrical engineers with the difficulties to be contended against in driving this special kind of machinery, and motors have been erected unsuitable for the duties to be performed, and have consequently proved more or less failures.

The first difficulty can, of course, be got over by saw mill owners generating their own current, which is now being done with much success, as the fuel used practically costs nothing.

As regards the second difficulty, the chief point to be borne in mind



is the great variation in load which may occur on the same machine, owing to (1) the variation in the nature of the timber converted; (2) depth of cut and rate of feed; (3) suitability, condition and sharpness of the saw teeth; (4) the cutting angle of knives, etc. Consequently the load may vary within very wide limits, and motors should therefore in all cases be erected with a considerable margin of power, say not less than one-third above the horse power required for the average load. So each machine must be carefully judged on its merits, as no arbitrary rules can be laid down.

As the question of constant speed in a saw mill is a matter of paramount importance and largely affects the quantity and quality of the output, an individual motor drive is to be preferred, as the starting up of a machine where group-driven may affect those already running, but in many cases the increased first cost precludes this. On the other hand, where there are a number of smaller machines of the same class, group driving may be resorted to.

In cases where the speed of the machine and its motor synchronise, the motor should by preference be mounted on the spindle of the machine, thereby getting rid of all intermediate gearing. With many woodworking machines, however, it is either necessary to gear down or drive by means of a bet and an intermediate countershaft, as the motor's speed in many cases would be too great, and the cost of a slower speed motor prohibitive.

With reference to gearing down, in the case of light machines, ordinary straight-tooth cut gear with compressel leather pinions may be used, but in cases where there are sudden and heavily applied loads, such as in log frames, etc., special methods of gearing down should be studied.

For heavy drives, in the place of straight-toothed wheels, double helical gear can be recommended, as it is much stronger, runs more smoothly, and wears longer.

The best form of double helical gear we have seen for this work is cut from the solid, but the right and left-hand teeth do not meet in the middle of the wheel, but are "staggered," or shifted in relation to each other by half the pitch. These teeth, coming gradually into gear without shock, can be run at a considerably higher speed without vibration. They should, of course, be carefully made and balanced.

With reference to the most suitable type of motor for saw mill purposes, a semi-enclosed motor is in most cases necessary, owing to the amount of inflammable dust floating in the air, and pipe-ventilated motors are also to be recommended. Where three-phase alternating current is obtainable, the three-phase induction motor has much to recommend it.

All motion should be "earthed" as a safeguard against shocks, and their fuses and starting switches enclosed in suitable metal boxes. Where possible it is a good plan to have the meter, switches and fuses and other switchboard arrangements on one distributing panel, thereby giving a much more workmanlike appearance to the mill.

Wooden casing can be used for the leads throughout the mill, but grounded metallic piping is much to be preferred.

The writer advocates that each double-pole switch and motor starter should have its own number, the same numeral applying to the motor as well. By this method in the event of a fuse blowing, even a new hand could trace out each circuit with ease.

It is also a good plan to have some sign, such as "Stop motor when not using," painted on each motor switchbox, as a reminder to the machinist re the advantages of being economical.

With reference to motor control panels the question is a wide one, and space forbids us going into the matter at length on the present occasion, but we give herewith a sketch of one that should be suitable for most saw mills and wood-converting establishments.

The panel which we illustrate on this page has the usual motor starter fitted with "no voltage" release, field regulator, double-pole switch and cut-outs, also voltmeter and ammeter. These latter are sometimes dispensed with on the score of expense, but it is undoubtedly better practice to have same included. The provision of a "no voltage" release is a sine qua non, as it effectively guards against the carelessness of attendants. An "over-load" release should also be added.

(To be Continued.)

Is Hollow Backing Necessary?

Is hollow-backing for flooring and finish really necessary, or is it more of a habit than anything else? This question is asked mainly because this work is often too indifferently done and the result is seemingly more harmful than good to the work, says the Woodworker. Sometimes one gets flooring from the south with so much of it hollowed out on the back that it really makes against the strength and solidity of the floor. Among the hardwood flooring people a little better care is exercised, and hollow-backing is done in better form, but just visit a retail lumberman's shed and take a look at an assorted stock of flooring and ceiling! Notice the hollow-backed stock here and there. Then, if he has in his stock a lot of flooring dressed two sides and centre-matched, one who is fair-minded can hardly help but feel that this is much more desirable as a flooring material.

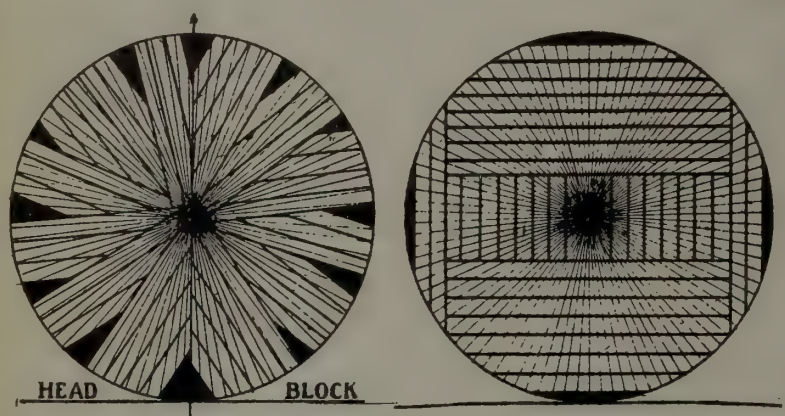
One peculiar thing about it, though, is that, while that stock which is dressed two sides and centre-matched looks better and more desirable, there are many old and experienced buyers of flooring who insist on having hollow-backed stock. Whether they do it through habit or through conviction is an open question. Of course, the claim is that it lays better, fits together nicer, and all of that, but isn't it practical in this day and time to so dress stock that it will lay and fit well without disfiguring it with the ugly hollow-back? The hollow-back looks particularly objectionable when one gets thin ceiling and thin flooring. Take ⅜-inch stock in hardwood flooring, which is thin and light enough as it is, and to hollow-back it makes it rather shell-like, and really it looks like it would be much better to dress both sides smooth and even, instead of making it hollow-back and shelly.

To quite an extent the same logic applies to interior finish and to casing and base. There is, of course, an excuse for hollow-backing finish. It is often laid against damp walls and absorbs moisture: is more or less inclined to swell in the back and cause the edges to cup out. Still, the right thing would be to remove the cause of this swelling,

instead of disfiguring the lumber and making it shell-like by excessive hollow-backing. If it is imperative to get protection against moisture swelling the wood, it would probably be better to run a few grooves in the back, like some planing mills do in window and door frames. Take inside casing for doors and windows, for exampe. When it is hollow-backed one has only the edges for a chance to nail through and get a bearing; then if moisture gets into it, it will cup anyway. It looks like it would be safer and better to protect the back against swelling by cutting a few grooves in it with the saw, lengthwise the stock. Or, why not follow the best plan yet, and see that the plaster is thoroughly dry before putting it up, then dress the back smooth and straight? Maybe, some day, we will get to this. Meantime, there are two points that need consideration: First, is hollow-backing a habit or a necessity ? Second, if hollow-backing is a necessity, doesn't it need reforming and refining?

Satisfactory Method of Quarter Sawing

A method of quarter sawing oak which is employed by one large operator with considerable success is illustrated by the cut appearing herewith, showing the log marked for quarter sawing. The distinct medullary rays in the oak extend in vertical plates from the centre of the tree toward the bark, and the method of sawing indicated, running



Illustrating Methods of Plain and Quarter Sawing

closer to the grain line than the ordinary process of quarter sawing, seems to bring out a little better figure and produce a better quality of quarter sawed lumber.

The other illustration shows a satisfactory method of plain sawing oak to get the best possible amount of good lumber out of the log.—American Lumberman.

Cutting Veneers

There is as much difference in cutting veneers right and cutting veneers as day is different from night. One of the great difficulties in

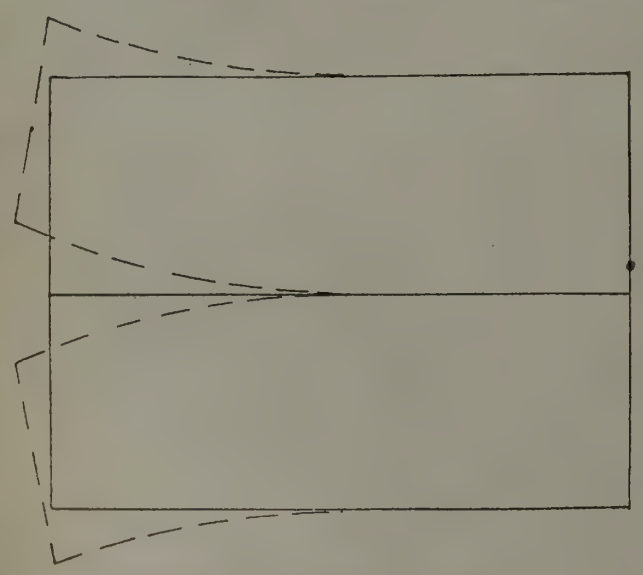


Illustration of Improperly Cut Veneer

cutting veneers was recently discussed by some veneer men. One man claimed that when veneer stock came from the knife uneven on the surface it could be made flat in the drying. The other man insisted that unless veneer was cut even in the first place it could never be made flat.

The latter contention is probably right. The proper place to correct this difficulty is at the knife in the cutting. The accompanying illustration shows a condition that often exists in cutting veneers. This veneer is cut and scored in the centre, as it is cut. Instead of running straight along as it leaves the knife, it has a tendency to diverge. This is caused by an uneven cut at the knife, or an improper adjustment on the tension bar.

If a long log is placed in the veneer it will have the tendency to buckle in the centre. Of course, this will not be perceptible to the eye. but even if it is a hair's breadth it will have the effect of cutting the veneer uneven or, if made in two pieces, cause it to run crooked as it leaves the knife. The longer the log the more the tension in the centre therefore the more it will have this tendency to buckle. And, of course, the smaller circumference of the log the more effect this will have, so that as the knife gets down to the core the more this tendency will be noted. The only effectual method of overcoming this tendency is to adjust the pressure bar in order to overcome this thing.

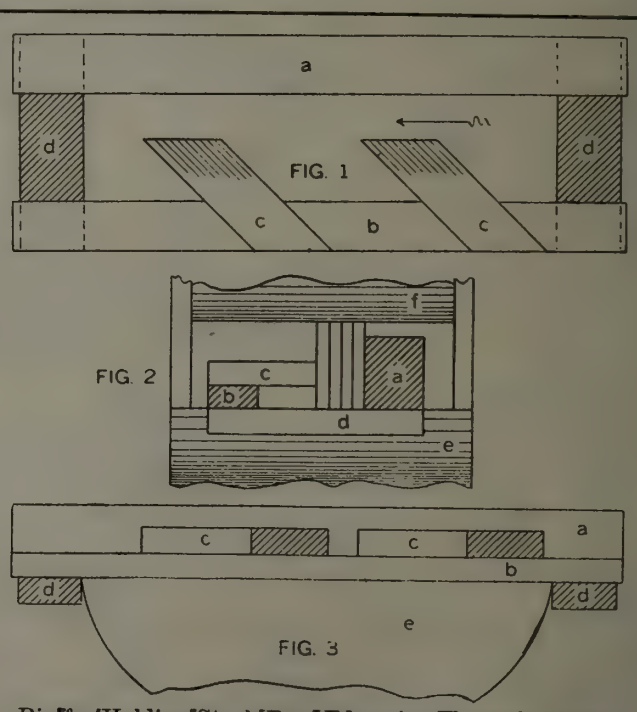
All logs are not alike. Some will be more rigid than others, and for this reason the pressure bar will have to be regulated for every log put in the lathe, unless some automatic adjustment can be attached.

This difficulty has presented itself many times to various veneer cutters, and this suggestion may perhaps enable some one to overcome the trouble. It is a very difficult problem to attempt to dry flat a piece of veneer that has not been cut properly in the first place.

A Planer Rig

To those who have from time to time been accustomed to run stock edgewise through the planer, it has always been a matter of difficulty to hold it up square and true and prevent the stock tipping over slightly and beveling off the edge.

In order to prevent this, several different rigs have been devised, the simplest of which is to clamp up the pieces in handscrews and in this way get a purchase on it to hold it true in case it showed a tendency to tip sidewise. It is, however, my purpose in this article to show how another rig is made that can be used without taking the time to clamp up



Rig for Holding Stock Run Edgewise Through Planer

each set before the pieces are run through the planer.

Referring to the sketches, Fig. 1 shows a top view of the article as it is put up; Fig. 2 shows, in section, how the work is held in the machine as it feeds to the planer knives, and Fig. 3 shows how the rig sets over the bed of the planer when in position.

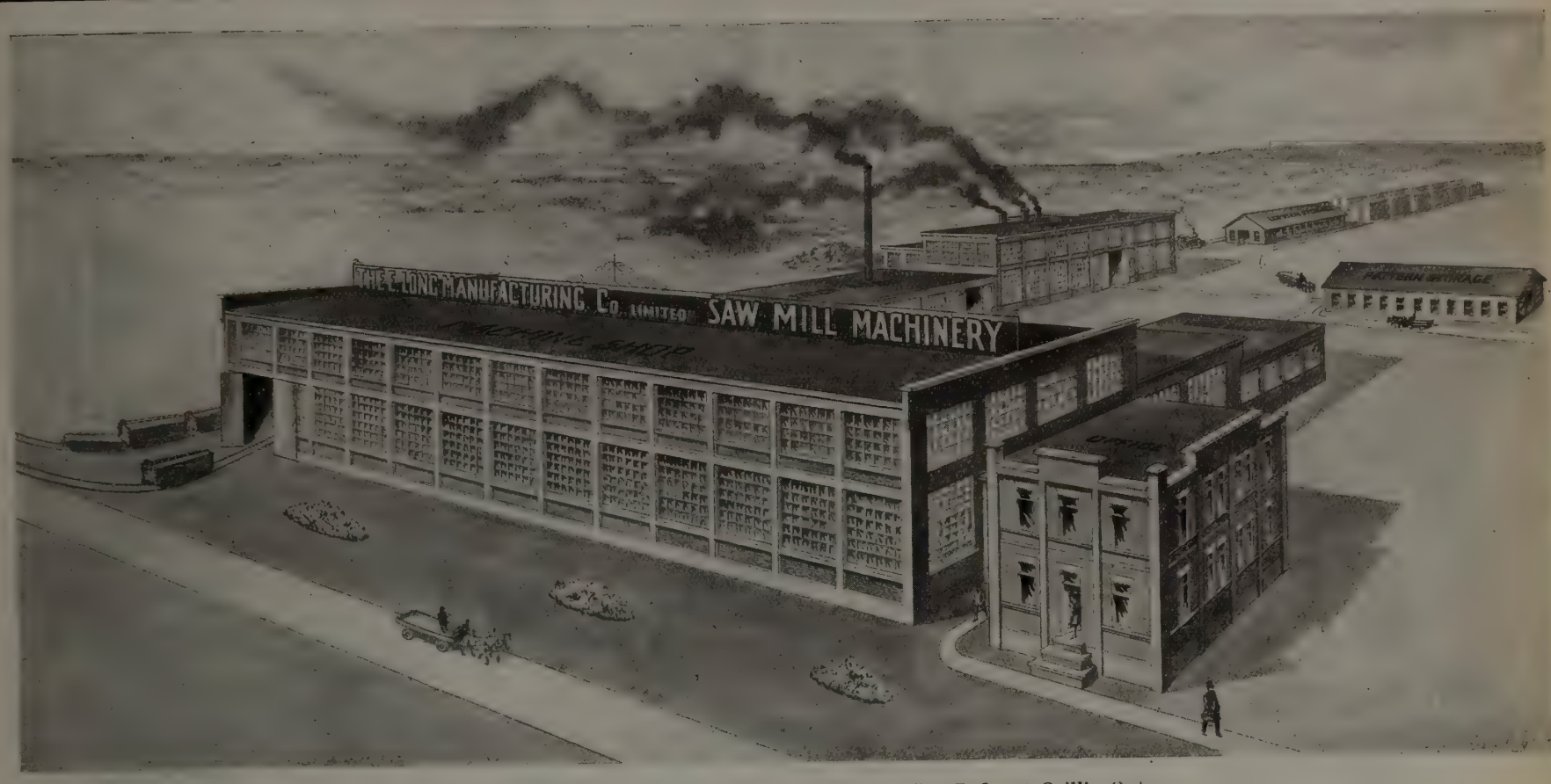
Briefly, it is made by squaring up a piece of hardwood, (a) whose thickness is about that of the work to be done and whose length is sufficient to project about 8 inches at both ends of the planer. Get another piece, (b) about half as thick, and nail across the ends with 2 x 8, so that they will be about 12 to 14 inches apart. The end pieces (d) should be so spaced that they will just drop over the ends of the bed and leave the pieces (a) and (b) on the bed, as shown in Fig. 3.

Now the two hardwood springs (c) are fastened on to leave a space of 4 to 6 inches next the piece (a), and when the stock is pushed in, these springs hold it up as it goes through. The section, Fig. 2, shows the feed roll (f) feeding the stock through as it is held up by the springs (c).

By making about two of these rigs, one with the piece (a) about 1½ inches high and the other with the piece (a) about 4 inches high, a wide variety of stock may be run on edge at a minute's notice.

Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing



Splendid New Plant of the E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Orillia Ont.

The E. Long Co. in Their New Home

An excellent idea of the growth of the lumbering industry in Canada is afforded by the rapid increase which has recently taken place in the manufacture and sale of sawmill machinery. One of the best known firms in Canada, that of the E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Orillia, has shared extensively in the development of this industry. So great in fact has been the demand for the excellent class of machinery which they manufacture, that about a year ago they were obliged, in order to meet with increasing trade, to erect a new factory of much larger dimensions than the one in which they had been doing business for almost thirty years. The accompanying illustration gives a fair idea of the appearance of the new plant.

The E. Long Manufacturing Company produce every class of machinery that is necessary for the equipment of a saw mill, in addition to full lines for the equipment of lath mills and shingle mills. The business was founded by Robert Brammer, about 1880, and was conducted sucessfully by him until 1895, when it was taken over by Long & Thompson. In 1899 the E. Long Manufacturing Company succeeded to Long & Thompson, and in 1907 the E. Long Manufacturing Company was organized into a limited company under the name of the E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited. Progressive business methods and conscientious attention to the production of only the most perfect type of machinery have been characteristics of the company's operations, and it is not surprising that in 1909 they found themselves totally unable to meet the demand for their product with the equipment they then had.

The new plant includes the following divisions; machine shop, 140 feet by 65 feet; woodworking shop, 60 feet by 40 feet; foundry, 80 feet by 65 feet; storage room, including the heating plant, blacksmith shop, stock room, etc., 120 feet by 65 feet; pattern storage building, 50 feet by 100 feet, an an office building two storeys high, 30 feet by 40 feet. In the construction of the building, particular attention has been paid to having everything fireproof. The material used were reinforced concrete for the walls, roof and floors, with steel sash for the windows. The partitions throughout the building are also entirely of cement. The cost of the building was approximately $50,000. The heating system for the plant is extremely simple and effective. It was manufactured and installed by Sheldons, Limited, of Galt. It is what is known as the mechanical blast or blower system, the heat being conducted to the different departments through galvanized piping and being produced by the passage of the fresh air over hot pipe coils.

The equipment of the plant includes a thoroughly modern foundry and machine shop, each of which is provided with a travelling crane. Every facility for the handling of heavy machinery is provided, and in addition the company have secured excellent railway facilities, which include one switch running into the factory for shipping purposes and another running the full length of the plant, which is used for bringing in raw material. The latter switch is so arranged as to serve each of the different departments. In addition to the regular equipment of lathes, radial drills, shears, etc., the company have also installed modern heavy machine tools. The plant has been designed especially with a view to permitting further growth, and there is room for some 200 employees.

A detail of the equipment of the plant which indicates the thoroughness with which everything about the place has been designed is the installation of an industrial rail running through the whole plant, upon which trucks are run to carry material from any department to any other department of the building. Another detail indicating the same thoroughness that is to be found throughout the whole plant is the care that has been taken in connection with the electric installations. The



Interior of Machine Shop—The E. Long Mfg. Co. Ltd. Orillia

power for the plant is secured from the town of Orillia which develops its own power at Ragged Rapids and supplies it to manufacturers at the very moderate price of $16 per horse power per annum for a 24-hour service. The wiring for the electricity is all carried in conduits. Flaming arc lamps provide the main light, but the building is also equipped with clusters of tungsten incandescent lamps. During the day time the plant is so thoroughly flooded with light from the large windows, that artificial light will seldom be needed unless the company is obliged to operate its plant at night. The equipment of the factory has been so arranged and designed as to give the utmost effectiveness possible and roller bearings have been provided throughout the factory in order to facilitate the operations of all machines.

With such an excellent building and equipment it will be possible for the E. Long Manufacturing Co. to turn out their splendid product at a minimum cost. An important feature in this connection will be the increased ability of the workmen under such improved surroundings. With plenty of operating space and an abundance of daylight they will be able to conduct their operations much more skilfully than under conditions which prevail in many of the older plants. The comfort of the employees has been made one of the most important considerations by the company. Lockers, wash rooms and shower baths have been provided for their use and will no doubt be a welcome as well as an important feature of the company's equipment.

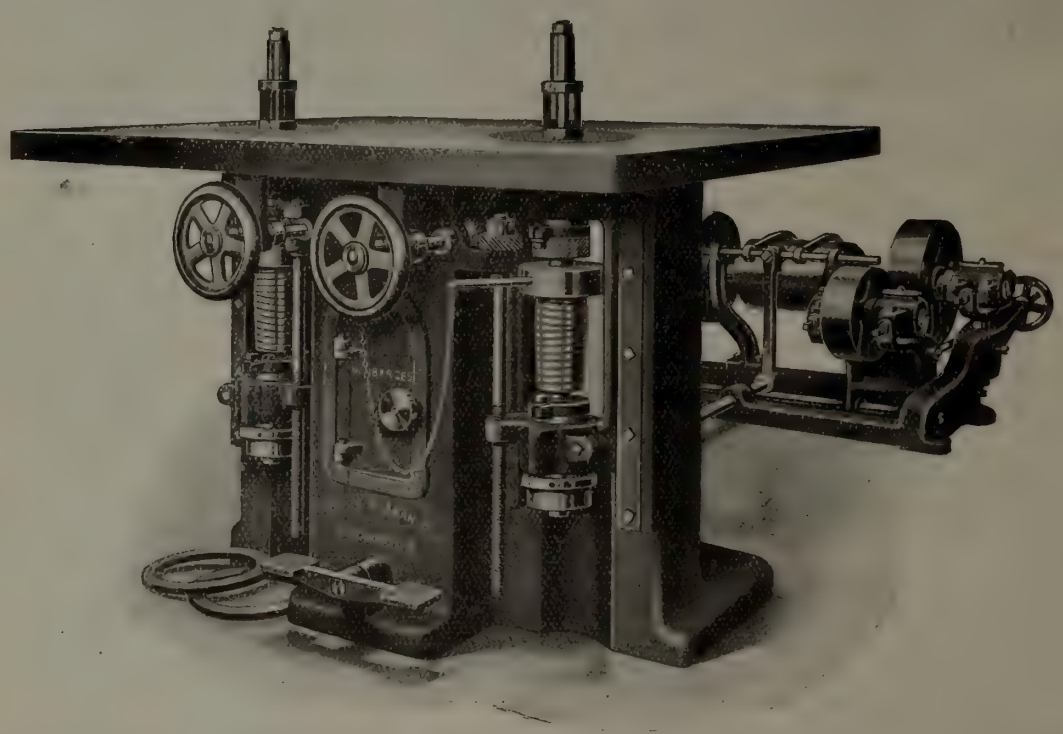
The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have paid particular attention to securing a large share of the sawmill machinery trade in all parts of Canada. They have recently completed arrangements with Robert Hamilton & Co., of Vancouver, to represent them in British Columbia. As our readers are aware, this company is one of the best known and most progressive upon the Pacific coast. With a view to developing the British Columbia trade they are going extensively into the manufacture of the particular classes of machinery required on the Pacific coast. Their machinery is handled in Alberta by Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, of Edmonton. In Manitoba they are represented by the Stuart Machinery Co., of Winnipeg. The province of Quebec and the maritime provinces are looked after by Williams & Wilson, of Montreal.

It is almost unnecessary to particularize regarding the machinery manufactured by this company, as it is so well and favorably known in every part of the country. Perhaps, however, they are most celebrated for the excellent saw carriages which they produce and which are noted for giving splendid satisfaction under the most difficult operating conditions and also for standing up to their duty in a manner which has never been excelled. The same satisfaction has been experienced by users of their steam actuated edgers, and lath mill machinery. Transmission machinery is also one of their particular specialties, and they are prepared to provide everything in the transmission line which is needed in a mill. In this connection they have recently issued an attractive and up-to-date transmission catalogue, which they will be pleased to send to any manufacturers who will take the trouble to write for it.

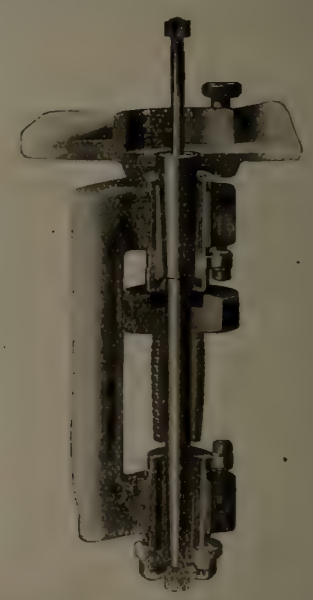
There is nothing about the equipment of a sawmill in fact, which the E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are not prepared to provide. They make a specialty also of furnishing drawings or plans for sawmills of all kinds, whether portable or heavy, which are of great assistance in deciding where the various machines should be located in a new mill.

The officers of the company are: president and manager, E. Long, Orillia; vice-president and superintendent of plant, F. Smith, Orillia; secretary-treasurer, W. W. McBain.

Readers of The Canadian Lumberman and Woodworker who are interested in saw-mill machinery should read a special advertisement of the E. Long Mfg. Coy., appearing on pages ———.



Fay and Egan Co's New No. 265 Double Spindle Shaper



Spindle Bearings of Fay and Egan Co's New Shaper

An Attractive New Woodworking Machine

We take pleasure in calling attention to another new Fay & Egan machine. This new tool is a Double Spindle Shaper, designed to meet the most exacting requirements of furniture factories and all kinds of woodworking plants. In the company's large illustrated circular treating of this machine, particular attention is drawn to the extreme high speed of the spindles, insuring perfect work and maximum output.

The spindles are made of forged crucible steel and are mounted in very rigid housing which are fitted into planed gibbed ways their entire length. These bearings are adjustable vertically by hand wheel (as will be seen in the illustration) operating through cut spiral gears, thus requiring no extra locking device. Each housing is independent of the other. Both spindles drop below the table.

One of the illustrations shows the details of the spindle bearings, which are tapered and made of phosphor bronze, having oil reservoirs completely around the inner bearing, and designed in such a manner that a continuous flow of oil is assured. Each bearing is independently adjustable by the use of one screw, with provision for taking up wear. The oil reservoir is covered so that no dirt can get into the bearings. This construction is said to insure the highest speed possible.

Another important feature of this machine is the construction of the countershaft, the base of which is cast in one piece, on which all the pulleys and belt shifters are mounted. This, the company assert, is a new feature distinctive of the Fay & Egan machine, and makes the most rigid construction, also eliminating all assembling on arrival at destination. Adjustable independent idlers are provided to take up the slack in either belt, maintaining the proper tension at all times.

The table is planed true and firmly bolted to the column. It is fitted with concentric rings, ten inches in diameter, which are removable. The column is a single-cored casting, very heavy and with broad floor support. It is of such design that it is not in the least in operator's way, and it supports the working parts without vibration.

Further information about this new tool may be obtained by writing the manufacturers at 465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, for the large illustrated circular.

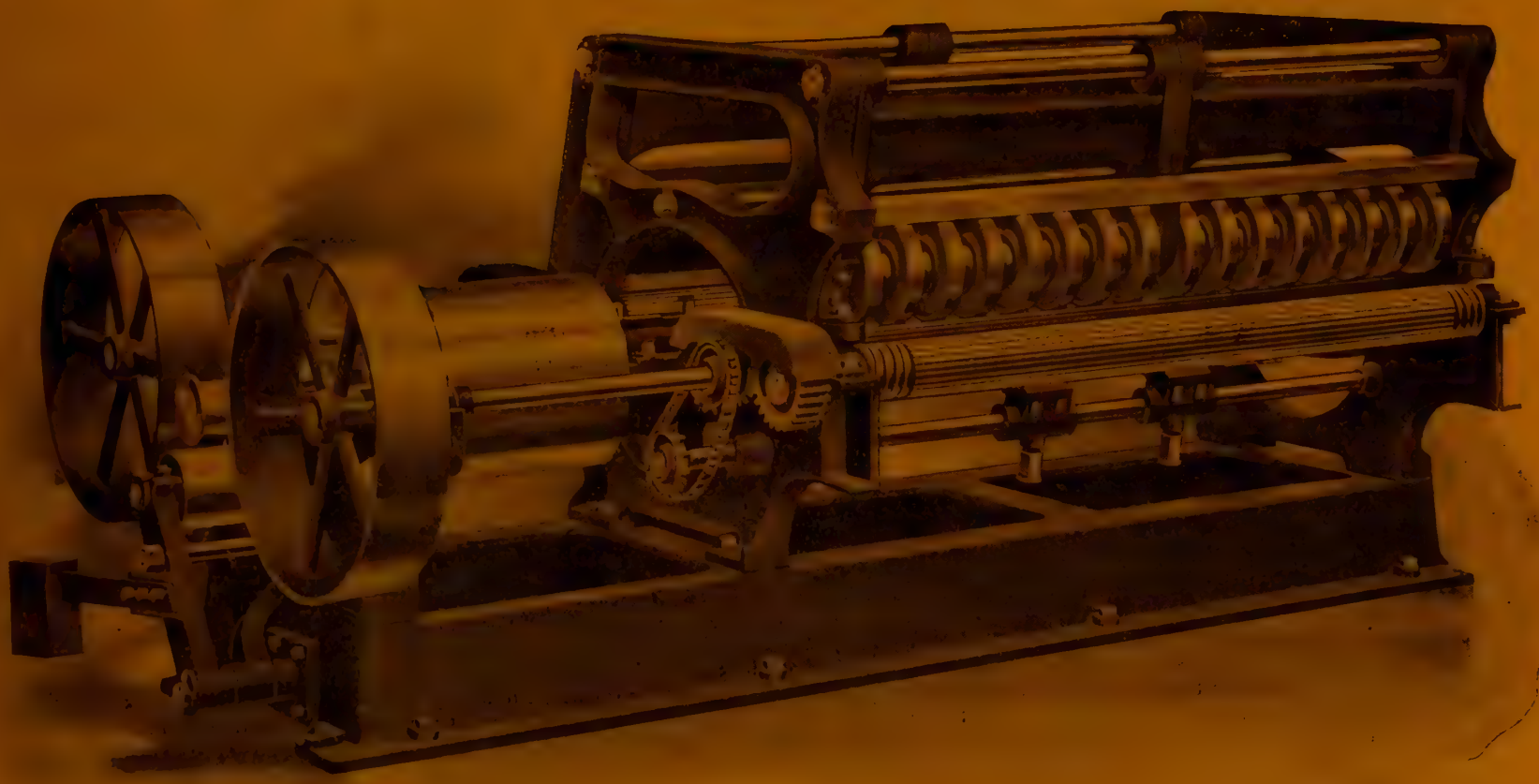
The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, of Ottawa, Ont., are moving into their new and enlarged offices at the corner of Duke and McAuliffe streets. The old office was to small to meet the demands of their growing business.

The Highest Development of the present day.

LONG'S SAW MILL MACHINERY

Records for Cutting Capacity unsurpassed.

Heavy Duty Edger



We Build This Edger in Six Different Widths:—54-in., 60-in., 66-in., 72-in., 84-in., 96-in.

This machine is mounted on one solid base, the three upright frames being securely bolted and dowelled on planed surfaces to the base, which makes it very rigid, and also gives perfect alignment to arbor.

The arbor is 4 inches in diameter on the 54-in. and 60-in. machines, 4½ inches on the 66-in. and 72-in. machines, and 5-in. on the 84-in. machines, and made from the best machine steel.

The arbor runs in three bearings, all of which are water jacketed and lined with the best babbitt. The bearings on each side of the driving pulley are solid in the frame, while the third bearing is arranged so as to be taken out for the removal of saws.

There are two fluted steel feed rollers in front of the saws and two behind. All are powerfully driven by large pulleys in intermediate gear shafts, which power is further increased by a 2 to 1 gear reduction at rolls. The two outside rollers have a 5-in. worm at each end to keep lumber passing through machine out tight to the straight edge when ripping lumber with one straight side.

This machine is fitted with adjustable straight edge or lumber guide, arranged to set in even inches. The two sliding saw shifting rods are driven by chain on small sprockets from mandrel, which makes a very easy and accurate shift.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. Limited

"EVERYTHING USED IN SAW MILLS"

Orillia, Ont.

Agencies at: MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson WINNIPEG—Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.. EDMONTON - Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd. VANCOUVER—Robt Hamilton & Co.

SAW CARRIAGES



We Build This Carriage With Any Number of Head Blocks. The Standard Size Has Three.

The bases or log seats are made from cast steel and are fitted on each side of top with steel bars 1⅛-in. x 3¼-in., which form the tongue for groove in the knee, and are held to the log seat with heavy bolts having countersunk heads. The bars are so drilled that they may be reversed and the rear ends brought into service when the front ends become worn, but the wear on these bars does not in the least impair the fit of the knee to the base.

The knees are made from cast steel. They are also faced with steel plates and are accurately machined and fitted to the log seats. They are also provided with heavy nigger guards to prevent nigger from throwing logs over on set works. Lubrication to slides is taken from two large oil pockets on each side of knee. Each knee is offsetting, independent of the others, and the quadrant is cast steel and the lever forged steel.

The racks and setting pinions are steel with machine cut teeth. The pinion is made in two parts, the wider part being keyed to the set shaft, and the narrow part runs loose on the shaft, having connected to it a shaft, held to its place and tensioned by a collar. By turning collar away from saw a strong tension is put on the narrow pinion by the spring; thus gripping the teeth of the rack on both sides so that there is not a particle of lost motion, and all wear is instantly taken up by the spring.

The set shaft is made of steel. It is held in place by heavy, solid, cast iron boxes. These in turn are held to the logseats on planed surfaces, and are adjustable in all directions, but it is impossible for boxes to become loose after being set.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - - CANADA

AGENCIES

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams & Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.

SAW CARRIAGES

Strength
Simplicity
Durability

Accuracy
Easy of
Operation



SECTIONAL VIEW

These Carriages Are Made in 40-in., 44-in., 48-in., 54-in., 60-in. Opening.

Boss Dogs are used on all knees (except 60-in. opening carriage). We also use hammer dog on centre knee. These boss dogs are operated with three separate levers.

Carriage wheels are 14-in. diameter on the standard carriage, and are fitted to axles running right across carriage frame, two axles under each logseat. The truck boxes are long in bearing and are adjustable and self-oiling from top of carriage.

Knees can be receded by either coil spring or friction, but we strongly recommend our power friction recede.

The carriage frame is made from the best oak timber, with all joints mortised and securely bolted.

Heavy "V" and flat steel track weighing 14 and 12 pounds per foot respectively, is supplied with standard carriage.

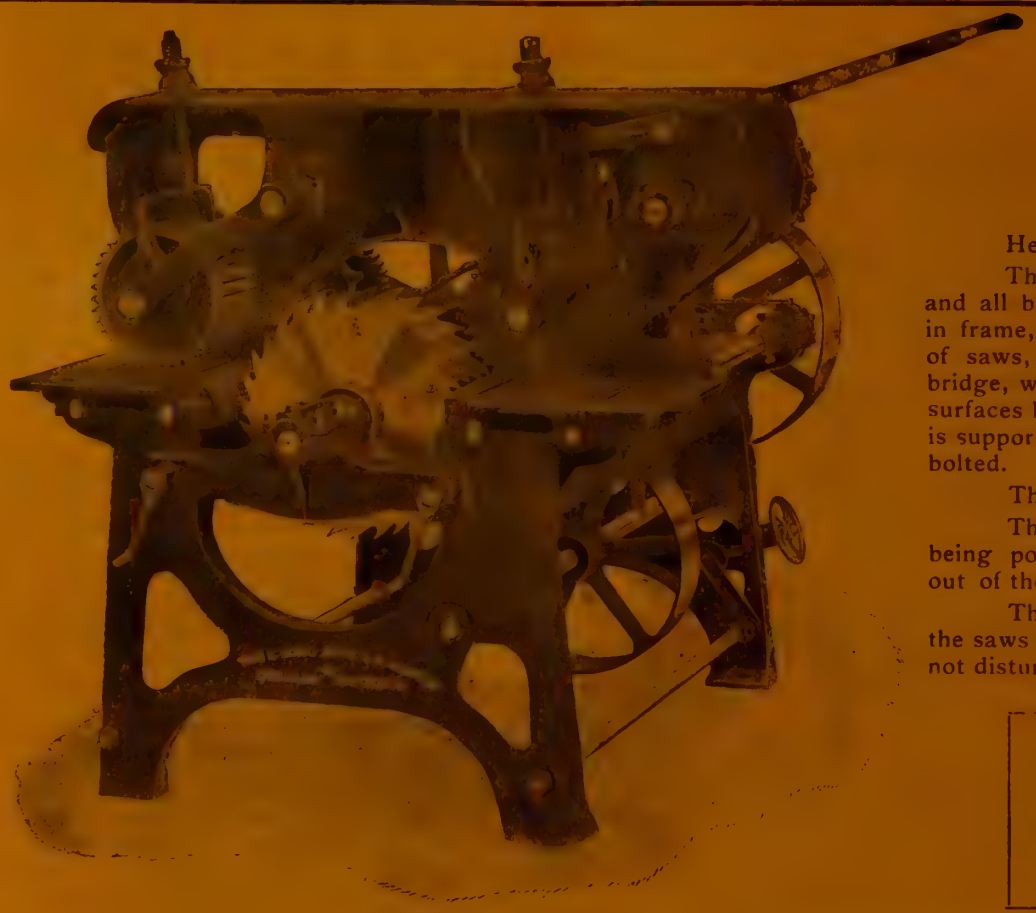
The set works is all steel but the frame and wheel covers, and are all enclosed, preventing dirt or sawdust falling on teeth, which in time will cause lost motion. There are five steel pawls on each side, making ten in all, which makes the strongest and most exact set works built to-day.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - - CANADA

AGENCIES:

MONTREAL	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
Williams & Wilson	Stewart Machinery Co., Ltd.	Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd.	Robt. Hamilton & Co.



4-SAW LATH BOLTER

Lath Bolter

4-Saws

Here are a few of the important features:

The frame of this machine is made solid in one piece and all bearings for mandrel and feed roll shafts are cast solid in frame, with the exception of the mandrel bearing outside of saws, which is removable for taking out saws. This bridge, when in place, is held securely in alignment on planed surfaces by large cap screws with wrench handles. Frame is supported by two stands with planed surfaces, and securely bolted.

The front and rear pressure rollers are power driven.

The front pressure roller raises towards the saws and being power driven, prevents any pieces from flying back out of the machine.

The end bearing may be easily removed, which permits the saws being taken off the mandrel for filing. This does not disturb the mandrel.

Manufacturers of

Saw Mill, Shingle and Lath Machinery and Accessories.

Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, Transmission Machinery.

Full Particulars Given on Application.

Heavy Duty Lath Machine

This machine is built very strong and substantial, and will suit any mill, large or small where a large output of lath is required. The top or main frame is made in one casting, and is supported by two heavy iron stands, well braced, which makes a very rigid machine.

The bearings on either side of drive pulley are solid in frame, while the third one is so arranged as to be easily removed for the taking out of saws. This bearing, or bridge, when in place is kept in perfect alignment on planed surface, by large cap screws with wrench handles.

Full Specification on Application

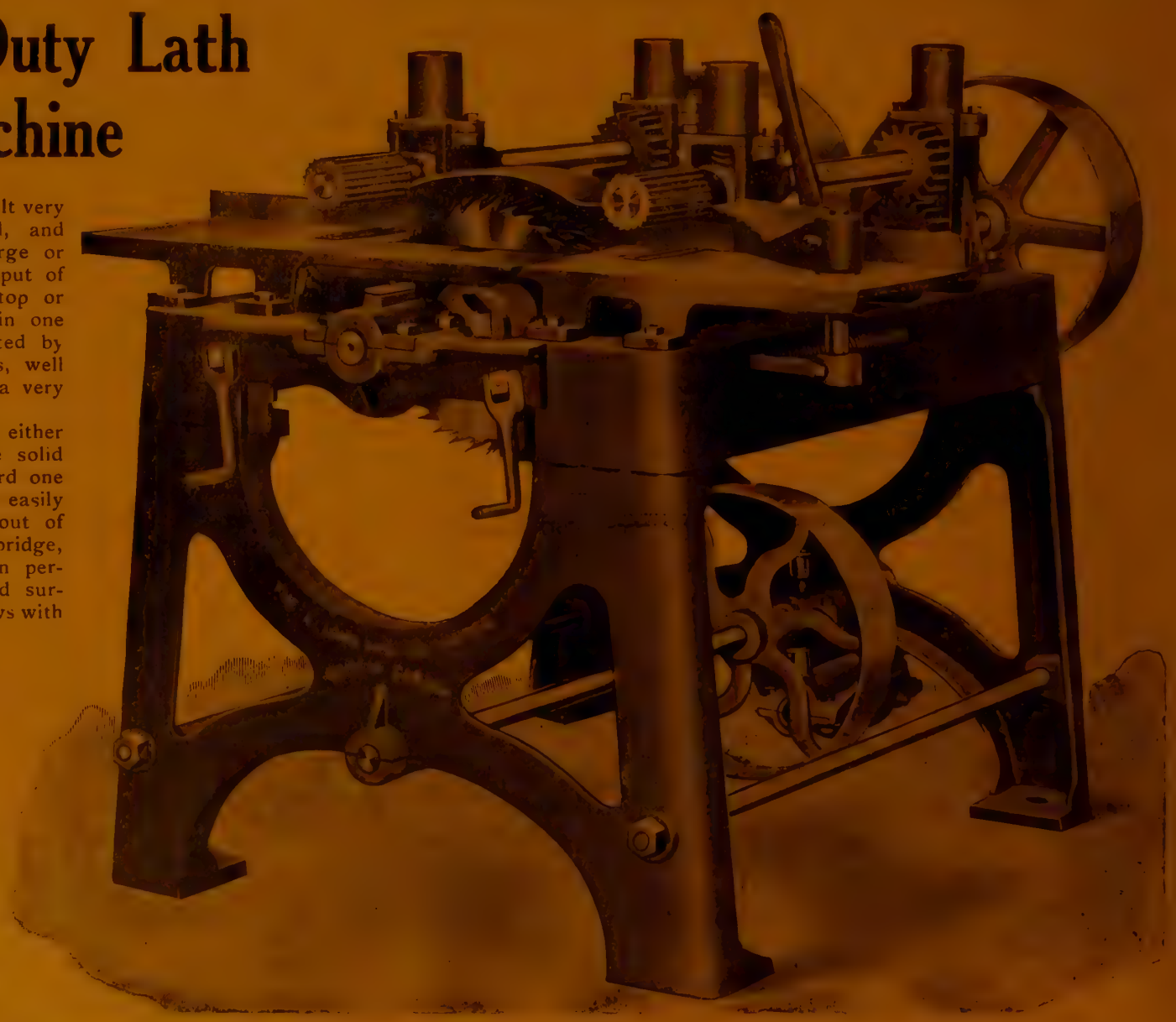
Agencies:

Williams & Wilson
MONTREAL

Stewart Machinery Co. Limited
WINNIPEG

Gorman, Clancy and Grindley, Ltd.
EDMONTON

Robt. Hamilton & Co.
VANCOUVER



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lath Machinery, and Fittings.

Maritime Province Lumber News

Personal and Trade Happenings Down by the Sea—Business More Active—A Good Winter's Cut Indicated

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 22.—Business, particularly along the line of deals, shows considerable more activity than it has for some time past. Quite a quantity of deals have been bought up by the various Halifax and St. John houses at prices ranging from $14 to $14.50, though the general price on deals to-day for shipment by the liners may be said to be $14.25, with perhaps a shade less for next season's shipments.

The outlook for the coming winter indicates rather a larger cut than last winter, if weather conditions are good. No other one factor has such a strong effect on the quantity of lumber got out in Nova Scotia as weather conditions. Last winter and the winter before, there not being very much snow, the cut was not so large as it otherwise would have been, and if the same conditions prevail this season, our cut will be about the same as it has been the last two years.

Shipments to the American market are not particularly heavy, although considerable stock is still going forward; a number of large cargoes having been shipped recently from Ingramport, Bridgewater and Windsor, N.S. Markets for all stock on the American side are now very poor. Poor schedules of hemlock have sold as low as $15, while long, Bangor, random spruce has sold as low as $19.

Laths are varying from $3.25 to $3.40; very few sales being made at the higher figure. Dealers do not profess to be able to form any definite idea of what conditions will be next spring. Some of the buyers are loading up quite heavily and will require nothing for some time to come, unless there is a marked improvement in trade.

Shipments to the South American market are practically over for this year, and the writer has not heard of any contract being made for next year's shipments as yet.

A number of cargoes are being shipped to the West Indies and sold at fair prices.

Contracts are now being put in by all the large companies, and logging for next year, while not heavy as yet, is pretty well under way.

The Davison Lumber Co. are reported to have about 800 men engaged in the woods at present, which is by far the largest operation that any of our manufacturers have.

Wages are reported to be about the same as usual, while provisions are a little lower than they have been for the past few years.

It is reported that a number of Amherst and Antigonish capitalists have sold their holdings at Sandwich Bay, Labrador, to an American concern, who will erect pulp mills and saw mills.

According to local advices lumber operations this year in the Rumford Falls section of the State of Maine will probably be the smallest for several seasons. It is said that only one large contract, that of Emery & Roes for the Berlin Mills Company, is being filled in Grafton. In the lake region, where there is usually so much timber cut, very little, it is reported, will be cut this season. The pulp mills seem to have a large supply on hand, and it is said that they will buy no green pulp on the river this coming season. Usually the farmers all along the Androscoggin put from 25 to 200 cords of pulp wood onto the river during the winter, which brings in considerable cash and provides employment and much labor during the winter season, but this year will be quiet. Plans are being made to cut birch and hardwoods for the local mills, and considerable pine will be hauled into the local mills. On account of this there promises to be great curtailment of business, which, however, may lead to a reaction next year.

Lord Northcliffe has issued a prospectus inviting applications for $2,500,000 5 per cent. debenture stock secured by mortgage on his paper-making plant and properties at Grand Falls, Newfoundland. This is the first public issue of stock in this undertaking, on which, it is said, more than $10,000,000 has been expended. The company has an authorized capital of $7,000,000 in preferred, deferred and ordinary shares of $5 each, all subscribed by the various companies controlled by Lord Northcliffe. The total assets of the company—in timber lands, buildings, railway, wharves, mining operations, logs, paper pulp, cash and money due for paper—are set down at $6,578,600, and the market value of the output at over $3,000,000.

A Fredericton, N.B., despatch says that the Phoenix Mills at the lower end of the city will close for the coming winter. At these mills, which are under the management of Mr. John A. Morrison, shingles are manufactured and it has been the custom for many years past to run the mills the entire year, shutting down only long enough to make the necessary repairs.

This year, however, large quantities of the lumber cut for the Phoenix Mills last winter were hung up in the drives on the upper St John river. The enforced shut-down means the throwing out of work of between 75 and 100 men

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The Newfoundland office of Canadian Trade and Commerce Department reports as follows:—"Several inquiries have been received by this office recently for hammer, shovel, rake, fork, pick, broom and tool handles. The bulk of the trade in these articles is transacted with the United States, but if prices and quality are right, Canadian manufacturers may hope for a good proportion of this colony's business. Quotations forwarded to the Trade Commissioner's office, St. Johns, will be brought to the notice of probable purchasers."

A St. John, N.B., despatch states that a deal is under consideration whereby Mr. Joseph A. Likely secures possession of a block of land on the Marsh creek for the purpose of establishing a sawmill and lumber pond. It is understood that the Likely firm expect to expend about $45,000 for a new mill and timber pond.

Personal and Trade News of Interest to Lumbermen

The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, are applying to Parliament for authority to increase their capital stock.

Mr. Walter Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has removed to North Bay, where he has accepted a position as manager of a planing mill.

The Cummings Lumber Company will build a sash and door factory in Ottawa shortly. The siding has already been installed for the C.P.R. track.

Mr. Cooper, of A. F. & D. Mackay, and Mr. J. H. Lightburne, both of Liverpool, are on a visit to St. John and other New Brunswick ports in order to make their arrangements fo next year's consignments.

The Palmer Lumber Company, who recently took over the business of the MacMaster Lumber Company, Kempville, Ont., are doing a good business in that vicinity and anticipate a heavy year's work.

Mr. Wallace Ritchie, of Laing, Ritchie, Limited, Essex, Ont., who has been suffering from typhoid fever for some weeks past is fortunately convalescent and will, before long, be able to return to his work.

The Jno. Carew Co., Ltd., of Lindsay, Ont., are making extensive additions to their planing mill. They are erecting a two-storey brick addition in order to be able to keep up with their rapidly increasing business.

Arrangements are now under way for holding a Dominion Forestry Convention in Quebec province early in 1911. Particulars will be announced at an early date.

A cargo of Georgia pine was recently unloaded at Three Rivers, Que. Consigned to the Elmitt Lumber Company, of Ottawa, who have the contract for suppling lumber for the large coal dock being built at that town.

The next annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2, 1911. The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon but action in this respect will be taken within a short time.

The report of the Auditor General which has recently been presented to the House of Commons shows that the sum of $125,160 was spent during the fiscal year ending March 31 last upon the protection of timber on Dominion lands.

Mr. John B. Dumoulin, of Owen Sound, Ont., former superintendent of the Carney Lumber Company, at that place has severed his connections with the company and has felt with his family for British Columbia where he will reside in future. Mr. Dumoulin had been with the Carney Lumber Company in the capacity of superintendent ever since they began business in Owen Sound.

Mr. H. M. Gaines has been appointed Canadian representative of The Louisiana Red Cypress Company, of New Orleans, with headquarters at 502 Cass avenue, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Gaines paid a visit to Toronto last week in company with Mr. Fred Davenport, the district manager of the company, who is well known to the Canadian trade. Mr. Davenport informs The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker that the Louisiana Red Cypress Company now operate 21 mills in the south, with a daily capacity of three million feet per day.

Mr. A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., has been busily engaged in court of late in connection with one of his damage suits against the C.P.R., arising out of recent forest fires. Mr. Watts, in his suit, is suing for upwards of $50,000. He is understood to have made an offer of settlement along the following lines: The C.P.R. to place in the hands of a committee, composed of the mayors or presidents of boards of trade of the interior, a sum of money equal to the amount he is suing for, said money to be used in advertising the resources of the interior and in bringing in desirable settlers.

Quebec Province Lumber Affairs

Chappell Brothers' Plans for their St. Omer Property— Limit Holders want Twenty Year Guarantee Against Increased Dues

London, Eng., reports state that the issue of £1,000,000, 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of Price Brothers, Quebec, issued at 87, has been fully subscribed. A considerable proportion of the issue was, by arrangement, taken by the sponsors of the issue. A good many of the subscriptions came from Canada; in fact, it is thought probable that about 30 per cent. of the total subscriptions came from the outside investing public.

Chappell Brothers' New Property

The recent sale of the property of Chappell Brothers & Co., Ltd., at Windsor, N.S., and the purchase by Chappell Brothers of the property belonging to W. K. McKean, at St. Omer, Que., marks an important event in the business career of the Chappell Brothers, who have been closely identified with the lumbering industry of Nova Scotia for many years.

The Four Chappells began lumber business very early in life at Tidnish, N.S., near Amherst, nearly 30 years ago in a small way. A few years later they went into the wood-working business and until 1897 carried on, in addition to lumbering, a general wood-working and contracting business. In 1898 they purchased a timber property in Hants County near Windsor, where they have operated under the management of James and William Chappell. George Chappell remained in Tidnish where he continued lumbering and farming till one year ago, when he sold out the lumber business to Messrs. Chapman and Read and purchased a valuable property comprising 80 acres of real estate and several residences in the Town of Amherst, where he now resides.

In 1900 Chappell Brothers formed a joint stock company under name of Chappell Brothers and Co., Limited, to carry on lumber manufacturing and contracting in Sydney, C.B., with R. R. Chappell as Manager and President. The capitalization was $50,000. In 1903 the Company purchased a plant at Glace Bay, N.S., where they have since carried on a wood-working business together with lumber yards and full lines of building materials. In 1905 the wood-working plant in Sydney, which was one of the largest in Eastern Canada was totally destroyed by fire with practically no insurance, but was immediately re-built and has since constantly run the year round. In 1905 the Company secured timber limits and erected saw and lath mills on Sydney River, which gives a yearly output of 2½ million feet of lumber and about two million laths.

The property recently purchased from W. K. McKeen, is situated in Bonaventure Co., P.Q., six miles from Dalhousie, across the Bay Chaleur. It consists of three berths of perpetual lease, virgin timber lands, only about one-tenth of which has ever been cut over, and it is estimated that the whole property with its natural growth, according to the report of expert cruisers, will maintain an output of twenty million feet a year for at least fifty years.

There is a small mill on the property, with a capacity of only five million feet, which will be used next season while the new mills are under construction. It was the intention of the purrhasers to form a Joint Stock Company and buil extensive mills and operate heavily. But having been approached by other parties who wish to purchase timber limits, they are now considering the advisability of selling a 116 mile berth, as the entire property is large enough for two or even three very heavy operations.

The business in connection with the operation is being conducted at St. Omer, P.Q., by Mr. William Chappell assisted by Mr. W. P. Walker, former manager for Mr. McKeen, the late owner. Business appertaining to the formation of the Company, sales of property, etc., is at present being handled by Mr. R. R. Chappell, Sydney, N.S.

Limit Holders Ask for Twenty Years Guarantee

A meeting of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association was held recently, under the presidency of Alexander MacLaurin, Esq. The objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman as follows:—"This meeting is called for the purpose of interviewing the Government to request certain amendments to the new regulations regarding cutting of black spruce and balsam and also regarding the stumpage dues on these woods and also cedar, as well as to obtain a longer term than ten years for the guarantee against increase in stumpage dues, etc., for paper and pulp industries now established and to be established in the province." The various items were placed before the meeting and a discussion took place in which Messrs. Kelly, McMaster, Power, Foy, Champoux, McLean, Anderson, Underwood and Rousseau took part. Finally four resolutions were adopted and it was decided to proceed to the Paarliament building and present them to Sir Lomer Gouin. The resolutions were as follows:—

(1) That there be no restriction on the cutting of balsam as to size. That swamp and black spruce be limited to 7 inches on the stump instead of 8 inches.

(2) That the present rate on balsam and cedar be reduced to the same rate as formerly in force, namely, 65 cents per thousand feet.

(3) That the rate on spruce logs, eight inches and under, at small end, be reduced to 65 cents per thousand feet.

(4) That inasmuch as it is impossible to finance the organization of pulp or paper industries in this province with a shorter term than twenty years:—The Government be asked to guarantee that no increase of dues on raw material coming from crown lands for pulp or paper industries in Canada shall be made for twenty years.

The delegation, consisting of all those present at the meeting, proceeded to the Parliament building where it was received by Sir Lomer Gouin, accompanied by Messrs. Taschereau, Devlin and Caron. The various resolutions were read and discussed by Messr. Kelly, McMaster, MacLaurin, Power, McLean and Champoux.

The Premier read a letter from Wm. Price, Esq., in which the latter pointed out the impossibility of making profit on shingles at present, because of the poor market and the large stocks on hand, but gave as his opinion that it would be unwise to lower the stumpage for the present year. In concluding his reply the Premier stated that he would refer the three first resolutions to the Government experts for their report, and regarding the fourth resolution he would discuss it with his colleagues and try to meet the wishes of the delegation.

Will Manufacture Knock-down Boxes, Barrels and Kegs

The Canada Box and Barrel Company, Limited, which was recently formed at Pembroke, Ont., is composed of the following: President—James F. Munro, Pembroke; vice-president—Alexander Millar, Pembroke; secretary-treasurer—J. G. Forgie, Pembroke; directors—Gerald V. White, M.P., and Major E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke, Mr. J. W. Hennessy, of Fort Colonge and G. S. May, of Ottawa.

The purpose of the company is to manufacture knock-down boxes, barrels and kegs under a patent covering the Dominion of Canada and owned by the company. The main feature of the patent is the making of barrels, boxes and kegs something in the nature of cheese boxes, but instead of having the drum of the article run lengthwise of the grain of the wood, it is to run crosswise and the drum will be constructed of small sections set up like staves of the barrel and thin like the cheese box veneer and having over-lapping beveled edges, so that when being set around the bottom and head of the barrel, they will fit closely together and be held tightly in place by the hoops, which can be nailed to the bottom and a strong inside collar which will hold the head. This principle will also apply to all boxes, kegs, drums and other packages manufactured by the company.

The purpose is, if possible to buy logs of birch, maple, ash, elm, basswood and other woods during the coming winter and go on with the construction of the plant and the erection of the building as early as practicable next spring. An advantage claimed for this system of manufacture is that the packages may be made from a great variety of cheap, unmarketable woods which are everywhere available.

Parry Sound Lumber Co. Issue Beautiful Calendar

The Parry Sound Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont., have secured a splendid colored picture of a lumber cruisers' camp for their 1910 calendar. The picture is a reproduction of an excellent oil painting by Philip R. Goodwin, a young man who has made the painting of animals and of scenes from the life of the woodman his particular study. Mr. Goodwin is only a young man, having been born in 1881 in Norwich, Conn. He studied for four years under the famous illustrator, Howard Pyle, at whose suggestion he took up the painting of scenes of frontier life. The picture which adorns the calendar issued by the Parry Sound Lumber Company is especially well conceived and carried out. It shows a couple of cruisers preparing their evening meal. They have apparently concluded a hard day's work and are about to enjoy their well earned repast, before settling down for a sound night's sleep. The scene is a very realistic one and a beautiful sunset glow is faithfully reproduced. As a work of art this calendar will stand in the front ranks of any that will be produced for 1911. The romance which invests the life of the timber cruiser will add interest in the eyes of those who are engaged in the lumber business. Those who secure a copy of the calendar will be very fortunate and the Parry Sound Lumber Company are to be congratulated upon selecting so suitable a souvenir to send to their friends.

The report of the commission appointed by the British Columbia government to select a site for a provincial university has lately been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and recommends the location of the university near Vancouver. In an auxiliary report addressed to the minister of education the commission suggests that not less than 700 acres be set aside for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. This is exclusive of a forest reserve for forestry operations on a large scale.

THE SIGN (F) OF QUALITY

IT'S EASY

for us to make good on

Prompt Shipments of Good Stocks

REASONS

New Mill
Modern Machinery
Greatest Capacity in B.C.

The manufacture of GOOD LUMBER is a subject to which we devote our entire time.

It will PAY YOU to carry stocks that will increase your trade.

Enquiries attended to prompty.



View of Transfer Tables leading from Saw Mill to Planing Mill.

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited

Mills and General Offices: FRASER MILLS, B. C.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building - - C. BRUCE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building - - - H. A. ROSE
ALBERTA, - - - - - - - A. MONTGOMERY

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED TO BUY—ASH, ELM, OAK AND Basswood, for export. Payment will be cash. Address with full particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Canada. 23

WANTED—BASSWOOD, B. ASH, BIRCH, Maple, Elm, Oak and Chestnut, for immediate shipment We are always in the market to buy good lumber. Apply BARTRAM BROS., Limited. Citizen Building, Ottawa, Can. 23

White Pine Wanted

WHITE PINE 2" AND 3", 6, 7, 8", 10" AND 12", length 10 to 30 ft. for tanks. Also qr. cut Pump Tubing. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP Co., LTD. Toronto, Ont. t.f

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED FROM TWO TO FOUR CARS Cedar Posts from 3 to 5 inches top end. Name best cash price and point of Shipment. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. t.f.

Quebec Birch Plank

WANTED SMALL PRIME CLEAN QUEBEC Birch Plank, in 2 car lots, sawn as follows: 38 x 3 x 5; 48 x 3 x 5; 20 x 10 x 4; 20 x 12 x 3½; 21 x 7 x 4. Box No. 2510, c/o Gould's Advertising Agency, 54 New Oxford Street, London, England. 23

Basswood, Birch and Elm

FIVE TO 10 CARS 4/4 X 6 AND UP 1S AND 2s Soft Elm Two cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1s and 2s White Basswood. Two cars 4/4 x 10 and up 1s and 2s Birch. LUCAS E. MOORE STAVE Co., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y, 1

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay, during the coming winter. Apply Box 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

White Pine Pickets Wanted

WE WANT AT ONCE 4/4 x 4/4 x 44" AND 48", 5/4 x 5/4 x 44" and 48" and 6/4 x 6/4 x 48" White Pine Pickets If you have anything in the above write, stating quantity, when cut and best prices. Will buy any quantity from a car to your entire stock. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 23

Wanted
Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted to buy the following:

200m 1 x 4 and up w.p.d.c. state approximate average width and length
200m 1 x 4 and up w.p.m.c. state approximate average width and length.
200m 1 x 10 x 12 w.p m.c. 10 ft. and up
200m 1 x 10 x 12 " " d.c. 10 ft. and up

Quote Price for cash. P.O address
PETER GOUGE, Kelso Mines, New Ont. 24

WE WANT TO PURCHASE DRY SOFT Elm, Black Ash, Basswood and Birch in car lots of each. Also a few cars of 6/4 and 8/4 Birch, No. 1 and 2 Common, for immediate shipment.

Will also contract for present winter cut of all kinds. Give full particulars, and address, THE LONDON LUMBER Co.. London, Ont. 2

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 166 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

600.000 FT. B. M. WHITE, NORWAY, Jack Pine and Spruce. Well sawn, trimmed, edged and seasoned. H. CAMPBELL & SON, Hillview, P.O. Ont. 23

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.

JAS. SPUN,
20-tf L'Amable, Ont.

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash		50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm	
5,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"	29,000 ft. 1¼"	"	"
40,000 ft. 2"	"	"	45,000 ft. 1½"	"	"
3,000 ft. 3"	"	"	33,000 ft. 2"	"	"

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

Hemlock for Sale

PROMPT SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE OF Hemlock bill timber and low price will be quoted on good sizes in lengths from 10 to 30 ft. KEENAN BROS, LTD. Owen Sound, Ont. t. f

For Sale

1 MILLION FEET OR MORE HARDWOOD Lumber, over rail in Algoma. Parties replying must be prepared to advance price of Labor 1st February, 1st April and 1st June—Birch, Maple and Oak. Box 167 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. Ont. 23

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted—Wickes Gang

SECOND HAND WICKES GANG. APPLY stating size, time used, condition and price to DONALD FRASER & SONS, Cabano, Que. 24

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

CARS AND RAILS FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS for lumber yards, also Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Belting, Wire Fencing, Chains, etc. Catalogue free. Write us what you need. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL Co., Queen Street, Montreal 23

Agents Wanted : Good Commission.

For Sale

HALF PRICE—LARGE QUANTITY OF wood pulleys all sizes from 6 inches up to 60 inches in diameter of different manufacturers, also a good wood sticker machine and circular saw and table complete. Also a large quantity of wheels and pins and Iron work complete for dry kiln trucks also drum and gears for elevating and drawing heavy weights on the level such as railway cars, etc. Also various parts of machinery and shafting of different kinds. Apply NATIONAL CASKET Co , 107 Niagara Street, Toronto, Ont. 23

Machinery for Sale

50 H.P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 0 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1	48 x 13'6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1	48 x 12	52 3"	"
1	54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1	54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2	58 x 12	78 3"	"
1	60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

For Sale

ONE EARLES COMBINED AIR INJECTOR and Exhauster, Type C. No. 3, to increase steam supply. Used only a few months. J. & C. HICKMAN LIMITED, Port Elgin, New Brunswick. 2

First Class Machinery for Sale by O. L. Packard Machinery Co.

165-167 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

1—No. 44 Berlin Flooring Machine, 9 x 6..	$500.00
1—24" J. A. Fay Planer and Matcher.....	$300.00
1—36" Buss Single Surfacer.....	$400.00
1—26" Hoyt Dbl. Endless Bed Planer.....	$250.00
1—26" Single Endless Bed Planer.....	$ 90.00
1—26" Endless Bed Planer and Countershaft	$ 80.00
1—6" 4 Side Moulder	$165 00
1—42" Berlin Band Rip Saw.....	$400.00
1—63" Band Saw Mill with 18' Carriage and two head blocks	$750.00
1—48" Band Re-Saw and Scroll Saw.....	$350.00
1—36" Goodell and Water Circular Re-Saw	$140.00
1—20" Franks Siding Saw	$ 75.00
1—Jenkins 4 Spindle Chair Frame Borer..	$125 00
1—Jenkins Chair Seat Jointer and Countershaft.....	$100.00
1—48" Jenkins Back Knife Lathe.....	$185.00
1—48" Jenkins Spindle Lathe.....	$125.00
1—Goodspeed & Wyman Gauge Lathe....	$ 60.00
1—McKnight Chair Seat Scooper	$ 80.00
1—No 1A Greenlee Hollow Chisel Mortiser	$125.00
1—No. 2 Smith Mortiser, nearly new.....	$125.00
1—Whites hor. and ver. Boring Machine..	$120.00
1—12" Greenlee Dbl Disc. Panel Sander..	$ 35.00
1—24" Boss Single Drum Sander.....	$100.00
1—24" Boss Dbl. Drum Sander.....	$250.00
1—36 x 18 New Haven Lathe with raising blocks to swing 50" also face plate jaws	$750.00
1—24" x 24" x 5' Pond Iron Planer, two heads on cross rail	$525.00
1—52" Chandler & Taylor Circular Saw Mill, with top saw, arbor 2—7-8", two head blocks.....	

23

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN for New York and Mass. States. Must be a hustler and know the White Pine and Spruce trade as manufactured in Canada A splendid opening to right man. State age, married or single, salary expected, past experience and any other necessary information. Applications treated confidentially. Apply Box 163 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

LOG BAND FILER or Resaw wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 24

BY a competent Saw-filer in a factory where there are Band Re-saws ; good references. Box 170 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 23

WANTED, position as band saw filer for coming season, single or double cut Eight years experience. Excellent references. Box 168 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 23

PINE AND SPRUCE SALESMAN now employed, desires change Jan. 1st. Big New York State trade on both good and low end stock. Manufacturers only considered. Apply Box 161 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 23

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED. Man experienced in lumber trade in England wants position in lumber merchants' office with a view to securing salesman's position. Has several months' practical experience in yard work. References given. Apply Box 169 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LUMBERMEN:—DO NOT ACRIFICE YOUR Lumber—Build houses in Toronto instead. Ask how it is done. Box 152 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 23

SAWMILL FOR SALE

IN New Ontario, north of New Liskeard, on T. and N.O. Railway. Surrounded by good timber. Capacity 10,000. Address Box 142 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

OLD SAW MILL FOR SALE

ON Black River at Fawkham Siding, on Canadian Northern Railroad, County Ontario Capacity 20m. Quantity of good timber in vicinity. Will accept $500 to close Estate. W. B. TISDALE, Orillia, Ont. 24

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Saw, Shingle and Stave Mill for Sale

AT UTHOFF STATION G.T.R.. CAPACITY 15 thousand with 13 acres of land, Residence, Store and 4 mens houses, also 500 acres rough timber land partly stripped.

Considerable timber in vicinity, must be sold now. W. B. TISDALE, Orillia, Ont. 24

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf.

Timber Limit for Sale

50 SQUARE MILES OF VIRGIN FOREST, highly timbered with pulp, spruce, pine, cypress, etc., about 30 million trees, advantageously situated, a river running through the whole length of the property to a railway station 1,500 h.p. water power; saw mill in running order, houses, stables, etc. Price, a bargain. Address to H. LAURENCELLE 58 St. James Street, Montreal. 23

Timber Limit and Saw Mill for Sale

175 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO CUT FOUR million feet, and composed principally of Hard-Maple, Soft Elm, and Hemlock. Situated about 15 miles north of Tottenham, in the Township of Essa, and on the main line of the C. P. R. Siding for loading purposes on the grounds, and mill all complete, together with an order for 100 thousand of Hard-Maple at $30.00 a thousand f.o.b. siding, and mill boarding-house, stable and blacksmith-shop. The timber to be sold at a price per thousand feet on estimate. All the above mentioned to be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the right party, as the owners are going out of the lumber business Address WM. POTTER & SON, P. O. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. t.f.

For Sale
To Close an Estate

IN ORDER TO CLOSE UP THE ESTATE of the late Isaas Bearinger of Saginaw, Michigan, the trustees have decided to offer for sale as going concern the Limits, Saw and Shingle Mills situated at Dalhousie, N. B. on the Restigouche River and Intercolonial Railway, It consists of the following—50,000 acres of Spruce and Cedar lands on the Restigouche River, estimated to cut from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet, and 9600 acres Spruce Land in the Province of Quebec, estimated to cut from 40,000,000 feet, together with a Rotary Saw Mill with capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 a day, Shingle Mill with a capacity of 100,000 shingles per day, Tug, Scows, Tow Booms, Camp Outfit and everything belonging to a fully equipped going concern. The Company are putting in this winter in New Brunswick about 15,000,000 feet of, mostly Spruce Logs. This property will all be sold en bloc on reasonable terms and will be sold for much less its real value in order to close up the estate. Any parties interested in such an operation can get full information by writing to CHAS. O'DOYLE, Manager, Dalhousie, N. B. 23

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limit for Sale

2,600 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO HAVE thereon the following standing timber: 3.000 cords pulp wood 2 million Pine, 30 000 Cedar Ties, 40 000 ft. Black Oak, 100.000 ft. Hemlock, 2 million ft. Birch and Maple. 5 miles Haul to River and Rail, back of Bruce Mines $3.000,co for quick Cash Sale. Box 165, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toroont, Ont. 24

A Pulpwood Klondyke

THE PICK OF THE FINEST VIRGIN timber lands in Labrador and Newfoundland. Advantages on Labrador over other territories: no cutting tax, no royalty, no export duty, pulp making and lumbering free of restriction, limitless water powers. We control valuable timber properties on Labrador and Newfoundland, and are prepared to give prospective purchasers all information regarding same. For further particulars apply to JOB BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, St. John's, N. F. 23

Timber Limit for Sale

To close an estate

BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

Timber Lands For Sale
To Close an Estate

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE uddersigned up to noon on the 15th day of December, 1910, for the purchase of lots 28 and 29, Con. 4; 28, 29 and 30 Con. 5; 29 and 30 Con. 6, Foley Township, Parry Sound District containing 566 acres, estimated to cut about three million feet of timber chiefly hemlock with smaller quantities of black birch, oak, ash and maple; all within easy reach of C.P.R., C.N.R and G.T.R. via Otter Lake. Recent survey by W. Galbraith of Bracebridge to whom reference may be made. Terms 10 per cent cash and balance in 30 day; extension of time if desired, to responsible purchaser. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars and conditions on application to HARLEY & SWEET, Vendors Solicitors, Box 344, Brantford. 23

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

Teak for Interiors

For a thousand years or more in China, as well as other parts of the Orient, teak has been the highest-prized wood for furniture, shrines, and religious objects. The famous blackwood furniture of that part of the world is made of Siam or Java teak. In Europe, more especially in Engand, the highest class of bank fixtures have been invariably made in teak wood. In the southern part of California, in Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena and thereabouts, teak is now being used in a large number of the magnificent mansions erected by wealthy eastern people in that section, so aptly termed the millionaire's playground. In the majority of these palaces teak wood is used for interior finishings, staircases, etc., with artistic specially-designed teak furniture to match. One beautiful new residence is being fitted up with doors, wainscoting, beamed ceilings, and floors of teak, and hand-carved furniture of the same wood. One of the San Francisco furniture makers is busy at the present time on a large order of special designs in teakwood furniture for one of the wealthiest and best-known families. The members of this family have always possessed the most correct taste in matters of art, and a number of the designs were drawn by the two talented young daughters of the house.

Consumption of Wood

According to United States Government figures, there has been since 1907 a noticeable decrease in the use of spruce for pulp wood, this species contributing 68.1 per cent. of the total in 1907, 64.5 per cent. in 1908 and 60.5 per cent. in 1909. While there has been this steady decrease in the relative consumption of spruce, the average cost as shown by the same figures has advanced substantially. In 1907 the cost of spruce was $8.90 per cord; in 1908, $9.33, and in 1909, $9.96.

There was also a decrease in the consumption of hemlock, while the use of balsam, white fir, birch, beech, maple, gum and basswood as raw materials for making pulp has increased. For instance, in 1907 we used 44,000 cords of balsam for pulp making, but in 1909 we used 95,000 cords, which may be taken as an indication of the tendency to use comparatively unknown, or not generally used woods for pulp making purposes.

Loose pulleys are amongst the most troublesome things to be found in a saw mill, and numerous more or less successful devices have been introduced to improve their lubrication, and thus get rid of the excessive wear. To overcome these troubles an inventor hailing from Australia practically dispenses with the loose pulley altogether, and substitutes for it a fast pulley on an independent shaft. In place of the loose pulley being part of the machine as at present, it is separated altogether, a loose shaft taking the place and doing the duty of the loose pulley. It is stated that this plan works sucessfully. To apply it to machinery constructed with the usual style of loose pulley you have simply to cut off the shaft or spindle close to the boss of the fast pulley and make the loose pulley fast to the remainder of the shaft, which works when the belt is thrown on the pulley.

Because of the congealing or thickening of the greases customarily used, the oiling of machinery, particularly that used in unwarmed places, is in winter sometimes difficult. Oils thinned with kerosene do not readily thicken or congeal. A combination of cylinder oil, kerosene and graphite will stand a temperature several degrees below zero ing freely. The cylinder oil and graphite should be mixed to the consistency of a thin paste and this thinned by the addition of kerosene until it flows quite freely.

Yate, which is native to western Australia, is believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of good cast-iron. Many specimens, however, are much stronger, and one was tested up to seventeen and a half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The tree grows to a maximum height of 100 feet, and sometimes has a diameter of 2½ or even 3 feet. Automobile manufacturers are experimenting with the wood.

The toughest wood is that which bears the greatest load, and bends the most at the time of fracture, and the following list shows the comparative toughness of various kinds of timber, ash being 1.00, beech .85, cedar of Lebanon .84, larch .83, sycamore and common walnut each .68, occidental plane .66, oak, hornbeam, alder, Spanish mahogany each .62, teak and acacia each .58, elm and young chestnut each .52.

A magnificent mausoleum is to be built to mark the resting place of the late "Son of Heaven"—the Chinese Emperor, Kwang Hsu. The forests of the Orient were seached for the best and most durable wood, and, after much competition, a Manila lumber company has won what is described as the richest commercial prize of recent years in China. The preliminary contract for the material has now been signed by two of the Chinese imperial princes, and it provides in the first place for the shipment of 50,000 feet of Philippine hard wood. On its arrival at Peking work is to start forthwith on the mausoleum among the tombs of the Ming dynasty near the capital. For the huge pillars of the mausoleum giant trees will be taken from the Mindanao forests. Some of them, already cut, are 60 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, weighing over 17 tons.

Try SINCLAIR'S
Patent Shaft Coupler
the best on the market
Safety No Keys
No Bolts Never Slips
Specially adapted for Saw Mills and Factories. Write for circular and prices
G. S. Sinclair & Son, Wiarton, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT
Correspondence solicited
Satisfaction guaranteed
A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

John Harrison & Sons Company
Saw and Planing Mills
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Timber Bills, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties, also Sash, Doors and interior finish in hard and soft woods.

WANTED
Particulars of Your Requirements in
Hardwood
White and Red Pine
Timber of All Kinds

WOULD IT NOT save you a lot of worry and give better results if you would PLACE AN ORDER NOW for future wants.? By doing this the logs could be sawn to your PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS and shipped to suit your convenience.

IF YOU THINK this is a more satisfactory method than PROMISEUOUS BUYING write us as we specialize in these kinds of contracts.

IF YOU THINK OTHERWISE we want your inquiries anyway.

The Elmitt Lumber Co. Limited
OTTAWA ONT.
SPECIAL: We want to move 6,000 Green Tamarac Piles

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Trade conditions throughout Ontario have slackened somewhat, as a result of the approaching end of the year. December is inventory month and retailers can scarcely be expected to be in the market for much stock until the new year has opened and they have been able to estimate the amount of stocks which they have on hand. In spite of this, however, some of the travellers for wholesale houses have had fairly good business of late and report that the oultlook is satisfactory. It is probable that when inventories have been taken, a good many of the retailers will find that they have had a fairly satisfactory year. They have been following the principle of buying only for the immediate future. This has kept trade at a steady level. An important result of this careful buying policy is that wholesalers have found their collections better than usual. At present, collections are being well met and the volume of trade keeps up fairly well, all of which goes to indicate that there will be a good season's trade next spring.

At present, the best demand is for the upper grades of pine. Some sizes of hemock are sluggish; 12 and 14-foot lengths for instance, which are dragging, but there is a good demand for 16-foot lengths and for stock boards. Stocks of these classes are reported scarce. Good grades of common and dessing and all widths of white pine strips are moving well. The demand for No. 2 white pine lath is good.

A great deal depends, so far as the spring trade is concerned, upon conditions across the line. If the United States markets take Ontario stock after the first of the year, it is likely that market conditions will improve. If the United States demand continues dull, however, higher prices will not be easy to secure. A tendency towards higher prices for shingles is reported. Owing to the depressed state of the shingle market, which has prevailed for some months past, many of the B. C. mills have closed down and the reduced production is reported to having a good effect.

One prominent Georgian Bay manufacturer reports that he is having extremely good trade. Stocks are moving out of his yard rapidly and orders are numerous for immediate shipment. This refers to both hemlock and pine. Some of the low grade hemlock has been moving at an advance of about $1 on the prices which were in force during the summer. Lath are maintaining their position, but trade is quiet.

The mill of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River which has been cutting hemlock and pine for the Parry Sound Lumber Company this year, closed down on November 26, after having made a cut for the year of 10,000,000 feet for the Parry Sound Company.

The higher grades of pine continue to sell well at Ottawa. In fact stocks have been considerably diminished. Good stocks dry enough for shipping are very scarce. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are also scarce. Cull pine and box lumber on the other hand are accumulating, but even of these the stocks carried over will be less than last year. Prices during the last fortnight have remained unchanged. There seems to be a slight renewal of buying from United States points and some dealers look forward to a large export next summer. With this prospect in view operators are counting upon an early start for the mills next season if the weather permits. Some dealers are also looking for a rapid decrease in the stocks of low grade lumber, and if this is brought about, the season of 1911 will be much more satisfactory than former seasons. 1-inch good pine sidings are firm at $58 and 2-inch are in good demand at $65. There is a good enquiry for telegraph poles and operators will probably take out as many as possible, especially long poles. Short poles are plentiful, but the outlook for the demand is also good. Lath are selling well, and there is a fair trade in mill-run red pine and spruce. No. 1 white pine is scarce. Stocks of shingles are lighter than a year ago and quotations are firm.

Eastern Canada

Lumbering operations in New Brunswick have been considerably hampered by the unfavorable weather conditions during the past fortnight, there having been a great lack of frost, and rainy weather having prevailed. The shipping season for the Miramichi points has practically come to an end. Winter liners will now soon commence their trips from St. John. One, in fact, has already arrived at that port. Nothing can at present be said regarding the prospect for shipment of deals by these vessels a severything depends upon developments in the English markets. Unless considerable improvement occurs the shipments will be light. The outlook for the anufacture of long lumber at the portable mills is also rather discouraging. The deand for this class of lumber has diminished recently. Operators, therefore, are not looking forward to an active season.

The close of the sawing season and of the shipping season have reduced the activity of the trade throughout New Brunswick, and consequently there is not much to report. Prices as a result are largely nominal. There is a general feeling however, that the English market for spruce deals is improving. The price for English deals is probably in the neighorhood of $16 for the usual specifications. bSpruce lath are improving sofewhat, though prices are unchanged. Stocks o f laths at New Brunswick points are light but quite suttncient for the business offering. Dutiable spruce lath at Bay of Fundy points are worth from $2.15 to $2.20.

There is considerably more activity in deals in Nova Scotia than there formerly was. Sales have been frequent at $14 and $14.50. The general price is about $14.25, though for next season's shipments it is a shade lower. It is probable that the coming winter will see a slightly larger cut than last winter, if the weather permits. Stock is moving fairly well to the American markets but the prices are none too satisfactory. Some poor hemlock has sold as low as $15 and long random spruce at $19. Laths are selling at from $3.25 to $3.40, though the former figure is the more general. South American shipments have come to an end temporarily.

The Boston market for eastern spruce is fairly firm. A few of the winter mills have opened, but prices are unchanged. Frames 9-inch and under are selling at $23, and good orders have been placed at this price. In a few instances $22.50 has been accepted. Some manufacturers who have good orders on hand are asking $23.50. There is a fair demand for random. Sizes under 7-inch are selling at $19 to $19.50. Larger sizes are firm and boards are steady and fairly active. At New York, eastern spruce remains firm, though the demand for yard sizes is weak. Local supplies seem to be sufficient for the current requirements. The hemlock market at New York is weak and prices are about 50 cents lower than they were a week or so ago. Hemlock boards are not offering extensively at Boston and holders are expecting to get their price. Eastern clipped boards in carload lots are selling at $19. Boards included with a frame are seldom bringing more than $19.50. There is an improvement in the demand for shingles at Boston, and prices are better. Best cedar extras have been sold at $3.40, though some good brands have been sold at $3.15 to $3.25 Lath are firmer and the demand has improved. For 1⅝-inch, as high as $4.25 has been asked. The general price, however, ranges from $4 to $4.15, while for 1½-inch, the range is from $3.60 to $3.65.

Great Britain

The lumber trade at London has been quite active during the last few weeks. The overside deliveries are very heavy, and spot deliveries are continuing actively. There is still a good demand from colonial buyers for deals, and it is thought that this may have a strengthening effect upon the prices for new stocks. It will be a difficult matter, however, to increase the price of deals beyond their present level. If any advance can be made it will be upon prime stock deals, but even here it will only be light. On oversides it would not be surprising if a concession were made to induce business. The usual winter dullness in trade may be considerably aggravated this year by an unsettled political situation.

Deliveries for the week ending Nov. 12th, at London, totalled 7,394 standards, a very substantial increase over those of last year, which amounted to 4.273 standards. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3 x 11 and up, unsorted Quebec spruce was sold at £9, 10s. 10-inch brought £9, 5s. and £10.

The political situation is also making itself felt in the lumber trade at Liverpool. Recently, a slow but steady improvement has been noticeable, but since the political atmosphere clouded, trade has suffered a setback. It is fortunate under these conditions that the season of importation from Canada and the Baltic is nearing its close, and consequently there is no necessity for price cutting. Recent advices were to the effect that most of the shipments of spruce deals from St. John, N.B., made upon contract, had arrived, and that during the winter dependence would have to be placed entirely upon the parcel arrivals.

Birch c.i.f. values are very firm, and stocks are scarce. There is a good demand, and spot values also are firm. The scarcity is both in logs and planks. Fresh planks are very scarce and are rapidly sold on arrival.

At Manchester, trade conditions have been set back by the disagreeable weather, outdoor work having been interfered with by a heavy snow storm. There is a fair amount of activity, however, in the spruce trade and converters of spruce, into lap boards and cases, are quite busy. The few parcels of spruce "on consignment" which have been available have been quickly disposed of at standard prices. Converters are taking so much stock that if they continue, the decline of a few shillings which occurred during the past month or two will soon be recovered. Floorings are quiet. At Glasgow the lumber trade has been unusually quiet for the last month. At present there is practically no movement in waney pine, elm, or other ship builders' woods. The business is almost entirely con-

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fined to the moderate requirements of wagon builders, packing case makers and the furniture trade. Although the market is quiet, prices are firm in most cases.

Recent advices from Liverpool are to the effect that trade in Canadian woods is slightly more active, the demand having improved at the principal import points. Trade, in fact, has been improving steadily for some months, the only disturbing factor having been the strike in the ship building industry, and the limited output in the cotton industry. The consumption of timber, however, has been slightly increasing and stocks at import points have been reduced, while prices show a tendency to firmness. There is an increased consumption of flooring boards, roofing timber, and general woods, and fittings.

United States

There has been no important alteration in the condition of the white and Norway pine trade in the United States during the past fortnight. Good lumber continues to be in excellent demand and to be strongly held. This applies very largely also to the medium grades. Common and cull lumber, however, are still difficult to dispose of. Reports have been received of a slight shading of prices on the higher grades, but it is scarcely possible that this could be at all widespread. It is reasonable at this time of year to expect a narrowing of the demand, as nearly all the large consumers of white pine are cutting down their operations, in order to attend to their inventory making duties. Minneapolis reports that practically all the mills are closed and that stocks on hand are not much more than 50 per cent. of what they were at this time last year. Shipments are somewhat lighter than they were a year ago but are improving. The hardwood markets show signs of improvement. Consuming manufacturers are receiving enough orders to keep their factories going. Plain oak is the leader among the southern hardwoods, and is closely followed by the medium grades of quarter sawed oaks. 1st and 2nd quarter sawed oak are rather quiet. In the northern States rock maple is the most active hardwood, but good birch is also moving well.

At Chicago the building activity continues, and considerable new construction work is being undertaken. City yards have allowed their stocks to become very much broken, which is quite usual at this time of year when inventories are being made. Receipts of lumber by rail, at Chicago, during the week ending Nov. 12th, were 40,126,000 feet against 61,380,000 feet for the corresponding week of 1909. Some price cutting is reported at Chicago in northern pine and also in hemlock. The hemlock trade this year has been fairly satisfactory and wholesalers at present are buying rather freely for country distribution. The yellow pine trade at Chicago has been quiet of late. Retail yards have been purchasing only what they need for immediate shipment. A large inquiry is out for one of the railroads for stringers, timber, siding and lining. Hardly any other railroad inquiry is noticeable. The southern pine trade in the southwest seems to be improving. Red cedar shingles are still very dull at Chicago. Clears are selling at $3.12 and stars at $2.55, Chicago basis. Even at these prices sales are very scarce. White cedars continue at $2.90 with a good demand, and stocks of the better grades light. Lath are strong and selling well.

At Buffalo the stocks on hand at the opening of the winter will probably be the same as a year ago with the demand also about the same. Low grade stock is still plentiful and the high grades continue to bring good prices. Among the hardwoods at Buffalo, oak continues to lead. There is also a steady demand for birch and chestnut, while the movement of elm and basswood is dependent entirely upon the supply. Maple is in good demand for flooring and the movement of elm is improving. There is an active demand for hemlock at Buffalo and large stocks of lake hemlock are expected to be laid in for the winter trade. Prices continue as they have been for some time. They cannot advance or they would permit yellow pine to come in. There has been an advance in the price asked for short-leaf pine at Buffalo, box grades being put up one dollar. It is a question whether the advance can be secured. The shingle trade at Buffalo is steady.

At New York, prices for northern pine are unchanged and fairly strong. Business, however, is quiet. The hardwood business is unsatisfactory, the retail yards and factories being very inactvie and the furniture and piano trade duller than usual.

Market Correspondence

New Brunswick News—Trade Disappointing

Chatham, N.B., Nov. 19.—The past fortnight has been one of very unfavorable conditions to lumbermen. An almost entire lack of frost, and showery weather have created conditions which have made work in the woods exceedingly difficult.

The shipping season at Miramichi ports is at an end, so far as any important quantity is concerned:

A recapitulation of the season's shipments shows the following results:

The Miramichi Lumber Company shipped 33,600 cords of rossed pulpwood, valued at $353,300 and 9,540,200 spruce lath valued at $23,850.

The J. B. Snowball Company shipped 17,294,716 sup. feet of spruce long lumber and 12,066,400 spruce lath, totalling in value $285,350.

J. A. Rundle & Co. shipped 689,687 sup. feet scantling and 1,605,100 spruce lath, valued in all at $13,959.

R. Corey Clark shipped 2,662,541 sup. feet of spoolwood, valued at $66,742.

George Burchill & Sons shipped 1,243,000 sup. feet long lumber, totalling in value $18,112.

F. E. Neale's shipments amounted to 31,565,575 sup. feet, of which 26,661,087 sup. feet was spruce deals and of which the total value was $447,371.

The total quantity of merchantable deals in above statement is 41,150,066 sup. feet. The value of the whole is $1,208,674.

The first of the winter liners, the S.S. Virginia, arrived at St. John during the present week. The volume of shipments of deals through this channel will depend a great deal upon trade developments. Should conditions remain as at present or similar, parcel shipment from and through St. John will be far lighter than average. With the sawing season at that city drawing to an end, there is no necessity to hurry shipments either large or small, and until conditions in the United Kingdom show more indication of improvement, it is safe to say that New Brunswick manufacturers and dealers will ship very lightly.

Another element which enters, to an important extent, into this phase of the trade is the somewhat discouraging outlook in connection with the manufacture of long lumber at portable mills. During the winter months many hundreds of thousands of feet of spruce deals reach St. John by rail from "portables" at inland points and are shipped by the lines. The output of these mills figures largely in trade circles during the winter months. This year there promises to be less demand for their output than usual, owing to the caution displayed by buyers. As much of the winter's sawing is sold in advance, and as it is necessary to secure a good round price to make a business of this nature pay, the outlook for these small operators is the reverse of encouraging.

With the end of the shipping season, closely following the end of the sawing season, local interest in trade and market matters is for the time being lacking in incentive and consequently shows little life. At this particular time, therefore, local values or quotations are purely of a nominal nature. In regard to "English" spruce deals it might be said that the opinions of those who have a direct connection with the English market indicate a growing confidence in developments in that direction. This feeling of confidence has grown more marked during the present month although, it is stated, it owes its existence to the promising outlook for the future rather than to any conditions which actually exist at present. There are expressions now and then of divergent views in regard to values in this line, but careful consideration leads to the conclusion that a buyer of "English" deals could not do business in this section at a less figure than $16 per thousand superficial feet, in a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and balance elevens and wider.

The indications in regard to spruce lath are no more encouraging than was the case a month ago. There has been no change for the better in price. While it is generally felt by all interested that this line has touched rock-bottom, the uncertainty in regard to the lath trade which is always present, leaves little room for forecast. Stocks of lath at St. John and other New Brunswick points are not heavy but are sufficiently so to provide for all business which is apt to come this way during several months to come. The value of dutiable spruce lath at Bay of Fundy points is from $2.15 to $2.20 per thousand.

News From the Capital—Stocks Moving Well

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The continued large sales of high class pine have cleared the local yards of nearly all the good stock, dry enough for shipping. This activity tends to prolong the sawing season. Manufacturers have very little of the best stock ahead to carry over the winter. With favorable weather there is no likelihood of any more mills closing before the end of November The only stock which is now accumulating is cull pine and box lumber, and of that, the amount carried over will be less than last year.

Prices have been steady the last fortnight. A large quantity of the lumber contracted for earlier in the summer has been moved in November. The Ottawa river rose six inches during the month and barges are moving freely. Orders from American points indicate a renewal of buying across the border and seem to point to large export next summer. The mill owners are all prepared to resume sawing operations next spring at the usual time, and if possible a little earlier. If the stores of low grade lumber are diminished as rapidly as one of the local lumbermen anticipates the season of 1911 will be brisker in all branches of the lumber

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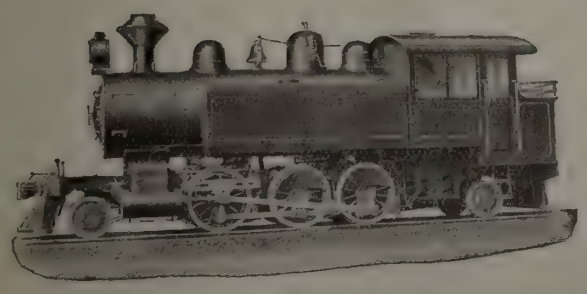
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industry than any of the past. With one inch good white pine sidings firm at $58 per thousand, and two inch selling rapidly at $65, manufacturers assert that the future of the trade in high grade lumber is assured, independent of prospective tariff changes. If the present duty is removed from lumber going into the United States the box lumber held in the Ottawa valley will soon be reduced to ordinary quantities.

Inquiries are numerous for telegraph poles and lumbermen will take out as many as possible of the long variety. The hauling of 50 and 60 foot poles from British Columbia to the east has aroused the trade to the extent of the market for poles. Short poles are plentiful but railway construction in eastern Ontario promises to be active next summer, and the supply in sight is no more than equal to the prospective demand. Most of the territory that yielded cedar is cut over and material for poles must be brought from a considerable distance.

A healthy demand prevails for lath. There is a fair demand locally for red pine and spruce, mill run. No. 1 white pine is pretty well shipped up. Most of the shingle manufacturers have less stock on hand than last year and are maintaining quotations firm.

The report of the Public Works Department just issued states that the slow progress of the work on the reservoir dam at the foot of Lake Temiskaming was a matter of much disappointment to the Department. More satisfactory speed was made with the dam at Lake Kippewa. Since the report was compiled, both the dams have been finished. The Department comments on the relatively small cost of the Ottawa river improvements compared with those on the Mississippi river, built in 1880 by the United States Government. The Canadian Government, by an expenditure of $600,000 will conserve a minimum of 168 billion cubic feet of water. The American Government stored between 70 and 90 billion cubic feet at a cost of $1,200,000. Five dams were built on the Mississippi, while four are under contract on the Ottawa. The latter will be permanent concrete structures with stop log sluice ways.

The report contains a review of the square and waney timber trade on the Ottawa river from 1807 when the British Government granted a license to cut timber for the Royal Dock Yards. Rafts were floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to Quebec, which was the great shipping point. In 1851, the biggest year, there were at Quebec 3,000,000 feet in cribs belonging to a single lumberman, the late John Egan. The low price of timber in the early days is shown by the quotation of 6 cents per foot in 1841 and 9 cents in 1846. In recent years waney timber, 18-inch average, brings 80 cents per cubic foot and square pine, 30 to 40 feet average, 40 to 50 cents per foot.

Ernest Thompson Seton, in a recent lecture in Ottawa, described the forests of the north of Canada as being rich in white poplar and spruce, the average height being 120 feet. He said there was nowhere in the United States such a belt of wooded lands. On November 18, James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, in another lecture, declared that this traveller over-estimated the advantages of Canada as to the United States in respect of forests. True, there was a great belt of timber region, but much of the wood was not marketable. If the United States had Canada's supply of trees, only, they would last her only seven years, while her own timber resources are good for thirty years. Canada had only from one-fifth to one-third the lumber supply of the United States. Mr. Lawler's object was to warn Canadians against wasting their resources.

Lumbermen are favored by a recent reduction of $3 per cwt. in pork, the chief food of shantymen. Beef is also on the decline. Much of the pork and beef laid in for the present winter's consumption in the shanties cost one-third more than the quotations of the latter part of November.

The Ottawa City Council has declined to join the Board of Trade in protesting against the C.P.R. closing the Rideau canal for the purposes of their trans-city tunnel, until advised by an expert. In support of the railway proposal a solicitor has gathered statistics, which he states, show that only two lumber barges use the canal locks at Ottawa, making four or five trips a season, with lumber to Oswego, and returning light. He claims this lumber could be carried as well via the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence.

Old Country Trade—Business More Active

Liverpool, Eng., Nov. 12.—Business in Canadian woods, in the United Kingdom has lately been more active, the demand having improved at all of the principal points of importation. The improvement has not been great, but it has been appreciable, and dealers have been glad of the extra busines which it has brought them. The trade of the United Kingdom has been improving steadily for some months past, and, but for a strike in the ship-building industry on the northeast coast, and a limited output scheme which is being operated in the cotton industry; the principal manufactures of the country might have been spoken of as being in an active and flourishing condition. As it is, the improvement has been so great as to cause some increase in the consumption of timber. This is now making itself felt at the chief points of importation, and has had the effect of reducing stocks, and of giving firmness to prices. Building, though not brisk, is being carried on more largely than a short time ago, so that an increased consumption of flooring boards, roofing timber and general wood, fittings, is now in progress, and leaves the trade in a more satisfactory position.

In London, the chief topic of timber trade interest at the beginning of November, was the coming into operation of the new scale of rates imposed by the Port of London Authority, the newly-formed and August body which now controls the affairs of the Port of London. Rates have been fixed on imported timber, by this new authority, which have given great dissatisfaction to the trade, one ground of complaint being that maximum charges have been imposed at the start. The London section of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom has accordingly made a formal protest against the rates which have been adopted in the hope of obtaining some relief for the trade. The rates, if retained, will be added to the cost of the timber, and will fall on users, a state of things which, it is assumed, will tend to limit consumption and be of no advantage to anyone but the new Port Authority.

The representatives of the American lumber exporters who have been on a visit to the United Kingdom will have gained much information of value to shippers of timber in Canadian and American ports, in the course of their inspections and inquiries. This will have been especially so, as regards the kinds of lumber most used in the United Kingdom, and as regards the extent of stocks held, in relation to the consumption. The representatives paid their visit at a time when the consumption of pine deals and boards was more active than it had been, and when the consumption of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals, was well in excess of the importation. Their visit, in fact, was made at a time when the outlook as regards business in these woods, was decidedly brighter.

At London, at Liverpool and at Glasgow, brokers and merchants reported a more healthy condition of things, stocks being lighter, consumption being greater and the importation being on a smaller scale. At Glasgow the representatives found a good demand for sawn pines and for Oregon, Quebec and waney pine. At Liverpool, rock oak, elm and birch were selling freely, the stocks of birch being the smallest held for several years. Canadian waney pine, square, and in board, was also selling more largely, though the consumption of these woods had been small for some time. The stocks were, however, much smaller than at the corresponding time in 1909 and in 1908, but the importatio nfor the year, had also been smaller. The stocks of Canadian and United States' oak, at Liverpool were one-third less, in quantity, than at the corresponding period in 1909, and were less than one-half the quantity of the stocks held in 1908, while the consumption was greater than at the correspond-

At Liverpool, in view of the healthier condition of things, Canadian, first quality deals, had been raised in price, about 5%. First quality Quebec pine, was being quoted from £22 10s. to £36. 10s. per standard; second quality, £16, 15s. to £26, 0s., and third quality, £13, 10s. to £17, 10s. St. John spruce, was £8, 7s. 6d. to £8, 12s. 6d.: and Nova Scotia, £8, 0s. to £8, 5s. At Manchester, spruce was bringing about £8, 0s. 0d., and floorisgs; best pine sidings, £28, 0s. per standard, which represented a rise of £4, 0d. 0d. within six months. The American representatives, accordingly found things, as regards Canadian woods, in a fairly healthy and promising condition.

At Glasgow, the representatives did some useful business. There, their party included Harvey W. Dickson, John L. Alcock, W. H. Russe, J. A. Wilkinson, and Innis Crichton, and these met the members of the Clyde timber brokers Associations. The social element found expression at a luncheon to which the visitors were entertained at the St. Enoch Hotel, and which was a very agreeable function; and the pure, business element, at two conferences, between the visitors and the brokers. Of the subjects considered, that of the grading and inspection of wagon and railway oa kplanks, was the most important. On this, the brokers decided to co-operate with the American Wagon Oak Plank Association, and to adopt certain rules which should govern all contracts for wagon and railway oak planks.

The rules decided upon were, that planks should be sound oak, sawn full to size and trimmed square on edges, except that wane should not exceed 1½ inches wide in the aggregate, and one place at extreme points one-third from both ends of the plank, should be admitted, if not exceeding ten per cent. of the piece. The planks should be free from grub worm holes, rotten knots and from rafting and pin holes. Sizes, 5 inches and up, thick, to admit heart centres; hearts to be well boxed; sizes under 5 inches thick, to be clear from heart centres; and all planks to be clear from wind shakes, but ordinary surface cracks should not be objected to. With regard to railway oak specifications, the foregoing were to be the only description that exporters bound themselves to quote on supply, except that they were willing to supply, free from heart. Rails required in railway oak specifications were to be kept as separate items in the specifications and to be quoted on as separate items.

These provisions would, it was believed, simplify dealing in the kinds of timber spoken of.

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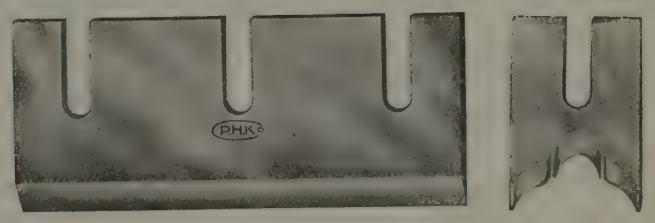
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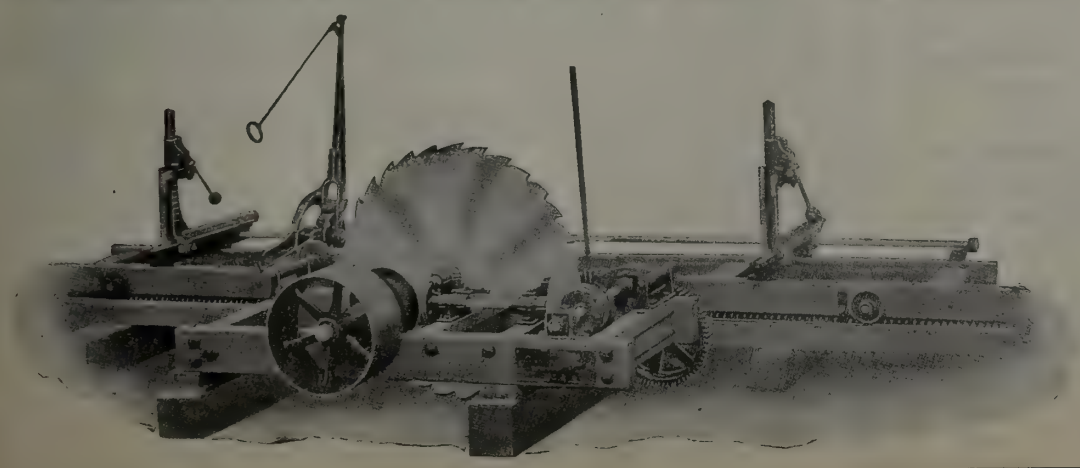
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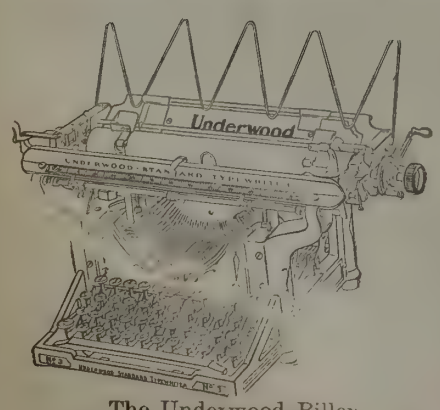
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Dressed and in the Rough

Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
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UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
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EDGINGS

Ontario

W. E. Lount, Toronto lumber merchant and inspector, has assigned.

The Imperial Paper Company's stables at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., were burnt down recently.

The Cummings Lumber Company will erect a sash and door factory in Westboro, Ont., this winter.

An Ottawa despatch states that Mr. Mortimer Cumming, of Kazubazua, Que., will erect a planing mill and sash and door factory at Westboro, Ont. A siding has been built and site secured. It is expected that construction will start shortly.

The Seaman Kent Company, of Meaford and Fort William, Ont., are now employing 80 men at their new plant at Fort William. At the close of navigation the company had received 5,000,000 feet of lumber for their plant at Fort William since it commenced operations on September 15th.

Manager W. C. Franz, of the Lake Superior Corporation, states that arrangements have been made for the installation of a paper mill at Sault Ste. Marie, to cost one million dollars, although nothing definite is given out as to the site. This contradicts the rumor that an American syndicate had arranged for the construction of a paper mill in the Soo.

It is reported that a satisfactory settlement has been reached in the negotiations between the Ontario Government, the Gordon Pulp and Paper Company, and the Dryden Timber and Power Company. It is now expected that the pulp mill buildings will be completed at an early date. Over 100 men have already been sent out to cut the new Company's camps.

From all reports the timber business will be lively at Fort Frances, Ont., this season. Messrs. Pierce & Oliver have a large force of men at work and are in the market for all kinds and quantities of timber. The Rat Portage Lumber Co. are making preparations to handle that output of logs. It is expected Saunders & Co. will also secure a large stock of logs for the mill at Fort Frances.

Ottawa reports state that the shanties are now pretty well stocked with lumber jacks. The men who have gone to the woods are not immigrants, but are for the most part sons of good respectable farmers. French-Canadians for the most part, who prefer a season spent in the woods, to one doing chores on the snow-bound farm. While the rush was on, the employment agencies reaped a good harvest. One agent paid over $1,700 for the shipment of a large band of "jacks" from Ottawa to Prince Albert, Sask., during one week.

Since last September, the Ontario Government have sold by tender, the damaged timber standing on most of the burned over forest areas. The sales include jackpine for the timber. The areas sold and the date of sale were as follows: September 8th, 38 square miles in the district of Kenora; September 15th, 33½ square miles in the District of Thunder Bay; September 22nd, 72 square miles; October 1st, 30 square miles in the Metagami Indian Reserve; October 10th, 102 square miles; October 15th, 268½ square miles; a total of 544 square miles.

Eastern Canada

The Renous Bridge Lumber Company, of Millerton, Northumberland County, N.B., are building a new saw-mill which is to be completed to begin work next summer.

An accident occurred at Tunmouth Creek, a place ten miles osuth of St. Martin's, N.B., recently, when the boiler exploded in a saw mill owned by J. P. Mosher. One man was killed and several others were seriously injured.

A large deal, affecting the transfer of 456,320 acres of lumber and pulp land in Labrador, has been closed, the purchasers being a party of New York capitalists and the price $200,000. The area is situated on Sandwich Bay, 200 miles south of Hamilton Inlet. It is said that there is not less than 700,000,000 feet of saw log lumber on the property, and five times the quantity of valuable pulp-bearing timber.

The sash and door factory belonging to Philip Saumure, at Montreal, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is reported as being over $100,000. It was only with difficulty that the lumber yards of Carriere et Frere were saved. The sash and door factory was erected only twelve months ago at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Saumure's insurance only amounted to $2,000. The equipment of the factory was installed at a cost of $15,000.

Western Canada

The Walsh sash and door factory's enlargement at New Westminster, B.C., will require an additional four or five acres of land.

The planing mill of the Elk Lumber Co., Fernie, B.C., will operate throughout most of the winter. The Elk Lumber Co. are operating three bush camps, employing about 250 men.

The Jordan River Lumber Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C., who have been considering the erection of a sawmill on Vancouver Island, report that they may buy a going concern instead.

The fire losses in the two Minnesota towns of Beaudette and Spooner, in the recent conflagragation, have been adjusted by the insurance experts at $700,000, of which the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company lose $400,000.

W. Hayes, capitalist, of Duluth, Minn., has just returned from a trip into the Athabasca country. Mr. Hayes made a careful study of the country, and says there is timber enough there to supply Western Canada for the next half century.

The British Columbia Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies:—Canadian Timber Co., Limited, capital $1,000,000; Colonial Lumber & Paper Mills, Limited, capital $2,000,000; Poulin Lumber Co., Limited, capital $100,000; The Hage Timber & Investment Co., Limited, capital $50,000.

Dead Man's Island, for many years the bone of contention between Theodore Ludgate and the city of Vancouver, has formally passed into the possession of

the Vancouver Lumber Company, with which Mr. Ludgate is identified. Mr. Ludgate, accompanied by the Sheriff, went over to the Island armed with the decision of the appeal court, and the Sheriff gravely retired from the island.

The Ladysmith Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, B.C., has purchased the saw mill and other property of the Red Fir Lumber Co. It is the intention of the purchasers to overhaul the mill, and with the additional machinery which they intend to add, the mill will be up-to-date in every respect. On or about January 1st the entire plant will be started up with the expectation of keeping it in operation the year around at its full capacity.

Carmichael and Moorhead, Limited, of Victoria and Port Alberni, B.C., who recently have acquired 35,00 acres of land from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, report that at the present time they have survey parties in the field, classifying and examining the land, and that it will be some months before they are able to decide as to the location of their camps or mills. The land is being carefully cruised with regard to timber values, soil and water, and ample capital is forthcoming to clear and put it in shape for agricultural holdings. The project also includes the erection, at a future date, of a sawmill.

The B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, have opened Canadian headquarters at Winnipeg, under the management of Mr. Frank P. Barker. The company manufacture and deal in a large variety of building and roofing papers. They are also carrying branch stocks at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon, and are represented in British Columbia by Shalleross, Macauly & Co., of Vancouver. It is their intention to follow the opening of their Canadian business, by the erection of a factory in Winnipeg, for the manufacture of roofing and building papers.

The loss sustained by the Maple Grove Lumber Company, Limited, by the burning of their mill at Maple Grove, B.C., was heavier than at first reported, amounting to about $35,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire not only consumed the mill, but also the lumber in the yard and several houses. The company have lost no time in repairing the loss. They now have most of their new machinery on the ground, and the frame work for the mill is well under way. They expect to have the new mill in operation by January 1st. Its capacity will be the same as that of the mill which was destroyed, namely 40,000 feet in 10 hours.

Work has been commenced at Nelson, B.C., upon a $4,000 factory building, which Waters & Pascoe, the well-known Nelson contractors, are erecting for themselves on Front street. Excavation has been started for the stone basement, on which will be erected a brick structure one storey high. The building will be 50 feet wide, and 108 feet long. The office will front on the street, while the rear portion will be used for warehouse purposes, and will have track facilities. In the spring, Waters & Pascoe expect to install a complete equipment for a sash and door factory, including the most modern machinery. The architect is Mr. A. Carrie.

Col. Dempster, of Dempster Hall, Warwickshire, and Sir George Doughty, who have recently visited Western Canada with a number of other English capitalists, are reported to have made arrangements for a five million dollar merger of lumber interests. Half a dozen mills, it is reported, will be united under one control, and will be enlarged as the result of the British capital invested in the enterprise. Among the companies are the Cascade and Nelson, the Yale and Columbia, the Drummond and the Munday companies, which have a combined capacity of 150,000,000 feet. The present area of timber limits upon which they will operate is 240 square miles, but the area will soon be greatly increased by new purchases and reservations.

Theo. A. Burrows, lumber manufacturer, of Grandview, Man., has installed a new yard at Anoka, Sask., under the management of J. R. Hume. Mr. Burrows now operates yards at Grandview, Man., Canora, Sask., and Watson, Sask., on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and the new yard at Anoka, which is a townsite 12 miles north of Yorkton, on the G.T.R. Mr. A. R. Dart, formerly of the Dart Lumber Company, of Erwood, Sask., is moving his plant from the latter place and erecting a mill to cut on contract for Mr. Burrows, at Birch River, on the Canadian Northern. This mill will probably be ready for operation on December 1st. It will be rotary, with provision for the addition of a band saw next season. Mr. Burrows' new mill at Grandview is nearing completion.

Further particulars have been received from the Penticton Lumber Company, Limited, of Penticton, B. C., regarding the property which they have recently acquired in the Okanagan Valley. They report that they have recently purchased from the Penticton Lumber Syndicate Company, large tracts of land and timber, situated in the lower portion of the Okanagan Valley, and are erecting a saw mill on the river at Penticton, with a capacity to cut 30,000 feet of lumber per day. The contract for this mill has been placed with the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont. It will be erected early in the new year. The company are also installing machinery for making wooden pipes, fruit boxes, sash and door and other builders' materials. The capital of the company is $200,000. The first directors are Messrs. E. Bullock Webster, Frank Richardson, Hugh Leir, and Frang C. Bird. The company own some exceptionally fine timber, including pine, western larch and fir.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

1580. **Handles, pick, spade, fork.**—Former railway man who has recently opened business as a broker for Canadian exports in Liverpool, desires to get in touch with a first-class manufacturer of the above handles, made of ash. Excellent Canadian references.

1617. **Axes, edge tools, etc.**—A Newfoundland firm wishes to purchase axes, edge tools, circular saws.

1630. **Red pine laths.**—An Auckland, N.Z., importing firm heretofore buying laths which reach Sydney in bulk from Puget Sound and are then sawn, would like to buy direct from Canada. Must be absolute in measurement, 2½ inches wide and 9.64-in. in thickness, rounded edges. Are used for venetian blinds. Must be dry and free from sap. Should be in 14 feet lenghts, tied in bundles of 5,000 linear feet.

1644. **Lumber.**—A South African firm of agents and importers would be glad to get into direct correspondence with Canadian shippers of lumber suitable for the building and furniture trades.

ARE You SURE You are getting maximum satisfaction from your

Belting
Packings
Emery Wheels

We are confident we can save you trouble and expense in these lines. It doesn't cost you anything to give us a trial because we **Guarantee Satisfaction**

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies Montreal

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

Snow Plows

The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOW, CAN BE USED EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

One man to operate, Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9′ wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6″ wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12″ of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

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The Wilkinson Plough Company

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Toronto - Canada

Lidgerwood Logging Systems

Steam For all Conditions of **Electric**

Timber and Ground

Donkey Engines	Log Loaders	Sleigh Hoists	Cableway Skidders
Pile Drivers	Log Unloaders	Incline Hoists	Log Handling Cableways

Combined Portable Ground Skidders and Loaders

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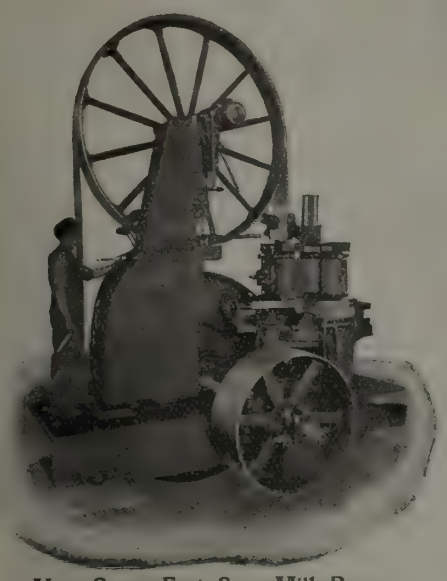
All regular and special forms of Logging and Log Handling Machinery

Builders and Sole Canadian Agents

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock

Montreal **Limited** **Vancouver**

Band Resaws



New Seven-Foot Saw Mill Resaw.

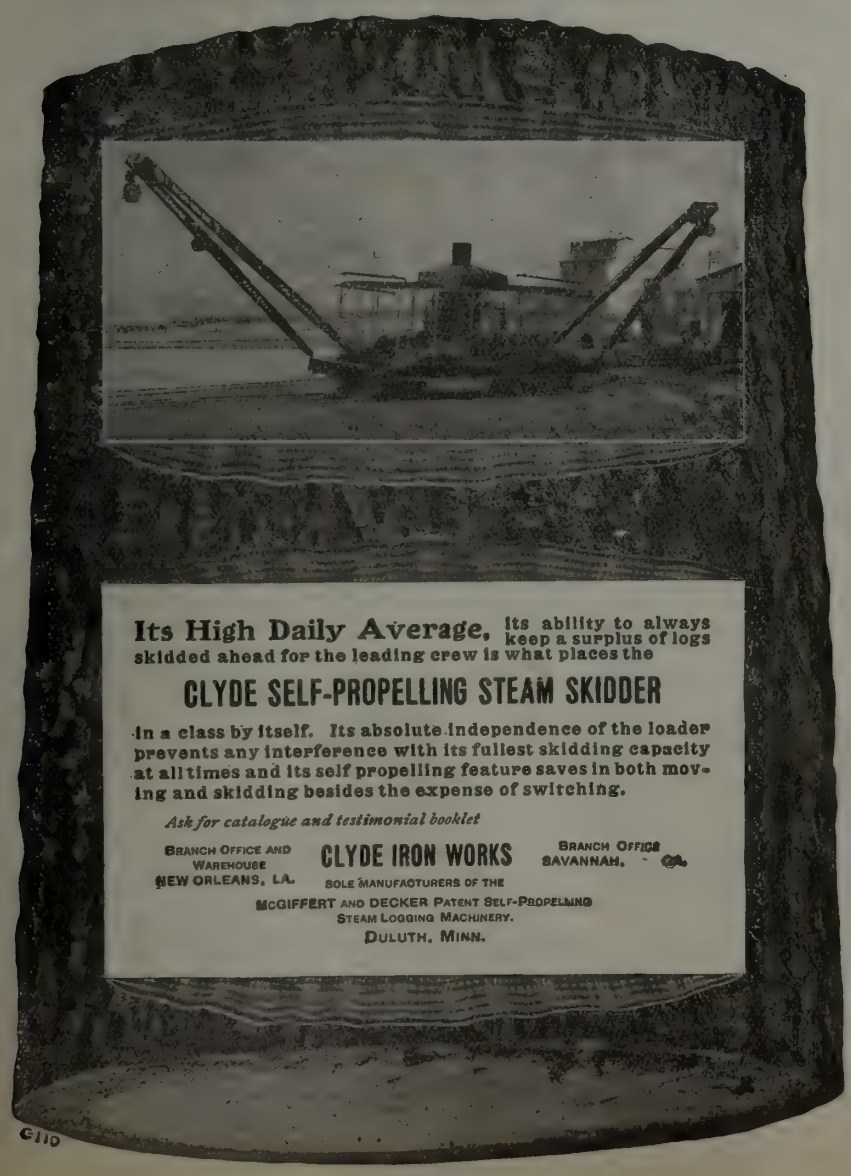
"A Specialty NOT a Side-Line"

GET THE GENUINE

FROM

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.



When you want

Leather

We are the people

Ask for the

Round Knife Brand of Harness Leather

Leather of quality bears this stamp. It has no equal.

ROUND KNIFE BRAND

Lace Leather

"B. B. Lace"

In sides or cut into laces any width required. It has stood the severest test—strong,—pliable and durable. We tan and finish it ourselves and stand behind it.



Our Lumber Horse Collars

Are made on scientific lines to fit the horse. May be had with the Gall Cure Curled Hair Pad when required.

We make all kinds of horse collars, short or long straw.

If you want satisfaction get our make. Handled by all reliable dealers.

If they don't supply them send to us direct.

Oil Tanned Mocassins and Sporting Boots

We surpass all other makes on the market.



Style No. 407

WHY?

Because every pair is made with our Patent Heel which insures against running over and ripping at the heel like other makes.

It acts like the stiffener in your boot but is easy and Pliable and has no rough seams to hurt the foot.

All well made and of leather of our own tannage.

Lists on application

Beal Bros. Limited

Tanners and Manufacturers

52 Wellington St. East - Toronto, Ont.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CA OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ⅛ inch No. 1 cuts and better,	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1¼" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
1½" No 1,2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1,2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	24 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	18 00	20 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	29 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1x12 box & common	27 00	28 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 co
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1⅛ inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"...		32 00
" " 1½"...		34 00
" " 2"...		34 00
Spruce mill run	19 00	20 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	50 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet: 8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x, 014, 14x14, 14x16..		35 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x 12, 10x10, 12x16, 16 x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20..		35 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18 x20		36 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16 x 20		36 50
10x20		37 00
6x18, 8x18		37 50
6x20, 8x20		38 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 00
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath.		3 50
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 75
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		1 90
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 85
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		18 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	35 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	40 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds.4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	37 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	33 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2 common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry 4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	27 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	20 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	28 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	32 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds. 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4..	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1" 1¼", 1½" and 2"	17 00 22 00	19 50 24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, sc. & bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards..		
1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' 1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	22 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'	4 00	4 0
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up. 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up per M.	18 00	19
Oddments "	15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in. "	15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	58 00
8/4 " " "	61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	55 00
1½ in. "	56 00
2in. "	58 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼ " "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	34 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00
1" x 10"	27 00
1" x 12"	32 00
1" x 13" and up	32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00	42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00	
4"	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00	36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00	30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00
No. 2	12 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 50
No. 3 48' Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75 3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25 3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85 3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75 3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75 2 00
Basswood "	2 00 2 50
Hemlock "	1 75 2 25
32" lath	1 25 1 75
Pine Shingles	
XXXX, 18"	3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50 3 25
XX,	1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18'	4 00 4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50 3 00
18", XX	1 60 1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00 15 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft		31 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	34 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	$2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 12	52 00
Selects 4/4	84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00	" " 6/4	58 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00	" " 8/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 5/4	65 00	" " 6/4	47 00
" " 6/4	65 00	" " 8/4	47 00
" " 8/4	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00	" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 5/4	57 00	" " 1 x 10	37 00
" " 6/4	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 8/4	61 00	" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 5/4	45 00	" " 1 x 10	29 00
" " 6/4	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" " 8/4	51 00	" 1 x 10	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
" " 6/4	37 00	" 1 x 13 & up	21 00
" " 8/4	37 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00 Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls 12 00 13 00

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft.. and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p, 1s	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1 5/8" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" " "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

Keeping Your Mind on Your Business



means a study of the kind of stock your trade requires as well as cost, expense and all other departmental features. In other words, to keep ahead of the game as regards your competitors' efforts. When you give a customer more for his money than your competitor—you're it. You know that. And if you're keeping

Fenderson "Quality" Lumber & Shingle Products

in stock you know that no customer could ask more, **because** from the stump to delivery to you our methods of manufacture, grading and shipment are in line with a broad view and personal supervision of what counts for most in the long run of keeping you as a customer as well as helping you to keep your customer as to price, quality and service.

People Trade with us

Why ?

Not because we want them to, but because they want to. There's a reason, sure enough. They know that our bone dry Spruce or Pine, our beautiful planing mill work, the excellence of our Shingles and stock in general, makes the most saleable, the most profitable, and the most satisfactory stock that they handle.

Have you a line-up that insures quick sales, good profit and absolute satisfaction.

We are in business to give you just this.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

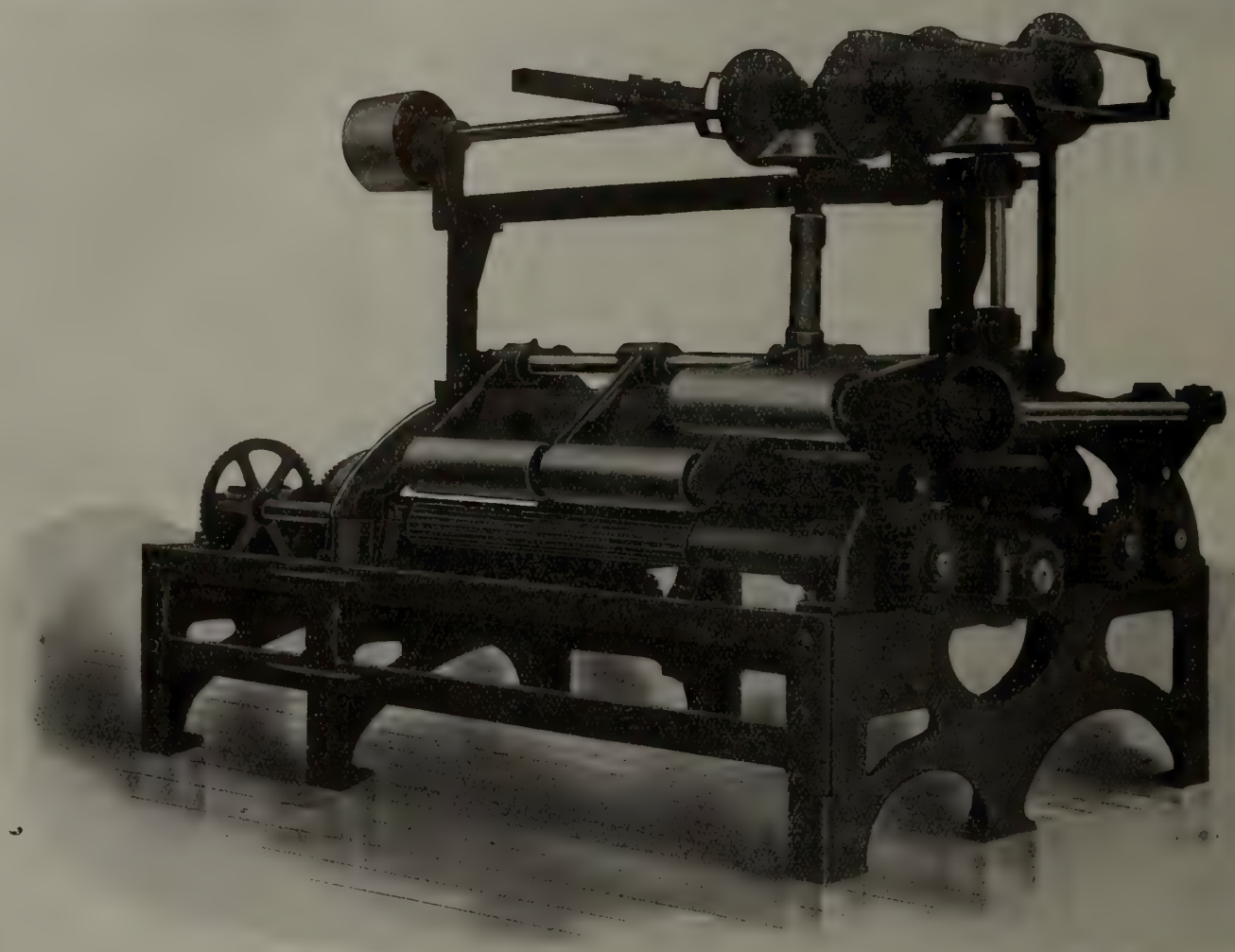
Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

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"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

"Jumbo"
Combined Gang and Edger



We have made several improvements since this cut was made, less gearing is used than shown in the cut.

This is a very complete machine and embodies every detail of construction essential to an adequate gang edger.

We have sold a great many of these machines and hear nothing but good said of them. We have some very flattering remarks for our "Jumbo."

Some of its good points are:

MANDEL: 4½ inches by 10 feet 6 inches long.
DRIVE PULLEY: 20 inches by 20 inches.
SAWS: 2 Movable Saws on Edger side (more if desired) 8 stationary saws on gang side. 2 Water Boxes.

This machine is 5 feet 7 inches inside of frame; reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and prevents saws from being burned. Supplied with Press Rolls and impossible for Cant to fly back.

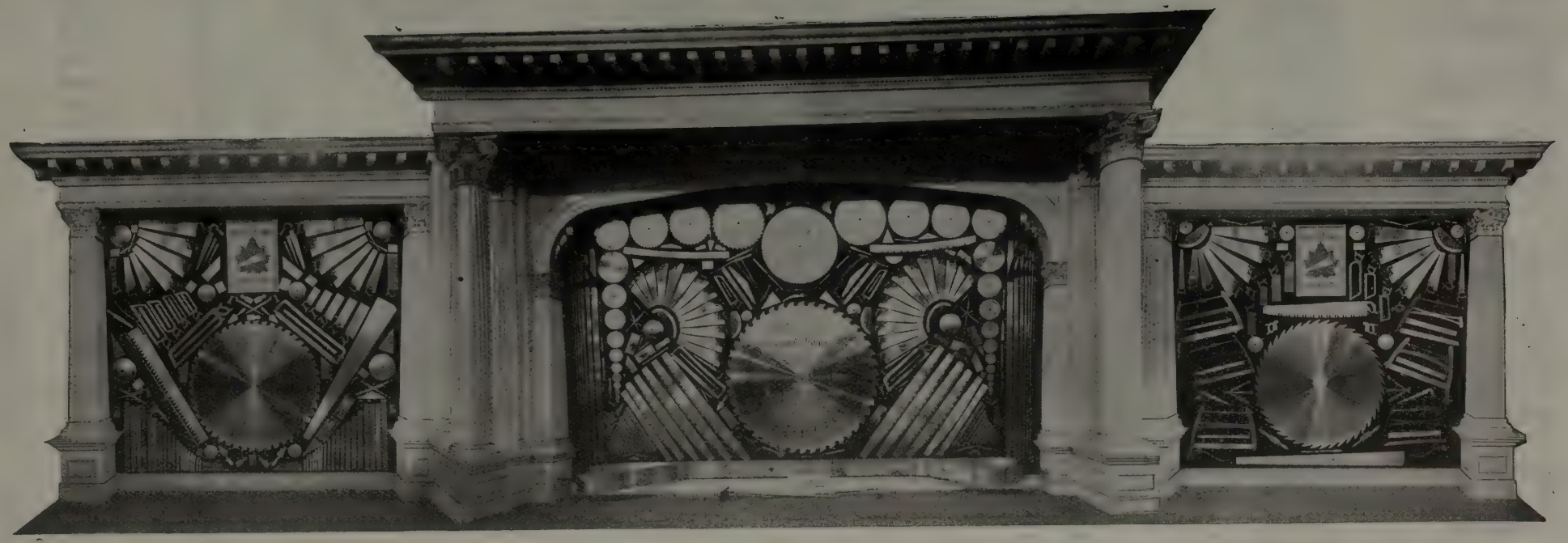
Prices Cheerfully Quoted

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

Manufactured from Razor Steel

"Maple Leaf Saws"

Tempered by our Secret Process



Recent Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa

This cut represents the display of saws made by the Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited, of Galt, at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions this year.

This exhibit embraces saws of all kinds and shapes: from a ¼ inch band saw up to one 16 inches wide, and circular saws from one inch in diameter up to the large 90 inch hung in centre of the case, also Hand Saws, Gang Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Buck Saws, Billet Webs and many others.



Improved Cross-cut Saw

During these exhibitions a great many lumbermen inspected and were especially interested in the Improved Racer Cross-Cut Saw, a cut of which appears on this page. This saw is made of Razor Steel and is tempered by our "Secret Process" which gives an absolutely true temper throughout. It is different in its construction to other saws, being made with the slanting gullets which discharge the sawdust more easily and allow every tooth to cut fresh timber. It is a thin back saw and runs free and easy. The Shurly-Dietrich Co. **guarantee** every one of these saws and if found defective will be replaced.

We would also draw lumbermen's attention to our **No. 20 Handle.** This is the strongest and best handle in the market and is **guaranteed** to stand plumb with the saw. It is made of the very best of rock maple. Try a sample.



No. 20 Handle

Shurly-Dietrich Company, Limited

"Maple Leaf Saw Works" **GALT, ONTARIO**

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for Drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

---

We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

What An Ad In THIS Paper Will Do



WE HELP YOU PUSH THEM YOUR WAY

The illustration shows what we ARE doing for others and what we CAN do for you.

Canada Lumberman
and Woodworker
Toronto, Ontario

A Saving of 75 per cent.



Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyer

handling 500 cords of Pulp Wood per day, effecting a saving of 75 per cent. over the previous method.

If interested in modern and economical methods of handling Pulp Wood, let us figure on a conveying system for your requirements.

Catalogue T57 Mailed upon request

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE 174 King St. East

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Tram Car Wheels

for the coming season

Secure Our Prices

Old shafts straightened and new wheels fitted on. Our special grade of Charcoal Chilled Iron Wheels, our method of treating them after casting, makes a wheel that will outlast anything on the market.

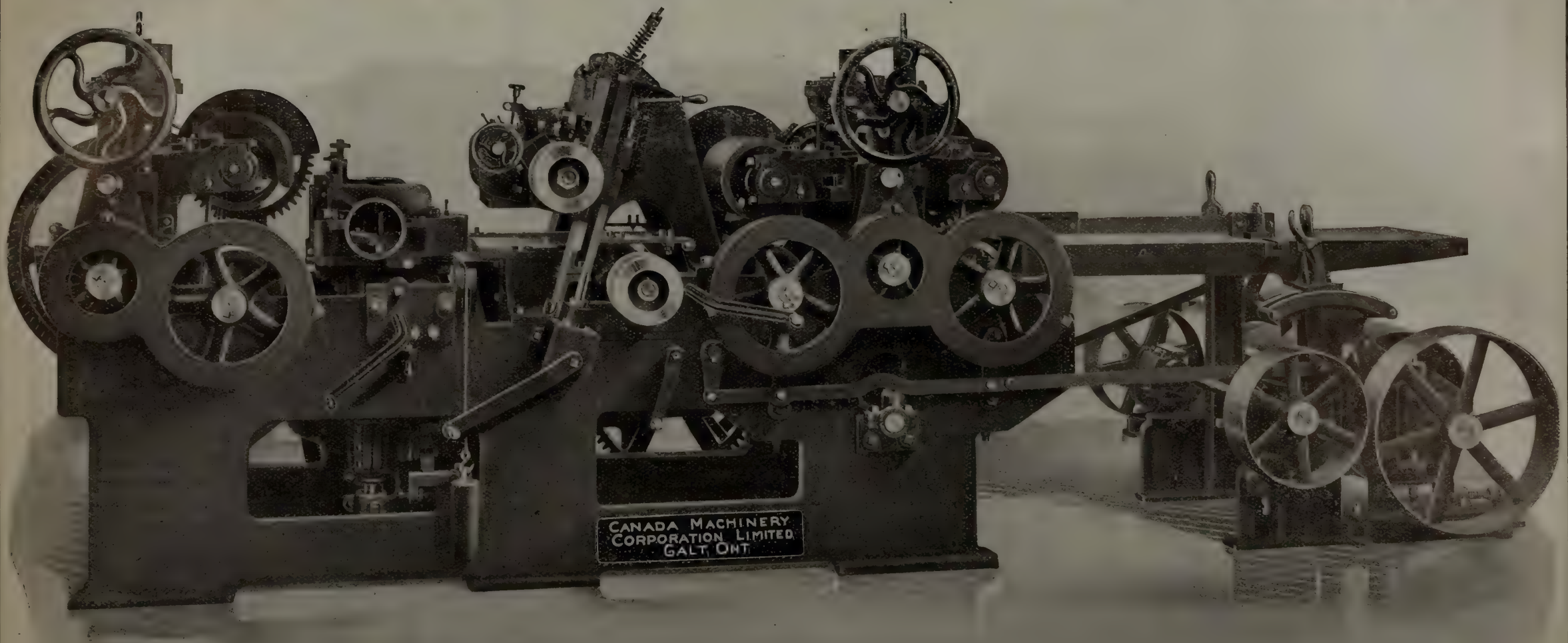
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Canada Iron Corporation
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

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The Photo-Engravers Limited Toronto

DOES EXCELLENT WORK AT 150 TO 200 FEET PER MINUTE

If you are a Manufacturer

of **Hardwood Flooring, Sheathing, Softwood Flooring** or **Matched Lumber** you cannot afford to be without our No. 103 Planer and Matcher—it is a **"trade getter"** and a **"money maker."**

Canada's Best in Wood Tools

MacGregor Gourlay Co.
John Ballantine & Co.
Hespeler Machinery Co.
Goldie & McCulloch Co.
Sussex Manufacturing Co.

If **Price Alone** is your "ruling passion" you probably will buy some other machine.

If both **Price and Quality** count, we can interest you.

If **Quality** is the deciding consideration, your order is as good as ours.

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited, Galt, Ontario

The Troublesome Feature on most Triple Drum Sanders is THE "OSCILLATOR"

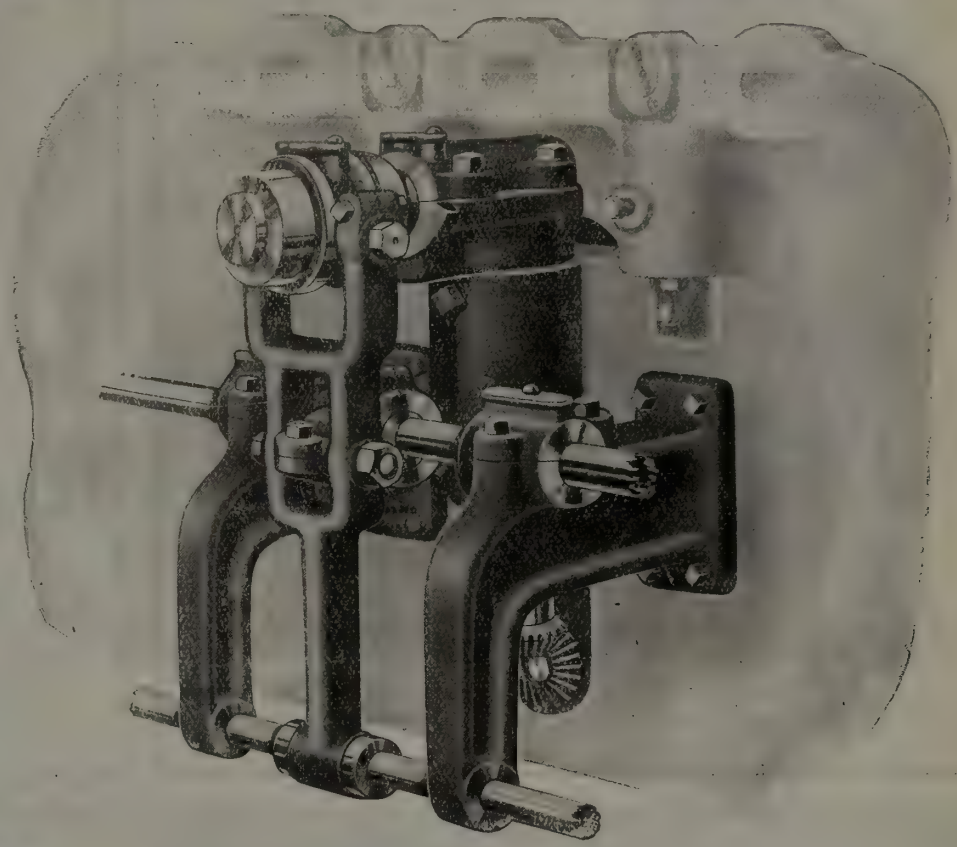
Such is not the case with our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

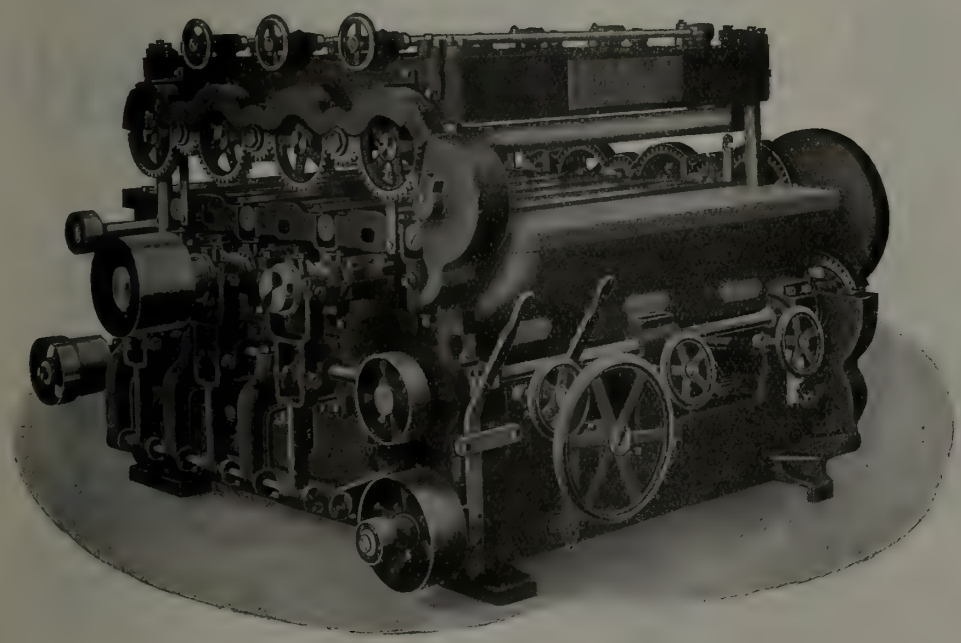
This machine is made exactly with the end in view of overcoming trouble with the oscillator. We have accomplished this by our improved method of eliminating wear in the oscillator bearings—these bearings cannot wear as the shaft does not touch their walls —then, again, they are relieved of all weight by pivoting the oscillators to a rigid shaft, shown in the sectional view.

This feature is not found on other makes and contributes largely to the success of our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander



The Oscillator



No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

Our New Catalog

on Sanders illustrates this feature of the No. 225 and other salient points on our machine. It also deals with sanders generally—all kinds of sanders. You ought to have a copy—Free

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

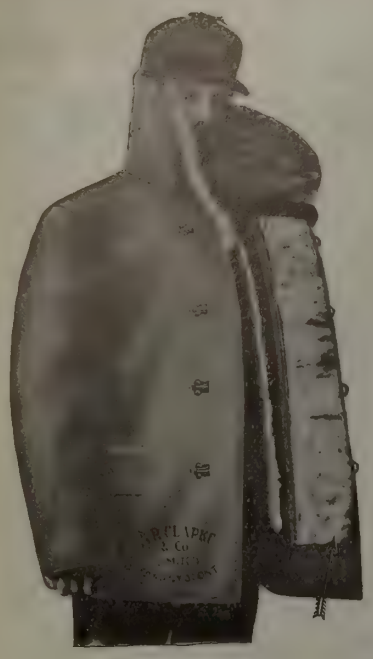
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THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

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"Clarke's," The Brand
with a
Trade Mark and Guarantee

Buyers for lumber camps will find our goods to be more than what we claim for them.

Our line is complete.

Gloves	**Mitts**
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are now moving freely from farmers' hands to markets. Prices are on a reasonable level. Write or wire for our quotations when you are ready to buy.

Our Specialy

Sacked Oats

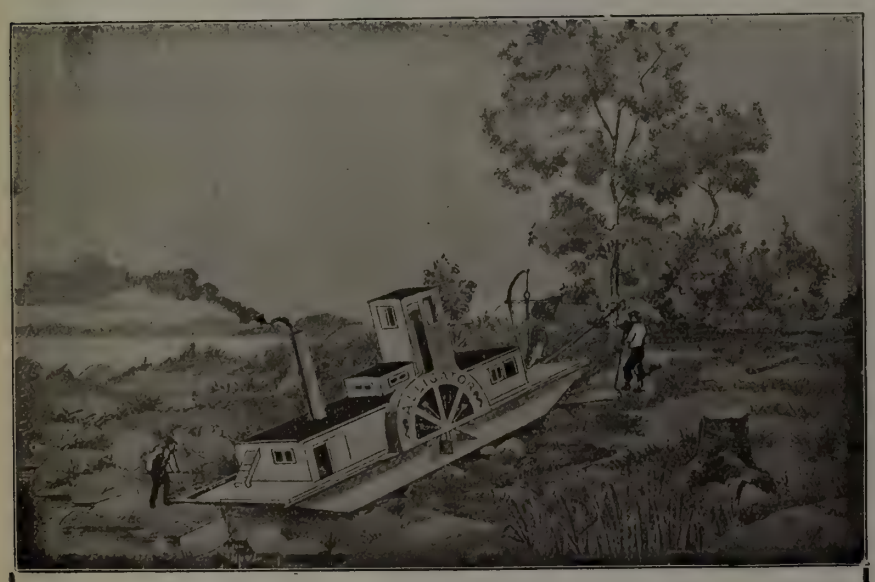
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National Elevator Co.

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Get our Prices and Cipher Code



Not altogether what we say but what Users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

WEST & PEACHEY

SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

International

Preparations for Horses are all sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

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Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Wet Wear

is

Hard Wear



Wet wear and lots of it is what our larrigans and leggins are made to stand.

These goods are made from the very best oak tanned leather, we tan only the very choicest hides and turn out goods that cannot be beaten for strength and wearing qualities.

SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE

The

R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always **"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz,

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

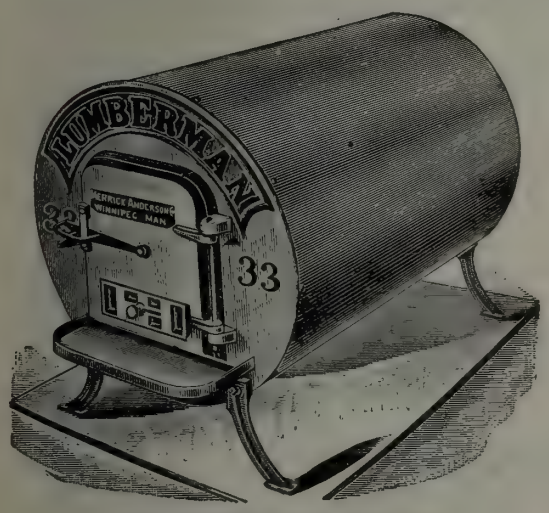
Bulk .30 lb.

Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, **Collingwood, Ont.**

Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

We make all kinds of Stoves for either large or small camps



THE LUMBERMAN HEATER.

Built with heavy boiler plate body and ends of heavy cast metal with large fire door. Made in four sizes, taking wood from 30 to 48 inches.

We do business throughout Canada. Do not hesitate to write us, no matter where you may be operating.

ADAM HALL,

Peterborough, Ont.



NO 10-36 SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

Will burn either Coal or Wood. Fire box for wood, 28 inches. Size of oven, 24 x 28 x 16. Body of very heavy English Steel. Size of top 54 x 30.

Manufacturer of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

The Shimer Cutter Heads and Special Tools!

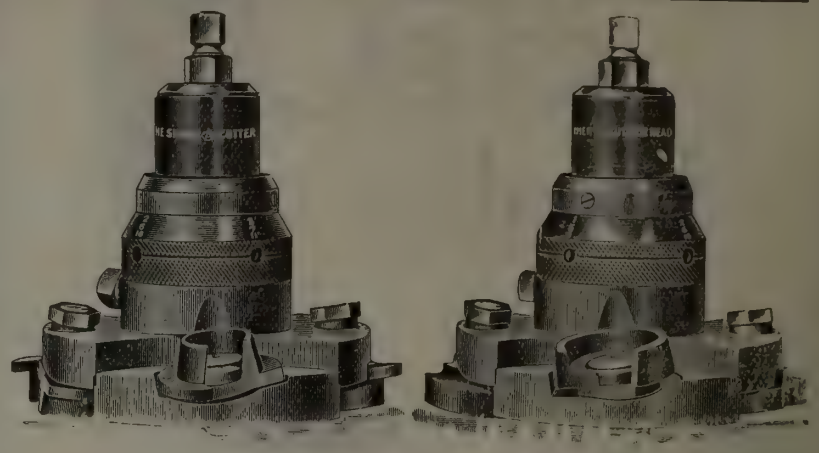
True and False Economy

True economy is a prime factor in business success. It recognizes that only the best is cheap. False economy is that which a man practices when he keeps in use obsolete appliances or tools.

Nothing illustrates these facts more forcibly than to see a mill man trying to keep his work up to standard, and get the orders out, by use of Cutter Heads which require hand fitting for every job and at each sharpening.

Shimer Cutter Heads are recognized as economical tools the world over—because of their long life and inexpensive up-keep—their saving of time, material and labor. True economy demands their use—false economy the holding on to methods "out-of-date."

Give these facts your earnest consideration now, at the beginning of your busy season and let us have your order at once. "Procrastination is the thief of Profits," especially in cases of this kind.



These popular tools are the "Best of All" the Shimer Cutter Heads, the Bits of which are held securely within conical duplex bit seats. The "vise like" grip of our fixed bolt and nut assures rigidity and strength for all emergencies, in the working of every kind and variety of cross-grained and knotty lumber.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set, as cuts above.. $40.95
Price with 6 bits to each head, the set, as cuts above.. 49.27
Price with 8 bits to each head, the set, as cuts above.. 57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling—⅝ at $1.30 each, and Bits for 2-inch thick plank at $1.63 each.

Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

Prices range from $15.54 to $17.30 for a four bit Head, and from $19.96 to $22.60 for a Head with six bits complete.

Expanding Dado Heads

These tools are arranged with Circular Bits and saw spurs for edging up the square shoulder of the groove when cutting across the grain of the wood. The Bits will expand to nearly double the thickness of the narrowest groove they make, and with wider or thicker Circular Bits their range of expansion is readily increased up to 2 inches or more. We make them to fit any saw mandrel, long or short. Price, complete, 8-inch diameter or less, net, $21.45.

Bolts, Wrenches, Etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.

PLAIN MATCHER HEADS.

The original design of The Shimer Matcher Heads, Figs. 1 and 2, solid flange, only	$16.00
With Expansion, each Head extra	2.60
Good tools for plain tongue and groove joint. About 40,000 sold.	
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8, extra	9.88
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8, extra	10.00
Bits for 2-inch Plank, the set of 8	10.00

DOOR HEADS.

Fig. 82, solid flange	$10.75
Fig. 84, with Expansion	13.35
Bits extra to work 1-inch to 1¼-inch Doors, 4	7.28

DOOR COPE HEADS.

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads)	$12.90
Bits extra, 4	5.72

SASH HEADS.

Fig. 86, solid flange	$ 9.75
Fig. 206, with Expansion	12.35
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼-inch Sash (2 Moulded Bits, $4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, $2.86	7.16

SASH COPE HEADS.

Fig. 87, to fit lower cope spindle	$ 6.45
Bits extra, 2	2.86

SHIP LAP HEADS.

Fig. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net	$22.88
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.	
Bits for jointing, 4	5.20
Bits for rabbeting, 4	6.76

JOINTER HEADS.

Fig. 54 and 55, with 4 bit seats to each Head	$20.80
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents each.	
Jointer Bits, 1¼-inch wide, each	1.30
Jointer Bits, 2-inch wide, each	1.56

DOUBLE CEILING HEADS.

These tools double the capacity of a Matcher in working inch and inch and one-eighth stock with two tongues on one edge and two grooves on opposite edge, to be re-sawed for making two ceiling strips.

Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats, each	$24.30
Price, Bits extra, 8	16.64

Bit Grinding Machines

For sharpening Bits tempered too hard to file, and to lighten and hasten the work in the filing room, we make two styles of Grinding Machines.

No. 1 is a strong and complete machine with every needed adjustment. Price, net, with countershaft, f.o.b. Milton, Pa., $104.00.

No. 2 machine is lighter yet sufficiently strong to meet the average need. Price, complete, $45.50 net, f.o.b. Milton, Pa.

Rosette Cutter Head

Our new Head and other tools for the purpose of making Rosettes should interest you if you do any work in this line. The Head is made with interchangeable milled Bits and turns any substantial wood turning lathe into a Rosette Making Machine with large capacity. Corner and Plynth Blocks with turned Rosettes are always in good style for interior house finish and are quickly and neatly made with this new Head.

Price, Head complete, $11.75.

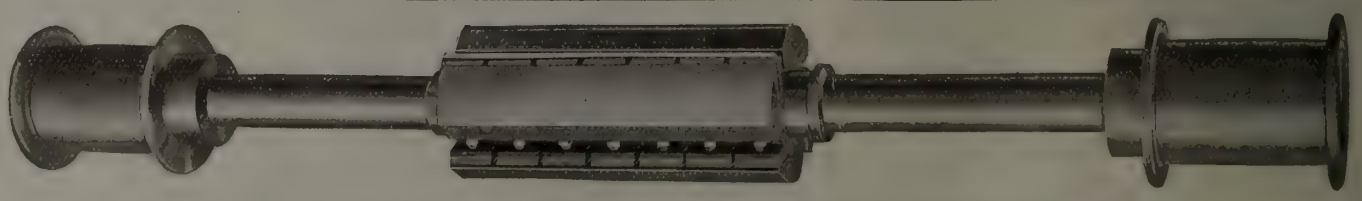
Panel Raiser Heads

For $18.20 you can buy a Panel Raiser Head which will work nicely on any panel raising machine with vertical spindles. It carries a heavy shearing cut and works smoothly across end of panel as well the grain.

Wood Forming Cutters

We manufacture Special Cutters of any shape and size desired after the patterns of our Reversible and One-Way Cutters. Let us have your specifications. For odd work not found in our catalogue sent a wood sample or drawing.

The Shimer Shear Cutting Cylinder



Made to fit any Planing and Matching Machine, Saves Power, Material and Labor, besides putting a smooth surface on the lumber. The cut is made with first one knife shearing the chip in one direction across the face of the board, and is followed by the next knife which shears the chip in the opposite direction. This distribution of the work reduces jars on the machine and belts, gives smooth action, and results in better work.

Send for further information, and let us quote you prices. With your inquiry give us the length and diameter of your cylinder, stating whether you use one or two drive pulleys.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "**The Shimer Cutter Head**" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Galt, Ontario, Can.

Branch of Milton, Pa.

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for Conveying and Transmission



Whether your Belt Drive is **straight** or **crossed,** conditions **wet** or **dry,** or the air dust laden, **Scandinavia Belt** will give you satisfaction.

We can save you money.

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Agents Wanted in other Cities

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72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected** No. 1 Packer **Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

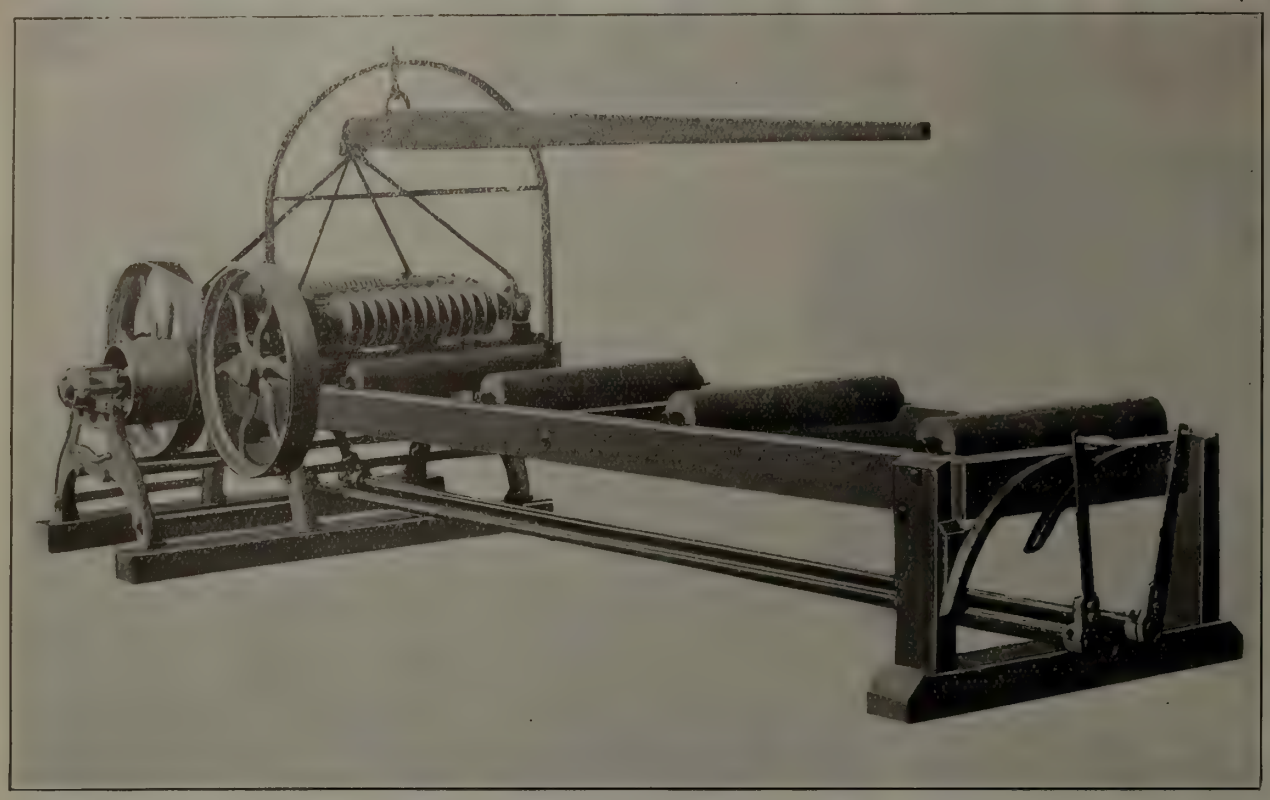
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356-58-60 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

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Oxford, Nova Scotia

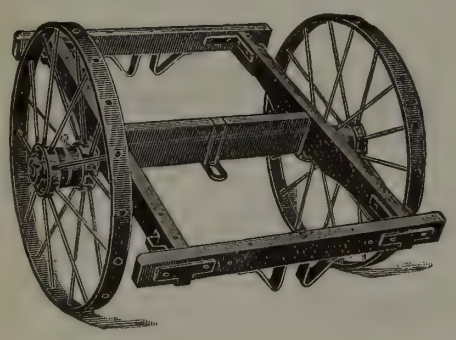


Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery

Write for Quotations

Oxford Three-Saw Gang Edger

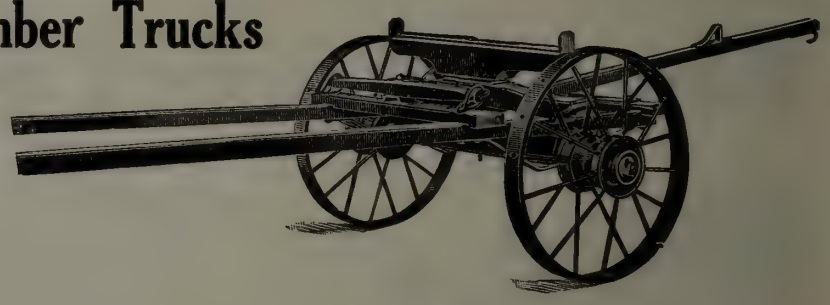
We also make Two-Saw if required, or can put Four-Saws on—two saws being put on a gang collar
We supply both tables, also 18-inch inserted tooth Saws



Detachable Lumber Trucks

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In ½, ¾ and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout





Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

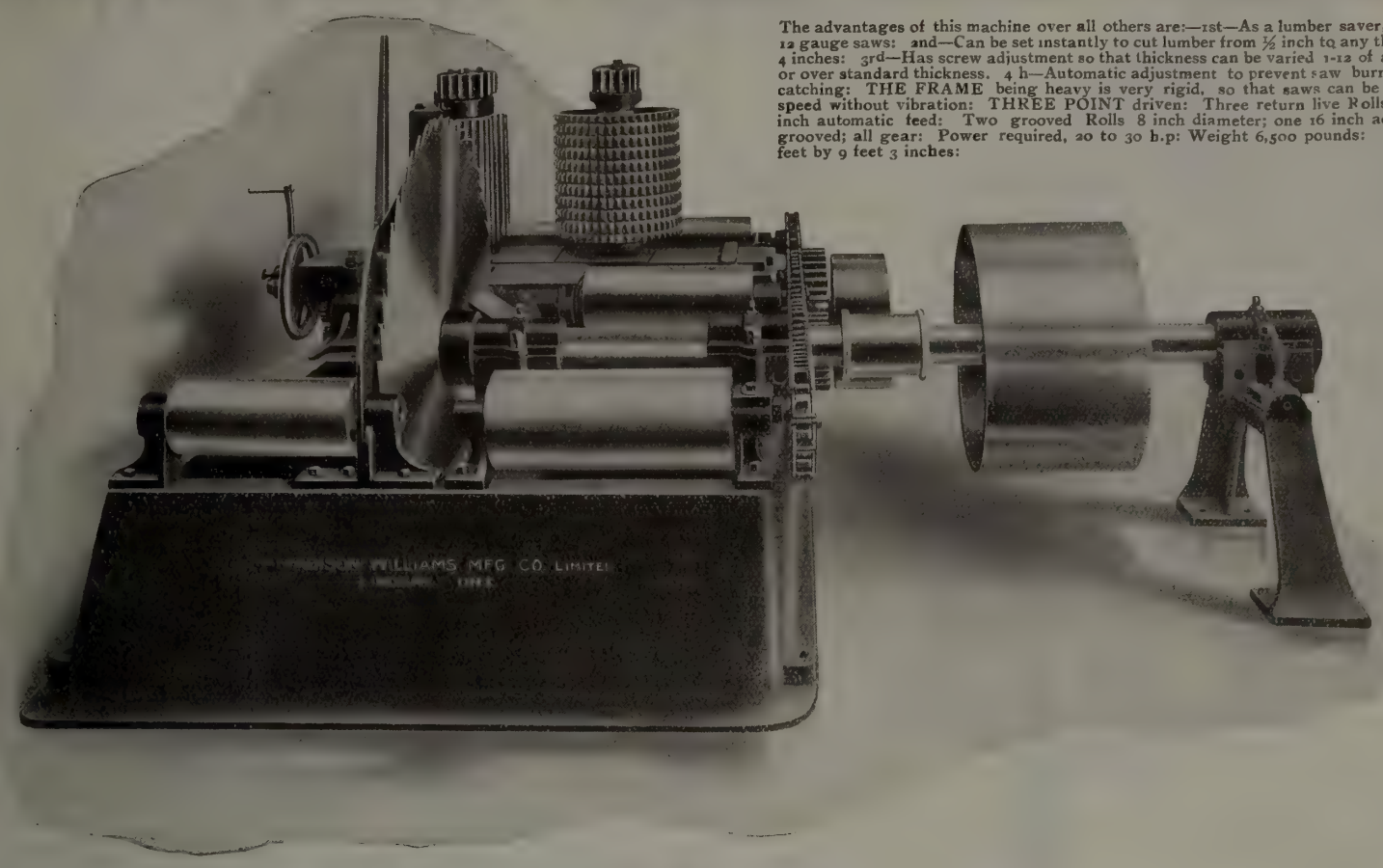
Used in trains or singly for platform work.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

JOHNSTON RE - SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

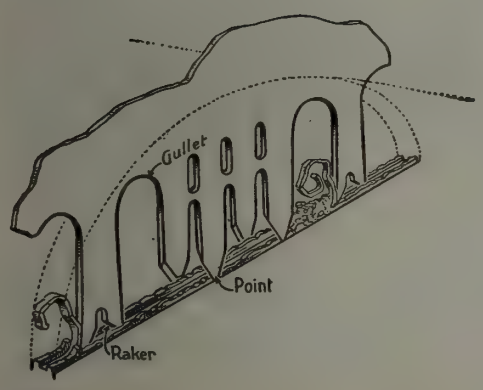


The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4 h—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable R· l grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.

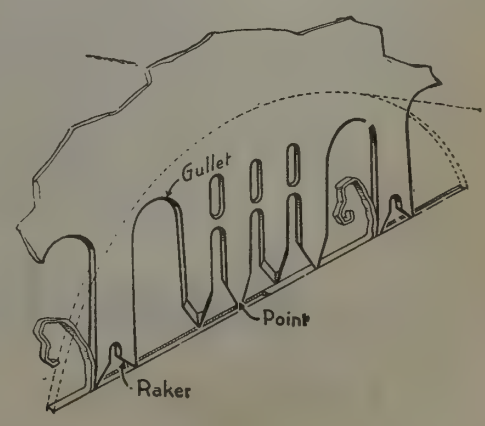


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground sa s can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

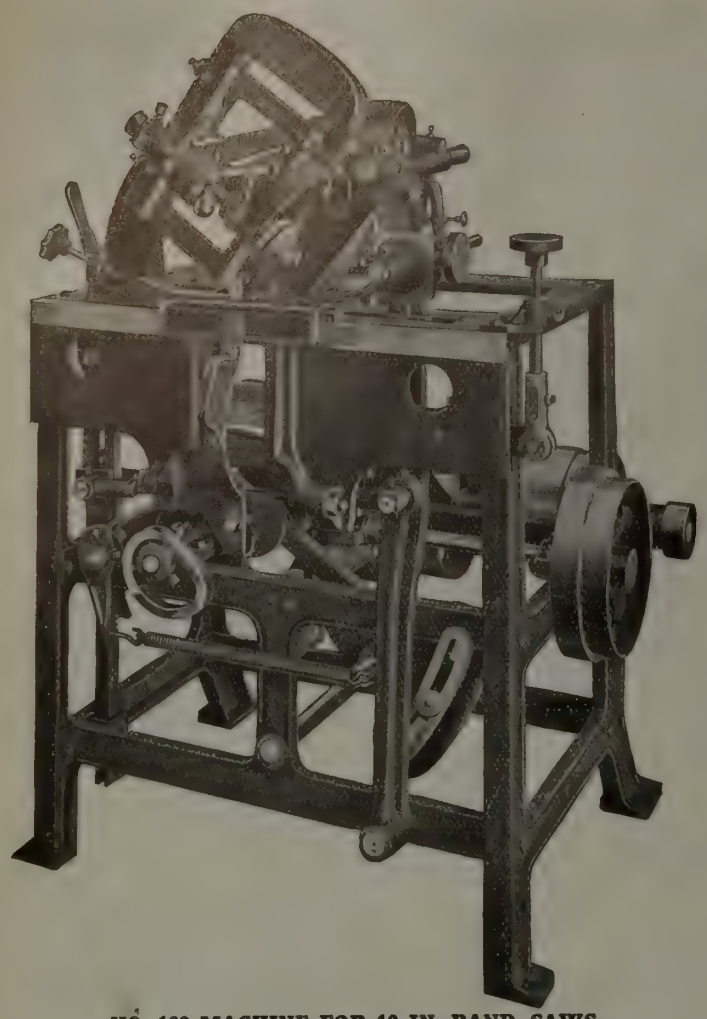
ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



NO. 120 MACHINE FOR 10 IN. BAND SAWS.

SAW MACHINERY

The Most Efficient Band Saw Sharpener Made

Equipped with **new automatic idler** bracket keeping the belt to the emery wheel at the same tension as it travels up and down. Idler pulley is located on slack side of the belt and can be adjusted in line with the emery wheel. Belt is held to same tension at all times by a large spring. There are **no flange pulleys** used on this machine, with the use of automatic idler the life of the belts is prolonged. **Head** is constructed with 60 degree angle shaped slides on both sides so that **wear can be taken up by adjusting one gib.** Every wheel arbor can be adjusted so that a straight wheel will do the same work as a concaved one. Head is adjusted to a 45 degree hook.

Saw rest is moved up and down by hand wheel at the right hand side of the machine, convenient for the operator. Adjusting screw is so placed that it **cannot become covered with emery dust.** The saw rest is made of self hardening steel and can be easily replaced. **Back feed** is of a new design and is strong, simple and effective. The adjustable eccentric cam on the cam shaft is connected to the long back feed shaft by means of a lever, this lever rocks the back feed shaft that moves the back feed arm. Back feed finger can be turned out of the way and allow saw to be lifted up without interfering, machine is equipped with an **adjustable cam.**

To those interested in the highest type of machinery of this kind we invite your inquiries and ask permission to send detail description.

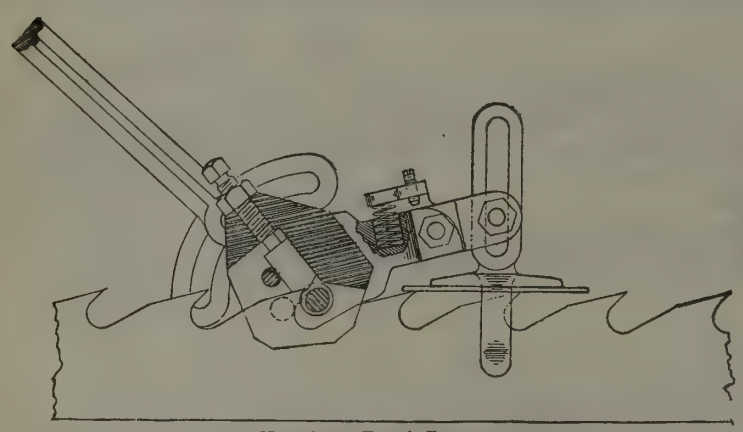
COVEL MFG. CO.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of Filing Room Machines of every description, over 16,000 now in use

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Agents for Canada Brantford, Ont.



Hanchett Band Swage

Filers! Millmen!

Success in lumbering depends upon the extra large cuts over the regular cuts, and turning out better lumber. In other words it is turning out more lumber at a less cost. Now, our specialty is labor saving machinery for the care of saws. We manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools for the care of saws. One of our best tools is our Hanchett Swage. This tool presses the tooth widest on face, widest at extreme corners, and tapers the tooth downward and backward. Our swage shaper then presses the tooth to an ideal shape and each tooth exactly alike thus doing away with a great deal of filing and making a stronger and better cutting tooth.

Hanchett Swage Works

Send for Catalogue No. 6 **Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

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Weldless Steel Chain

"The Strongest Chain in the World"

Write for descriptive pamphlet and prices of this and all kinds of Chain and Chain Sundries to

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DON'T IMAGINE——

that all smoke-stack webs are alike. There's a big difference in quality between ordinary wire cloth and Greening's Wire Cloth.

GREENING'S WIRE CLOTH

is made from the best-hard steel wire by our special "double-crimp" process which assures absolutely square and uniform openings and prevents displacement of the wires when in use.

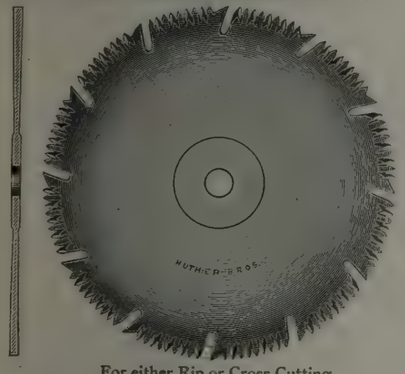
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The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

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HUTHER BROS.

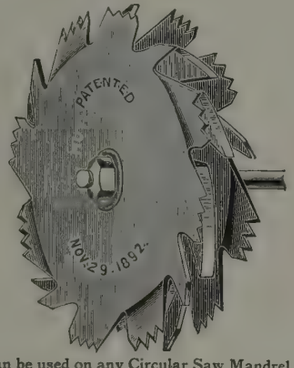
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Patent Groover or Dado Head



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

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Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
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DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

Keystone Gang Bolter

Durable

Compact



Reliable

Accurate

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath **Pickets**
Kindling **Wood Bolts**

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day

Other Keystone Machines:

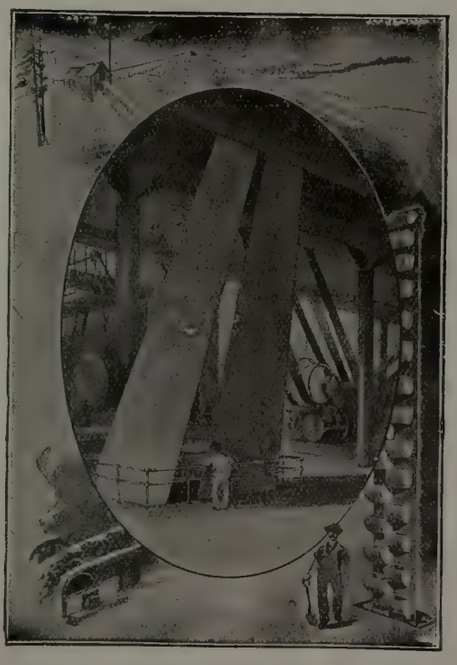
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Circular Saw Tables
Pole Road Tram Car
Picket Header

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for Transmitting Elevating and Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam, Air Suction, and Fire Protection.

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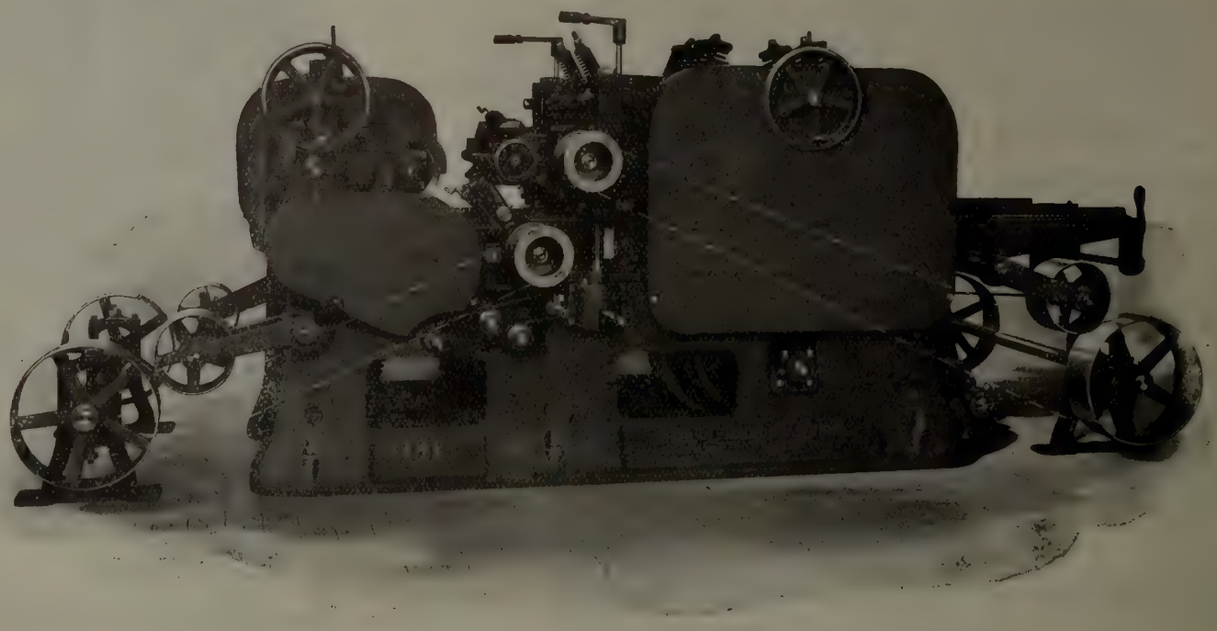
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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set a ta greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin — Hamilton, Canada

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston. Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.

Steel Carriages



This is not a fancy advertisement but a simple statement of essential facts

The Waterous Steel Carriage as illustrated above, is built with knee opening of 36 in., 42 in., 50 in., 60 in., and 72 in, is of steel throughout, and is suitable for use with Steam Nigger and in Mills of the largest capacity.

The standard Carriage is fitted with three head blocks, spaced 9 ft. and 5 ft. respectively, but can be fitted with any number and with any spacing desired. **The frame** is of oak throughout, substantially put together and heavily ironed. Timbers 8 in. x 6 in. **Headblocks** of cast steel, are heavily faced with machine steel plates reversible when worn. Knees fitted with our improved adjustable 6 in. taper movement. **Setting Rack and Pinion** are cut from solid steel, with split pinion and spring take-up to eliminate lost motion. **No. 4 Setworks,** combination setting and receding mechanism, designed so that lost motion cannot develop under any conditions. These can be attached to Steam Setter or be replaced by Trout Power Setworks as shown. **Running Gear** of Steel throughout, has double axles under each logseat and is specially strong.

This Carriage and parts are completely described in our bulletin No. 107. We will be glad to forward the same on request.

The Waterous Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C. **Branch: Winnipeg, Man.**

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Fire Insurance for every kind of Woodworking Risk whose owners have a Good Commercial Rating.

We can carry your insurance for less than you pay the Regular Agency Companies.

Write to EUGENE F. PERRY, Manager.

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A large variety of woods and designs in good values offer an excellent choice to be made. Various panels, stiles and rails and correct proportions are features of our stock doors.

Staved Columns

We manufacture with a "V" Locked Joint preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking and the glue employed being waterproof insures durability.

Batts Limited

50 Pacific Ave., West Toronto



The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.
Limited

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We Make

Power Engines
Marine Engines
Saw Mill Machinery
Special Machinery

"Inglis" products have stood the test for nearly fifty (50) years and prospective buyers are safe in leaving their requirements in the hands of this old and reliable firm.

Write for particulars.

For All Purposes



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Engineers and Boilermakers

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TORONTO, CANADA

Vol. 30 Toronto, December 15, 1910 No. 24

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western
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are rapid cutters made by

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Port Hope, Ont.

Your business credit demands the best in fire insurance

We can satisfy the most critical.
Dividends to Policy Holders now 40 per cent.

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Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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ARCTIC METAL
FOR COOL BEARINGS
IT'S RELIABLE



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"Genuine Oak" LEATHER BELTING

Every Belt Guaranteed

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in
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BEST Known Belting IN THE WORLD

STRENGTH
FOR UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:
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WILL YOU send us a specification of your
BELTING requirements.
HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO TELL YOU.

SADLER & HAWORTH

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OAK LEATHER BELTING

BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN N.B. WINNIPEG
FACTORIES MONTREAL TORONTO
BRANCHES AT CALGARY VANCOUVER

The Steam Tension Band Mill



is made with 8 foot, 9 foot and 10 foot wheels. As you know, the top wheel and upper guide are operated by separate steam cylinders.

Some obvious advantages of this are, the great speed with which the guide can be raised and lowered, the extremely sensitive tension on the saw, and the quick time with which saws can be changed.

You will see at once that considerable time is saved in one day, over the usual weight tension mill.

And no tensioning system has yet been made, that is as sensitive as our steam tension; so that your saw is more easily kept in perfect shape and at the right tension at all times — which means better lumber.

Any mill which will increase your cut, and probably improve its quality is worth your while looking into; and besides, there are other special features which increase its value to you.

Shall we send our catalogue?

William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

RED and WHITE PINE



Planing Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

The Best Results

in a Saw Mill can only be attained by using the best equipment and having a **Good Timber Supply.**

Here at Cache Bay we have the best supply of Red and White Pine in existence. We have a mill and manufacturing facilities for turning out lumber of the very highest quality.

Send Us Your Next Order

George Gordon & Company, Limited

Cache Bay - - - Ontario

MILLS AT FRENCH RIVER, ONT. RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS. YARDS AT POINT EDWARD, ONT.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

Head Offices, 35 and 36 Home Life Building - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

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Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

Limited

Waubaushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

Lumber and Laths

Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

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Long Lumber

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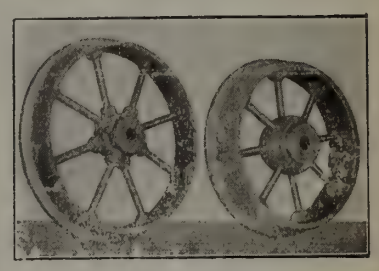
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Offer for Sale at CLEAR PRICES for Quick Turnover

225,000 feet	1	x	4	and up x 6/16	white pine	mill culls
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"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring

in 3/8 in. end-matched. Birch, Maple and Oak

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2 Cars 4/4 x 6" and up 1sts and 2nds Quartered White Oak
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Rough *and* Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

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Rough and Dressed, with Mouldings of all designs. ALL OF THE VERY BEST quality and finish.

Our output of Cedar Shingles, Random widths, Dimensions and Fancy Butts, is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Filling of orders PROMPTLY is a special feature of our business.

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CAPACITY - 500,000 FEET DAILY

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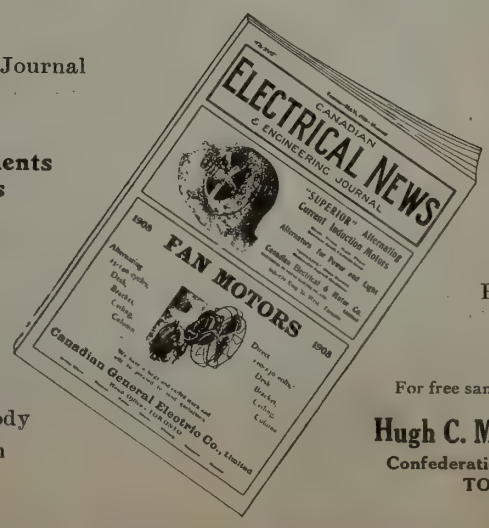
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White Pine Box Lumber, all sizes.

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We Make a Specialty of Prompt Shipments

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Rapid Rail Facilities Reduce Cost of Production

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Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

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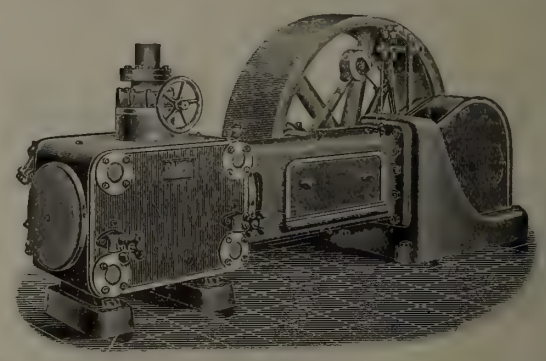
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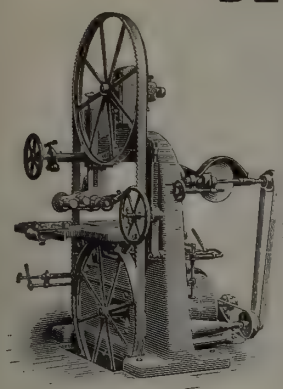
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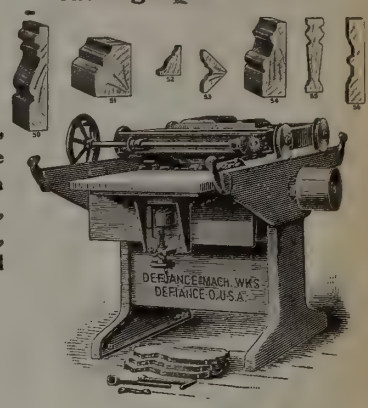


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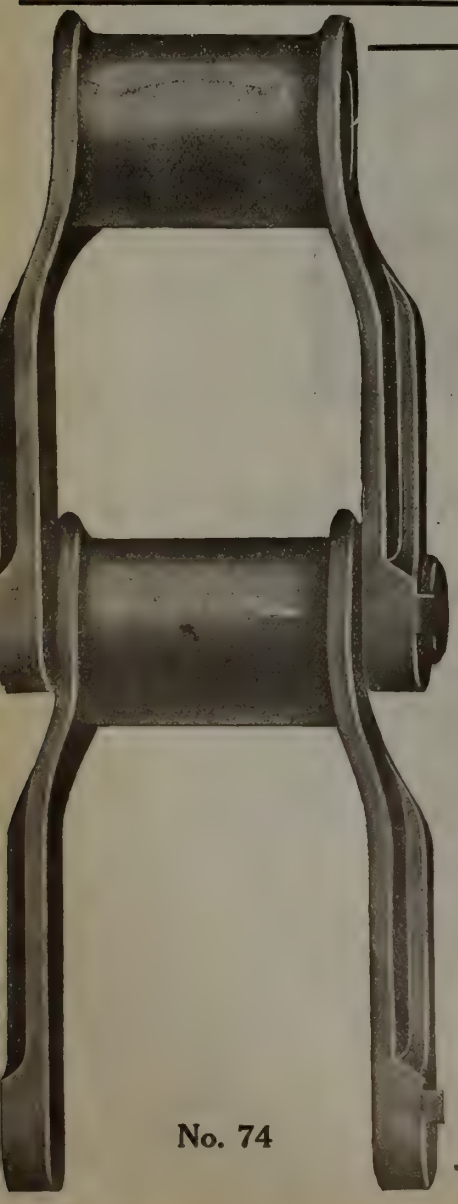
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 30 Toronto, December 15, 1910 No. 24

Growth of the Christmas Spirit

With the Christmas season once more upon us, most of us will be casting up the total of our year's blessings and disappointments and proving a favorable balance on the side of the former. As lumbermen, we can in most parts of Canada, indulge in the spread of Christmas cheer with a conviction that it is a duty, inasmuch as, in spite of many causes which might have produced business disappointment, we have come through with a good record. Profits have not been so great perhaps as we would have wished, but there has been a pretty steady stream of business and in a good many districts that old bugbear, "the low end," has shown a creditable tendency to diminish.

Lumbermen have, above everything else, learned the lesson of patience and conservativism during 1910. It is characteristic of the business of to-day that the methods in vogue tend more and more to a steadier market and to a saner appreciation on the part of the producer, of the requirements of the trade. This improvement is due, more than anything else, to the spirit of co-operation which has grown up, and to the numerous trade associations which have been organized. The spirit of co-operation is a business expression of the spirit of good will which marks the Christmas season. Through the trade associations it is being extended and is doing much to lessen those severities which have been all too prevalent in business relations in the past. The fear, so often expressed of late, that the day is coming when on account of the diminished supply of timber, the lumber business will gradually decline, loses much of its force when this spirit of good will is made to prevail in the relations of all the branches of the lumber business. So long as the lumbermen of Canada take reasonable care of their timber resources and refuse to be stampeded into sacrificing their manufactured stock at prices which provide no profit there will be trade enough for all, for many years to come.

There is the best of reason to believe that this condition of business is being approached more rapidly to-day then ever before. In view of this; in view of the hard times which have been safely passed in the last two or three years, and in view above all, of the good promise for a better year's business in 1911, the lumbermen of Canada have cause to feel that the Christmas season of 1910 should be as happy for them as for any other class of Canadians. THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER takes great pleasure in extending, to its friends, according to time-honored custom, the compliments of the season and in expressing the hope that they will all enjoy the merry Christmas festivities, as they never have before.

How Easterners View the Tariff

In the matter of the tariff the interests of the lumber manufacturers of Canada are different in various parts of the country, but there is unanimity of opinion upon one essential point, viz.; that Canadian lumbermen are deserving of much more sympathetic consideration of their interests than they have ever received in the past. There is a general agreement also regarding the unfairness of the treatment accorded to Canadian lumbermen, as compared with the treatment given to the lumbermen of the United States. In Central and Western Canada the demand is for a duty upon rough lumber coming into this country from the United States. In the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, there is a general belief that the future progress of the lumber manufacturing industry depends greatly upon the removal of the duty upon lumber entering the United States.

The lumber situation in the Maritime Provinces is so different from that in any other part of the Dominion that it is impossible to group their interests with those of the rest of the country. In the matter of the tariff there is really only one point which gives them serious concern, and that is the market for their product in the United States. They feel, naturally, that the proper market for New Brunswick spruce and Nova Scotia hemlock is in the United States, and they are to be excused for hoping that the negotiations regarding reciprocal trade relations will lead to the removal of the duty upon lumber entering that country.

That the people of the Maritime Provinces, however, would not stand in the way of the imposition of a duty upon rough lumber entering Canada is well known. They would consider that, if the same duty were charged upon lumber entering Canada as upon lumber entering the United States, they had no reason for complaint, and would probably find in the removal of the competition of United States lumber in the home markets, sufficient advantage to recompense them for any loss they would sustain in the markets of the United States. That this is the case, is illustrated by the reference to the subject in a lettter from a prominent firm of Nova Scotia manufacturers, which is published elsewhere in this issue. Speaking of the anomalous condition of the tariff which permits United States lumber into Canada free, and imposes a heavy duty upon Canadian lumber entering the United States, this correspondent says:—"It may have been, in the early settlement of the West, that it was in the interests of that section to allow free import of American lumber, but we think the time has passed when such a condition should remain." As to the duty upon Canadian lumber entering the United States, this writer believes that the time will soon come when the people of the United States will need Canadian lumber so badly that they will remove the duty themselves.

The eccentricities of the markets for Maritime Province lumber under the influence of the United States duty, and the trade conditions in that country and in Great Britain have been peculiar of late, and if for this reason only, the people of the Maritime Provinces will be glad to see the day when the tariff influence has been relegated to the past. There was a time, about thirty years ago, when Canadian lumber entered the United States free of duty for a period of about two years. As luck would have it, however, the markets of the United States at that time, were not of much value to any one. They were, to put it mildly, demoralized. Canadian lumber exporters made less

on their sales in the United States during that period than they did a few years later, when the duty had been placed at $2 per M.

Since that time the experience has been a chequered one The market for Canadian lumber in Great Britain has been built up by careful attention to the demands of that country. Recently, however, the woods of Russia and other European countries have been competing strongly in the markets of Great Britain, and Canadian spruce and pine have now the prospect of this competition becoming continually stronger, while the quality of the lumber which is procurable in Canada is steadily depreciating. On the other hand there has recently developed, a marked tendency among the manufacturers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to regard the United States as their most logical market. They are naturally looking forward to the day when this market will be open to them free, and they believe that this boon will be procured in the natural course of events, before very long, without any sacrifice of Western interests, such as would be inevitable if the removal of the United States duty were made a "quid pro quo," for a removal of the duty upon dressed lumber entering Canada, or for a promise not to put a duty upon rough lumber entering Canada. As has been pointed out time and again by the lumbermen of Canada the lumber industry in practically every part of his country deserves a protective duty. Not only is this the case to-day, but there are large portions of the industry, which are now dependent upon some protection of this sort being imposed. If a protective duty is not imposed many large mills will close and a distressing story will have to be told of employees thrown out of employment and valuable plants allowed to depreciate.

A daily newspaper in Winnipeg recently took up this matter from the other point of view, and attempted to make capital out of an argument which appeared in the Canada Lumberman in favor of a duty upon lumber. The strongest point they made was that the lumber industry had made more millionaires in Canada than any other industry. This may perhaps be so, but we believe the point could not be proved. A few lumbermen who were in the field early made spectacular fortunes, and some of them, who secured their limits in the early days at a comparatively small price, have done wonderfully well. Let any one who is sincere in his objection to a duty on lumber, however, make enquiries into the result of the last sale of timber limits in Ontario. The lumber men who are coming out even on that sale could be counted on the fingers of one hand and those who are loosing money are far more numerous. Because a few men made large fortunes out of lumber many years ago, is no argument for opposing a duty to-day. One might just as reasonably argue in favor of increasing the royalty upon the product of a silver mine after the rich veins had petered out, and the mine owners were thinking of shutting down. It would not be any more unjust indeed, if the Government were to decide to increase the postage upon newspapers when pulpwood was growing scarce and the cost of producing a paper was on the increase.

In spite of all that interested representatives of the farming sections of the country may say, there is an imperative necessity to-day for a duty upon lumber entering Canada, if, it is not soon imposed there will be a serious diminution in the value of the lumber industry to the country, and a substantial decrease in the buying power of many of the markets of Canada which depend upon the lumber industry for their prosperity.

Everything Depends Upon the Point of View

The point of view always makes a great difference in the impression one gets of current events. For example, it is worth while considering the different conception of J J. Hill, the well known railway magnate, a former Canadian who has made his fortune in the United States and Mr. Angus president of the Bank of Montreal. A few days ago Mr. Hill placed himself on record in the press of the United States as believing that hard times were close ahead of the people of the United States. His reason is that he thinks the American people have been living too extravagantly and that the logical result will be financial depression. The American people "spend too freely," he says, "and are greatly inclined to take a rosy view of things entirely unwarranted by circumstances." So much faith had the financial world of the United States in Mr. Hill's prediction th..t the stock markets exhibited a nervous tendency the day after he gave this expression of his views.

The other side of the story was told by Mr. Angus in his address at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Angus could see little but prosperity ahead of Canada for some years to come, if the people of Canada acted in their customary conservative manner in the matter of expenditures. Possibly there is reason for the wide divergence of views of these two prominent financiers in the difference of the temperaments of the people of the two countries. That the people of Canada, in general, are very much of the same opinion as Mr. Angus regarding the outlook in this country is borne out by the confidence which the investing public are exhibiting in Canadian securities.

Canada's prosperity is based on its increasing commerce. The following figures tell the story pretty clearly. For the first six months of the current fiscal year, the imports, exports and total trade all show large increases over the corresponding period of 1909, while in comparison with the same period of 1907, which heretofore held all trade records, imports show an increase of nearly 15%, and the total trade an increase of over 8%. Comparing the latest twelve months' period with the corresponding period of 1907, imports show an increase of 14 per cent., exports an increase of 12 per cent., and total trade an increase of 13 per cent. In all respects the twelve months ended September, 1910, was the greatest twelve months' period in the history of Canadian trade. A most satisfactory feature of the export trade is that the class of manufactured goods shows the largest and most continuous increase during any of the periods compared.

Twelve Months Pulp Wood Trade of United States

Some interesting facts are included in the report upon the pulp wood trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 1910, which has just been published. The relative values of the imports of pulp wood, wood pulp, and printing paper are instructive. The imports of pulp wood from Canada amounted in value to $5,660,542, the quantity being 897,226 cords. Practically the total imports of pulp wood were from Canada as those from other countries added together only amounted to 99,669 cords. The imports of wood pulp also show that Canada is the greatest source of supply. Mechanical and chemical wood pulp were imported from Canada to the value of $4,224,500, while from other countries they were as follows: Germany, $2,769,288; Norway, $2,374,884; Sweden, $1,640,625. From Canada therefore the imports of wood pulp into the United States were almost double those of any other country. From Canada wood pulp imported by the United States was made up as follows: Mechanically ground; free $1,203,153, dutiable, $1,320,130; chemical, unbleached, $1,241,179; bleached, $460,038. The imports of printing paper, valued at not more than 2¼ cents per pound, during the same period amounted in value to $1,568,209.

It will be seen therefore that the imports of the raw material from Canada, amounted in value almost to the value of the imports of all the manufactured products made from pulp wood. This may be a satisfactory enough state of affairs from the United States' point of view, but Canadians must naturally wonder why raw material for paper making is allowed to go out of the country to provide employment for foreign workmen. This raw material, if kept in Canada, would either increase enormously in value if not cut, or it would give employment to thousands of Canadians and help to build up a large paper-making industry in Canada. That the paper market of the United States and

Canada provide a splendid prospect for business is well known. To secure an idea of the extent of the paper-making industry in the United States, the figures in this report should be studied. There were 253 pulp mills in operation in the United States during the whole or part of the year 1909, as against 251 in 1908. Apparently the mills which are in existence are sufficient to keep the trade well supplied. That there has been no important growth in the number of mills is due probably to a number of causes such as business depression throughout the country, and a general interference with the stability of the paper markets by the uncertainty which has recently prevailed regarding the tariffs on paper, pulp, pulp wood, etc. Sufficient is shown by the statistics, however, to convince Canadians that it would be a good thing if our pulp wood could be kept at home. The consumption of pulp wood in the 253 paper mills of the United States during 1909, amounted to 4,002,000 cords, valued at $34,478,000. In 1908 the consumption amounted to 3,347,000 cords valued at $28,360,000. Apparently, therefore although there were only about the same number of mills in each year, the output of each mill increased considerably. Canada could not hope to approach the output of paper that the mills of the United States produce. If such an ouput were secured there would be a serious depletion of our pulp wood resources. But there is every rason to feel, according to the deductions to be drawn from the figures given in this report, that the people of Canada are permitting their birth right to be batered for a mess of potage.

Of considerable interest to Canadians is the report showing the consumption of spruce and other woods by the paper mills of the United States. Since 1907, for instance, it is shown that the consumption of spruce, the best known and highest priced wood had decreased considerably. Spruce contributed 68.1% of the total in 1907, 64.5% in 1908, and 60.5% in 1909. There has been a slight decrease in the use of hemlock and corresponding increases have taken place in the use of woods formerly very little used in the manufacture of paper, such as balsam, white fir, and several of the hardwoods, including birch, beech, maple, gum and basswood. This increase is especially marked in the case of balsam, the quantity of this species consumed in 1909 being more than double that reported in 1908. The decrease in the use of spruce has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the cost of this wood. The average cost per cord of spruce in 1907 was $8.90, in 1908, $9.33, and in 1909, $9.96. The increased cost of pulp wood of all species is also a noticeable feature of the report. Although the consumption for 1909 only exceeded that of 1907 by less than 40,000 cords, the cost was over $2,000,000 more

Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The lumber trust hunters in the United States believe they are hot upon the trail of their quarry. According to a newspaper despatch. Federal secret service agents under the direction of United States Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, have obtained in Seattle and elsewhere in Western Washington positive evidence of the existence of a "lumber trust" or combination in restraint of trade. Federal prosecutions of a criminal character against the men and corporations which have been found to be members of the alleged unlawful combination is expected within the next sixty days. Indictments, if brought, will be obtained in the federal court in St. Paul. The federal inquisitors have definitely learned that of 809 lumber yards in South Dakota, 526 are lineal yards controlled by half a dozen men or firms with headsuarters in Minneapolis. The yards are said to have been operated by the lumber trust on a scale to absolutely ruin all competitors in that state and to fix prices on Washington lumber, which gives to the trust annually a profit of 25 per cent., or more than double the profit made by coast manufacturers.

The protection of the forest resources of the country is becoming more and more of a science every day. The costly lessons of the past few summers have done more than all the preaching of those who are alive to the urgency for protection, could have done in many years. Among the leading advocates of the careful protection of the forests from fire, none have done more to put their ideas into practice than the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Comany, in Kamouraska county, Quebec. The man who is responsible for the up-to-date policy of the company in this regard is Mr. William Power, ex-M.P., whose latest idea is one which on the company's limits along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, 52 miles of telephone lines which form a circular chain of communication through the heart of the company's limits. The company's fire rangers will be able to keep in close touch with one another and with the headquarters, and there will be no longer be the delay which formerly followed the outbreak of a fire before the fire fighting force could reach the spot.

The study of forest fires has led to one conviction more than any other, namely, that if the fires can be discovered in time, it is a simple enough matter to prevent serious conflagrations. Without the use of the telephone it is frequently impossible to check a fire, as the man who should be doing this work is obliged to take the lesser risk of going for assistance, and by the time he returns with a force of fighters, the fire has sometimes gained such headway as to make its extinguishing a much more difficult matter than if one man could have been fighting it from the first, while the others, summoned by telephone were hurrying to the scene. With the use of the telephone this will be possible. There is good reason in fact to believe that on private limits the telephone will prove to be the most effective means yet employed for the prevention of forest fires.

An interesting letter upon the pulpwood situation in Quebec is published elsewhere in this issue. The author is Mr. O. E. Elsemore of Toronto, a man who has spent his life in the woods of Canada and the United States as a lumber estimator and who is conversant with actual conditions in many parts of the country, as probably few others are. Mr. Elsemore has given the pulpwood situation in the Province of Quebec a careful study for many years and is in a position to speak upon it as an expert. It is interesting to Canadians therefore that he takes it upon himself to refute the reports which have been issued from Quebec of late by United States Consul Willrich, who has been doing his best to make the people of the United States believe that they can look forward to an unlimited and inexhaustible supply of pulpwood from Quebec. The reason of Mr. Willrich's activity is that there is good reason to fear that the people of the United States will not be able to secure Quebec pulpwood in large quantities for their paper mills, in the future. Since the passage of the Quebec Act making it illegal to export pulpwood cut from Crown lands in that province, the United States Consul at Quebec has written two reports to his government and has sought to convey the impression that on account of the large amount of land held by the settlers, homesteaders and the seigniors, it will be possible to export pulpwood from the province for many years to come.

The people of the United States are welcome to any comfort they can obtain from Mr. Willrich's report. If they will send men who understand the matter into Quebec however, they will come to the conclusion that the Government of the province were amply justified in their fear that the pulpwood resources were threatened with extinction, if the Americans were permitted to cut and export the wood to the mills in their own land. The great quantities of pulpwood which Mr. Willrich has imagined to be growing on the lands of the settlers, were there once upon a time; but as Mr. Elsemore aptly points out, potatoes, peas, onions, and other products are now to be found growing on the lands which once bore a dense growth of wood.

It is regretable that the United States Consul should be so zealous in his cause as to misrepresent conditions or to lend credence to stories which are not founded upon actual conditions. He has done no good to his fellow countrymen by these reports and to those who have placed any dependence upon them he will have given a dangerously incorrect idea of the state of affairs.

The Tariff Situation in Eastern Canada

How the Position is Viewed by Lumbermen in Maritime Provinces—Anomalies of the Present Condition Create Opposition on All Sides

The attitude of the lumbermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick upon the tariff question is an interesting one to the lumbermen in other parts of the country. The lumbermen of the Maritime provinces do not, of course, see, eye to eye, with those in the other parts of Canada, but as will be seen from the letters which are reproduced herewith, they are patriotic enough to take a broad-minded view of the situation, and to add their voices to the general demand for a duty upon rough lumber entering Canada. In publishing the following letters it is impossible for the Canada Lumberman to publish the names of the writers, as the majority of them furnished their views on the understanding that their names would not be used. The letters are, however, from large manufacturers or wholesalers who for a number of years have studied the situation closely and are well equipped to express their views. We feel confident that the views, therein expressed, are representative of these held by the industry in the Maritime Provinces in general and for this reason they will be read with much interest by lumber manufacturers in central and western Canada.

An Anomalous State of Affairs

The most interesting letter is one from a large firm of Nova Scotia manufacturers, who perhaps place the situation more successfully in a nut-shell than any of the other correspondents. They write as follows:

The anomaly in our tariff regulations which permits United States lumber to enter Canada free of duty, while the United States imposes a tax on our lumber is a condition we think which should not exist. It may have been in the early settlement of the West, that it was in the interests of that section to allow free import of American lumber, but we think the time has passed when such a condition should remain.

Speaking from a Maritime Province standpoint, we do not see that the abolition of lumber duties would materially affect the lumber industry. So far as the output in Nova Scotia is concerned, only a small percentage of it goes to the United States. They take our hemlock and lath. A better market than the United States offers, is readily found for our spruce and pine. This we think is true up to the present time. That the price of lumber must advance in the United States, we believe is generally admitted. The demand is increasing, the supply diminishing, and only one result can accrue, namely increased price. It would only be conceding to us what we have already granted the United States if they abolished the duty on lumber altogether. Our view is, that in the very near future they will be compelled to do this, on account of the decreased supply and increased consumption. The only real advantage which we can see, so far as the lumber industry is concerned would be in the matter of hemlock and lath. The United States affords the best market for these commodities we have yet been able to discover. The entire abolition of the duty would doubtless yield a somewhat better return to the shipper than is now received, although it might result only in a lowering of the price in the United States market. This would be of advantage only to the people of the United States. From a Maritime Province standpoint, therefore, we consider that whatever action the United States take is of little moment to us.

Viewing reciprocity in its wider aspect, there would be, and doubtless are, a number of articles upon which the duty might be so adjusted as to mutually benefit both countries. Unrestricted reciprocity we would regard as a calamity. A mutual exchange of certain natural products beneficial to both countries, and on the balance of the schedule, tariff for tariff, would we think cut the "Gordian knot."

Importance of United States Market

The attitude of the New Brunswick manufacturers is, perhaps best illustrated by a letter received from a St. John firm. The importance of cultivating the United States market is especially brought out in this letter, as it is shown that in the markets of Great Britain, Canadian woods will have a continually increasing competitor in the products of Russia. This writter also outlines the pulp-wood situation, making a plea for the protection of Canadian pulp-wood resources and for the establishment of pulp and paper mills in Canada. This correspondent writes as follows:

Our rough lumber has been subject to a duty of $2.00 per M. for some years past, which duty was reduced to $1.25 within the last year. Away back in the eighties our lumber was admited free to the United States, for, I think a period of two years. Unfortunately at that time the United States markets were in a deplorable condition, and even with a free market, we did not net as much from our shipments as we did two years afterwards when we paid the duty of $2.00 per M.

The natural market for our New Brunswick spruce should be in the United States, as they are right to the south of us, and transportation can be done at very reasonable rates both by rail and water. Our own business has largely been confined to the exporting of lumber to the United Kingdom, but, owing to the increased cost of production of the N. B. logs, and the competition of the cheap Russian woods, our U. K. market has not been as good for us during the last year or so, as in former years. This Russian wood, in the future, I would say will be a very strong competitor and there is a possibility that in the course of a very short time, we shall not be able to produce spruce suitable for the U. K. market cheap enough to compete with the Rigas and leave us any margin. This last year, even with a free market, probably the United States would not have been of very much use to us, but when conditions in that market become normal again, we look for a return of good business, in which case, with a free market, we would expect we could market large quantities of our manufactured spruce there at remunerative prices.

The United States pulp industry has, during the past few years taken up large areas of New Brunswick land, chiefly owned by the Crown, which land is subject to an annual rental of $8 per square mile, and $1.25 per M. stumpage. These leases expire at the end of eight years, and what disposition our local Government will make of the ground at the end of that time, it is difficult to say. Some of these pulp concerns are very large holders of Crown lands. The logs are cut, driven down to the sea board, where the stuff is cut up and rossed, and the raw wood is shipped to the United States. This only gives our New Brunswick people the labor of cutting and rossing, whereas if the pulp and paper mills were established in this province, there would be an additional amount of expenditure for labor, which would be a large amount.

All mills manufacturing spruce deals here, of course, manufacture laths, the quantity of laths being about 65% of the quantity of lumber. There has been a reduction during the last year of five cents per 1,000 on the duty on laths going to the United States, which to-day is about the only market we have for these laths. If we had a free market we would hope to benefit to the extent of the duty, although perhaps not for a year or so after the duty was removed.

Another very important branch of the lumber business here, is the cedar shingle trade. Outside of the local market, the United States is the only outlet for shingles. Last year the United States Government increased the rate of duty from 30c. to 50c. per 1,000, and in addition to the increase in duty, the United States market declined from 20c. to 30c. per 1,000, which made very unprofitable business for the shingle manufacturers.

The Pike Law Abrogation

Another aspect of the case, viz., that involved in the projected abolition of the Pike Law, is dealt with in a letter from a New Brunswick manufacturer in the following manner

The United States lumber tariff is of considerable importance to the lumbermen of New Brunswick situated as they are with American lumber lands drained by the St. John river. What is called the Pike Law, whereby American citizens have the right to cut logs in the State of Maine, manufacture them in the Province of New Brunswick and ship into the United States market, free of duty, has been a great incentive to the lumber business on the St. John river. This law will be repealed on the 1st of August next. Conditions here at the present time are most unsettled. The amount of logs being cut in the State of Maine, to be manufactured in St. John next summer, is far below the average, and unless lumber is put on the free list by the United States the quantity will be even smaller in the years to come.

The duty on shingles at the present time, into the United States is 50c. per thousand, having been raised from 30c. two years ago. This has been most detrimental to the shingle business in Eastern Canada. Before this extra 20c. was put on, we were able to keep western shingles out of what is usually called the "Boston Market," but since the duty has been raised to 50c. we have the western shingles to compete with, and at the present time shingles are lower than they have ever been in the history of the trade, without any prospects of a revival of the business.

The removal of the duty on lumber by the United States would be a boon to New Brunswick and the St. John river district, and we are not without hope that this will occur within the next two years.

Lumbermen Should be more Conservative

The reciprocity aspect of the case is interestingly dealt with by a Quebec manufacturer who, however, turns aside somewhat and takes up the question of over-production, dealing with it in an entertaining manner. He writes as follows:

Reciprocity would be all right for Canada, and if the Americans don't want it a Canadian tariff equal to theirs should be put on all lumber similar to that which we can produce here. They have over-producing spells over there (just as the big mills do here), and then they dump the inferior grades on us.

The lumberman who has confidence in his business to keep right along, furnishing work the year round to enough help, not too much, will find sales during the year for all he can supply. If not, he should wait till next year, and in the meantime improve his plant, build roads, drain swamps, clear the best land for farming and never turn off a good man because he is getting old. The old hand needs no waiting on, like the young fellows who have been out working for some of the big stock companys, where one man holds the reins, one hitches the chain and a third leans on a can't dog, watching them.

By the way, I have had some money invested during the past 5 years in two of these lumber concerns whose prospectuses said they were going to pay 40% without doubt. Not a cent dividend have I received yet, for the very reason that the high salaried managers, etc., don't want their salaries to stop, so they keep destroying forest, and the stockholders loose their money. I might say in justice to Canadians that those concerns are not in Canada. Let us profit by the mistakes the Americans have made and are making just now, and not over-produce or be in too much of a hurry to cut every tree in sight, for what looks more beautiful than a well kept forest, and what better legacy can we leave for those who follow.

It does me good to read the letters from E. A. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., in the Canada Lumberman.

One of the most prominent New Brunswick manufacturers takes a strong stand in opposition to anything in the form of reciprocity. There is a great deal to be said for the argument which he makes, that from

now on the people of the United States will be far more anxious to cultivate the Canadian markets that vice versa. He writes as follows:

As far as we are personally concerned we do not want to make any concession to the United States that would prejudice our position as far as our raw materials are concerned.

We think the time for reciprocity, as far as our part of the country is concerned, is past, and since we have been able to get along upon a tariff basis to this date we are now in a position to continue the situation, especially as we hold the raw materials necessary for their pulp and paper business. When we could have benefited by reciprocity they would not talk. Now that they are willing, and even anxious, we should take the position that the time for any such arrangement has passed.

I believe from now on they will want our market more than we will want theirs as their country's growth will be slow while ours will have the rapidity theirs had in the last one. hundred years.

A Few Other Opinions of Lumbermen

A number of other letters dealing with the subject are also reproduced herewith and will, no doubt, be read with much interest.

A Nova Scotia manufacturer says:—"Our idea is, that the effect of abolishing the duty on lumber entering the United States from the Maritime Provinces would be beneficial, to us, as far as hemlock and laths are concerned, but that for spruce and pine, it will not make any difference, as there are better markets, for us, elsewhere than in the United States for these woods.

A large Nova Scotia exporter writes as follows:—Unless there is a special cut made for the American market, the normal export from Nova Scotia would be about 10% of the crop. If the duty is taken off in the United States and our lumber goes in free, it is a question in my mind whether we would gain an advance in value equal to the present duty. It would probably be divided and we might benefit to the extent of 50 to 75c. per thousand.

As to American lumber coming in to Canada free of duty, we are, I believe, importing in Nova Scotia by one firm over 20,000,000 feet of American lumber mostly unobtainable here. Such importation is necessary for bridge work and for car building. More will be wanted in the future than at present.

The chief gain to us if duties were taken off in the States would be on hemlock lumber. In spruce we can do better elsewhere, and in pine our output is limited and the demand strong enough to offset the duty.

The greatest detriment to my mind in Nova Scotia's lumber trade with the United States is that we cannot put our lumber on the market there in carload lots direct from our factories, or saw mills. Water carriage comes in, and at equal prices it will usually be found more convenient, economical and profitable to ship large cargoes abroad, under present established business conditions, than to seek a market in the United States.

A large firm of Nova Scotia Manufacturers says:—It would be a good thing for the Nova Scotia lumbermen to have the lumber going into the United States free of duty. We have already felt the benefit of having the tariff reduced to half, and it would still give us a better chance to have the duty removed altogether.

In reference to pulp, you are already aware of the fact that this is now being shipped to the United States free of duty, and of course the present situation is very valuable for the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia pulp manufacturers. On the other hand, we allow free export of our raw material in the shape of logs and pulpwood. This we think should be restricted, providing we could enforce the Americans to withdraw their proviso under this present new tariff, to the effect that if any country imposes an export duty on raw material, they will put into force their maximum tariff on finished products. In other words, what we want is to encourage the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper in our own Provinces, as this means so much to all concerned, and to keep our logs and raw material for this use.

A Halifax firm of Manufacturers writes as follows:—Any reduction in the tariff on lumber from Nova Scotia entering the United States cannot but be beneficial to the interests of the lumbermen of this province. Within the past five years a large increase has taken place in the manufacture of hemlock lumber in this province for which the United States affords practically the only market, the English market taking only a small quantity of this kind of wood in the form of deals. This hemlock, entering the United States, comes into competition with hemlock from Pennsylvania and the cheap pine lumber from the Southern States, and this competition has tended to keep down the prices of hemlock from Nova Scotia, but the removal of the duty of $1.25 per M ft. on rough and $1.75 on planed lumber, we think would place the Eastern Canadian lumbermen in a much better position to meet the competition from Pennsylvania and the Southern States.

With regard to spruce and pine lumber the same reasons do not obtain, as most of the spruce and pine cut in the province is shipped to Great Britain, South America and the West Indies. A considerable quantity however, goes to the United States, but we are not so dependent upon the United States for a market for our spruce and pine as we are for hemlock.

The Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company's mill, at Chatham, N. B., closed down until further notice. As the mill usually gives employment to some 250 men with a pay roll of something like $3,500 a fortnight, the sudden stoparge of work will be a very serious matter, not only to the men themselves, but to the trade of the town generally. Hitherto the mill had usuall continued in operation during the winter months, and had been about the only industry to give employment to the hands the year round. Mr. Spaulding, the manager, had nothing to announce as to whether the mill would start again at an early date.

Charles Ashby & Son, Chas Corners, Ont., report that they have cut over 1,100,000 feet of lumber besides a quantity of ties and lath for the J. Thompson Lumber Company.

During the year 1909 Manchester imported hewn timber to the value of $1,037,910; and sawn timber to the value of $5,350,064.

Why a Duty on Lumber is Needed

Great Quantity of Southern Pine imported into Ontario—Competes with Canadian Lumber throughout the Province

Editor Canada Lumberman.

General Handcock when he was a candidate for President of the United States, said, "The tariff is a local question," which remark was ridiculed by the Republican opposition at the time, but the thinking people of to-day have observed the wisdom and truth of that speech and it is no more a fact in the States, than it is right here in Canada now.

The lumber trade has been and still is the predominating busines of Ontario, if not of all Canada. And while there are few "infant industries that need protection, the " adult lumber industries," should demand that a duty be imposed upon lumber now being imported into Canada from the South, say, $2.00 per thousand feet or even equal in amount to that levied by the United States Government on lumber imported to the States from Canada, viz., $1.25 a thousand feet.

I do not think it any exaggeration to state that about one-half the lumber, handled through Toronto is imported, free of duty of course. I have seen several carloads of lumber from the Southern States in transit three hundred miles north of Toronto, and "Georgia Pine," being used at Haileybury and New Liskeard, and also as far west as Webwood in the Algoma district, the heart of the lumber producing territory of Ontario. This would seem competition of which lumbermen might have just cause to complain to the Dominion Government and demand a tariff on lumber coming into Canada.

But there is another part of Canada where the settlers have been securing their building material cheaper by importing it from the States. And many cases can be cited where the Canadian settlers are almost wholly dependent upon imported lumber from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington, States bordering on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there is not sufficient lumber produced on the Canadian side of the border to supply the demand at the present time. If Ontario could have the "Provincial right" to impose a tariff on lumber coming into Ontario, it would afford protection to lumber producers that they would seem justly entitled to, although it might be called "class legislation" I suppose.

If the Dominion authorities should put a prohibitory duty on lumber coming into Canada, it might please the lumbermen of Ontario but displease the farmers of the Western provinces, thus proving it a "local question." Moreover, it is no secret that the hardwood timber as well as the pine is becoming very scarce in this country. Nearly all big hardwood manufactories depend largely upon stock imported from the States of Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas, and other parts. If a duty should be imposed on this raw material it might work a hardship to these home industries, of which we are justly proud, and raise this "local" question in Ontario.

However, it is the agitation of such questions that make the most trouble, and the less we have of that the better, on both sides. It is always best to "let well enough alone," until we are "dead sure" of an improvement, before suggesting a change.—O. E. Elsemore.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports recently contained the following regarding the wood trade in Norway:—"The market for wood goods is quiet, at all events as far as the sale of floorings from Norway is concerned. The Norwegian floorings mills are, however, in a much stronger position than last year at this time, for during this summer and autumn they have disposed of considerable quantities of goods to the Colonies at much higher prices than English buyers were willing to pay and they have thereby greatly reduced the stock available for spring shipment. Moreover, although the Colonies do not appear to be in the market just now, or, may be, they are making purchases in Sweden their requirements have not yet been satisfied, and the market for floorings will therefore open for next year under favorable conditions from sellers' point of view. When all has been thus placed to the credit of the actual situation, it seems, that the millowners are reckless when paying a considerable advance for their log supply of the comming winter, compared with the prices of last year. This is, of course, not quite so unreasonable, as when the pulp makers have paid a large advance in spite of the wretched condition of their markets, but it tends, nevertheless, to force the felling of trees, which ought to have been restricted in order to give firmness to the market for the various manufactured articles, into which logs enter as the raw material.

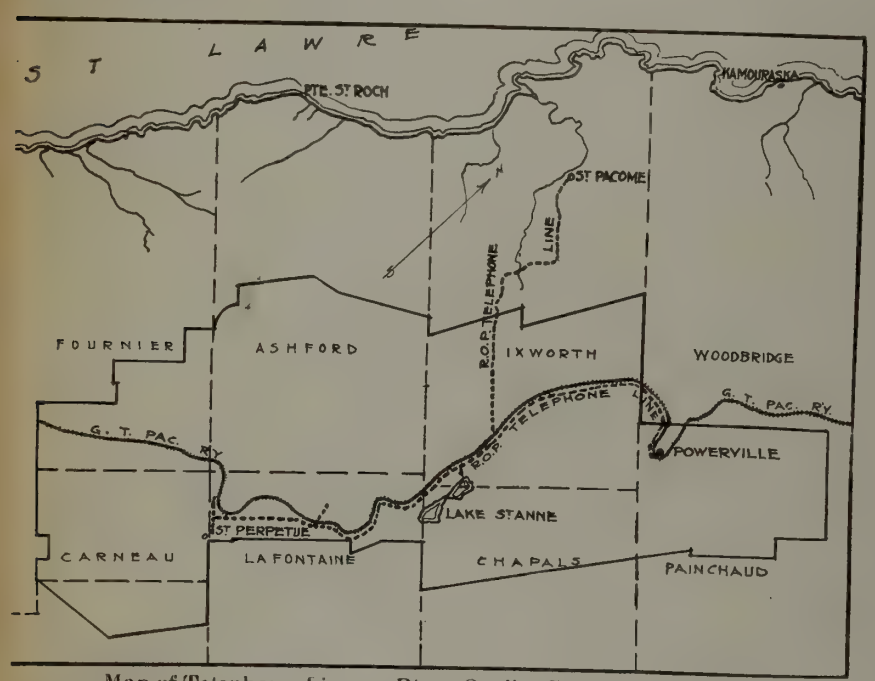
Quebracho wood from the River Plate region is being more largely used by American makers of tanning materials, the imports during the first eight months of 1910 amounting to $928,531, against $490,51 worth in the 1909 period and $199,467 in the 1908 period.

Protection of Forests by Telephone

Line and Instruments Installed on Quebec Limits—Effectiveness of Fire Ranging System Greatly Increased.

In view of the many suggestions now offered and experiments tried for the protection of forests from fire, considerable interest is manifested by limit holders and others interested in the consideration of natural resources in the system introduced by Mr. William Power, ex-M.P., upon the timber limits of the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway in Kamouraska county, Que., near the United States boundary. Fifty-two miles of telephone line have been strung, forming a circular chain of communication through the heart of the limits. Telephones have been installed for the use of the fire rangers at five different points along this line, and portable telephones to be adjusted to the line at any point, are to be supplied to the rangers and carried with them in the woods, if suitable instruments can be procured, and if not ordinary wall telephones are to be installed every two miles along the National Transcontinental Railway, where it passes through the limits.

Hitherto, when a fire started in the forest, the ranger finding it has had to hurry to headquarters or the nearest parish to summon help, instead of being able to work at extinguishing it while assistance is coming, and fully a day or more has thus often been lost while the fire continued to spread. Now a ranger can notify headquarters in a minute,



Map of Telephone Line on River Ouelle, Company's Limits.

r even less, and have the other rangers called out to his assistance, a ery few hours at most sufficing to bring them to the scene, accompanied y a cook and camp equipment, if the fire is a serious one. It is expected hat the system will be adopted shortly by many other limit holders, and nd possibly also by the Government for the safety of the most valuable f the remaining Crown timber lands, especially where they are traversed y railways.

Over two years ago the first experiments along this line were made n the River Ouelle Company's limits by Mr. Power, when he built a ten ile line east from Ste. Perpetus village, where it connects with the amouraska Telephone Company's wire. It rendered such valuable serice to the cause of forest protection that it was recently decided to ake a general application of the system throughout the limits, and durng the recent summer the line has been extended by building a line from he office in St. Pacome, crossing the River Ouelle into the sixth range of he parish of St. Onesime, whence it follows the Ste. Anne colonization oad to the National Transcontinental Railway, a distance of approxiately seventeen miles, and then following the railway right-of-way to ake Ste. Anne camp, where two guardians are kept during the summer eason. From thence the line continues west for nine miles, connecting ith the original installation at St. Perpetue. From the Ste. Anne road ne line also runs east, following the railway right-of-way for over fourteen miles to the company's mill at Powerville.

Forestry Convention Attracting Much Interest

As short a time ago as the year 1900 the subject of scientific forest rotection was practically unknown in Canada, but events have moved o rapidly that the announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued a all for a Dominion Forestry Convention to meet under the auspices of ne Canadian Forestry Association in the City of Quebec, Jan. 18,19, 1911, has resulted in such an amount of interest being aroused that it is now practically assured that a great working convention will be the result.

As the result of previous conventions and the works of the Canadian Forestry Association, Fish and Game Associations and similar organizations the public mind has been considerably aroused on the question of conservation and the aim of this Convention will be to point out practical ways in which this aroused and enlightened public opinion can work to save Canada's forests and all that depend upon them.

Upon the maintenance of forests on the non-arable lands about the headwaters of our streams depend the evenness of flow, the water-powers and the navigation capacities of our rivers. Hence arises the importance of the forests to the manufacturer for his power and to to the shipper who uses the waters of rivers and canals for the transportation of freight. Agriculture is badly affected by too close cutting, and much more by the ruthless destruction of our forests.

The railways need ties and lumber, the mines the props without which mining cannot be carried on. Cities need power and good water. People need hunting and recreation grounds and health resorts.

The tourist travel to a well-forested back-country will be an immense trade, bringing millions into Canada when properly developed. These are apart from the first use of the forest—that of providing fuel, logs for the sawmills and the raw material for furniture factories, wagon factories, handle factories and a hundred other industries.

The Commission of Conservation, of which Hon. Clifford Sifton is Chairman, will meet in the City of Quebec the same week, so that there will be a gathering of experts and administrators to give the statistics and the technical side, while the Forestry Convention will translate these into practical work and show what the people and the governments of Canada should do to save and develop the great asset this country has in her forests.

The names connected with this convention show how the conservation idea is gripping Canadians. His Excellency Earl Grey is Patron of the Canadian Forestry Association, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Honorary President, Senator W. C. Edwards, one of Canada's foremost lumbermen, is President, and Mr. Geo. Y. Chown, of Queen's University, Vice-President. The Ministers of Crown Lands in the different provinces are territorial Vice-Presidents, as is also the Archbishop of Montreal. Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., is also one of the directors.

On this board from the province of Quebec are Hon. Sydney Fisher and Messrs. William Little, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, E. Stewart, H. M. Price, Ellwood Wilson, G. C. Piché, Alex. MacLaurin and Carl Riordon. Ontario is represented by Messrs. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands; Hiram Robinson, Thomas Southworth, J. B. Miller, Hon. W. A. Charlton, Gordon C. Edwards and Dr. B. E. Fernow. Mr. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, is a director, as also Mr. W. B. Snowball of New Brunswick, Mr. F. C. Whitman of Nova Scotia, and Mr. A. P. Stevenson of Manitoba. The secretary is Mr. James Lawler, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

The Premier of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin, and the members of his cabinet are taking the greatest interest in this convention.

Hon. Jules Allard, the Minister of Lands and Forests, is personally looking after the details in conjunction with a committee of the Association in the City of Quebec. The railways have granted special rates, and altogether the meeting promises to be one of the most important of its kind ever held in Canada.

Ontario wholesalers are not very well pleased with the quality of the shingles they have been receiving from British Columbia of late. There has been a great deal of complaint in fact, for well on to a couple of years past. A wholesale dealer in Toronto recently referred to the situation in a conversation with the Canada Lumberman. "The British Columbia lumbermen," he said, "although they represent their shingles as being made 6 butts to 2 inches are now cutting them so much below that standard that they will not pass on the market here. One car which we received recently weighed 126 pounds to the thousand and ran 7 butts to 2 inches. Shingles when properly put up should weigh 160 pounds to the thousand. The difference in the weight on this car was therefore 34 pounds to the thousand, which, on a freight rate of 75 cents, makes a saving to the manufacturer of 25½ cents on a thopsand shingles. For the sake of saving this amount in the freight, the manufacturers have reduced the value of their shingles, but they have seriously injured the reputation of British Columbia shingles in eastern Canada. This has been brought about gradually, having been commenced two or three years ago and having been made general since the competition became so keen a year and a half ago, when the United States markets were cut off on account of the increase of the duty from 30 to 50 cents per thousand."

The Alex. Gibson Railway Manufacturing Company, announce that they will have their usual lumber cut in New Brunswick this winter, about 27,000,000 feet.

VIEW AND INTERVIEW

Various Opinions on Lumber Affairs

Western Shingles in the East

Hon. Charles E. Oak, who is in charge of the lumbering operations of the New Brunswick Railway Company reports that the tendency this season will be rather to curtail than extend lumber operations, and this policy will be much more marked in the United States than in Canada. Speaking of shingles he says:

"Conditions have been getting worse for several years, till during the last twelve or eighteen months matters have become decidedly bad. Many reasons have been given. One reason is that shingles manufactured cheaply on the Pacific Coast are being sent east, but what seems more probable to me is the advent of patent roofing, and if the latter reason is true that the present prospects are not very flattering. If the cause is the receipt of shingles from the Pacific, it cannot be otherwise than that they are sending shingles to the market and selling them without profit for the purpose of getting hold of this market."

Curtailment Advisable in Quebec

Mr. A. C. Dutton, of Springfield, Mass., General Manager of John Fenderson and Co., Inc., Sayabec, P.Q., was in Toronto recently and paid a visit to the Canada Lumberman. Speaking of the eastern markets for lumber, Mr. Dutton expressed a rather unfavorable opinion regarding the outlook. He believes that there will be much more cedar cut this winter in the east than there should be. The Fenderson company however, will make only about 50 to 55 per cent. of a normal cut. Mr. Dutton estimates that there will be, throughout the east, about 80 or 90 per cent. of the usual cut, whereas the conditions exising, will not warrant more than 50 per cent.

In a discussion of the competition of United States lumber in the markets of Canada, Mr. Dutton said that the Canadian lumber manufacturer was in a very dangerous position at present. With protection on dressed lumber only, he was finding it difficult to make ends meet. In fact, unless there was considerable improvement in the demand for lumber in the near future, he believed that there would be trouble ahead. In the face of this state of affairs it was incredible that some people in Canada were suggesting that not only should there be no protection for rough lumber but that the duty at present in force upon dressed lumber should be either lowered or removed. Such a step would spell ruin to one of the most important industries in the Dominion. The situation would be simply a farce. If dressed lumber were admitted into Canada free, the manufacturers of the United States would bring in their yellow pine and manufacturers of Canada would have little left but to go out of business.

Russian Timber Competing with Canadian Spruce

A recent visitor in St. John, N. B., was Mr. T. L. C. Tatham, of London, Eng., representative of the firm of Churchill & Sim, of London and Liverpool, one of the largest timber brokers in the world. His visit was of much interest to local lumber operators and shipping men and, although he did not come on business, advantage was being taken of his presence in the city to discuss matters relative to the lumber trade between Canada and the motherland.

Speaking of the condition of the lumber trade in England, especially as it applies to Canada, Mr. Fatham, in a recent interview said: "The general position of the home spruce market is that prices have risen in Canada due to expenses in manufacturing and other such causes, more money is being put by English capitalists into the spruce forests of Russia and consequently a large product is being sent from Baltic ports to the British market. Year by year the amount is increasing and this naturally comes into competition with Canadian spruce. At times this effects the Canadian spruce shipment seriously, but not every year.

A Good Year in East Kootenay

Mr. A. Carney, of Kaslo, B. C., assistant timber inspector, who recently made a trip of inspection through the Kootenay country in B. C., reports that the East Kootenay lumber companies have experienced a far more satisfactory season than was expected and that the demand for products of the mills from the prairie provinces in the spring and summer will be very large was the statement made at the Strathcona last night by A. Carney, of Kaslo, assistant timber inspector and collector of government royalties.

"The people of Alberta and Saskatchewan," said Mr. Carney, "are feeling very optimistic regarding next year's crops owing to the large amount of moisture that has fallen on the land lately. They anticipate that the land as a result of the snow and rain that has fallen will be in first class condition for receiving the seed and that the crops will consequently be heavy. This optimistic feeling in the prairies reacts on the lumberman of British Columbia who knows that if the crops are heavy the demand for lumber will be proportionally so."

"The partial crop failure in the prairies last summer, did not affect the East Kootenay companies as greatly as was at one time feared. The business during the spring was abnormally heavy and a number of companies when they closed down for the winter months recently had not a stick of merchantable lumber in their yards. The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company for instance, had 20,000,000 feet at the beginning of the year, but since the late spring have been unable to fill orders. The Taylor Lumber Company's stock is depleted and the same may be said of the Standard Lumber Company. It is true, however, that some of the larger companies have considerable stock still on hand, but these should all be considerably lightened by the early part of the year."

B. C. Timber needs Publicity in England

"The timber of British Columbia is little known in the old country, and the market that should take a great proportion of the timber output of Canada is controlled by the United States and other countries." This is the condition of things in England and Scotland, as found by Mr. James Mullis, who has returned from a visit to his old home in Glasgow. Mr. Mullis is a farmer from Terra Nova, on Lulu Island, B. C.

Mr. Mullis stated that while the displays representing British Columbia in the various parts of the country were well provided with samples of grain and fruit, the samples of logs and lumber were small and of poor quality. Even in the office of Mr. Turner, agent-general of British Columbia, in London, where the best showing was made, the timber exhibit was not as good as it might be. He saw contractors using B. C. lumber full of knots, which they said was all they could obtain from this province. Their better class of fir was brought from the States and Norway. Mr. Mullis informed several of them that the timber they had learnt to believe was a fair sample of what was grown in B. C., would be used for firewood in B. C., and that the best timber in the world had its home in that province.

Mr. Mullis has now brought the matter to the attention of the publicity commissioner at Vancouver, and the latter will take steps to endeavor to acquaint the old country timber buyers with the class of timber grown in B. C., with a view to widening the market. He has already prepared an illustrated article on the subject for an English paper

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Transit Shipment to be Stopped

"Announcement was made at Seattle recently, that commencing December 24, the transcontinental railroads will abolish transit shipment privileges on all forest products west of the Missouri river. After that date diversions will not be permitted excepts to points east of Missouri river. The new ruling was brought about as a result of pressure brought to bear by the Pacific Coast Lumber Shippers' Association. If the new regulations work well steps will be taken to force the lines east of Missouri river to co-operate with the transcontinental lines in abolishing transits as far east as Chicago."

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports in a recent issue dealt with the trade in carriage wood stock in Australia and New Zealand, as follows:—The demand for carriage wood stock is active and, while some United States makers have reduced their discounts, Canadian brands have secured a fair portion of the orders sent from Brisbane Sydney and Melboune. Indents for general lines of United States and Canadian goods are being freely taken by manufacturers' agents and commission houses. Complaints have been received of the slow delivery of special lines of furniture from some Canadian furniture factories, thus interfering with importers trade and obviating repeat orders. Wholesale distributors are now enjoying exceptional activity and the business outlook throughout Australia has rarely been so favorable as at the present time.

From time to time the lumber dealers are flooded with quotations by some company that wants to move a special stock or something with which they are overloaded. In order to do this, special prices are quoted which do incalculable wrong. Recently a firm of wholesalers on the Missouri river sent out such a circular. It specified many thousand pieces of dimension and quoted at prices perhaps twenty to twenty-five per cent. below the market. The price was not only cut, but in addition the circular stated that there should be no extra charge for long orders. The prices quoted are below what wholesalers are willing to pay for such stock. A letter was addressed to the wholesalers, asking why they sent out such a circular. In reply, they said: "We believe the West Coast market is stronger and will continue to improve; at least we hope so. As to our quotations, they were made on some surplus stock that it was found necessary to move in order to realize on same, and we did not ourselves consider the quotations made a criterion of the market."

Nevertheless, such quotations are always injurious, unsettle the market and cause uncertainty in the minds of buyers who do not always know the reasons for these special quotations.

One of Quebec's Flourishing Companies

Great Progress made by Fassett Lumber Company since Establishment five years ago—Splendid Equipment and Good Location of Plant



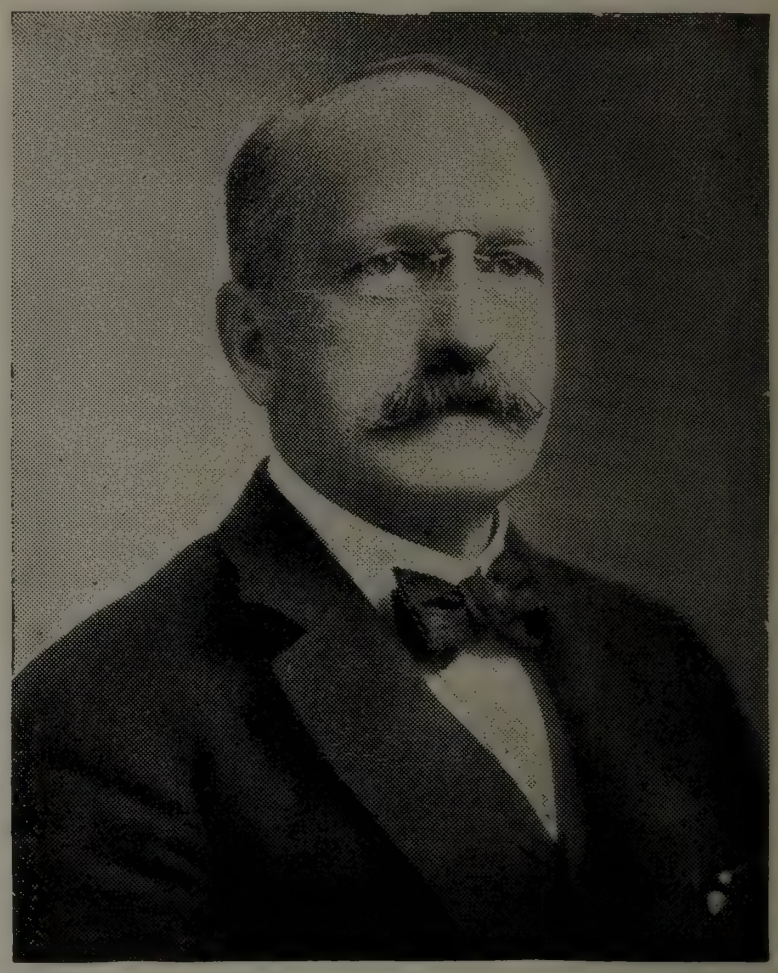
Office of the Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.

Many towns throughout the Dominion of Canada owe their existence to the lumber industry, and nowhere is this more forcibly shown than in the case of Fassett, Quebec. Situated on the Ottawa River, midway between Montreal and Ottawa, this town, possessing now a population of over 1,000, stands where five years ago only a solitary farm house was to be seen. About that time the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, decided to locate their mills there.

Possibly nowhere in Eastern Canada could a better location be found for saw mill operations. The mill buildings are situated about a quarter of of a mile from the Ottawa River, and only fifteen miles distant from the company's 68,000 acres of timber limits, which are all situated on lands adjacent to the Ottawa Valley. Directly connected with these limits, is the Salmon River & Northern Railroad, a standard gauge railroad, owned and operated by the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, which conveys the logs, direct from the woods to the mill pond. The railroad equipment consists of three Shay-geared Locomotives, one of fifty-five tons, one of sixty-five and one of seventy tons, besides one saddle tank switching engine of twenty-five tons, two Bernhardt steam loaders, forty-five logging cars, and twenty-six flat cars. By the use of this railroad and a hot pond 400 x 150 feet, adjacent to the mill, which is kept open during the winter months by means of exhaust steam from the mill, the company are in a position to carry on operations throughout the entire year. This is, as far as we are aware, the only mill operating continuously in eastern Canada.

The claim of the Fassett Lumber Company that they are in a position to turn out manufactured lumber cheaper than any other concern in Eastern Canada, is well backed up by an inspection of the mills, which contain the most modern machinery and labor-saving devices known to the lumbering trade.

The mill is equipped with two Clark Bros.' 8′ single bands complete with steel carriages and steam niggers; one Clark automatic overhead trimmer, to trim from six to twenty-four feet; one heavy double edger, and one over-head slab slasher, with five saws. Attached to the saw mill is a planing mill and shingle mill, fitted out with all the latest machinery.



J. Sloat Fassett, President

The engine room is equipped with a 450-h.p. Clark Engine which supplies the power for the saw mill, and a Westinghouse 600-volt generator, which supplies light for the mill, power for the planing and shingle mill, and light for the town.

One of the important features in connection with the mill, is the splendid fire-fighting equipment. One of the latest model fire pumps is located in the engine room, and is connected with the mill pond by a twelve-inch pipe. This pump has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. On every floor, and at places within easy reach, are to be found coils of hose, and right through the lumber yard is installed a system of hydrants which can be turned on at a moment's notice.



Fassett Lumber Co., Office of the Manager Mr. J. R. Collins



Fassett Lumber Co., General Office



General View of Fassett Lumber Co.—Showing Mill, Log Pond and Burner



Plant of the Fassett Lumber Co.—where the Elevated Tramways Meet

The 350′ sorting and grading table, is equipped with live rollers, which run the full length of the table, and enable the operator to deposit the lumber on the particular trucks or cars, without any lifting whatever. As the manufactured lumber leaves the sorting table it is placed on the different trucks by the live rollers and transferred to the docks by means of a transfer table or car, and from there by rail to the lumber piles around the yard. No haulage is necessary by ordinary push-trucks, the yard being honey-combed with a system of rails and switches, both ground and over-head. The yard is fitted up with eight railroad docks and has a capacity of 15,000,000 feet which is constantly being enlarged.

Owing to the many labour-saving devices employed, only 75 men are necessary around the mill and yard, which is now turning out over 25,000,000 feet per year. Arrangements have been made for a cut of 30,000,000 feet this season, and on January 1st it is intended to commence to double tower which will place the company in the unique position of running day and night summer and winter.

The shipping facilities are excellent, switches being laid between each row of lumber piles for standard guage cars, by which lumber can be loaded in cars without any haulage. Shipment is made either by rail or water; by the former by means of a spur from the C.P.R., and by water over trackage direct to the dock on the river bank. It is a notable fact, that around the mill, the comapny have no need for horses, their perfect rail system doing all the work.

All kinds of pine, spruce. hemlock, and different kinds of hardwoods are manufactured, and the company specialize in long timber, cutting lengths up to 40 feet. With their railway system they can convey the timber to the mill at any time of year for special orders.

The Fassett Lumber Company's officers have long been connected with the lumber business. The President is Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Vice-President, of the Second National Bank, Elmira, N.Y., who has long been successfully identified with lumbering interests in the United States. Mr. A. E. Edgecomb, Knoxville, Pa., is Vice-President, and Mr. Harry S. Thayer, Elmira, Secretary-Treasurer. The Manager of the business at Fassett is John R. Collins, a native of Pennsylvania, who has had a life long experience in the lumber business, in the United States, and as a result of whose successful management the success at Fassett has been obtained. He is ably assisted by Mr. S. J. Staniforth, also a practical lumberman, and Mr. Geo. M. James is the travelling salesman.

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to Montreal and Quebec, and reports that he found business encouraging. Mr. Rose is making a special effort to interest eastern dealers in fir. He reports that, as a material for sash and doors, first and second clear fir is rapidly gaining favor, and that architects are commencing to specify it to take the place of plain oak. He recently sold the first car of clear fir in Toronto to John B. Smith & Sons, Ltd.

The following interesting despatch from Washington, D.C., recently appeared in the daily press:

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James F. Curtis has incidentally, it would seem, uncovered a practice of the lumber trade which may be of interest to consumers. The facts in the case are not all clear, and the department is not drawing too hasty inference from those it has in hand. Nevertheless, if things are what they seem, the protective tariff can show more than one way to keep up prices.

The case concerns itself with a shipment of lumber from Canada which came in at Plattsbury, N.Y., sold and invoiced at 1¾-inch, but when it reached New York the measurements showed that it ranged from 1¾ to 2⅛ inches in thickness. One story is that some of the boards were 1¾ at one end and 2⅛ at the other. However that may be, the local practice at New York was followed, and the duty assessed on a measurement of two inches. The importers appealed, and the Board of General Appraisers decided that the duties should have been levied on a basis of 1¾ inches board measurement. Assistant Secretary Curtis, in view of what he regards as the importance of the case, has directed D. Frank Lloyd, Assistant Attorney-General at New York, to file an application for review of the case with the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

According to some of the Treasury experts on lumber, this case before it is finished will show whether the public is buying two-inch scantling when it orders it or getting only 1¾ inches. It seems that when lumber began to grow very scarce in Maine the thrifty Yankees, instead of raising prices too far, compromised with their consciences by cutting a quarter of an inch off their two-inch boards. They said nothing, but sawed wood. The New York market evidently has adjusted itself to the Pine Tree State skimping, but the Canadians have not. When they received an order to send down a shipment of two-inch boards, they cut it full measure or perhaps a little more; and when their product reached New York it was found to be out of tune with that coming up from Maine. The Treasury Department is a little confused over the difference in the Canadian and the New York practice, hence the appeal to the Customs Court.

Plans have been completed for a 200-ton paper mill at Grand Falls, N.B., by a company comprised of Jas. Robinson, of Millerton, N.B., and the Van Horne interests who control the Grand Falls Development Company. The company control 2,050 square miles of railway lands in New Brunswick.



Scene in Yards of the Fassett Lumber Co.—Showing Elevated Tramways



Fassett Lumber Co'ys. Logging train—Showing method of dumping Logs into Log Pond

The Modern Slack Barrel Cooper Shop

Essential Considerations in the Manufacture of Slack Barrels by Machinery—Lay Out and Operation of Machinery—Plan For a Model Plant

By E. F. Beugler.

The subject of manufacturing slack cooperage stock has been so thoroughly discussed in our trade journals as well as in Mr. Wagner's excelent work on that subject that it seems impossible to add anything of interest or value.

The manufacture of slack barrels by machinery is, however, quite another matter and which may prove of interest to those manufacturing cooperage stock who may contemplate engaging in the manufacture of finished barrels.

It has been suggested by a prominent cooperage stock manufacturer that if large machine cooper shops were established at important distributing points and the trade supplied within a shipping radius of, say fifty miles, the results would be much more satisfactory than the present method of making barrels by hand and in comparatively small quantities.

In discussing this matter we need not take up the question of handling the stock before it enters the shop, or of the storage of the finished barrels, since this varies with local conditions and does not affect the cost of operations within the shop . It is, of course, absolutely necessary that adequate receiving and shipping facilities, together with sufficient storage room for stock and finished barrels be provided and that labor-saving means be employed for the economical handling of the material.

While the machinery installed should be of the most modern and efficient type, the buildings themselves need not necessarily be new or of up-to-date factory construction. In fact fully 75 per cent. of the barrel factory plans or "layouts" made under my supervision have called for the conversion of old hand cooper shop buildings into modern machine plants.

A good floor strong enough to support the machinery and weatherproof sides and roof together with plenty of light are prime necessities, all of which can be had with comparatively little cost or trouble.

Electricity as a Power.

The question of power in these days of electricity is easily disposed of, since in the majority of cases electric motors can be cheaply installed and operated. While individual motors can be used if desired, it is better to group the machines when possible and use one motor for each group. Where single machines are placed at a considerable distance from the group a separate motor of sufficient size can be used.

Modern Cooper Shop.

I have here a blue print showing a floor plan or a layout of a machine cooper shop having a capacity of from 1,200 to 1,600 barrels per day, which will serve to show the kind and number of machines used and their relation to each other. Generally speaking, the stock should enter the factory at one end and the finished barrels pass out at the other, thus keeping the material moving in one direction.

This particular plan calls for a building 30 feet wide by 100 feet long, but these dimensions can be varied considerably without seriously affecting the efficiency of the plant. The capacity of this shop could easily be increased to 2,000 barrels per day by adding another barrel heater and an Ideal heading up machine, and if the barrels are to be polished, possibly another sander.

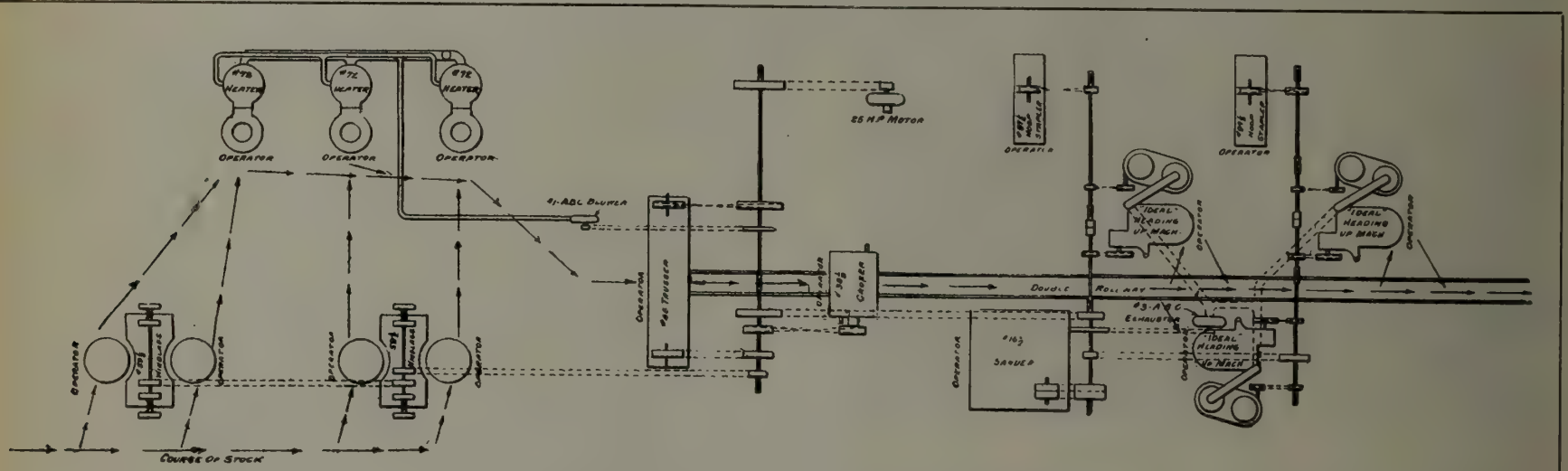
Should the factory have a daily capacity of from 300 to 500 barrels the No. 95 upright double end trusser can be substituted for the No. 48 trusser shown on the plan.

The upright machine occupies but little room and can be placed close to the crozer, thus enabling one to run both machines.

The two No. 59½ double setting up and windlassing machines could be replaced by one single machine of the same kind. Two of the heaters could be dispensed with and two of the ideal heading up machines and one of the hoop stapling machines left out, which would bring the factory down to the size desired.

The course of the stock through the factory is indicated on the plan by arrows, but should it be necessary to deliver the finished barrels at either side of the building cross skids or rollways could be placed back of the ideal heading up machines and the barrels rolled in either direction.

That portion of the rollway next to the heading up machines is double, the lower one being for shells and the upper one for finished barrels.



Plan for Model Cooper Shop—1500 Barrels Daily Capacity.

The heading should be delivered at the rear end of the heading feeders, which stand at the right of the ideal heading up and hooping off machines.

The wood hoops, after being sized and stapled, are to be taken where used; the bilge hoops going to the trusser and the head hoops to the heading up machines.

The head truss hoops, which are removed from the shell by the heading up machines, can be either wheeled back to the setting up and windlassing machines or preferably carried back by a combined hoop elevator and rollway, which, however, is not shown on the plan.

This rollway is carried overhead entirely out of the way of the operatives and is a very simple and easily constructed affair.

Operation of Barrel Machinery.

The first operation in the making of barrels by machinery consists of setting up the staves in a circular form atached to a windlassing machine. This form carries a fixed bilge hoop and a steel head truss hoop in which the staves are placed, and is mounted on ball bearings which permits it to move toward the machine, as the staves are drawn together into barrel form and the section head truss hoop put on. We now have a shell, which when taken from this machine has a head truss hoop on each end and is ready to be placed on the exposed platform of a barrel heater, provided with a turntable, which when rotated half a revolution, brings the shell directly over the fire and removes the one previously heated. The counterbalanced bonnet or drum is lowered, which causes the heated air to pass upward through the shell and downward between the drum and the outside of the staves, thus heating them thoroughly on both sides.

After the shell is removed from the heater the staves are tapped out evenly and the permanent bilge hoops of either wood, wire or flat

steel, are put on. The shell is now placed in the trussing machine, which levels it and drives the bilge and head hoops in consecutive order.

In this machine the bilge hoop drivers close automatically on the shell, and, bring swiveled, will conform to its somewhat irregular shape and drive the bilge hoops equally tight, regardless of the varying bilge or the distance the hoops are driven.

The shell now passes out of the trussing machine into the crozing or working off machine, where it is chamfered, crozed and a proper chime formed on both ends, the machine being double ended and fitted with stationary cutterheads carrying suitable "V" croze cutters and chamfering knives.

The shell is rotated by means of geared chuck rings and the cutters are brought into contact with it by a hand lever, making a smooth and uniform croze and chamfer, regardless of the quality of the stock. The superiority of the stationary cutterheads over the rotating heads formerly used is marked, while the power consumed is but a trifle of that required to drive the old style rotating heads. The shell now passes out of the crozing machine on its way to the ideal heading up machine, where it is headed up and hooped off, which completes the work, and we have the finished barrel.

This machine is almost entirely automatic in its operation, the bundle of heading being placed in a circular case or hopper mounted over a sliding platen having a recess deep enough to receive and carry out one head at a time. A suction or lifting plate, slightly smaller than the heading and connected with a suction pipe leading to an exhaust fan is used to pick up the head and carry it over the barrel.

After a shell has been placed in the machine the head truss hoop is first forced off, which permits the staves to open enough to receive the head. The head being lowered in the shell the staves are then closed up by powerful gripping jaws, which encircles the shell nearly opposite the head, and the head hoops are then put in and driven by the driving plate, which is carried on parallel arms and drawn down by revolving rolls, which frictionally engage a bar attached to one of the parallel arms. If additional bilge hoops are needed this machine will drive them uniformly tight, regardless of variation in the size of the bilge of the barrel. Should it be necessary to sand or polish the outside of the barrel a barrel sanding machine can be placed between the crozer and the heading up machines, and the shell passed through it before being headed up.

Should flat steel hoops be used a riveting machine and a sizing or hoop expanding machine will be necessary, but if flat wood hoops are wholly or partially used a hoop stapling machine will be required. This machine sizes and staples hoops at a rapid rate, driving and clinching three staples at once. The wire is fed in the machine from three separate coils, mounted on suitable reels. The hoops being previously soaked are placed on the expanding, sizing form, clamped by foot power, which automatically starts the machine, the sizing, stapling and clinching operations follow in rapid sucession, when the machine stops, with the sizing form closed ready to receive another hoop.

Having thus briefly described the process of making slack barrel by machinery, it only remains to consider the cost as compared to that of making them by hand.

For the purpose of comparison, we will assume that the shops are of equal capacity and that the overhead cost and that of handling the stock is the same in both cases.

The cost of the machine method will vary somewhat, depending upon location, good or bad management, etc., but for present purposes we will say that the direct labor cost of making barrels by machinery will be from 3½ to 4 cents per barrel.

Ascertaining Cost of Barrels.

It is much more difficult to ascertain the cost of making barrels by hand for the reason that it varies with the kind of barrel and the demand, it being the usual custom of the hand cooper during the rush season of getting "all the traffic will bear" and frequently a little more. I think it will be fair to say that no hand shop could show a total cost that would not exceed the above at least 50 per cent.

While a considerable saving is shown in making barrels by machinery it is not this alone which should be considered, for even if the costs were the same in both cases the advantage would be with the machine shop.

In the first place, machines are a tolerably certain quantity, while the average hand cooper is a rather uncertain quantity at times. Machines are always on the spot on Monday morning, while hand coopers are generally conspicuous by their absence. Should it become necessary to change the help in a machine shop a new crew can be quickly broken in, while it takes a long time to make a hand cooper.

Making barrels by machinery is really a very simple operation, the machines employed having been brought to a high state of perfection and made as nearly automatic as possible.

It has been found preferable to operate the machine cooper shop with unskilled labor rather than to employ hand coopers for this purpose, for it is practically impossible to "teach old dogs new tricks," and furthermore they regard labor saving machinery as their natural enem and consequently a thing to be shunned.

This was clearly shown in the case of a portland cement compan some years ago, who having changed from a hand to a machine coope shop, tried for several weeks to to operate the plant with their forme hand coopers, but found it impossible to secure a satisfactory outpu They finally "fired" the entire lot and brought in some active youn laborers from the cement mills ,and within a few days the machine was being operated nearly up to its full capacity and making better an tighter packages than had been formerly made in the hand shop and practically one-half the labor cost.

It is, of course, necessary to have a skilled man to adjust the cu ters and keep the machines in proper running order. With ordinary ca the depreciation due to wear and tear is very slight.

All machinery requires ample lubrication, but not in the way th green Irishman oiled the buggy. It will be remembered that aft being told to oil the buggy he reported that he had done so, except thos parts where the wheels went on. He couldn't get at the ———— thing

*Address delivered before the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manu facturers at Chicago, Nov. 15.

Saskatchewan Timber Lands Sal

Results of Auction of Twenty One Berths—Prices Ranged from Fifty Cents to Nearly Eighteen Dollars per Thousand

There was sold by auction recently in the office of the assistan crown timber agent, the right to cut fire-killed and green timber unde permit on berth No. 1678, comprising lands in Saskatchewan alon the Prince Albert branch of the C. N. R. near the stations of Mistatin Greenbush and Prairie River. There were 21 births offered, and the brought prices varying from fifty cents to $17.85 per thousand fee board measure. This whole district which is in Townships 45, 45 and 4 west of the 2nd meridian, expect three otherwise described was burne over last year. The timber must be removed one year from the date sale. The following is a description of the berths, and to whom sold :-

3.25 sq.-mile, Township 45, Range 7, to Shaw Bros., Dauphin.
¼ sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 7, to Shaw Bros., Dauphin.
1 sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 7, west, to Shaw Bros., Dauphin.
2.50 sq.-miles in Township 45, Range 4, 5 and 6, west, to Great We Lumber Company of Winnipeg.
½ sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 6, west, to Great West Lumber Cor pany.
8.89 sq.-miles in Township 45, Range 6, west 2, to Great West Lumber Cor pany.
9¾ sq.-miles in Township 45, Range 4 and 5, west 2, to Western Lumbe Company of Neepawa.
12½ sq.-miles in Township 45 and 46, Range 5, west of 2, to Great Weste Lumber Company.
1 sq.-mile in Township 6, Range 5, to Great West Lumber Company.
8¾ sq.-miles in Township 45, Range 7, to Shaw Bros. of Dauphin.
6¼ sq.-miles in Township 45 and 46, Range 7, to Shaw Bros. of Dauphi
9 sq.-miles in Township 44 and 45, Range 9, to Thomas Embleton, Jr., Gilbert Plains.
1 sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 9, to Thomas Embleton, Jr., of Gilbe Plains.
1 sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 9, to Cowan Construction Compan Limited, Winnipeg.
13 sq.-miles in Township 44, 45 and 46, Range 9, to Cowan Constructi Company, Limited.
9 sq.-miles in Township 44 and 45, Range 10, to Cowan Construction Cor pany, Limited.
1 sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 10, to Cowan Construction Compan Limited.
1 sq.-mile in Township 44, Range 26, west of 1st meridian, to R. J. Speer Winnipeg.
1 sq.-mile Township 43, Range 24, west of 1st meridian, to R. J. Speer Winnipeg.
¼ sq.-mile in Township 44, Range 27, west of 1st meredian, to R. J. Speer Winnipeg.
½ sq.-mile in Township 45, Range 8, to Shaw Bros of Dauphin.

A dry season followed by an early closing in of winter has made poor year for lumbermen at Strathcona, Alta. Sawing operations ha to cease at two mills during the second week in November although the is at least 5,000,000 feet of logs stranded along the banks which we taken from the woods last winter, with the expectation of making record summer's work at the mills. The bulk of these logs are sti waiting for the drivers. Many of them are now frozen in the boom above the mills. Operations at mills had to be stopped on account of shortage caused by 6,000,000 feet of logs being stranded by low water i Poplar Creek, sixty miles west. When the rains came it was too late drive the logs down and the early freezing of the river stopped eve securing the logs in the booms. One lumberman reports that his tot this year at two mills will not reach over 7,000,000 feet, which is abo 5,000,000 less than last year.

Report of B.C. Forestry Commission

Important Recommendations for Management of Timber Lands—A Permanent Forest Protection Service

The report of the Forestry Commission apointed by the Government of British Columbia on July 9, 1909, has been presented by the commissioners, Messrs. F. J. Fulton, K. C., of Kamloops; A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, and A. S. Goodeve, M. P., of Rossland. The report is usually voluminous and thorough. The most important section is that devoted to recommendations which the commissioners make as a result of the information which they have gathered. The recommendations are as follows:—

(1) That a complete cruise of all crown grant timber lands should be made by the government; that in future the department of forests should co-operate with the assessors; and that an annual return should be made of the valuation of all such timber lands.

(2) That as far as possible timber leaseholds should be placed, upon renewal, upon a parity with licensed timber lands, and that they should be subject to the same forest regulations.

(3) That the rate of rental and of royalty upon special license should at no time be fixed in advance for more than one calendar year.

(4) That the land act be amended so as to empower the government to grant the right of cutting sawmill timber to pulp lessees, and that a new form of license be provided for this purpose in the manner described by your commissioners.

(5) That the same form of license as that provided for pulp lessees be issued to holders of tan-bark leases who may desire to cut mill timber upon their leaseholds.

Present Reserves.

(6) That the present reserve upon unalienated timber land be continued indefinitely; and that when special circumstances necessitate the opening of any portion of this reserve for immediate operative, licenses to cut timber thereon should be put up to public competition, upon a stumpage basis.

(7) That licenses to cut timber upon fractional areas adjoining or surrounding leased or licensed timber lands should be put up to public competition and that a "fractional area" be defined with great care in the wording of the land act."

(8) That the record of every cruise and survey made by the government in timbered areas should be accompanied by a report concerning the suitability of the land for agricultural purposes, that the power to compel licensees to cut and remove timber from good land be retained and that at the time of renewal the same provision be inserted in every timber lease.

(9) That the issue of handlogging licenses be discontinued.

(10) That no divided interest in a special timber license be recognized.

(11) That for the convenience of holders one day be fixed in each month or the renewal of all licenses expiring in that month.

(12) That royalty be collected on all merchantable timber not removed rom crown lands in the course of logging operations.

(13) That operators be required to dispose of debris.

Forest Fires.

(14) That the protection of forests from fires be undertaken by the government through the agency of a permanent forest organization upon the lines of the Northwest Mounted Police, and that it be compulsory for all able-bodied citizens to assist in this work when called upon.

(15) That the cost of fire protection be shared between government and stumpage holders in the manner proposed by your commissioners.

(16) That the provincial government should co-operate with the Dominion Railway Commission; that a vigilant patrol of all railway lines and inspection of locomotives should be established; and that all railway construction should be supervised by provincial forestry officials.

(17) That special licensees should be instructed to proceed with the survey of their holdings; and that all such surveys should be completed not later than Dec. 31, 1915.

(18) That all operators should be required to make periodical returns concerning their operations to the forestry officials in their district, and that the collection of information should be undertaken upon much wider lines than hitherto.

(19) That the government should also proceed with the establishment of a department of forests.

(20) That royalties upon crown timber should be paid into a forest sinking fund in the manner described by your commissioners.

(21) That by suitable changes in the customs tariff the utilization of low-grade timber should be encouraged.

B.C. Forest Fires During the Year 1910

W. C. Gladwin, Chief Fire Warden for the Province of British Columbia, has presented his report for the year, in which he states that the number of fires reported was 1,184. Of these, 219 were caused by C. P. R. engines, 184 by settlers clearing land, 162 by campers, 103 by lightning, 63 by donkey engines, 53 by Great Northern locomotives, 17 by hunters, and 9 by prospectors. The total estimate of damage is $629,910, of which $193,976 was to standing timber, $63,974 to cut timber, and $371,965 to improvements.

The number of men employed to combat fires that did damage was 4,452. The cost to the government in wages was $35,000, and to private parties $37,398, making a total of $72,398. There were also 502 fires in dangerous places which were extinguished without doing any damage. For this part of the service 4,211 men were employed at a cost of $92,000. In addition 615 fires were put out by the fire wardens without help.

The area burned over was 218,388 acres. Of this burned area there are 91,220 acres only fit for forest land. Part of this had been burned over years ago and was coming up in a fine growth of young timber. The remaining 127,168 acres are fit for agricultural purposes. Most of this had been logged and was covered with brush and refuse from logging operations.

After referring to the chief causes of fire, the report says: "There is only one cause of fire that cannot be controlled, and that is lightning. All other causes can be minimized so that no great loss will be incurred. Carefulness on the part of logging operators, persons clearing lands, campers, fishermen, prospectors and railway companies would so reduce the danger that no repetition of the great fires of the past need be feared."

Miscellaneous News from Western Canada

The entire eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, from the international boundary northward to the middle of township 61, west of sixth Dominion meridian (longitude 118 west), is now reserved from settlement or occupation, and will be managed entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest, the protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and other related objects.

James A. Magee, one of the best-known lumbermen of the Northwestern States and Western Canada, and the founder of the town of Chase, B.C., died on Monday, Nov. 14th, at Revelstoke, where he had gone to attend a meeting of lumbermen. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Magee, who was born in Wisconsin 52 years ago, went to the Pacific Northwest in 1889 and immediately entered the lumber business. He moved to Seattle in 1899, residing there until 1907 when, as managing director and secretary of the Adams River Lumber Company, he founded the town of Chase. Large mills were erected there under his supervision, a number of Spokane and British Columbia capitalists being associated with him in the project.

Anxiety among coast and mountain timber men interested in timber leases within the Dominion railway belt on the mainland in B. C., is reported as a consequence of action on the part of the Federal Government looking towards a cancellation of certain leases. It is reported among timber men in Victoria that the Federal Government has of late years been increasing the annual rental fees on a number of leases in the railway belt and that recently several notices of cancellation have been served. So serious is the situation reported to be, from the point of view of those affected, that it is declared coast and interior men interested in railway belt timber are making arrangements to send a representative to Ottawa to lay their case before the Government. An extension of time for the removal of timber from leased lands will, it is stated, be sought. Years ago when the timber lands in the railway belt were leased, it was, the understanding that the timber was to be removed within a stated period. It is reported that in some cases logging has not been carried on and the agricultural interests are said to have petitioned the Government to throw the lands open to entry for farming purposes.

Following the sale of its mill at Nanimo, the Red Fir Lumber Company has completed its agreement to build at Roche Point, B. C., near the place where the Imperial Car Company has begun construction of a 15,000-ton dockyard. The Red Fir Lumber Company, which is capitalized at $400,000, fully paid up, was reorganized four years ago. It owns about 11,000 acres of timber land, half of which is held under the old leases. The new mill at Roche Point will be an exclusively cedar mill, the company having been cutting up red cedar only for some months past, and having opened up an extensive market for its products. The mill will be one of the most modern on the coast, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per ten-hour day. It will cost $100,000. Electric power will be used. The close association of the company with the Imperial Car Company, from whom it is obtaining its site and with whom it is under agreement to run a car ferry and operate tracks connected with other industries, when established, along the waterfront, has made a change of name advisable. When it begins operations at Roche Point it will be known as the Imperial Cedar Company, Ltd. The officers and directors of the company are: President, C. C. Michener, Victoria, B. C.; Vive-President, Chas. C. Kimball, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, Percy D. Hillis, Victoria; Geo. H. Robertson, Victoria, and D. Wishard, New York City, directors.

A government trade bulletin just issued shows that $1,500,000 worth of free lumber (including timber, planks, boards, etc.,) was imported from the United States by Canada in May and June of this year. There is an increase of $600,000 over the corresponding months last year and $800,000 in 1908. The dutiable lumber imported during May and June for the last three years ranged between $8,000 and $20,000.

Over 275,000,000 feet of lumber was cut on New Brunswick crown lands last year, on which the stumpage dues will amount to $300,000.

Dry Kiln Operation—Important Factors

Modern Requirements Lead to Scientific Study of Effect of Heat Upon Wood Moisture—Rapid Drying Rendered Possible Without Twisting, Checking, etc.

By Ernest H. Scammell

There is usually more money lost through the dry kiln than in any other department of a wood-working factory. In other departments modern labor-saving appliances are introduced, and care is taken that waste is reduced to the vanishing point, though, until everything, including shavings and sawdust is turned into money instead of being devoured by the capacious orifice of the hungry furnace, there must be some degree of waste. Efforts are constantly being made with a considerable degree of success, to utilize and turn to profitable account all the by-products. The dry kiln, however, one of the most important sections of a wood-working factory, is, in the majority of instances, left as it was. All that is considered necessary to dry lumber effectively is to subject it to a certain degree of heat for a limited time, and this, is expected to render it fit for the manufacture of furniture, flooring, doors or other products.

We hear a good deal to-day concerning science in various directions. In order to arrive at the most successful methods for the conduct of any business, it is well to call the scientist into our counsels. There is one important difference in those who are engaged in the wood-working industry and other manufacturers; the latter will usually recognize the value of modern methods and improvements and will adopt the same if possible, while the proprietor of a planing mill or furniture factory, though willing to introduce machinery of an up-to-date nature, in nine cases out of ten thinks himself a veritible Solon in regard to the drying of his lumber. The Conservative Englishman will say that the only way is to "allow nature to take her own course," or he will add that his grandfather left his lumber in the sheds for from three to five years before using it, and he sees no reason why he should not do the same. Others, a little more advanced, extol the virtues of a dry-kiln which simply bakes the lumber until it is "cooked." Again, others maintain that unless you have a sufficient current of air to carry off the moisture from the kiln, as it is drawn out of the wood by the heat, you cannot effectively dry the lumber at all. There are kilns which are simply warm rooms, kilns with hot blast fans, kilns with steam, kilns with "natural" draughts and many others. All of these have their advocates, but none of them will accomplish properly what they are designed to do. To dry any lumber effectively, the following points have to be considered:—

a. The tissues and other physical properties of the wood.

b. The amount of moisture originally in the wood and the amount it is desired to retain after drying.

c. The effect of heat on the fibres and knots.

d. The time and temperature necessary for drying.

e. Twisting, checking, case-hardening and honey-combing in the kiln.

f. The effect of drying on the strength and stiffness of wood.

It is not the purpose of this article to deal fully with these points, but merely to call attention to them.

The Tissues and Other Physical Properties of the Wood.

A large amount of waste would be avoided if the average manufacturer made it his business to understand the general structure of the wood he uses in his factory. The tissues vary very much in form and in physical properties, and exert their own peculiar influence on the behavior of the wood during the process of drying. Pronounced medullary rays also further complicate matters. The various ways of cutting the logs make a difference, for instance, plain oak and quartered oak require somewhat different treatment. Even in mahogany, jarrah and other tropical woods, which are outwardly more homogeneous, various kinds of tissue are differentiated. As a miner will do better work if he has a knowledge of engineering and geology, so the proprietor of a wood-working factory will secure better results and save money if he has a knowledge of botany in relation to the growth and structure of trees.

"In the living tree and green wood there is a large amount of water. Part of this is closely held in the material of the cell walls, and cannot be removed without affecting the physical condition of the wood. The rest, which fills the pores of the wood, is free water. In drying, the free water within the cells passes through the cell walls until the cells are empty, while the cell walls remain saturated. When all the free water has been removed, the cell walls begin to yield up their moisture. Heat raises the absorptive power of the fibres, and so aids the passage of water from the interior of the cells.

Air-dried wood, under ordinary atmospheric temperatures, retains from 10 to 20 per cent. of moisture, whereas kiln-dried wood may have no more than 5 per cent. as it comes from the kiln. The exact figures for a given species depend in the first case upon the weather conditions, and in the second case upon the temperature of the kiln and the time during which the wood is exposed to it. When wood that has been kiln-dried has been allowed to stand in the open, it apparently ceases to reabsorb moisture from the air, before its moisture content equals that of wood which has been merely air-dried in the same place and under the same conditions."

A very important point is the amount of moisture it is desired to instance, for England or British Columbia, where the climates are much into consideration his particular market. If he is building furniture, for instance, for England or British Columbia, where the climatt is much more humid than it is in Ontario, he should have a greater degree of moisture in the wood than if he is building for the Ontario market.

The Effect of Heat on the Fibres and Knots.

Usually when a board comes out of the dry-kiln, if the knots it contains are not actually loose they are in such a condition as to render it necessary to cut them out. The fibres may also be so twisted as to render the board of little value. These defects are, sometimes, partly due to improper piling, though generally to the fact that the atmosphere of the kiln was too dry. They can be easily avoided.

The time taken in drying is one of the most important questions in a factory, for this it is which determines the amount of stock which must be carried and capital locked up. A manufacturer using oak which must remain in the kiln for three weeks, would free a large amount of capital if he could put it through in 6 days. It, therefore, behooves him to have a kiln which will cut his drying down to the shortest possible time. The temperature, also, plays no small part. Where the kiln is very dry and the contents are hardwood, 140 degrees is as high as can be reached with safety, but where the air is humid, a much higher temperature can be turned on

Modern improvements in drying have shown that it is possible to dry rapidly all kinds of lumber without any twisting, checking, case-hardening or honey-combing. The average waste in a factory using hardwood is in the neighbourhood of 35%. This waste can be greatly reduced. Further, when the boards come out flat and without being case-hardened, they are much easier to plane, the knives will last longer without sharpening, and the board will finish about an eighth of an inch better.

The Effect of Drying on the Strength and Stiffness of Wood.

"The strength and stiffness of wood depend largely upon the degree to which it is seasoned. Roughly speaking, strength is the capacity of wood to sustain a load without breaking; stiffness, the degree to which wood under a load resists distortion of form. As seasoning progresses the strength increases, so that by simply drying a piece of green pruce it is possible to multiply its strength four times. Stiffness is similarly increased by drying, though less markedly."

To dry lumber in such a way as to cut down waste and obtain the best results it is necessary to construct a dry kiln in which there is both humidity and heat, both of which must be under the control of the man in charge. It is advisable to equip the kiln with a registering thermometer, which can be purchased for a comparatively small amount, and also a hygrodeik for determining the amount of moisture carried.

It is absolutely essential that the kiln should be air-tight, so that air can only be admitted or discharged as required by the operator. The three main factors are sufficient radiation, regulated moisture and scientific ventilation. Where a kiln is erected or remodelled by a competent expert, detailed instructions should be given, dealing specially with the class of lumber employed in the factory and with the special purposes to which it is to be put. All the wood should come out plump and soft. Warping, splitting, honey-combing, and checking, should be practically eliminated.

The medical remedies concocted by our grandmothers served their day and generation, but now we require expert medical knowledge in matters of health and hygiene. In the same way the old style dry kiln has had its day, and the modern factory requires to be equipped with the most up-to-date methods and to take advantage of the latest expert advice. Then, instead of leaving the control of the kiln to the foreman, who has many other duties to perform, this should be in the hands of a man who devotes his whole time, in the case of a large factory, to this branch of the business: or it might be arranged, if there are several factories in the neighbourhood, that an expert be jointly employed. An arrangement of this kind would effect an annual saving of several thousand dollars above the cost.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Watching Credits—Jones Views on Types of Retailers.

Entering Up Credit Sales

How often it happens that lumber goes out of a retail yard on a credit sale and is never entered up in any credit book. Some retailers will say that this occurs so seldom that it is not worth bothering about. It is safe to say, however, that most really successful retailers make a strict practice of making an entry of everything in the form of a credit that is secured by his customers. It is easy to fall into bad habits in this matter when one is very busy for a moment. After the customer has gone some one else has perhaps to be attended to and the entry is not made. It would not be a very difficult matter for the owner of a yard to have his employees make a practice, as soon as a sale is made, of jotting down on a pad of paper, kept specially for the purpose, details of the deal. If it is a cash sale the money and the record can be handed in to the manager, or if it is a credit transaction the account can be entered up from the note. This sounds like a simple matter and one scarcely worth bothering about, but it is just one of those simple matters of system which make all the difference between successful, satisfactory business and a business which is a continual worry and a possible source of financial embarrassment.

If any reader of this article should think that failure to enter up credit sales is so rare that it can be neglected, let him rake his memory a little. He will probably be able to remember a case, not very long ago, when he entered his grocer's store or some other retail merchant's and asked for a little bill which had been running some time and which he wanted to settle. It is not at all improbable also that he will remember a case where the retailer, after making a vain search of his books, was unable to find the item and had to ask him to call again and he would have the matter looked up in the meantime. There are always people who are ready to take advantage of this sort of a merchant, and the only way to keep on the safe side is to see that everyone on the staff makes an immediate entry of every sale.

Jones—he Writes About Retailers

Sometimes when I get to my room on the top floor of the local Waldorf-Astoria, I think I will write a book. Now don't get the notion that a treatise on the best sort of crayon or the flexibility of the yardman's rule is about to be perpetrated, for all that is agitating the spoonful of gray matter poked away somewhere in my cranium is a desire to keep a record of the varieties of retail lumber dealers I bump up against as I wander about the landscape. There are times when after my Oom Paul pipe is lighted and I begin to check up the day's receipts in smiles and frowns, I feel like philosophizing on the very abstruse question, "Why is a retailer?" At other times, the day's experiences make me feel like ringing for a drink. To-day I came across two distinct types, both in the same town, doing business not far from each other, yet so absolutely dissimilar as to make the existence of the one cast doubt upon the existence of the other.

This was my first visit to the town and perhaps more extended acquaintance would change here and there some of the opinions gathered, but as I have great faith in first impressions, I shall jot down the experience just as it came to me. I came in on a late train and did not get a chance to look around. I like to walk about a place after business hours, see how the yards appear when in repose, so to speak. However, I had plenty of time this morning, for the room so thoughtfully assigned me by the potentate of the hotel register was on the railroad side of the house, and the mayor had evidently arranged with the railroad to run an unusual number of trains that night to impress properly the newcomer. Whatever the cause, I got out early and started to prospect. It was a prosperous place with a general air of up-to-dateness. Cars were good, pavements clean, and on the whole I have seldom been better impressed with a place—just the location for a good business. With this feeling in my mind, I set out to visit the lumber yards. There were four of them, and I rather expected to run across a new one, but was sure that whatever I found would be well worth attention.

After stocking up with some cigars I thought in keeping with my dignity and importance as the peripatetic reporter of the Southern Lumberman, I asked a good-natured looking cop for the quickest route to the yard I wanted to visit first. I always walk, for that is the only way to get local flavor, and, incidentally, to keep down expenses. There were half a dozen blocks ahead of me, so sauntering along, I began speculating on the type of man the owner would prove to be. His was the smallest yard, and for some reason, I felt it was the newest. What sort of a retailer was he? Did he keep a good assortment? Was he a young man or elderly? A hustler or a dead one? While entertaining these fleeting fancies, I saw ahead of me a sign across the sidewalk. Then I began to watch for teams or some of the other signs of a lumber yard. Nothing doing. Upon reaching the place, it presented a first-class appearance, but had a holiday air. As the office was on the farther side of the alley, I took a turn down through the shed. There was no sign of a customer, team, yardman, or even a dog. Walking up the other side, I turned into the office. A man about fifty or fifty-five was sitting before the window, his feet on the sill, a cigar stuck Joe Cannon fashion between his teeth. He did not turn his head but continued to look across the street, watching for Halley's comet, possibly, surely not for customers with that nonchalant, preoccupied air. In such an office one instinctively steps lightly, you feel oppressed, impending doom presses down heavily upon you. I pitied the salesman who had to buck up against such a proposition. However, I remembered that a butternut is not easy to crack but repays the elbow grease expended in breaking the shell, so I piped up as cheery a "Good-morning" as I could muster, and held out my card. He took it, looked at it, grunted a bit, whether in approval or not I cannot say. Something had to be done, so I began on the weather. This was really easy for the day was fine, but even talk of the weather falls flat when it brings no response. Next I tackled the general appearance of the town, reminding him I was making my initial visit. I thought local pride would get a rise out of him. During this time no one came in, the 'phone did not ring, the bookkeeper did not deign to look around to see what caused the excitement, for in such an office my entrance could not be otherwise described. From this I went to conditions in general, business, building prospects, labor situation, phases of the market—anything to get him started. It reminded me of a fishing trip when one tries all his flies but gets "nary a rise," but there was this difference—when fishing, one can cuss his luck. Finally I ventured on what I consider dangerous ground—the other lumber dealers. This provoked a flow of language, that is, for my friend the Sphinx. He informed me they were rascals, untrustworthy, underhand, price-cutters, in short, had a monopoly of the vices of the business world. Finally a customer entered. He was received with the same sort of "suppressed enthusiasm." Said he was fixing up a little and wanted some pine and a little moulding. Without deigning to go and show the stock, the boss told him where he would find it and that there was a man out in the yard somewhere who would attend to him. That was the clue I had been waiting for. Here was a man blaming his competitors for loss of trade, when in reality he was dying of dry rot. He waited for customers to come and when they did come, had to wait on themselves. No wonder the place was deserted and the proprietor sour on the world. He had not changed with the times and conceived his business to be sitting in the office waiting for trade to be thrust upon him. He had a good plant, fair location, reasonable facilities and ought to be doing a good business.

As soon as I got out, I shook myself to get the atmosphere of the place out of my system, lighted a new piece of Havana rope, and looked about for some one to direct me to the next yard. A few minutes saw me headed in the direction and after a few blocks I heard the welcome hum of a planer, saw the smoke from a good sized stack, and turning a corner came upon a lumber yard in full swing. In walking the short distance from the corner, two teams with well loaded waggons passed me. I always look at the "rolling stock" of a yard. Good horses, well painted running gear, a well adjusted load of all point to intelligent management, and these teams had all three of these marks. My spirits began to ascend, I was at length going to see the real thing. My last visit was beginning to have the far-away look of the dream of a rarebit fiend. As I drew near, several customers went into the office, employees were stepping around as though they knew the value of time.

No need of opening the door of this office. I doubt if it was ever closed. The clerks were right on the job, and upon asking the youngest boy for the proper man to see, I was directed to his office. I always make it a point to ask the office boy. If you ask an important looking clerk, he may be offended because you do not assume he is the proprietor, and so get in wrong at the start. Within I could hear talk, hearty laughter, and evidences of enterprise and hustle. Here, I thought, is the real lumber dealer of this burg. Soon the owner came out with his customer, shook him warmly by the hand, told him his wants would receive immediate attention, called a young man to him and gave him instructions to take the customer out and see that he got what he wanted at once and that it be sent up on the first load going that way. He then turned to me and with outstretched hand, ushered me into his office. After glancing at my card to get a line on my mission, motioned me to a chair and sat down himself. He was bubbling over with goodfellowship; instantly we were on good terms: firing questions at each other and getting quick replies. Every sentence, however, was interrupted by a ring of the 'phone, and from the language used, I knew this man was on good terms with his customers. After a short time, he asked me to look around the plant, as he thought he had a few ways of doing things that were pretty good. On our way out, we met a salesman and he was greeted in the same cordial manner I had been, told to wait just a

minute and he would receive attention. Some pleasantry was passed regarding their last meeting at the lumber dealers' convention, and the salesman sat down with a happy grin on his face that showed he appreciated that sort of a customer. After a walk through the yard, where everything was in good shape and the best of goodfellowship between owner and employee, I bade him good-day, and with an invitation to be sure to drop in on my next trip, I departed.

Here was a contrast with a vengeance. The one yard dying from malnutrition, the other full of red blood and vigorous. A little questioning of different persons met during the day and evening developed the fact that the first yard was the oldest, had at one time been fairly prosperous, but now it was the common joke that if you wanted dry lumber, go to No. 1. It was sure dry. Not the artificial dryness of the kiln, but good, old-fashioned air dryness from long standing in the piles. Another pleasantry was that the proprietor in his younger days when he had a slight semblance of hustle to him, would stand on the knots and sell the board for clear. Years ago the farmers brought in lumber cut from their wood lots, but no farmer went to him a second time if the other yards could possibly take the lumber. He had a way of finding a shortage, no matter how conscientious the farmer had been in the measurement. He was well known, but when introduced as a topic in conversation the usual remark was: "Do I know ———? Well, I should say so. That is, not in a very close way, but I know who he is, and, say, he's a caution! Bought some shingles there once, but never again!" This same song would be sung by each person, varied according to experience. That evening as I sat in the lobby, I ran across ———, one of the bunch that travelled that section. Shortly we drifted onto the lumber situation, and then I got another line on the grouch. No salesman could sell him anything; he knew it all. The only time he ever limbered up and cracked a joke was when he had a complaint to make, and took this way of making the salesman feel doubly humiliated. True he had to buy some lumber, but the best salesmen passed him by or called him on the 'phone on the gamble that he might want something.

Now what's the use of spoiling a tale with a moral? If the tale is any good, the moral is self-evident, but I cannot resist the impulse to do a little moralizing myself this time. The first yard was an exception. I know other yards where one does not get a very cordial greeting, but most lumbermen know that success means hustle, and they mean to succeed. This man was a remnant of the days when trade came to you, but did not realize that times have changed. To get trade to-day, one must go after it. He had kept his plant up in pretty good shape and the yard ought to be a hummer, but the personality of the proprietor stood as a Chinese wall and his trade was confined to the least desirable sort of customers. Then, too, referring to his competitors as he did was bad. I saw in an office not long ago a card which read: "If your competitor talks about you, put him on your payroll. Never mind what he says so long as he talks." To have a busy yard called a den of thieves means that the majority of your fellow townsmen are dupes, fools, or worse, for it is their trade that makes it busy. Sharp practice would never build up a permanent business. When I buy, I go with the crowd, and if I were running a lumber yard, I would get the crowd coming my way if it was in the cards to get them.—The Southern Lumberman.

How To Handle Collections By John S. McCay

Prompt collections are a vital feature of business—no matter how great the volume of sales, the profits will not be in equal ratio unless collections are kept up to a standard consistent with the volume of business done. Profits are made by quick turnovers of capital, but unless collections are promptly made, turnovers cannot be had as frequently as they should be.

Interest on capital consumed by bills being paid sixty to ninety days after they fall due instead of on their due dates is an item of importance, so that prompt collection of accounts receivable is a matter which needs careful attention, as it enables the executive head of the business to take advantage of discounts in paying bills, as well as affording an opportunity to branch out and secure larger returns on capital invested.

The interest of the manufacturer or dealer in collections is not confined merely to his own business, but to the business of his customers as well; especially customers seeking credit. Customers having an excessive amount of outstanding accounts based on yearly sales will likely be slow pay—in some cases dangerous risks. A customer who keeps accounts collected closely will be more likely to discount bills from profits made, instead of anticipating profits, as is frequently done where purchases are made on extended terms.

Each month in any business an estimate should be made covering cash that should be collected, in order to give the collection department a definite objective. Estimate is to be based on the outstanding accounts for the corresponding month of the previous year, collections for same month, the balance outstanding at the time of estimate, and existing conditions of the present year, for which previous month is used as a guide. This works out on a percentage basis, allowance being made for probable increased or decreased results according to indications of the previous month.

Each month a collection comparison is made with the corresponding period of the previous year, by taking the balance of the accounts receivable on the first of each of the two fiscal years, adding to each balance the sales to date for the respective years, and dividing each into total collections to date for each year. This shows how collections compare with the previous year on a percentage basis.

After statements are made up they are placed on the desk of the credit manager, who communicates with the debtors whose accounts require attention. Communications regarding accounts of customers are filed in a folder with credit information pertaining to them, thus giving a complete history of the accounts. The credit folder bears the same number as the customer's account, as a result of which the card index for accounts is also an index for credit information files.

To follow up letters the Credit Man's Diary is used, memoranda being made under the date on which correspondence is to be brought out. A memorandum of the date placed in the diary is placed on the copy of the letter written the debtor, so that should it come out by payment or otherwise before that date, the diary is turned to and the memorandum is crossed off—it being no longer needed. This plan works automatically, making it unnecessary for the credit manager to tax his memory with details; it also keeps his desk clear of matters of this character.

Every ten days, or as frequently as necessary, the ledgers are gone over to note the condition of each account. Account cards are carried in trays, and such accounts as should be noted by the credit manager are automatically brought to his attention by standing them on their sides, so they will appear above the other accounts, and the tray placed on his desk in order that he may go over the cards and give each such attention as is needed. This also reduces the work of the credit man.

Many concerns have found the personal collector does not accomplish as much as correspondence, as he often has to make several calls before seeing the proper party, whereas letters usually reach the desired destination.

It has been found advisable to avoid using printed or typewritten forms in series; a debtor who has once gone through this process knows as much about it as you do, and will wait until the last form is received before giving the matter serious consideration.

Collection letters should be short and diplomatically worded in order not to offend the debtor, for it is hard to accomplish anything when he gets in a disturbed frame of mind.

Where extensions are asked, it is usually advisable to grant them, provided you are convinced it is desirable, but they should be made in the form of interest-bearing notes. If the account is large it is better to take several notes falling due in successive periods rather than one note for the entire amount and take the chances on it not being paid at maturity.

Optimism is a necessary adjunct to the collection department. It is unwise to feel an account will be lost simply because it has become slow, or has assumed larger proportions than the responsibility of the debtor seems to warrant. If the credit manager becomes pessimistic, the chances are that recipients of his letters, who are already discouraged on account of adversities may take on an additional amount of pessimism and be fit subjects for bankruptcy.

It is frequently advantageous to attach the stamp of the Credit Men's Association to letters of the collection department. This shows the debtor with bad intentions that this creditor is a member of that organization and the debtor assumes that the member's collection experience will likely be furnished other inquiring members.

When an account is placed with an attorney the credit folder containing all information regarding him is taken out of credit information file and placed in a vertical file containing accounts in the hands of attorneys, and account card of the customer marked "No further credit." A large red "A" is placed on the account indicating that it is in the hands of an attorney.

The folders are filed numerically, original index card of customer still serving as an index by marking it "Attorney's File."

Chief Fire Warden W C. Gladwin, of Victoria, B.C., in his report for the month of September, gives the total fires for the month under review as 189, 189,000 feet of standing timber being destroyed and 10,000,000 feet damaged, together with 50 cords of shingle bolts of a value of $1,500. The timber destroyed was of good quality and estimated as worth approximately $5,000; while in addition the fires consumed a $2,500 hotel, one logging railway, bridges to the aggregate value of $10,000, five houses estimated to have been worth $10,000 three government bridges representing $3,500. During the month 592 men were engaged in fire fighting, their wages amounting to $7,920.51, in addition to which $4,000 was disbursed by the owners of threatened timber lands in their protection from fires. The total number of miles travelled by the fire wardens is given as 23,909; fire wardens' salaries for the amonth amounted to $8,618, and their expenses to $2,687.20.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Logging Situation in British Columbia.

By J. S. Emerson, Vancouver, B.C.

Having been mixed up directly, indirectly, individually and otherwise with the timber, logging and lumber industry for the past fifteen years on Puget Sound and on the Coast of British Columbia, I have seen the business in all its phases on both sides of what I have heard termed the "imaginary line," although I look on it being a little more than "imaginary," as others will find out if one compares the price of lumber on the south side of the line with what is being realized on the north side, and will be further surprised if he looks at the difference in the price of logs on the different sides of this "imaginary line," which I think will convince anyone that the "line" is a real, existing, tangible fixture, that can be seen and felt, as British Columbia loggers having logs to sell oftentimes find out as they look longingly over to the log market of Puget Sound and heartily wish for some log-carrying airships willing to make night trips with their products.

Conditions in the logging business have undergone a radical change since I was first identified with it in 1894 on Puget Sound. Then it was if you saw a seedy-looking but husky individual, mentally depressed, with all the appearances of having seen better times, you would probably guess that he had been up against a logging proposition of some sort, and was heartily sorry for it.

The Old Order Changeth

But time brings radical changes in most things, and it has produced big changes in the logging operator, for if you go into any of the cities on Puget Sound now and see a well-dressed fellow in a very attractive motor car, smoking a huge Havana cigar, wearing a large diamond stud, see him stop at a manicuring establishment to have his finger nails made presentable, and then toss the lady manicurist a ten-dollar gold piece with a "Keep the change for yourself, dear," expression, you can set that fellow down as an operating logger whose output is being handled by a well-known logging organization in Seattle.

When inquiring the cause of this startling alteration in the status of the logger, the sawmill men will express the opinion in subdued tones that they fear there must be some kind of an association or combination formed somewhere, although the logging operators strenuously deny that any such thing was ever thought of, and intimate that too much talking in certain quarters might cause an increase in the price of logs, which seems to make the sawmill man, with no available timber of his own, clined to be sad, silent and thoughtful.

If there is a logging combination on Puget Sound I feel rather inclined to like it, for several reasons, one of which is that as a lumber manufacturer on the Canadian side of the line, I feel interested in our competitors, and wish to see them paying a good, healthy price for their raw material, and realize that the price of the manufactured article must be somewhat above the price of saw logs (with shingles, of course, this rule does not apply), figuring that so long as the price of logs is kept up to a good healthy price on the American side, that lumber cannot be very cheap in that market, which is a point in favor of the Canadian manufacturer, as most of you doubtless know. Logging conditions on the Coast of British Columbia, unlike Puget Sound, have not changed materially from what they were fifteen years ago, except that more improved and modern methods of operations are used now than formerly.

There is no effective, concerted action among operators to maintain or steady prices in British Columbia and I do not think that there will be for many years to come. The reason for this is not hard to find, and may be explained by stating that on the American side to be a logger implies being more or less of a capitalist, who must own his timber and be prepared to put a large amount of money into logging equipment, necessary when going comparatively long distances into the woods from waterways, on which his product can be floated to the mills.

He must also have money to enable him to close his camps down and pay his labor and other accounts when the log market does not justify operations, and also have capital to hold his logs until he considers the price is right. But in British Columbia it is dfferent, because in the first place most of the logging operators are poor men, who, by paying a small sum to the provincial government to start with, and small annual payments (less than the taxes on Puget Sound timber), have been able to acquire timber upon which to operate, which timber is, as a rule, close to the tide water, where a comparatively cheap logging plant will suffice to put his logs into the water.

As a rule the Canadian logger starts out in debt for his plant, and very often for his camp supplies, so when he gets his logs in the water he is forced to sell for the best price he can get, and if log market conditions are unsatisfactory it is often a shame the price he gets, reminding a person somewhat of conditions prevailing among the operating loggers on Puget Sound fifteen years ago or less.

So if our British Columbia logger meets conditions in his log market where the output of logs is in excess of the demand, his condition is often pitiful. He can't suspend operations, for "shutting down" means "settling up," and he has to keep going, hoping for better conditions to help him out, and if a chance does not occur soon, in the words of the Good Book, "The last state of that man is worse than the first," or as a good deacon once said: "One damned thing follows another until the victim has to change climates." So when the surplus of logs goes on increasing and prices going down in proportion to this increase, and when, to augment the poor logger's predicament, in case he tries to wait for a better market, the teredoes attack his logs from below, and the sun checks them above, so if his creditors will only wait until the sun checks and teredoes meet there is liable to be an all-around unpleasant combination formed, so that he has to sell his logs for what price they will bring when they are ready for sale, which is often below the cost of production.

A few jars like this and he goes out of business, and other similarly situated accompany him, leaving only a few of the stronger concerns operating. Then, after a while, the production of logs being considerably reduced, the surplus soon becomes exhausted and, there being comparatively few logging camps in operation, logs become scarce and up goes the price to such an extent that the British Columbia mills have to go over to Puget Sound and buy their logs there to keep their mills going. Then it is that a new crop of ambitious men, seeing the price of logs here, consider that the "Logging Route" is the true and only road to wealth, and soon the woods resound with the sound of the axe and the swish of the bucking saw, and the whistle of the donkey engine is heard on the sides of the green hills, but about the time our new crop of loggers get in their second or third boom they find themselves just about where their predecessors left off, and the same sad scenes are all enacted over again.

People who hear this might naturally think that British Columbia is not a safe place for an operating logger, but this is a mistake, as the fault usually lies in the method, and not in the opportunity.

I know that I operated dozens of logging camps before I became a manufacturer of lumber, and always made my camps pay well. The principal explanation I have for this lies in the fact that I operated differently from the majority of those engaged in that line of business in British Columbia.

Opportunity for Brains and Capital

But to resume, I consider that anyone going into the logging business in British Columbia who is possessed of good business sense, with sufficient capital and an intimate knowledge of the logging business, should do well; in fact, it is his own fault if he does not, as the opportunity is here beyond question. It is true, however, that to make a success of logging in British Columbia a man must be possessed of knowledge as to conditions affecting the timber, as well as the increased cost of wages, machinery and supplies on this side of the line as compared with the cost of these essential commodities on Puget Sound, and will say that a "logging chance" that would look good to a man on the American side would probably break him trying to operate in British Columbia, which is the reason that so many competent operators who make good money on the American side of the line had a sad experience after trying their hand at the business here.

Another thing, a man coming over here is liable to get badly fooled in the timber, particularly in old growth cedar, which, on account of over-ripeness, often falls 40 to 60 per cent. below the estimate based on the cruisers' reports, who judged the quantity by methods adopted on Puget Sound. A mistake of this kind is invariably fatal; in fact, I have known many sawmill men, as well as loggers, to go broke as a result of mistakes made on this very point.

It may be said, too, that another difference in logging conditions between what is found here in British Columbia and on Puget Sound and further south, is on account of the different physical conditions of the respective countries, for it may be said that your timbered land on the Coast portions of Washington and Oregon is comparatively level, whereas, up here on the Coast of British Columbia the land is to a large extent broken up, and the timber is found not in large bodies on level stretches or on gently sloping hillsides, but is found in gluches, steep hillsides, up narrow valleys traversed by mountain torrents, too steep and broken for the successful operation of railroads, so that this timber, to be taken out, has to be done by hauling by donkey engines, and by sliding the logs down steep inclines, which costs more money to operate and is far more wasteful on the timber, as more timber is left in the

woods, and considerable loss is occasioned by injury to logs in the chutes, as is well known here.

There are, of course, large tracts of level timber lands here in British Columbia, but they are not common, neither are those the lands from which the mills derive most of their timber supply from at present nor in the past. So you can see reasons why logging is more expensive here than on the American side, speaking generally, although the price of logs is usually cheaper here, but why this should be might be explained by two methods, one of which is timber on the stump here is not worth half the price paid on Puget Sound, the other reason is the loggers are not onto the modern method of selling logs, although a movement is now on foot to try and arrange methods of selling along the lines adopted on Puget Sound, but I have private reasons for thinking that efforts in this direction are predestined to failure.

I may also say in this connection that I know, as a sawmill operator myself, as well as being familiar with the views of sawmill operators generally, that millmen, as a rule, do not want to see cheap logs on the market, or logs offered below the cost of production, for the reason that the smaller mill concerns who buy only from hand to mouth, as soon as they buy a cheap boom of logs straightway, as a rule, cut the price of lumber, making it very uncomfortable and awkward for the larger concerns who have to pay regular prices for logs through all seasons, in order to insure a supply for their mill, so that anticipation of a slump in the price of logs is looked upon by most sawmill men as a menace to their business, so that for this reason I am sure that the Sound method of selling the product of the woods is looked upon as being somewhat philanthropic.

However, be this as it may, without doubt the Puget Sound method of handling logs acts as a balance wheel in steadying the market conditions of the lumber industry on Puget Sound.

I could write a great deal more on this important topic, but do not want to be too long-winded or tedious. I will say, however, in conclusion, that I consider it in the best interests of the lumber business in its ramifications as effecting timber owners, sawmill men, logging operators, etc., that those engaged in this business on both sides of the line meet in friendly conclave to discuss the conditions of their business together, and learn from each other, as we know that success in business flows from the co-operation of competitors. That we can't hope to prosper unless our competitors allow us to do so, to a large extent goes without saying. The fellow who tries to "hog" it all usually goes broke and leaves this world hating himself, and, as the old grave-digger remarked when a stranger asked him, "Who is the deceased and what was the complaint?" "No complaint; everybody satisfied."

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Responsibility for Measurement of Pulpwood—Conflict About Scale of Logs—Fire Caused by Employee

DISPUTED MEASUREMENT: An interesting suit was recently heard by Mr. Justice Hutchinson at Sherbrooke, Que., in the case of Denault et al Asbestos vs. Napoleon Gregoire, of Lemieux Station. A contract was entered into between the parties under which plaintiff was to supply the defendant between three and four thousand cords of pulpwood at $7.50 a cord, to be delivered at Asbestos. In accordance with this contract the plaintiffs furnished the defendant with 3,500 cords of wood, and this with other incidentals came to the sum of $27,171.92, of which amount the defendant paid $22,210.00 leaving a balance of $4,961.92, which the plaintiffs sued for.

The defendant claimed that the quality and quantity of the wood was not as agreed upon, and that there was a difference in the measurements at the mills of the International Paper Company, at Berlin, N. H., to whom the wood was sold by the defendant.

The main point at issue was as to where the measurement was to take place, the plaintiff contended that it was to be at Asbestos, while the defendant held that it should be at the mills in Berlin, N. H. The Court held that there was no mention made in the written contract as to where the wood was to be measured, although the defendant had mentioned the word "mill" in his letter accompanying the contract. It was held that the place of delivery was Asbestos.

The judgment of the Court also held that there was shrinkage of the wood while on the voyage to Berlin to the amount of about five per cent. between the measurement at the place of delivery and at the mill. This would amount to about 175 cords on the whole shipment. Since the institution of the action the plaintiffs had reduced their measurement to allow for this shrinkage from 3,500 cords to 3,293 cords, a total of about 207 cords. In view the fact that the defendant had accepted the wood and used it, he could not now refuse to pay for it at the price agreed upon. The Court held that the tender of the defendant was insufficient and condemned him to pay the plaintiffs the sum of $3,213.90 with interest and costs.

DISPUTED SCALE OF LOGS.—In the case of Martin vs. Beck Manufacturing Company, which was recently heard by Judge Latchford, judgment has been given for the plaintiff with costs. The plaintiff brought action to recover for a certain quantity of logs alleged to have been cut by the plaintiff on a certain island in Georgian Bay, for the defendants, and shipped to the defendants' mill. Defendants claimed that a number of logs were culls. Judge Latchford held that the measurements made by the Government cullers were independent and impartial as to the quality and quantity of the timber cut and should be accepted, and as the plaintiff's claim was based on these meaurements, judgment should be entered for the plaintiffs for the amount of the contract price. The logs were scaled by the Government scalers without any intention that their scale should be used between the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant's only scale was made by the man at the top of the Jack-ladder at one of the defendant's mills. This man measured the logs as they passed him by, and he regarded as culls 573 of the logs. Judge Latchford, however, could not accept his estimate of the logs and believed that the scale given by the Government scalers must be the only possible one upon which a settlement could be made.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRE: A stated case under section 5 of the Bush Fires Act, of B. C., as amended in 1910, is being heard by Mr. Justice Murphy, and it will depend upon the interpretation of the court whether the act will be further amended at the next sitting of the legislature. It has become a question of whether the language of the section means all that it was intended to—making the owner or occupier of land within a fire district responsible for the acts of his servant or contractor in setting out a fire without a permit between the 1st of May and the 1st of October. The question arose in the prosecution of Mr. R. P. McLennan, who was fined for a fire started by his servants on his land at Gambler Island. Mr. McLennan claims that he gave no authority for setting out the fire. The section of the act says that it shall not be lawful for any person, whether such person be the owner or occupier of land, or be the agent, servant, or contractor of such owner or occupier to set out, cause to be set out, or start a fire, etc.

DAMAGE FROM BREAKING OF DAM.—The award of the arbitrators in claims for damages made against the Patrick Lumber Company by Charles F. McHardy and Mark Campbell, arising out of the breaking of the dam on the Slocan River opposite the Patrick lumber mill at Crescent Valley last year, was handed down recently. The river on that occasion washed away part of the land and trees of the McHardy and Campbell ranches. The arbitrators have awarded Mr. McHardy $742, and Mr. Campbell $954.25 as damages, to be paid by the Patrick Lumber Company. The board consisted of William Waldie and W. H. Bullock Webster, of Nelson, and A. B. Buckworth, of Ymir.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES TO FINGERS: A verdict of $1,100 has been given by a special jury in Vancouver, in favor of Hans Galneck, a logger, whose fingers were crushed while working in Anderson's logging camp up the north coast this summer. The verdict was against the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, who were alleged to be the owners of he camp, though the defence was that Anderson was only getting out logs under contract for the company.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMIT: An action has been started by Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, before Chief Justice Meredith, in the Non-jury Assize Court at Toronto, to recover $2,500 from Theodore F. Chamberlain. The case arises out of the sale of a timber limit on Duke's Island, French River.

Legal Notes.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has rendered judgment on the long standing difficulty between the town of Hawkesbury and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. By its decision the board raises the assessment of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company's mill property from $37,500 to $75,000. It maintains the assessment of $18,475 on the eighty-five dwellings belonging to the company and fixes at $45,000 the business assessment. It is considered as a decisive victory for the town of Hawkesbury and puts an end to a dispute which has been going on for the last ten years. It is stated, however, that the case may be appealed.

Judgment for the plaintiffs in the amount of $1,100 has been awarded by Mr. Justice Murphy in the case of McKinnon & Norton vs. Lee. The action was one for trespass for entering upon and removing logs from timber limits claimed by plaintiffs. The case concerned a timber license to lot 49, range 1, on Jackson Bay, B.C. The defendant admitted the trespass, but said that it had been made in error, on account of the boundary line between the lot and the one he had been working on being loosely drawn. Judge Murphy held that the trespass had not been wilful and assessed the defendant only for the timber cut.

An action for $5,000 has been entered in the Superior Court at Sherbrooke, Que., by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, against the Great Northern Lumber Company. The action is in connection with the cutting of timber on the limits of the comapny in the Township of Ditton.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line ($2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies.

Advertisements of "Employees Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

White Pine Wanted

WHITE PINE 2" AND 3", 6, 7, 8", 10" AND 12", length 10 to 30 ft. for tanks. Also qr. cut Pump Tubing. ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont. t.f

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED FROM TWO TO FOUR CARS Cedar Posts from 3 to 5 inches top end. Name best cash price and point of Shipment. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. t.f.

Basswood, Birch and Elm

FIVE TO 10 CARS 4/4 X 6 AND UP 1S AND 2S Soft Elm. Two cars 4/4 x 6 and up 1s and 2s White Basswood. Two cars 4/4 x 10 and up 1s and 2s Birch. LUCAS E MOORE STAVE CO., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 1

WANTED

PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR DELIVERY of several million of Birch and Maple Logs to water or rail in vicinity of Georgian Bay during the coming winter. Apply BOX 130 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm

WANTED FOR SPRING DELIVERY TWO to thirteen million feet of Birch, Basswood Ash, Elm or other hardwoods. Would advance sufficient cash to help pay for logs and manufacture of same. Apply Box 175, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

Two Million Hard Maple Lumber

1 INCH TO 4 INCH THICK FOR SHIPMENT soon as dry or can accept quantity soon as sawn. Spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply for further particulars to Box 164, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted to buy the following:

200M 1 X 4 and up. w.p.d.c. state approximate average width and length
200M 1 X 4 and up w.p.m.c. state approximate average width and length.
200M 1 X 10 X 12 w.p m.c. 10 ft. and up
200M 1 X 10 X 12 " " d.c. 10 ft. and up

Quote Price for cash. P.O address
PETER GOUGE, Kelso Mines, New Ont.

WE WANT TO PURCHASE DRY SOFT Elm, Black Ash, Basswood and Birch in car lots of each. Also a few cars of 6/4 and 8/4 Birch, No. 1 and 2 Common, for immediate shipment.

Will also contract for present winter cut of all kinds. Give full particulars, and address, THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 2

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

SLACK BARREL HEADING. BOX 166 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

For Sale

6 Cars of 8 ft. Cedar Posts 4 in. up.
1 Car of Cedar Shingles.

JAS. SPUN,
20-tf L'Amable, Ont.

Oak Piling for Sale

ONE TO FIVE CARS OF OAK PILING from 16 to 50 feet long. Address BOX 174 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

For Sale

50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Ash	50,000 ft. 1"	M.C. Elm
5,000 ft. 1¼"	" "	20,000 ft. 1¼"	" "
40,000 ft. 2"	" "	45,000 ft. 1½"	" "
3,000 ft. 3"	" "	33,000 ft. 2"	" "

c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted—Wickes Gang

SECOND HAND WICKES GANG. APPLY stating size, time used, condition and price to DONALD FRASER & SONS, Cabano, Que. 24

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE EARLES COMBINED AIR INJECTOR and Exhauster, Type C. No. 3, to increase steam supply. Used only a few months. J. & C. HICKMAN LIMITED, Port Elgin, New Brunswick. 2

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 9 light portable 3 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaforth, Ont. tf

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE in good condition

1 48 x 13' 6"	39 3½"	tubes.
1 48 x 12	52 3"	"
1 54 x 12	52 3½"	"
1 54 x 14	52 3½"	"
2 58 x 12	78 3"	"
1 60 x 14	74 3"	"

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada. 15 t.f.

For Sale

HALF PRICE—LARGE QUANTITY OF wood pulleys all sizes from 6 inches up to 60 inches in diameter of different manufacturers, also a good wood sticker machine and circular saw and table complete. Also a large quantity of wheels and pins and iron work complete for dry kiln trucks also drum and gears for elevating and drawing heavy weights on the level such as railway cars, etc. Also various parts of machinery and shafting of different kinds. Other wood working machinery for sale, also a pair of fans. These goods we are satisfied to dispose of at a great sacrifice on account of not having any use for them. Apply NATIONAL CASKET CO., 107 Niagara Street, Toronto, Ont. 24-24

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this Heading two cents a word per insertion.

GOOD MAN WITH EQUIPMENT TO CONtract to take out and deliver to Mill Three Million Feet Logs Four Mile Haul, commence Sept. 1st. Box 115, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED A FIRST CLASS AND COMpetent superintendent, to take charge of wood-working plant in the United States. Must have wide experience and first class recommendations Address Box 171, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED LUMBER SALESMAN for New York and Mass. States. Must be a hustler and know the White Pine and Spruce trade as manufactured in Canada. A splendid opening to right man. State age, married or single, salary expected past experience and any other necessary information. Applications treated confidentially. Apply Box 163, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. ten cents extra.

IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE FOR ANY branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto, Ont.

LOG BAND FILER or "Resaw" wants position, good references. W. Hollingshead, Barrie, Ont. 24

WANTED POSITION AS LUMBER INspector or manager, seventeen years experience with large wholesale lumber firms. Address J. HECTOR LATOUR. Midland, Ont. 24-4

ONTARIO LICENSED LOG SCALER AND Lumber Shipper; with knowledge of bookkeeping, strictly temperate and reliable, open for engagement. Apply stating salary offered.
BOX 172, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 24-1

SITUATION WANTED. Man experienced in lumber trade in England wants position in lumber merchants' office with a view to securing salesman's position. Has several months' practical experience in yard work. References given. Apply Box 169, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont 24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED NEW YORK OFFICE wishes to represent a first class Canadian White Pine account in N. Y. on a strictly commission basis. Address Box 173, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

SAWMILL FOR SALE

IN New Ontario, north of New Liskeard, on T. and N.O. Railway. Surrounded by good timber. Capacity 10,000. Address Box 142 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

OLD SAW MILL FOR SALE

ON Black River at Fawkham Siding, on Canadian Northern Railroad, County Ontario Capacity 20m. Quantity of good timber in vicinity. Will accept $500 to close Estate. W. B. TISDALE, Orillia, Ont. 24

Timber Limits For Sale

CAN BE QUICKLY AND PROFITABLY disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Saw, Shingle and Stave Mill for Sale

AT UTHOFF STATION G.T.R., CAPACITY 15 thousand with 13 acres of land, Residence, Store and 4 mens houses, also 500 acres rough timber land partly stripped.

Considerable timber in vicinity, must be sold now. W. B. TISDALE, Orillia, Ont. 2 4

Timber and Land Investment

FARM OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES within 35 miles of Toronto—one hundred acres of which is timber land—Pine, red and white Oak, Maple, Beech, Basswood, etc. Balance of farm is under cultivation, thirteen acres bearing apple orchard. Buildings cost over five thousand. Price, $29,000. Box 160, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limit for Sale

2,600 ACRES, ESTIMATED TO HAVE thereon the following standing timber: 3,000 cords pulp wood 2 million Pine, 30 000 Cedar Ties. 40 000 ft. Black Oak, 100,000 ft. Hemlock, 2 million ft. Birch and Maple. 5 miles Haul to River and Rail, back of Bruce Mines. $3,000.00 for quick Cash Sale. Box 165, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

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BERTH NO 3 TOWNSHIP OF GURD Parry Sound District, containing Hemlock Birch, Maple, Oak, Basswood, Spruce and Cedar Apply Box 1456, Guelph. 4

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85 SQUARE MILES ON THE FISHELS Brook, 12 miles from tidewater on the Bay St. George. Ocean going boats within 500 feet of mill site. River through centre of tract to float logs to mill at tidewater with no expense to put same in shape. 10,000 horse undeveloped water power. Timber large and sound. Cruises 160 million feet of Pine, same amount of Spruce and 700,000 cords of pulp wood, the finest in the world. Will sell entire tract or half interest to experienced lumberman who will operate same. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y. 24-1

For Sale

Freehold Spruce Lands

SIX HUNDRED ACRES, WELL COVERED with Spruce and other Pulpwoods, also in a promising Mineral Belt.

Being held in fee simple; there are no restrictions as to export, and being close to Lake Superior and intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway it offers great convenience for shipping. For quick Sale to close an estate. Special price quoted.

tf. WILLIAMSON, Publisher, Toronto.

What's in a Name

A prominent furniture dealer of Boston displayed in his window several pieces of beautiful furniture, says the St. Louis Lumberman. Hanging on the back of one of the chairs was a placard with the words: "Tabasco Mahogany." I wondered whether he really knew what he was advertising—went into his place and asked him what he really meant by "Tabasco Mahogany."

"Why," he answered me, "Tabasco mahogany is the best and most expensive cabinet material we can buy, and——"

"But why the name, Tabasco?" I interrupted.

"Simply a name—just a name—a trademark as it were, that the English use to designate a certain quality or grade of mahogany; a technical matter, you know, that wouldn't interest you. The really important thing is that this wood has the finest grain, takes the best finish, and costs us more than any other."

But the name did interest me, and while he talked of costs and prices and quality, I stood again—in memory—on the low banks of the Usumacinta and again saw the great river flowing down from the mountains of Guatemala, through the fertile plains and deep jungle of Tabasco and on to the sea. Through great forests where "caoba" and "cedrella," sisters of the "monte," bent their heads above the waters to see themselvse reflected there. In that moment I had left the bleak hills of New England and was living again in the land of "caoba"—mahogany. For here, in the fertile

valleys of the Grijalva, the Usumacinta, the Candelaria and the Mamantel, grows Tabasco mahogany.

When little trading schooners began to poke their noses into these harbours of the gulf, the natives cut and floated down to them great logs of a beautiful wood; and in honour of the state from which it was first shipped, the traders called it "Caoba de Tabasco" or "Tabasco Mahogany." Thus it was that all the product of this great section, from the mountains of Guatemala to the Gulf, came to be known by the same name.

New Zealand Timber Supply

The present position of the timber supply in New Zealand is as follows:—Out of a total area of 66,568,876 acres in New Zealand, about 17,074,003 acres are covered with forest. In 1886 the forest area was estimated at 21,196,966 acres. In 1909 it was estimated that there is growing within the Crown and State forests, and on private and native freehold lands, the gross total of about 33,000,000,000 superficial feet of timber, that is or may eventually prove suitable for commercial requirements. The output of sawn timber for the past year amounted to 413,868,919 superficial feet. It is estimated that this quantity will advance to an average quantity of 450,000,000 superficial feet for the next fifty years, thereby giving an anticipated period of about forty years within which the indigenous forests can meet the demand. As against this, the stock of the trees in the state nurseries and plantations amounted to 47,835,217 on March 31, 1909, of which 16,231,479 had been planted during the preceding twelve months. The total area of land planted with forest trees at the same date was 12,175 acres, of which 2,709 acres had been planted during the previous year.

Electric Cranes for Saw Mills

The duty of a crane in a saw mill and timber yard being intermittent, after considerable experience we are of opinion that the best crane for this work is an overhead electric travelling one, which can be arranged to run right through the mill and timber yard. The chief advantages of an electric crane are that the power is always ready when wanted, and can be immediately switched off when done with; at the same time it is rapid in action and very convenient in use.

A considerable variety of arrangements are in use, but speaking generally, we know of nothing which gives better results than a multi-motor system in which each of the motions is worked by a separate reversible motor. The first cost may be a little higher than some other arrangement, but the result in working is generally more economical and satisfactory.

In many cases it would pay to buy current from a public supply to work a crane where it would not be economical to drive the whole mill electrically.

Wood Structure and Tree Location

Trees growing in bottom land or in particularly rich soil are generally more open in grain and will not be so suitable for manufacturing purposes where strength is required as trees of the same kind growing on higher and drier ground. This is noticeable in such lumbers as mahognay and quarter-sawed oak.

The Cuban or San Domingo mahogany coming from the hillsides and mountains is always better than that coming from the bottoms or flat, rich jungle. Similarly oak from the Mississippi river bottom lands or from the delta is not so good as that coming from the rolling land and hills farther back from the river.

The wood from the high ground is always heavier than that from the low ground when both have been thoroughly dried under the same conditions. In the can form a pretty good estimate as to the length of time the stock has been cut by inspection, and in that case the weight will indicate where the wood grew.

Cutting Out Ships' Timbers

When ships' timbers or ribs are being cut out for the bows they require to be cut to forms of double curvature to suit the bilge of the vessels, from the keel upwards; and in conjunction with that they must be adapted to the tapering shape of the bow. The variations of curvature are marked in degrees upon the timbers at intervals along the curved line to be cut on one face, the degrees expressing the successive angles of obliquity. In cutting these the saw is usually arranged to work horizontally, and swivelled on a fulcrum having its centre at or near the surface, is set by the aid of a graduated scale successively to the necessary angles. The laborious use of the adze is thus dispensed with. The travelling table, on which the wood to be sawn is placed, is fitted with a self-feeding motion.

Half Crossed Leather Belting

Half-crossed belting is not good practice, and should not be used unless absolutely necessary. In this case we recommend a belt specially made for the purpose, so as to secure as far as possible an even tension on both sides of the band. To effect this the belt is made with two or more longitudinal strips of equal width and placed above each other so as to form steps. The upper strip lies partly on the second one, which increases the radius of the pulleys for the thickness of the leather, thus equalizing the way whereon the edge of each strip is running around the pulley to the curve described by the outer edge of the corresponding strip. The belt should be kept as pliable as possible.

There are a number of reasons for band saw blades oscillating and running untrue, but the two chief ones are from the back of the blade becoming untrue or irregular and out of line, and from uneven tension or "tight" and "loose" places and ridges or twists in the blade. Again, if the saw gullets are allowed to get too small, so that the sawdust cannot be readily chambered and escape freely, untrue running will occur.

Maple is a wood that takes up moisture readily, but it takes it through the end, not the side wood. For this very reason choice maple is stood on end for drying, so that the moisture may run out. We may add that a good way to prevent maple in joinery or cabinet work, from taking up moisture from the atmosphere is to paint, varnish, or fill the end pores with something.

SPECIALTIES
Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding
James Gillespie
Pine and Hardwood
Lumber
Lath and Shingles
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WANTED
Particulars of Your Requirements in
Hardwood
White and Red Pine
Timber of All Kinds
WOULD IT NOT save you a lot of worry and give better results if you would PLACE AN ORDER NOW for future wants? By doing this the logs could be sawn to your PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS and shipped to suit your convenience.
IF YOU THINK this is a more satisfactory method than PROMISCUOUS BUYING write us as we specialize in these kinds of contracts.
IF YOU THINK OTHERWISE we want your inquiries anyway.
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SPECIAL: We want to move 6,000 Green Tamarac Piles

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The lumber trade is in a holiday mood. Orders continue to be made, but most of them are for shipment after the first of the year. A prominent wholesaler, discussing the situation remarked that the condition of the lumber market was a queer one. You never knew exactly where you were, or what the other fellow was going to do. Everything at present depended, he said, upon whether the Americans were going to come over here to buy stock after the new year. For this reason there is nothing new to note in trade conditions. The demand for good lumber, of course, continues strong, and it is difficult to dispose of the low grade stuff. Lath and shingles are quiet.

In hardwoods, the trade continues active. The good ends of basswood are very scarce, particularly in the thicker sizes; inch and a quarter and thicker. The only thing slow in basswood is a little local low grade stock. Good lines will bring the price at any time, particularly in the wide stock. Good grades of soft elm are scarce. The demand is good and the offerings are small, as practically all the dry stock has been a dealer could dispose of low grade stock on th pretense that it was shipped up. There is a little low grade stock offering, but the day when better than it really was, has passed, and the low grade is hard to dispose of. In the market for basswood particularly, the time is approaching when the consumer will buy by grades or will insist upon a guarantee of the quality of the lumber. Soft maple is advancing and keeping in touch with the advance in basswood and other lines which are used in similar classes of work. Hard maple, generally speaking, is off the market in almost every thickness, until the new stock comes in. There is a general indication of a good active business in hardwoods unless there is an over-production. If the producers use good judgment this year they are almost certain to get high prices next season. At present there is nothing to indicate an increased production. There has been, on the other hand, a great deal of snow in the woods, which in some sections of the country is hampering the getting out of logs. Operators cannot draw out their logs at present, and they are working at a disadvantage in making more logs, because of the depth of the snow. In the neighborhood of Powasson, for instance, there is 2″ of snow, and it is usually difficult to skid or cut logs.

A seasonable quietness prevails in Ottawa Valley lumber circles, largely on account of the prevalence of stock taking. Negotiations, however, have been opened by some of the export firms, with old country buyers, and the indications are that there will be about a normal demand, though hardwoods will be more widely sought after. It is impossible at present to say whether prices will advance, though there is a belief that for the upper grades for shipments to the old country, higher prices will be required. Lower grades have been worked off fairly satisfactorily and a continued improvement in the demand is expected. Winter operations are now pretty well in full swing. Wages continue high at from $30 to $32 with transportation included, and in some cases as high as $35 is being paid. For a man and team $2.75 per day has been paid. The prevailing price, however, is from $2.25 to $2.50. Hay and oats are somewhat cheaper, but flour, pork, dried fruit and beef are higher. Beans are about the same as last year, in price. Ottawa planing mills are not quite so busy as they were a year ago, but the prices they are receiving are about the same. In fact, prices of planing mill products have changed very little during the last ten years.

Eastern Canada

With the exception of the demand for the English market, there is not much activity in the Nova Scotia lumber markets. The English enquiry is entirely for stock to be delivered during the winter, spring and coming summer. Nova Scotia exports to England have been quite up to the average throughout the year just closing, and it is believed that during 1911 they will, if anything, be a little heavier, on account of a contemplated decrease in the New Brunswick cut. Small operators have been disposing of their winter cut at from $14 to $14.75, according to the percentage of 9-inch and 11-inch. There is a fair demand for good birch in England, but hemlock and pine are dull. No change can be noted in the American market, although inquiries are being received for spring delivery. Shippers are inclined to hold over their stocks for the spring trade in the hope of higher prices. The South American demand is dull and the same applies to the West India markets. English importers are expecting a fairly good market next year with a corresponding firmness in prices.

A good trade is reported from Montreal. The excessive amount of building in progress is making a good demand for hardwoods and interior finish and floorings in general. There is a tendency among operators in Quebec and Ottawa Valley districts to curtail their output on account of the unsatisfactory demand which has prevailed in the British markets. The demand for shingles continues disappointing. Lath, however, are unusually strong and stocks are small.

There is a firmer tone to the Boston market for eastern spruce. Prices are not changed but are well maintained. Spruce frames 9-inch and under have been quoted at $23 for several weeks, though small concessions from this price have been made. The number of mills operating at present is less than a year ago. Some of the winter mills have not started up. Retailers are not showing much interest in large lots and cannot be expected to buy in any but a conservative manner until after the new year. Cargo business has disappeared. There is only a moderate demand for random. Spruce covering boards are active and prices are steady. At New York, the offerings of eastern spruce are plentiful, but the yards are not buying heavily. Building is much less active than usual at this time of year. Retailers are not looking for much improvement before spring. The demand for hemlock at Boston is quite active, but stocks are well held. The mills in Maine shut down about a month earlier than usual. Prices for eastern clipped, range from $19 to $19.50. The demand for random is fair. Eastern random is being held at $18.50, though a few lots are offering at $18. There is a fair demand for hemlock at New York, and prices are steady with stocks low.

Shingles at Boston are quite active and prices firm. For the best brands $3.40 is being asked, though for good brands $3.25 is the ruling price. Clears are quoted at $2.75 to $2.90. Lath are somewhat firmer, though the market is rather shaky. For 1⅝-inch the prices vary from $4 to $4.10, and for 1½-inch from $3.50 to $3.60.

Great Britain

The spot business at London is particularly quiet, although deliveries from the docks have been much better than they were during the corresponding period of 1909. The only explanation of this is that stocks are probably being taken from the docks into the merchants' yards. Prices of deals have been stiffening, but batten prices on the other hand have been shrinking. The demand for battens is dull and so is the demand for flooring, probably on account of the dullness in the demand from the building trade. Sawn pitchpine timber is steady but firm. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale a quantity of American hardwoods was offered without reserve and was quickly cleared. At Southampton the trade continues quiet with a dull demand and very little prospect of improvement until after the new year. Arrivals have been practically nil. Stocks, however, are large, and as the output is small there is reason to feel pleased at the lack of arrivals.

Nothing new can be reported regarding the Liverpool market. Values are being fairly well maintained but there is a noticeable easing off in the demand, probably due more than anything else to the political unrest. It is expected that the balance of the year will be unusually dull from a business point of view. Spruce is unchanged. The demand on the spot continues moderate and there is good competition for whatever business is offered. Stocks on hand are well assorted, with no shortage in any particular size. There is a fairly good demand for 3-inch by 9-inch, and for long lengths in 3-inch by 7-inch and 8-inch. Nothing new can be predicted as to the future market. C.i.f. values for parcels to arrive from Halifax are maintained, but the offerings are scarce. Values for birch plank are well maintained on the spot. Old stocks are rapidly being taken into consumption and stocks of 2-inch and 2½-inch have run very low. New arrivals, therefore, are in good demand. For future shipments 1908, c.i.f. is being named. Values for birch logs are also firm as stocks on hand are small. New arrivals would meet with an active demand. Floorings are reported steady with very little business in progress, either in the spot or in the c.i.f. market. There are no indications of change in this regard. Pitchpine timber is reported firm with an improved demand. The trade in timbers at Manchester has slackened considerably, but this is to be expected at this time of year and under the present political conditions. Prices, however, without exception are firm. For the 10 months ending October 1, timber imports to all sections of the Manchester canal totalled 453,288 loads, whereas for the corresponding 10 months of 1909 the total was 455,091 loads. The decrease, however, is largely in wood pulp. There has in fact been a considerable increase in the quantity of timber imported.

At Bristol business is rather slack, imports being scarce and politics having interfered with trade. Better things are looked for after the new year. The withdrawal of the Canadian Pacific line during the winter has resulted in a hardening of spruce prices. Riga agents are accordingly looking for the business which cannot be satisfied from St. John.

Cleveland Sarnia QUALITY

BEAR IN MIND

we run our mills right through the Winter months and can furnish railroad, ship-building and heavy construction timbers in

White Pine - Red Pine and B. C. Fir

in fact anything in special or regular sizes, cut to order in any size 10 to 60 feet long on short notice.

We also carry a heavy stock of assorted grades in White pine and Red pine as well as LATH.

Wire, Telephone or Write

CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., LIMITED

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A. F. HOLDEN, President
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J. M. DIVER, General Manager
E. C. BARRE, Assistant Manager

United States

The sudden arrival of cold weather has materially reduced the volume of the lumber trade. City retailers, however, are still doing a fair amount of business. Northern pine is reported fairly strong at Chicago by the wholesalers, but city dealers are sacrificing their stocks on account of unnecessary competition. Box material is weak, with stocks large. The hardwood trade at Chicago is only moderate. Factories are running full but are using reserve supplies. Wholesalers report a considerable falling off in orders and enquiries. Plain oak is in good demand and firm. Quartered white oak is steady and doing a fair trade. Gum and cottonwood are comparatively active. There is no change to note in northern hardwoods. Birch is in good demand, both plain and red. Soft elm and rock elm are fairly active. Hard maple is in good demand with stocks small. There is a steady and active demand for maple flooring. The enquiry for hemlock at Chicago is strong, and arrivals are plentiful. Hemlock operators will probably put in a normal stock of logs this winter. Prices for southern pine at Chicago are irregular and the market continues weak.

At Buffalo, receipts of northern pine recently have been large, but business is rather quiet. There is reasonable prospect for greater activity after the new year. Building continues active and box factories have enough work on hand for a month to come. Prices are unchanged, but in the lower grades show a tendency towards uneasiness. Hardwoods at Buffalo have been rather quiet. This is to be expected at the end of the year. As soon as the holidays and the inventory season have passed. trade will probably improve. Oak and maple are in good demand, and birch also is moving well. Prices of hemlock at Buffalo are steady, though not as high as a year ago. Shingles have been moving more extensively at Buffalo of late than they have before. Prices are stronger and sales continue active.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Stocks Well Reduced

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The holiday season and the tendency of lumber firms to have their stocks as small as possible for stock-taking on the new year, have been responsible for considerable quietness in the lumber dealings in this district. The firms exporting lumber to the old country have in many cases opened negotiations with buyers and indications so far, are that the demand will be about the same as last year, with an increasing requirement for hard woods. It is somewhat too early to state whether or not there will be any advance in prices, but the general opinion is that in the best grades (the chief variety shipped to Great Britain), any advance will not be very great. Most of the manufacturers however, anticipate a larger demand for the lower priced stock, arguing that the surplus of this variety is being worn down to quite an extent.

Booth's mill closed finally on the 26th, after running about half force for a time on account of the number of men the firm sent to the shanties. With the exception of a short time in September when the water was somewhat low, the mill's water power was good throughout the summer. The dam already built for the conservation of the water farther up the river resulted in more water during the autumn.

Few horses have been shipped to the woods as yet. J. R. Booth has sent up some of his own horses for the rolling up, and a carload of horses were sent to Massey for the Carney Lumber company, which has some early work to do in portaging. Most of the teams and teamsters will leave about the first of January. The employment officers state that the supply of horses is good. Wages remain pretty stiff. Two or three carloads have been engaged at $2.75 per day for team and man. However, these are the exceptions, as the usual prices are between $2.25 and $2.50. The hiring agents continue to give the preference to city teams which have been working for supply companies and the like during the summer. These are already hardened and fed-up and prepared to begin the heavy work at once, while farmers' horses, except in some instances, have to be prepared for it after reaching the woods.

Men's wages are about the same as last year, around $30 to $32 for the large firms, with transportation of course, and some jobbers have had to pay as high as $35. However, there is a pretty fair supply of labor. Booth's have about 3,000 men in the bush, 1,500 of whom came from this vicinity and the remainder from the Upper Ottawa.

The cost of operation in the lumber camps will be slightly higher, if anything, than last year. Hay is somewhat cheaper than it was last fall, but is not of quite so good a quality as a rule. Oats are from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than last year. Flour is about 50 cents a barrel higher, and pork, in spite of the recent drop, will average higher than last year. Dried fruit is about 50 per cent. higher, beef is higher and beans are about the same. Wages are about the same.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement company has ordered a new steel hull for the warping tug, Mink, which operates near Quyon. It is coming from Kingston from the Collingwood Shipbuilding company. The company will begin work on the new sorting ga atp Fort William opposite Pembroke as soon as the weather freezes sufficiently.

Since A. F. Fraser is erecting a new mill at Pembroke. Three companies will now be operating in that town, the other two being the Pembroke Lumber company and the Colonial Lumber company.

Work has been discontinued on the log chutes at High Falls on the River Lievre. This chute is for pulp logs, to avoid the 150-foot fall. It will be 750 feet long and is being constructed for the James Maclaren Lumber company. It is of concrete and has been sufficiently advanced for work to be resumed in the spring, regardless of high water. Mr. J. B. McRae is the engineer.

Fever is reported in the camps on the Gatineau, and a case of small pox in the Shepard and Morse company's camp on the Montreal river. The officials of this lumber company point out that special care is always taken to select a fine, healthy class of men and to keep their camps clean and healthy. The man who has smallpox acquired the disease before he went to camp at all.

There is considerable public interest and regret that Controller James Davidson of Ottawa should be disqualified for that position on account of selling lumber to a contractor who was doing work for the city. Controller Davidson pointed out in his statement that while he had always refused to tender for contracts for the city while in the council or board of control, yet he never considered it wrong to tender to supply contractors doing work for the city. However, the regulation is there, although he did not know it, and he felt it was his duty to resign.

The planing mills are not so busy as at this time last year. The demand then, however, was unusually strong and this December is fully up to the average. Prices with them remain substantiallly the same. The price of window sash, etc., is practically the same now as it was ten years ago, the improvement in methods of manufacture keeping pace with the advance in the cost of lumber. So far, the mills have been running full time with no men laid off. The mill owners hope to continue until February when the new orders come in, without reducing the output.

Nova Scotia News—English Trade Active

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10.—The only market that is attracting much attention just at present, for buying, is the English market, and this for stock to be delivered through the winter and next spring and summer. Contrary to general expectations, the exports from Nova Scotia during 1910 to the English market have been equally as large as last year, in fact, slightly in excess. Indications now point to the Nova Scotia cut for next season being equally as large, since the New Brunswick cut will in all probability not be any larger next year than it has been this year. The fact that the English market has been able to take care of this quantity during the present year, would indicate that with the elections over, even though the cut were slightly larger, fair prices will be maintained.

A great many of the small operators along the I. C. R. have sold out their cuts for this winter at prices ranging from $14 to $14.75, depending on the percentage of 9″ and 11″ stock. Hemlock and pine are reported dull on the English market, while good birch seems to be in fair demand.

The American market shows absolutely no change, except that some dealers are making enquiries for stock for spring delivery, as anything that can be bought at present values, will probably bring considerably more in the spring. Most shippers are holding over any stock they have for spring shipment, and seem inclined to wait to see what changes there will be in the market before disposing of any stock.

Shipments from Windsor have been very large of late, and in all probability very little more will be shipped from there this season.

Some stock has been going forward from Bridgewater, and one fairly large vessel has been chartered to load at Halifax this month.

The shipments to the American market from Nova Scotia this year have been fairly large, although I have seen no statistics as yet that would show what the amount was. One consignment house reports that their business is larger than it has been in any previous year, being about twenty-five millions.

Very little is being shipped to the South American market now, the only charter I have heard of recently, being a cargo to be shipped from Halifax next month.

Some shipments are going forward to the West Indies, but dealers here report the market being in rather an unfavorable condition.

Charles Tyrer of Smith, Tyrer & Co. has been in Nova Scotia for the past week, and left yesterday to return to Liverpool. He reports that conditions will probably be fairly good on the English market next year, and prices maintain a fairly good level through the season.

Most of the operators have started logging, and in most cases will endeavor to get out as large a cut as the winter will permit.

Very little lumber will be cut this year on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. The cut here, probably will be about the same as last year. Throughout the rest of the Province, operators are endeavoring


CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
F
FRASER MILLS. B.C.

to get good sized cuts in most cases, which will probably be quite as large as last year, with the probability of a considerable increase.

Gratifying Trade Conditions at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Trade conditions in the lumber industry in Montreal and vicinity are of a gratifying nature, both in the wholesale and retail branches. Dealers report that trade is brisker than it was at this time last season, the demand in several lines being almost unprecedented for any time of the year. Now that the real cold weather has set in, it is expected that the increased demand for the heavier class of lumber will show a falling off, but the abnormal amount of building will keep up the requirements in the finer lines to an exceedingly high level. Hardwoods especially are in good demand, and dealers are optimistic in their opinions as to the future of market conditions in flooring and kindred classes. They point out in support of their opinion the great number of large buildings that are nearing completion.

The tendency this season, however, on the part of the large limit operators, will be to curtail their output, rather than make any larger cut than last year. The British market has been anything but good, while the American, from reports gleaned here, has been very poor indeed.

At the special stockholders' meeting of the Diamond Match Company, an issue of $2,000,000, ten years, 6 per cent. convertible debentures was authorized, as was also an increase of stock from 16 to 18 million dollars to take care of these bonds.

One large dealer commenting on the shingle market, gives some interesting views. "Conditions have been growing worse in the shingle market for several years," he said, "till during the last twelve or eighteen months matters have become decidedly bad. Many reasons have been given for this state of affairs. One was that shingles manufactured cheaply on the Pacific coast were being sent east for sale, but what really seems the more probable to me, is the advent of patent roofing, and if the latter reason is true, the present prospect is not very flattering. If the cause is the receipt of shingles from the Pacific coast, it cannot be otherwise than that they are sending shingles to the market and disposing of them without profit for the purpose of getting hold of the market." Several other dealers when seen agreed with the foregoing.

The lath situation is very strong. There are no laths at present in the manufacturers' hands, all having sold out and shipped the season's cut very close. What few they kept in the mills are now in second hands. From the outlook it seems as if there will be higher prices for laths for the spring and midwinter shipments.

More than five hundred thousand Christmas trees are on their way from the province of Quebec to the Eastern States, most of them consigned to New York and Boston. The farmers and small wood lot owners along the division of the Canadian Pacific between Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, and along the Quebec Central, are reaping a golden harvest. Many carloads of trees have passed through Montreal already.

The trees are called spruce in New York, but as a matter of fact they are generally balsam trees, or "sapina" as the French-Canadians call them. They are cut from the hill sides and the pastures, mostly and the industry does not threaten the forests. Some real spruce trees are of the kind known as "pasture" or "bull" spruce, and the cutting down and removal of them from the pastures is a benefit rather than a loss, as they are full of limbs from the ground up and are useless for any other purpose. The trees are contracted for mostly by one New Englander who has visited the section for many years and has a strong hold on the trade through the personal acquaintance he has built up. The trees are all bought, as a rule, in August, and the season for shipping is during the first weeks of December.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, managing director of the Campbell McLurin Lumber company, Montreal, is on a visit to New York.

Mr. Adelard Lemay, of Megantic, Que., has sold his saw mill on the Lake shore to Messrs. George Gunn and Allan McDonald. The mill was recently entirely renovated, and new machinery installed.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT



Office and Warehouse of The General Supply Co. of Canada, at Ottawa.

The accompanying illustration gives the reader a good idea of the splendid new building of the General Supply Company, of Canada, Limited, at Ottawa, Ont. This concern besides making a specialty of furnishing all classes of machinery, boilers, engines, steam and power pumps, accessories and supplies for mills, factories, machine shops and contractors, are also sole Canadian representatives for the well known brands of belting "Vi-Balata" and "Beardmore," which are becoming so popular among mill men all over Canada. The company was incorporated in June, 1906, and has had a very successful career under the able management of G. B. Green, Jr. So successful has it been in fact that the present substantial and spacious building was recognized to be an absolute necessity. The building is four storeys high, built entirely of steel encased in concrete, which is strictly fireproof. The floors have a carrying capacity of 1,600 pounds per square foot and are constructed of reinforced concrete. The roof and foundation are also of the same material The walls are 18 inches thick and so constructed that at any time four extra storeys may be added without endangering the safety of the building. If the business of the company continues to increase as it has during the past couple of years, further accommodation will be necessary in the near future.

The ground floor is used for shipping offices, shipping room and for the storage of heavy machinery. A very strong trolley capable of handling four tons and operated with ease by one man, is erected on this floor and is a great time and labor saver in moving heavy machinery. The front portion of the first floor is entirely taken up with the large general offices, board room, manager's office, drafting room, blue print room and vault, while the rear portion is utilized as a store-room. The top floor is used entirely for the storage of the many lines of goods handled by the company.

J. A. Fay and Egan Issue New Catalogue

J. A. Fay & Egan Company., have just issued a new catalogue No. 84, containing 384 pages in two colors, profusely illustrated with fine half-tone plates, elegantly bound in a five-color cover. This catalogue is a reduced reproduction of the company's large general catalogue. It will make a valuable addition to any woodworker or mill man's library, as it shows the latest models in all kinds of machinery for working wood. The catalogue will be sent free to any address. The address of the company is 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Publications and Calendars

The Calendar for the year 1911 which the Parry Sound Lumber Company of Toronto have prepared as a seasonable reminder of their good will to their friends, will be received with pleasure by all who are fortunate enough to receive a copy. Its design and coloring are unusually beautiful and effective, and the subject of the illustration, "The Cruisers," will prove of interest to every one who has had anything to do with the lumber business.

West and Peachey, Simcoe, Ont., manufacturers of the well-known Alligator Steam Warping Tugs, are among the first to distribute a calendar for the year 1911 among their friends. Their calendar illustrates the utility of the Alligator in lumbering operations. The reverse side contains a description of its abilities and of a number of important improvements which have been added to it during the past year, as well as an interesting assortment of testimonials from satisfied users.

The Charles C. Thompson Company, 338-344 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., have published a valuable work in Dustman's Book of Plans and Building Construction. The book is 9½ by 13 inches and contains 240 pages. It gives designs and suggestions for house building, together with costs estimates. The various departments of building, such as stair work, slope of rafters, window frames, etc., are explained in detail and illustrated with examples so that anyone can readily understand them. Tables showing how to make estimates on all the work are given. The carrying strength of iron beams of varying sizes is shown, and in fact there is a mass of technical information. An excellent chapter is devoted to "Figuring Labor and Material for a Building," and a set of specifications is included, drawn up in such a manner that anyone can fill them in or alter them to suit any sort of building. The illustrations show the ground plans, elevations and floor plans of the various buildings included in the book.

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N. S.
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P. Q.

The

Canada Iron Corporation

Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Jeffrey Conveyers

For handling Pulp Wood, Lumber, Refuse, Sawdust, Etc.



View of Trough showing Wire Cable Conveyor Handling Pulpwood. The wood is delivered to storage yard by cable and reclaimed by the return cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile.

We design and build various types of conveyers for Saw Mills and Woodworking Plants. We furnish dependable and economical equipments for all practical requirements.

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The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Canadian Works: MONTREAL, Cote and Lagauchetiere Sts.
TORONTO OFFICE 174 King St. East



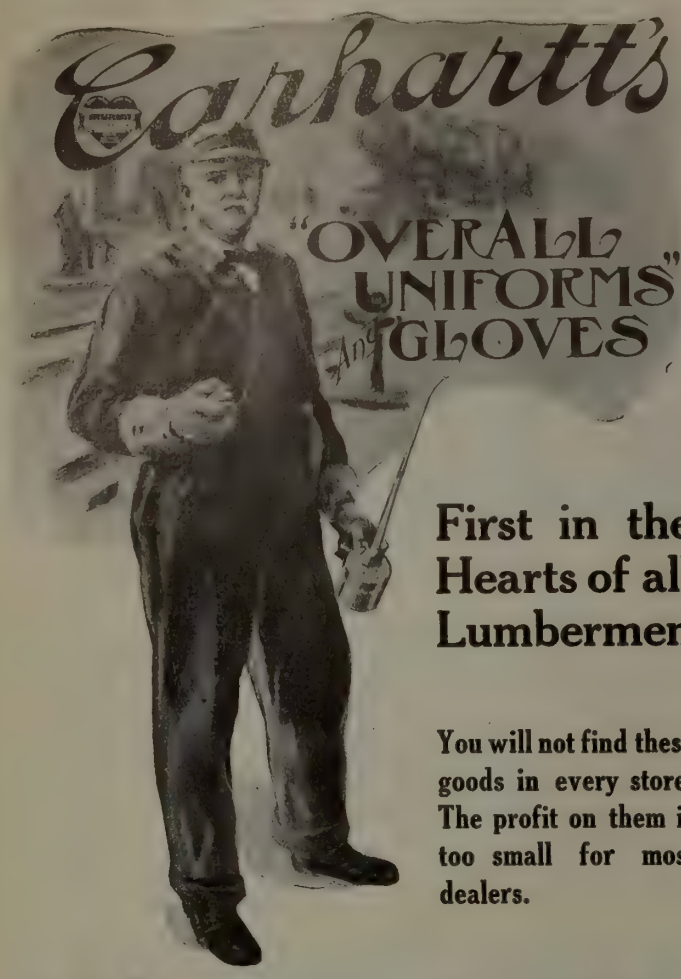
Lumbermen can cut the cost of hauling in half, by using one of these

LOMBARD Log Haulers

Let us look over your roads with you, and outline possibilities. ::

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Rossland
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

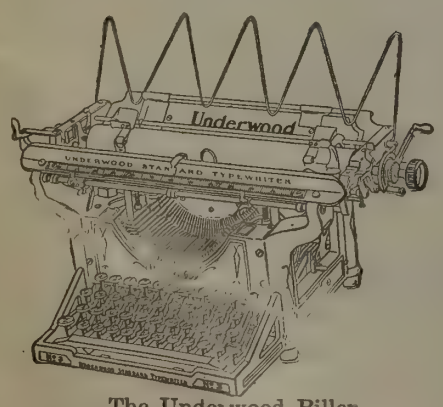


First in the Hearts of all Lumbermen

You will not find these goods in every store. The profit on them is too small for most dealers.

HAMILTON CARHARTT MFR., LIMITED
Toronto, Canada
United States Trade supplied from our Detroit Factory.
Write for handsome souvenir and time book, mailed free if you mention this publication.

Cedar
SHINGLES
Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



The Underwood Biller

THERE have been 22 championship contests for speed typewriting. The Underwood has won them all.

Being the best machine for the most exacting requirements it does not lose any of its efficiency in the more ordinary uses.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
IN ALL CANADIAN CITIES
Head Office in Toronto at 7 and 9 Adelaide St. East

EDGINGS

Ontario

S. J. Pickinson's planing mill at Humberstone, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about $7,000, and the insurance only $500.

The Dominion Cooperage Company's plant at Brigden, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. Nothing was saved. The loss is about $13,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

The steamer Alaska, bound from Owen Sound, Ont., to Windsor, Ont., with a cargo of lumber from the Carney Lumber Company, was recently destroyed by fire at Tobermoray, Ont.

The Dryden Timber & Power Company, Limited, Dryden, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000. The incorporators are: F. Singer, G. Waters and H. Hill, all of Toronto, Ont.

The Loomis-Morden Cooperage Company, Limited, of Trenton, Ont., capital $30,000, have applied for incorporation. The head office is at Trenton and they will manufacture cooperage products, woodenware and lumber. The directors are Chester Loomis, Mich.; H. B. Loomis and W. A. Loomis, Trenton.

Owing to the fact that the Imperial Paper & Pulp Company, of Sturgeon Falls, has gone into liquidation the town officials cannot collect enough school taxes to run the Public School and the teachers are handing in their resignations. The paper company paid more than one-third of the total school tax in the town.

A $500,000 water power development and pulp mill is to be constructed on the Malbaie river, above Murray Bay, Que. Excavation work has been already commenced by a large force of men and the equipment necessary for the construction of the mill is being shipped to the site of operations by the Bishop Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, under a contract with the Canada Power & Pulp Company.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company will build a plant for the manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles, and other wooden ware at Fort Frances, Ont., if the town passes a by-law limiting their assessment to $25,000 for a term of 10 years. The plant is to include a saw mill capable of cutting from fifty to sixty million feet per year, and a planing mill. Empoyment will be given to 400 men. The proposal to limit the company's assessment will be submitted to the ratepayers on January 2, 1911.

The reorganization of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company into the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, which was announced exclusively in the Canada Lumberman of November 15, is progressing favorably. The new company will have an authorized capital of $2,000,000 of 7 per cent. pref. stock, of which $1,500,000 will be issued; $2,000,000 more of common stock, of which $1,650,000 will now be issued, and there will also be an authorized amount of $2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which it is the intention to issue $1,300,000. The first board of directors will include W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont.; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, Ont.; C. Kloepfer, Guelph; Jas. Playfoir, Midland, Ont.; Thomas H. Watson, Toronto, and John R. Barber, Georgetown, Ont.; Garnet P. Grant, Toronto.

Eastern Canada

W. F. Klugkist, lumber dealer, of Montreal, has retired from the business.

The cooper works of Taylor & White, St. John, N. B., were recently damaged by fire to the extent of about $5,000.

The cooperage plant of Taylor and White, at St. John, N.B., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $5.000. The plant was insured for $7,000.

The Mercantie Lumber & Supplies Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are: P. E. Brown and E. E. Kent, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; P. Deslauriers, E. L. Davis, Secretary, J. J. L. Brown, manager, and Frank Wilfred Johnson, buyer, all of Montreal, Que .

Utilities, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are. J. A. Williams, physician, A. Gillies, engineer and M. A. Williams, of Montreal; and J. S. Gillies, and D. A. Gillies, lumbermen, of Braeside, Ont.

The Canada Gazette announces the incorporation of the "Grand Falls Company, Limited, of Grand Falls, N.B. The purposes of the company include the construction and operation of pulp, cardboard, paper and lumber mills. The capital is $1,200,000. The incorporators include Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, H. S. Holt, H. Samuel, R. Proctor, G. F. Underwood, B. E. Kingman, J. Robinson and A. J. Gregory.

The Emberton Lumber Company have recently sold out all of their property at Scotstown, Que., to the East Angus Company. The Emberton Lumber Company's property consisted of the land which was formerly owned by Mr. M. B. McAuley and the waterpower which at one time was used to operate the old pulp mill, which was burned down. The Emberton Lumber Company has had possession of the property for nearly two years.

Western Canada

The Abbottsford Shingle Company, Abbotsford, B. C., are stated to have assigned to J. W. McCallum.

Joseph Lynn, planing mill owner, Moose Jaw, Sask., is reported to have sold his business to C. Francis.

Craig & Anderson, lumber and implement manufacturers, Kinistino, Sask., are stated to be dissolving partnership.

Mr. Larter, of Bathgate & Larter, Chilliwack, B. C., lumber manufacturers, is reported to have sold out his interests.

E. J. Dobson, lumber and implement dealer, Bladworth, Sask., is stated to have sold to H. E. J. Meillicke & Sons, Limited.

The Security Lumber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, Man., have been

incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are: John P. Jansen, manager; Lorne. J. Elliott, barrister-at-law, both of Winnipeg.

The Riverside Lumber company is opening a new branch yard in the new Canadian Pacific industrial sub-division in East Calgary.

Chennells & Quesnelle, lumber dealers, Maple Creek, Sask., are stated to have been succeeded by the Pioneer Lumber Company, Limited.

The mill property at present occupied by the Rat Portage Lumber Company, and two wood lots belonging to the estate of the late John Taylor were sold at public auction recently. The successful bidder, William Richardson, secured the property for $6,500.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies:—The Hage Timber & Investment Company, Limited, capital $50,000; Canadian Timber Company, Limited, capital $1,000,000; Poulin Lumber Company, Limited, capital $100,000.

James C. Shields, head of the Monarch and Sovereign Lumber Companies, operating in the interior of the province, has bought 10,000 acres of timber on Queen Charlotte Islands. The timber consists chiefly of spruce and yellow cedar, the latter being very valuable.

It is reported that a sale of 105 sections of timber land near Fort George, B. C., has been made by Mr. C. E. Mahon, of Vancouver, for the sum of $1,500,000, to an English syndicate. It is also announced that mills will be erected to manufacture the lumber on the spot.

Arrangements have been made for the building of a saw mill at Quatsino, B. C., this winter. Behind this enterprise are James Guyer and Gustave Moerman, both residents of Quatsino. The mill men will start in a small way, catering principally to the home market.

The shingle mill and box factory which will be erected by the Western Box & Shingle Mills, Ltd., at Nelson, B. C., will be a frame building with iron roofing. It will be 36 feet by 48 feet and 2 stories high. The estimated cost of the building is $1,000, and the machinery $4,000.

A new sawmill with a capacity of 25,000 feet daily, has just been completed at Port Hammond, B. C., for the Bailey Lumber Company. The cost of the new mill is $25,000. It is expected that the plant will be augmented in a year by a planing mill, lath mill and dry kiln.

Work is going ahead on the new planing mills and sash and door factory of the South Alberta Lumber Company, Lethbridge, Alta. The plant will be complete in every detail and it is said that with the exception of the Cushing factory in Calgary, it will be the largest in the province.

The Imperial Fir Company, of Imperial, B. C., the new town near Vancouver, are erecting a hotel in the town and have made considerable progress in the securing of machinery for the new saw mill, which they are under contract to build. The president of the company is Mr. C. C. Michener.

A timber deal has been effected between G. C. Poulin, as purchaser, and Messrs. McPherson and Nelson. The limit sold lies on the western side of Slocan lake, opposite Rosebery, B. C. It is said Mr. Poulin proposes the formation of a company for the operation of the sawmill at the mouth of Evans' creek.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company have suffered another serious loss through fire. On Dec. 7, flames destroyed the saw mill, engine house, box factory and drying kiln of their plant at St. Boniface. A considerable amount of lumber was also destroyed. The sash and door factory and the stables were saved. The loss is estimated by Mr. D. C. Cameron, president of the company at $90,000 with insurance amounting to 75 per cent. of the loss.

The extensive construction programme of the Brooks-Scanlon Company, in connection with the erection of their pulp mill and paper manufacturing plant at Powell river, B. C., is well advanced toward completion. Upwards of 1,200 men have been continuously employed all summer, the great sea wall and mills being now nearly ready. The latter are of steel and concrete exclusively and the entire plant is modern and complete in equipment.

Timber rights on 100 sections of land, principally in the Fort George district of B. C., have been purchased by British capitalists from C. E. Mahon, of Vancouver and associates, for $1,500,000. This is said to be the largest price ever paid in a single timber land deal in British Columbia. It is said that there are over 2,000,000,000 feet of fine spruce, cedar and fir on the sections. Most of this lumber land is on the Willow river, 20 miles east of Fort George. One-half is to be paid in cash.

Walter Mariott has purchased from Messrs. Dickie, Van Norman Haycroft and J. W. Vipond, of Nanaimo, B. C., their interests in the Quamichan Sawmill Company. Mr. Marriott has organized a joint stock company to take over the holdings, which include the timber limits. The capacity of the mill will be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 feet per year, a large portion of output going to the northwest. Mr. Marriott has lately completed the purchase of 100 acres of timber lands from the E. & N. Railway Company.

There will be great activity in the various camps around Creston this winter. It is stated that the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company will operate their camps all winter, full blast, employing about 100 men within a few miles of Creston, while the Huscroft Bros. will open their camp again this winter and employ some 30 men. In addition to this the Canyon City Lumber Company will run their mill double shifts this winter and will employ some 50 men. Besides these works it is stated that several other new camps will open up this fall near Creston, so that judging from present appearances there will be several hundred men employed in the timber and saw mill industry in and around Creston.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Rearders of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

1734. Pine boards and sidings.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine boards and sidings from Canadian shippers.

1738. Oak hubs.—A Manchester firm desires dimensions and prices of oak hubs from Canadian manufacturers.

1739. Pine deals.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine deals from Canadian exporters.

Dominion Emery Wheels

are

Manufactured from the Highest Grade of Material obtainable. By the Vitrified Process which is universally recognised as the best and are Fully Guaranteed

If Quality Counts Specify Dominion Wheels

When ordering state what material Wheel is to grind.

We can and will help you with your Grinding troubles.

J. R. Baxter & Co.

Mill Supplies Montreal

Ontario trade supplied by Dominion Chasine Wheel Co.
NEW TORONTO, ONT.

Thos. Mackarell & Co.

49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal

White Pine

We make a specialty of the famous MLB Brand manufactured by Messrs. McLachlin Bros. Ltd., of Arnprior, Ont.

Red Pine

We hold the LARGEST STOCK in CANADA of this WOOD, and can give prompt shipment in any size.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



We specialize on

Lumber Horses

and

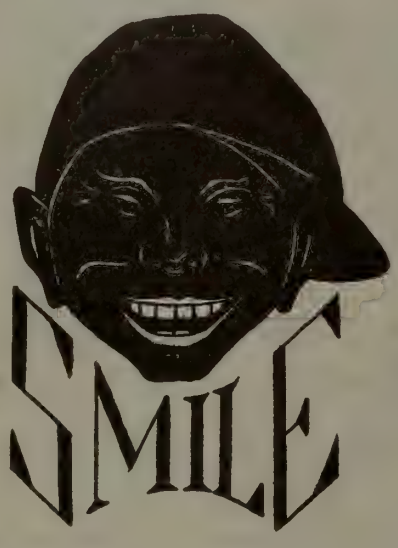
Work Horses

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

Herbert Smith, Manager

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

To Employers wanting Employees



To Employees wanting Employers

When you send us an advertisement for an employee

We Smile

When you receive a pile of applications

You Smile

When one of the applicants gets the position

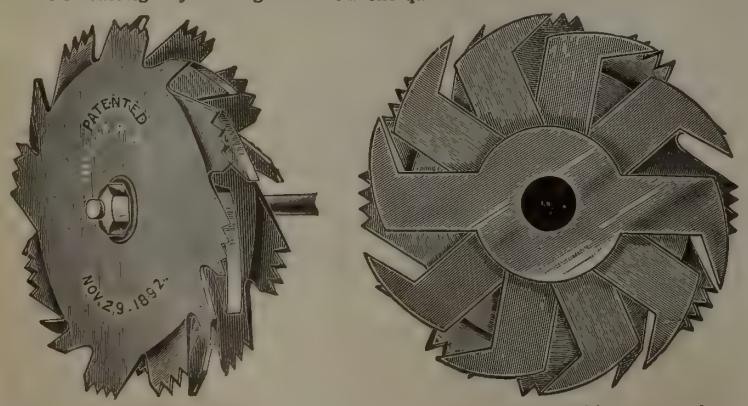
He Smiles

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

TORONTO, Canada.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

U. S. Consul Willrich Misinformed

United States Consul Willrich at Quebec is quoted as saying that there are 3,000,000 acres of land owned by settlers and homesteaders the title to which was obtained prior to the passage of the act prohibiting the export of pulpwood to the States.

Very likely. The titles to those homesteads and settlers' holdings were obtained some fifty to one hundred years before this act was passed, requiring "all pulpwood to be manufactured in Canada," but potatoes, peas, onions and other products will be found growing on 90 per cent. of these lands instead of spruce pulpwood.

Mr. Willrich also says:—"The seigniories of the Province (whatever that is) include about 2,000,000 acres, making 5,000,000 acres, on which there are 50,000,000 cords of pulpwood that can be exported to the United States from the Province of Quebec." A large territory when "Ashuanipi and Mistassini" are included.

However, Mr. Willrich estimates that this 5,000,000 acres will provide 50,000,000 cords of pulpwood which can be exported, an average of 10 cords to the acre. "Sufficient," he says, "to supply the United States market for fifty years to come."

Mr. Willrich's estimate of ten cords to the acre on 5,000,000 acres of the land described is most ridiculous and extreme.

I have travelled over several thousand miles of virgin forest in the Province of Quebec from time to time, but do not recall of ever having made a report or an estimate of ten cords as an average on even one hundred square miles (64,000 acres) of spruce suitable for pulpwood purposes.

Such reports and estimates of timber as that given out by Mr. Willrich are too often made in an office, with the aid of a typewriter, and utterly regardless of the actual facts, and are oftimes misleading. And it is no wonder that English capitalists hesitate about investing large sums of money in pulpwood properties in Quebec on such information. They could get more reliable data from the "man behind the compass," who spends the most of his time in the woods, instead of holding down a Government job in an office.

If Mr. Willrich's estimates are correct there is no need of any reciprocity negotiations so far as pulpwood is concerned, and the pulp and paper manufacturers in the States can rest easy, as their supply of stock is assured for the next 50 years anyway, so it will not be necessary to import any from Canada Crown lands, even if the order in Council is rescinded. But if Mr. Willrich knows anything about this question at all he would know that the 5,000,000 acres (7,812½ square miles) would not average one cord of spruce pulpwood to the acre, and that 90 per cent. of this is not accessible, and therefore not exportable.

I conclude that those who are contemplating the investment of large sums of money in the wild forests of Quebec had better secure the opinion and rely upon the judgment of those who have some name and fame as a forest cruiser and pulpwood estimator instead of Mr. Willrich's opinion, who, I take it, has very limited experience as a forester.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Conservation Commission, has given it as his opinion "that the timber resources of Canada would suffice to meet the United States demand for only seven years after the supply of that country had been exhausted," while the United States Consul at Quebec proposes to supply that country for 50 years from farm and homestead lands in Quebec Province alone. O. E. Elsemore.

No Sale of Parry Sound Company's Property

The meeting held for the sale of the mill, limits camps and equipment of th. Parry Sound Lumber Company of Toronto, in the Board of Trade Rotunda, Toronto, on December 7, proved something of a surprise to a good many of the lumbermen who attended. Although Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, exercised his most persuasive powers, he was unable to extract from anyone present a single bid which would be considered by the owners. There were about a hundred in attendance, many of whom were from Toronto, but there was also a good attendance from other parts of the province and a few from the United States. Among those who were noticed were Messrs. C. Beck, Penetang; Geo. Gladman, Peterboro; Allan McPherson, Longford Mills; Geo. Tennant, Bracebridge; J. P. McKenzie, North Tonawanda; Maurice Bingham, secretary-treasurer, of McLean Brothers, North Tonawanda; F. N. Waldie, Toronto; W. B. Maclean, Toronto; N. J. Hocken, Otter Lake; L. Kauffman, Shawanaga; Alex. Wood, Carling; J. N. Williams, Parry Sound; W. D. Lummis, Toronto; Alvin Peter, Toronto; J. McNeil, Toronto; Patrick McDermott, Toronto; A. J. Hills of the Canadian Northern Railway, Toronto; John Gray, Toronto; C. W. VanDuzer, Toronto.

Mr. J. B. Miller, President of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, after the meeting, stated to the Canada Lumberman that the failure of the auction to result in any sale, would not affect the company's plans. They would operate during the coming winter only in a very small manner, taking out perhaps a million or two feet, but they had decided definitely not to continue their operations in the future. They will hold their limits, mills and other property until they can dispose of them by private sale.

Snow Plows

The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOW, CAN BE USED EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

One man to operate, Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9″ wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6″ wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12″ of loose snow each time the plow passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

SOLE RIGHT OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE IN CANADA CONTROLLED BY

The Wilkinson Plough Company

Limited

Toronto - Canada

From Halifax, N.S. to Port Alberni, B.C.

OUR

"Electric Test Tempered" Saws

are being used and giving good satisfaction



Our method of tempering guarantees uniformity and toughness.

Our Inserted Tooth Saws are fitted with our patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks that will not slip sideways.

Guaranteed to cut easy and free and to have no equal in frozen or hardwood timber.

Write for further information to

The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

Box 848 **Vancouver, B. C.** **Phone 1748**

Solid and Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

We make a specialty of these lines



We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws

Write to us for quotations

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air tight ovens, at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

R. H. Smith Company, Limited

Saw Manufacturers **St. Catharines, Ont.**

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the

Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such a road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter of a mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from the teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previuos setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions ; that is, such as windfalls, underbrush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not brake or otherwise damage them.

It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulp wood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited

Manufacturing Agents for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

Montreal, P. Q. **Vancouver, B. C.**

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts & better	$48 00	52 00
1 ½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	62 00	64 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better	64 00	69 00
1½" No. 2 C & B	46 00	48 00
No. 2 Cuts and Better	54 00	59 00
⅝" No 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	42 00	44 00
2" No. 1, 2&3 Cuts	48 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing	25 00	26 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's'g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's'g	35 00	37 00
1 x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
2 x 10 common	29 00	31 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00
1x8 box & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		19 00
1" dead cullsidings	12 50	14 00
1¼ inch flooring		29 50
1" mill run Norway		20 00
2" " " "		22 00
Norway, c&cf 1"		32 00
" " 1½"		34 00
" " 2"		34 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	13 00	14 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12x14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14x14, 14x16		34 00
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18 & 20x20		34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		35 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16x20		35 50
10x20		36 00
6x18, 8x18		36 50
6x20, 8x20		37 50

Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., $1; 41 to 45 ft., $3; 46 to 50 ft., $5.

Fir flooring, edge grain		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1" Fir rough		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1¼, 1½ & 2" Fir rough		47 10
1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 25
1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 75
1½" 32" pine		1 60
1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath		3 50
1½" mill run hemlock lath		3 75
X Pine Shingles		1 05
XXPine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 20
XXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80	2 90
XXXX 6to 23-16"		3 20
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft		15 50
1 x 6in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.		17 50
1" No. 2, 10 to 16'		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55 00
Ash. white, No. 1. com.	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46 00
Ash, brown, C & B	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	36 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts &2nds, 4/4	35 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4	28 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35 00
Basswood No. 2 common and better	24 50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Sott Elm 6/4 and 8/4 1 & 2	36 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds. 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock Elm, No. 2, common and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Cherry	
4/4 1st & 2nds	85 00
4/4 No 1 com	60 00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
6/4 No. 1 com	65 00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87 00
8/4 No. 1 com	65 00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90 00
12/4 No. 1 com	70 00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85 00
White Oak, ¼ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87 00
White Oak ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better 1x 10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips & sidings, 1"x4" & up, 12' & up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4" & up, 6' to 11'	11 00	12 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½"	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75	2 00
Basswood "	2 00	2 50
Hemlock "	1 75	2 25
32" lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 50	3 25
XX,	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
XXXX, 18'	4 00	4 25
Clear Butt, 18"	2 50	3 00
18", XX	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal	74	80

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	55	60

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70	75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	30	
Average 16 inch	40	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	18
15 "	20	22
16 "	24	26
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	per M. 18 00	19
Oddments	" 15 00	16
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	" 15 00	16

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	15 00	16 00

SARNIA, ONT.

INE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 8"	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	62 00
1¼ and 1½" "	65 00
2" "	68 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	58 00
8/4 " " "	61 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	47 00
8/4 " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	42 00
8/4 " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	47 00
1¼ in. "	55 00
1½ in. "	56 00
2in. "	58 00
2½ and 3" "	75 00
4 in. "	80 00

NO. 2. CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	31 00
1¼" "	41 00
1½" "	43 00
2" "	45 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	23 00
1¼ and 1½" "	33 00
2" "	33 00
2½, 3 and 4" "	43 00 48 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	21 00
1" x 5"	24 00
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00
1" x 10"	27 00
1" x 12"	32 00
1" x 13" and up	32 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	31 00 42 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	36 00 43 00
2½ and 3"	40 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	29 00 36 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	30 00 36 00
2½ and 3"	32 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	22 00 26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2"	25 00 30 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2"	18 00 26 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2"	16 00
No. 2	12 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32" Pine	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine	3 50
No. 3 48" Pine	2 50
No. 1, 48" Pine	4 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR.

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	$21 50
" " " 18 to 32 ft	25 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	24 00
	27 00

FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in	24 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	30 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in	23 00
B. C Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	$31 00
" 2 " " "	25 00
" 3 " " "	21 50
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 00
" 5 " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	2.50
XX B. C. Cedar	1.80
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4	$94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" " 5/4 x 10	51 00
" " 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	
1¼ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Strips 22 00 24 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Com. and culls 14 00 22 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up 30 00 32 00
			Common and good culls 16 00 18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up 26 00 28 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	Common and culls 10 00 17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft 20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00	Common and culls 12 00 13 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1in. x 7in and up	54 00	58 00
1¼" and 1½" x 8" and up	56 00	60 00
2" x 7" and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	35 00	40 00
Pine good strips:		
1"	38 00	42 00
1¼" and 1½"	46 00	50 00
2"	45 00	50 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	38 00	40 00
1" x 4" to 6"	30 00	33 00
1¼" and 1½"	45 00	48 00
2"	48 00	52 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"	22 00	24 00
Pine s.c. Sidings 1½ & 2"	31 00	33 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50
1¼", 1½" and 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4 and up 6 to 11	14 00	15 50
Pine, s.c. shorts, 2"	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, x4	20 00	21 00
ine, sc. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00

Pine, box boards, 1"x4 & up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
1" x 10"	20 00	21 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
do 1¼"	17 50	19 50
do 1½"	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" & up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" & up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" "	18 00	19 00
1¼"x7 8-9" "	18 00	20 00
1¼"x10" "	19 00	20 00
1½"&2"x12" "	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1" cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1" log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.	24 00	26 00
Birch Log run	19 00	21 00
Sott Elm, common, and better 1, 1½, 2"	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine		

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	16 00	19 00	22 50	20 50
2 x 6	19 00	19 50	23 00	21 00
2 x 8	20 00	20 50	24 00	22 00
2 x 10	21 00	21 50	24 50	23 00
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12	$21 50
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 50
2 x 4-10-18-20	24 50
2 x 6 } 2 x 8 } 8 to 16	50

Common Boards

4 inch	$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1	$33 00
" " " 2	31 00
" " " 3	24 50

Shiplap—Finished

4 inch	20 00
6 "	22 50
8, 10, 12 inch	23 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1	33 00
" No. 2	31 00
" No. 3	24 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	23 00	23 00
3 x 12	24 50	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	24 50	23 50
8 x 8	24 50	23 50

BOSTON, MASS.

WhitePine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	$95 00	$98 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	85 00	86 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	63 00	64 00
1¼ to 2 inch	69 00	73 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch		45 00
1¼ to 2 inch	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1¼ to 2 inch	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	37 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	42 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	29 00	30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension		25 00
9 in. and under	22 50	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 00	24 00
2 x 2. 2 x 4, 2 x 5 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	19 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft and up	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up. p. 12	18 50	19 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	21 50	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p, 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1¾" Spruce laths	3 75	4 00
1½" "	3 50	3 60

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	$3 20	$3 50
Clears	2 50	2 70
Second clears	2 35	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	3 75	3 90
" Eurekas, 18" " "		4 25
" Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾"		4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

5/4 x 4 SPRUCE

Bargain on 5 or 6 cars if taken immediately

This is bone dry material of good crating grade, or we can rip it into 5/4 x 2 inch. Furring or Bridging.

We have the facilities for dressing or resawing and can fix this up just as you want it.

We need the piling room and this stock must move.

Ask us about it

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Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

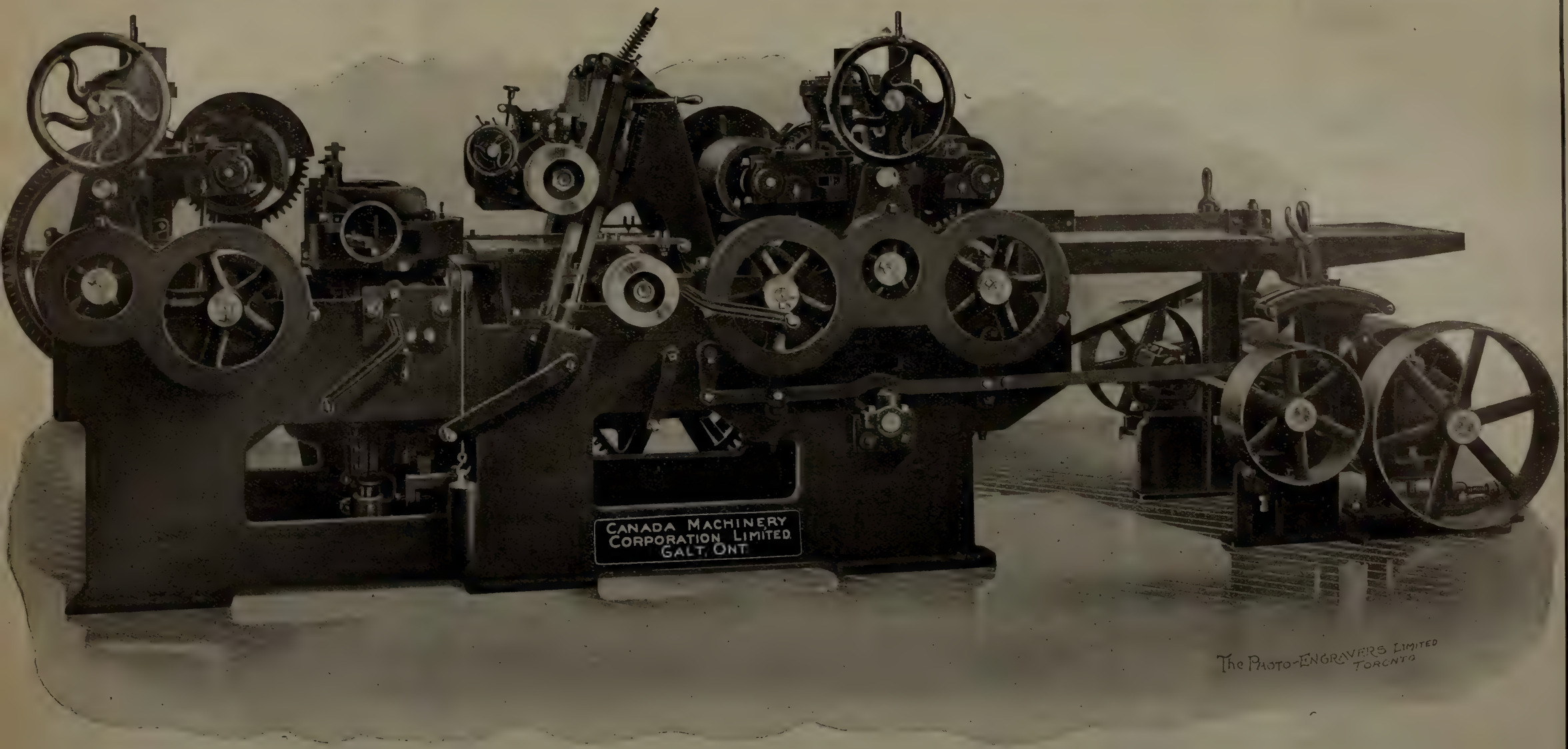
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No. 103 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher



DOES EXCELLENT WORK AT 150 TO 200 FEET PER MINUTE

If you are a Manufacturer

of **Hardwood Flooring, Sheathing, Softwood Flooring** or **Matched Lumber** you cannot afford to be without our No. 103 Planer and Matcher—it is a **"trade getter"** and a **"money maker."**

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MacGregor Gourlay Co.
John Ballantine & Co.
Hespeler Machinery Co.
Goldie & McCulloch Co.
Sussex Manufacturing Co.

If **Price Alone** is your "ruling passion" you probably will buy some other machine.

If both **Price and Quality** count, we can interest you.

If **Quality** is the deciding consideration, your order is as good as ours.

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited, Galt, Ontario

There are more DISSTON Brand Band and Circular Saws used than any other make and by a large majority

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the Disston Saws they obtain the greatest results for the least cost

We make this statement without fear of successful contradiction

Points of Merit

Material Disston Crucible Steel
- Uniformity.
- Toughness.
- Greatest Tensile Strength and Elasticity.

Hardening AND Tempering Disston Method

Being manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its make-up, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing-up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

Grinding Disston Method

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws whether tapered or of even thickness are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

Tensioning Disston Method

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND OF SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself —the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-five years—to the finishing operation, each process being performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.



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Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

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Canadian Works: Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Can.

A Big Bargain



A DETROIT 'Mule" works in any kind of woods or weather.
With its own power will go practically anywhere in the woods.
Will work with equal advantage in connection with a Logging Railroad, a Sleigh Haul or a Wheel Haul.
Skids all the timber your operatives will permit it to hook on to.

We have this Machine in Canada and will sell CHEAP to move it QUICKLY

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Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

International Stock Food
We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

International Silver Pine Healing Oil
Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

International Worm Powder
Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

International Distemper Cure
For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

International Colic Cure
Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

International Compound Absorment
Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

International Gall Cure
Cures while horses work or rest.

International Foot Remedy
Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough.

International Harness Soap
Gives new life to old harness.

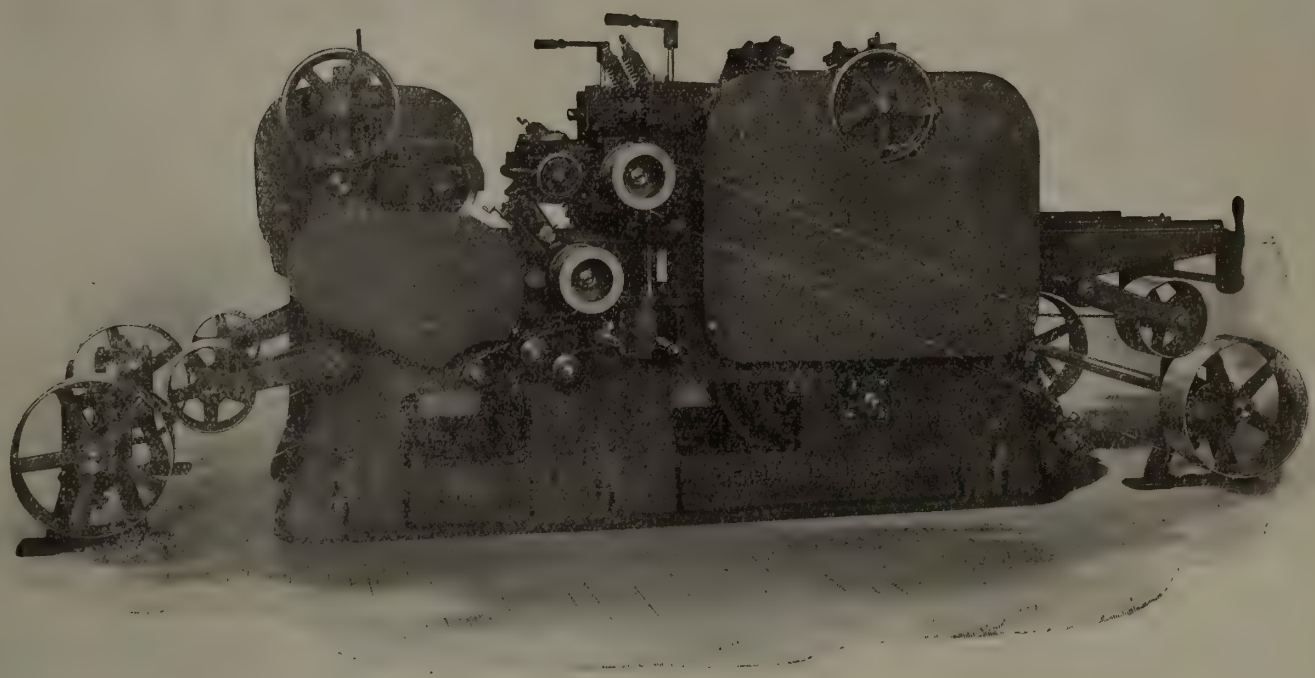
All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

"Berlin" Surfacers



Berlin Surfacers are built for the use of thin knives. A few years ago the significance of such a statement would hardly have been appreciated. To-day, the man who turns out the most lumber in the shortest time, who gets the most from his lumber and his machines, who gets the finest finish, is the man who uses thin knives.

Pyts Steel, used exclusively on Berlin machines, is the one self-hardening steel made to-day which possesses the requisite toughness combined with the right amount of hardness, for the successful use of thin knives.

Thin knives are set at a greater angle than the ordinary thick knives, consequently more of a "scrape" is secured. This is further effected by back-bevelling to suit the nature of the wood being worked.

With Berlin thin knife heads, devices are used which grind the knives without disturbing the setting. The heads are then set in motion and jointed or brought to a perfect cutting circle so that each knife does its share of the work.

Thin knives actually make better work possible and will raise the grade from ten to twenty per cent.

The No. 186 is a fast feed matcher with the side-head spindles left out. It is also short-coupled and has six large feed rolls. Belt tighteners are provided for both top and bottom heads—no chance to "stall" them no matter how heavy the cut.

The No. 186 has the capacity of four ordinary surfacers and will produce a finish at 150 feet per minute that cannot be equalled short of a cabinet surfacer at 30 feet per minute. It is built in two sizes—20 in. or 30 in. wide with a 6 in. opening.

The top and bottom heads are very close together—warped and crooked stock can be better and more easily surfaced.

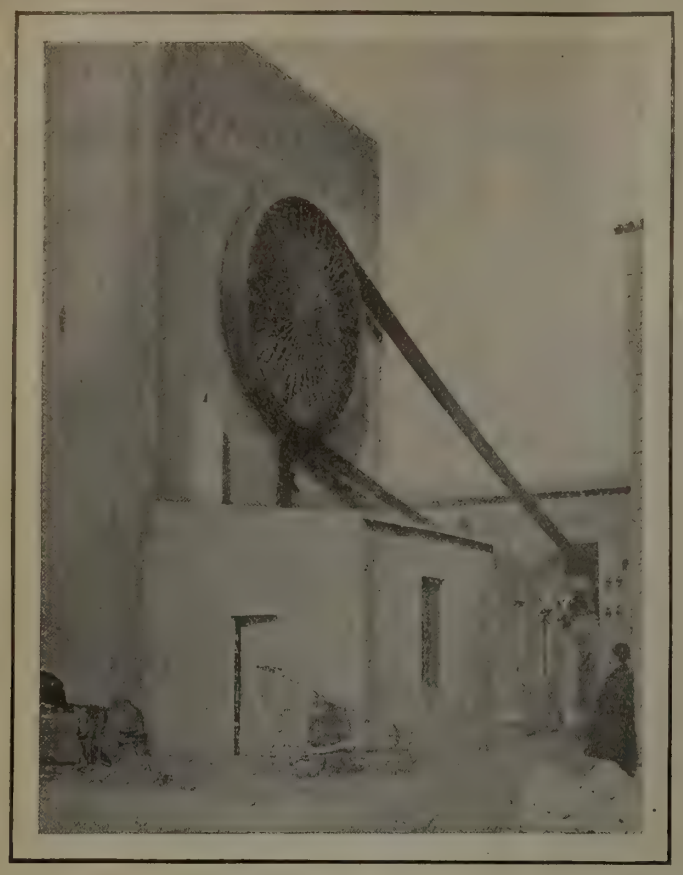
This surfacer gives the satisfaction which prompts the purchase of other Berlin machines.

Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Manufacturing Plants

Beloit, Wisconsin — **Hamilton, Canada**

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Boston. Nelson, B.C. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.



Scandinavia Belting

can be run both indoors and outdoors with equal satisfaction.

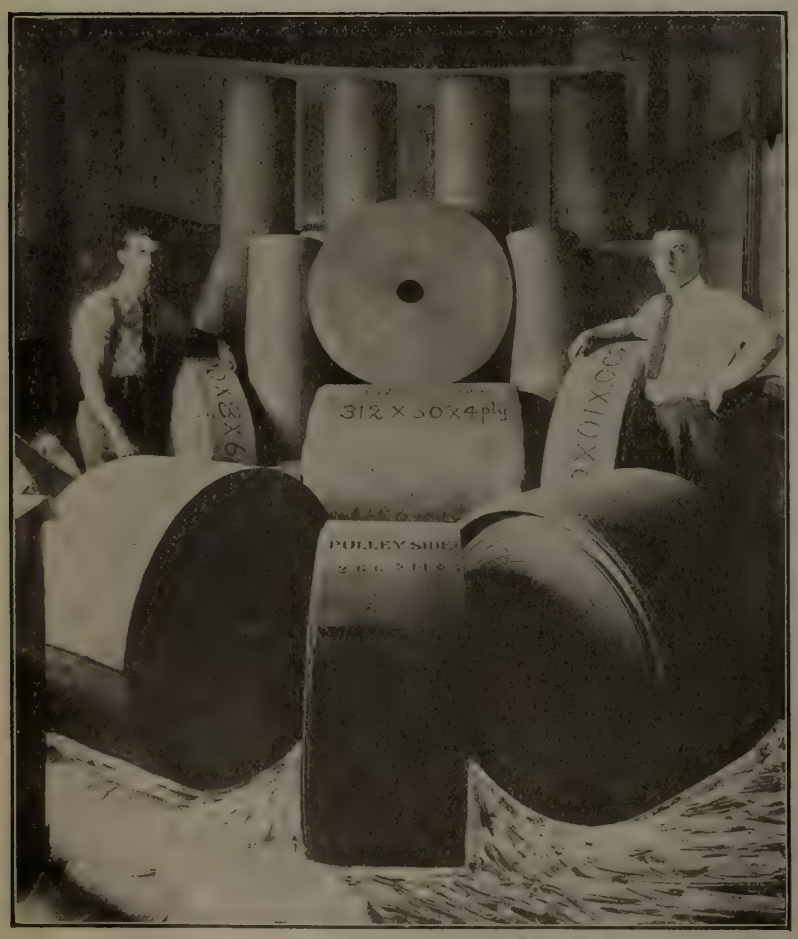
It is a solid woven belt, and cannot come apart like a belt made in plies.

Write for Bulletin "A" and Discounts

Federal Engineering & Supplies, Limited,

284 Yonge St.
TORONTO

AGENCIES: Montreal, Power Economies Limited Ottawa, McDougall's Limited Calgary, Great West Saddlery Co.
Cobalt, Geo. Taylor Hardware Co. Port Arthur, Marks-Clavet-Dobie Limited
AGENTS WANTED IN OTHER CITIES



This equipment of Vi-Balata Belting was supplied by us to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, for their new elevator at St. Boniface, Manitoba. We also supplied some 2000 ft. of the same belting, ranging from 34" to 48" in width to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. for their new elevator at Goderich, Ont.

VI-BALATA BELTING

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

Sole Canadian Agents

The

General Supply Co.

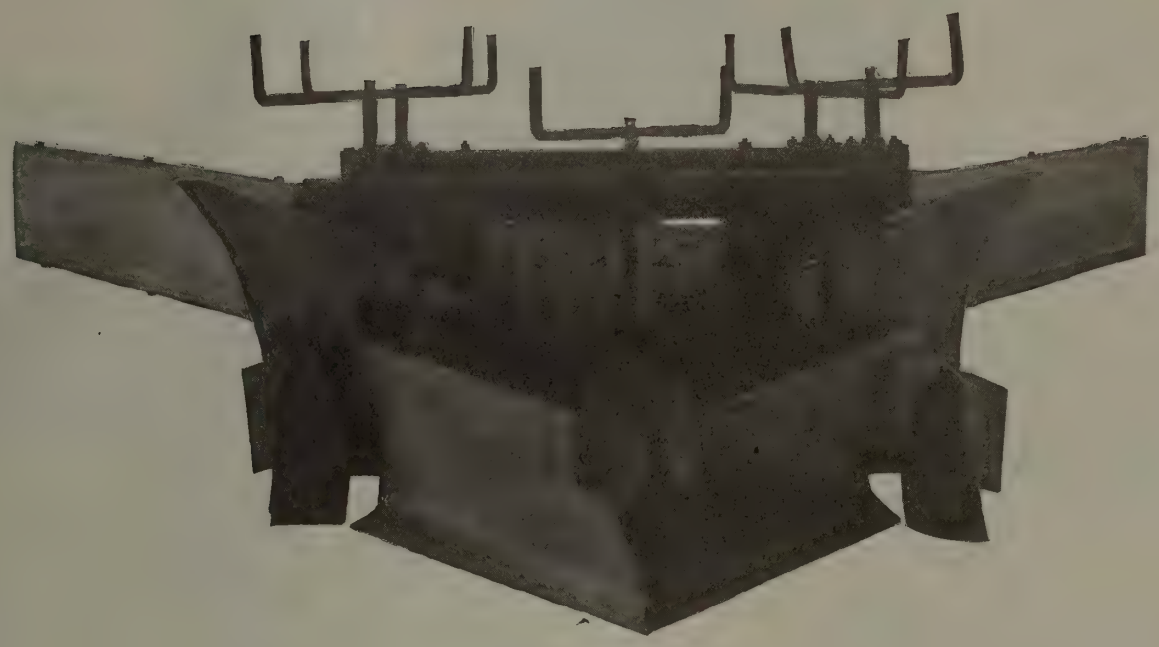
of Canada, Limited

Woods Western Bldg., Cor. Market and Louise Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

356-58-60 Sparks St.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Montreal Agents: Canada Ford Co., 485 St. James St., Montreal

SNOW PLOWS



A careful examination of the above illustration will demonstrate to you what a complete and practical snow plow this is.

Important Points.

Rutter attachment for cutting into the ice to make track for the sleigh.

Nose Piece is cast with steel points and may be raised and lowered by screws shown in illustration.

Wings of hardwood on back may be set to shove the snow back 7 feet on each side of the road.

Weight about 1,800 pounds.

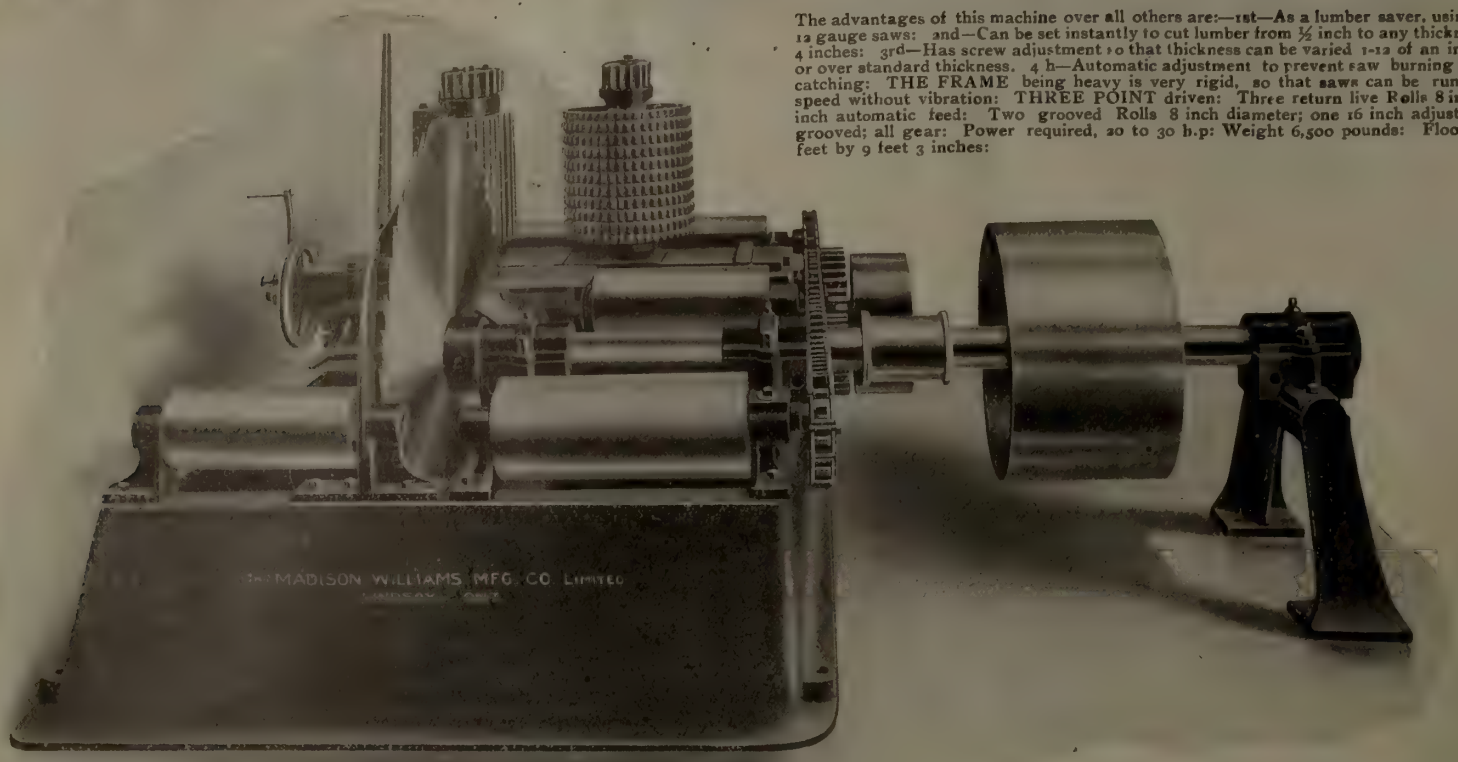
We have sold over 75 of these Snow Plows

Send us your enquiries.

MOWRY & SONS Gravenhurst Ontario

JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4 h—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

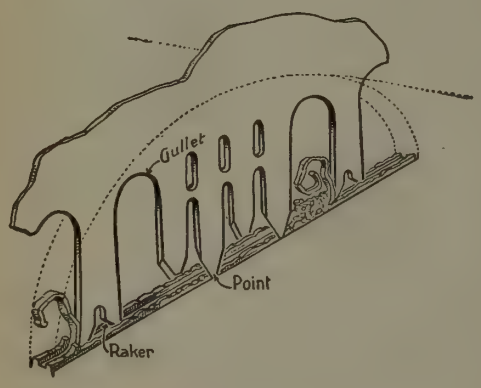


THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.

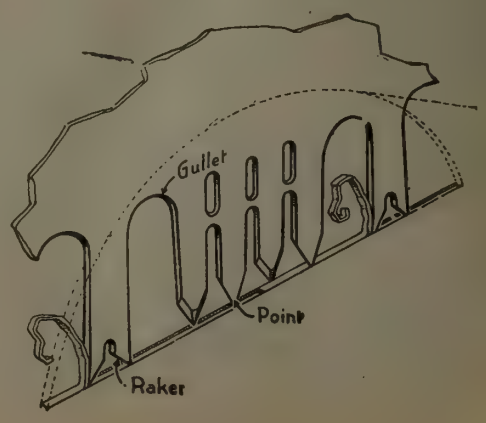


Why Atkins Sterling Saws Run Free and Easy

Saws that depend on "set" for clearance have to tear their way through the timber, like the picture to the left. The teeth are sprawled out on either side and chatter and stick and bind and tear. That's why wood sawing is sometimes considered such hard work. That's why commonly ground saws can NOT run fast or pull easy.

ATKINS SEGMENT-GROUND CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES are ground thinnest on the center of the back. The teeth are the widest part, and the blade drops easily into the smooth cut which is made by the saw teeth. Very little set makes the teeth cut clean and the rakers clear the center. See the picture to the right. These Saws merely require enough power to pull them back and forth. That's why they run so easily.

ATKINS STERLING CROSS-CUT SAWS are the only Saws that are Segment-Ground, and for this reason are guaranteed to run easier and cut faster than any other Saws. Write us for free information, or order through your jobber or dealer. If they won't supply you, let us know.



E. C. Atkins & Company

Makers of Sterling Saws - HAMILTON, ONT.

Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

Boss Line Lumbering Tools

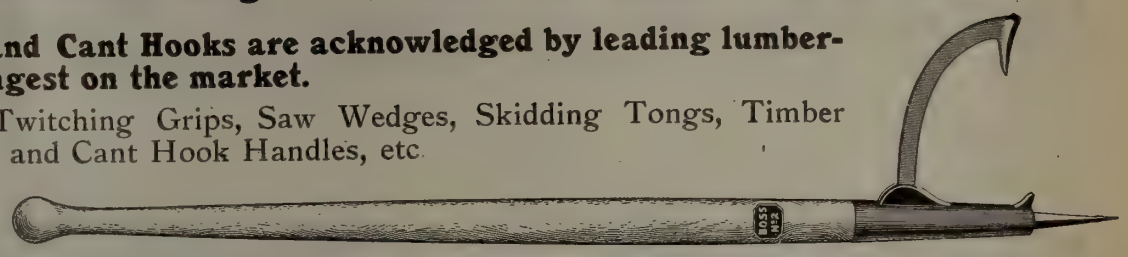
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.

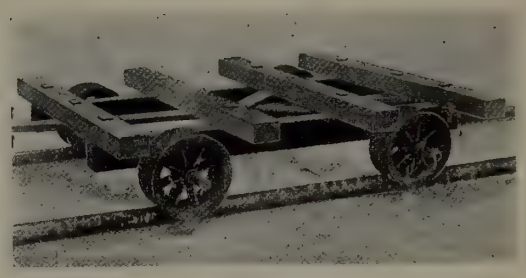
Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Tongs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc.

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted on application





The Keystone Pole Tram Car



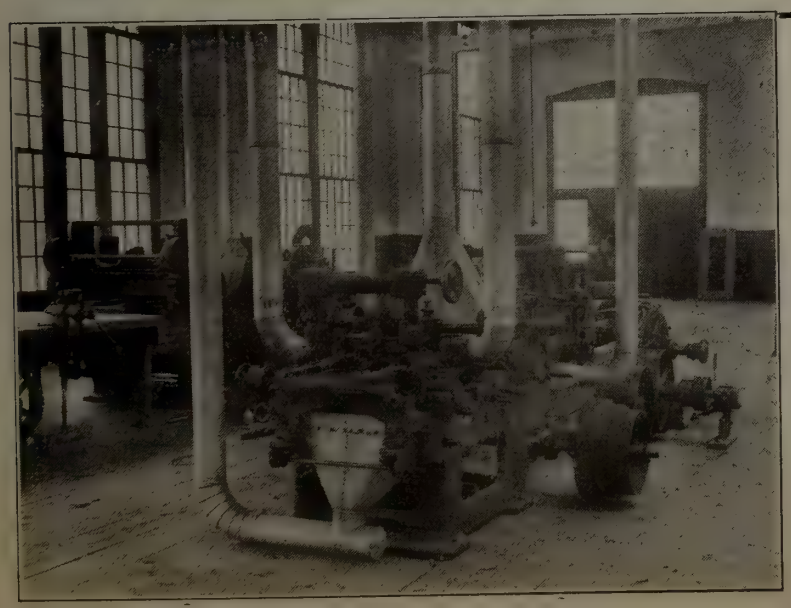
Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Rothfuss Howard Iron Works

Williamsport - Pennsylvania



Exhaust Systems

Cut shows part of a system installed by us in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, Montreal. We make a specialty of dust collecting equipment, designing and installing complete systems for Planing Mills, and Woodworking Shops, Wood Pulp Mills, etc. Write us when you are in the market.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited MONTREAL

The Troublesome Feature on most Triple Drum Sanders is THE "OSCILLATOR"

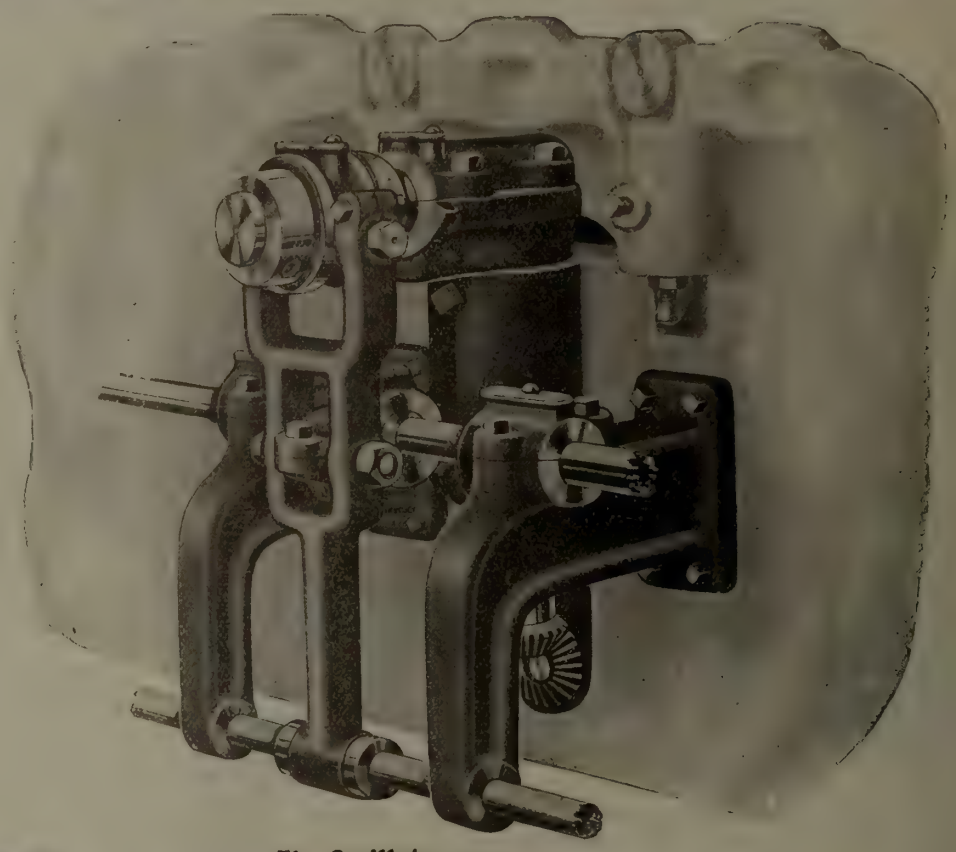
Such is not the case with our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

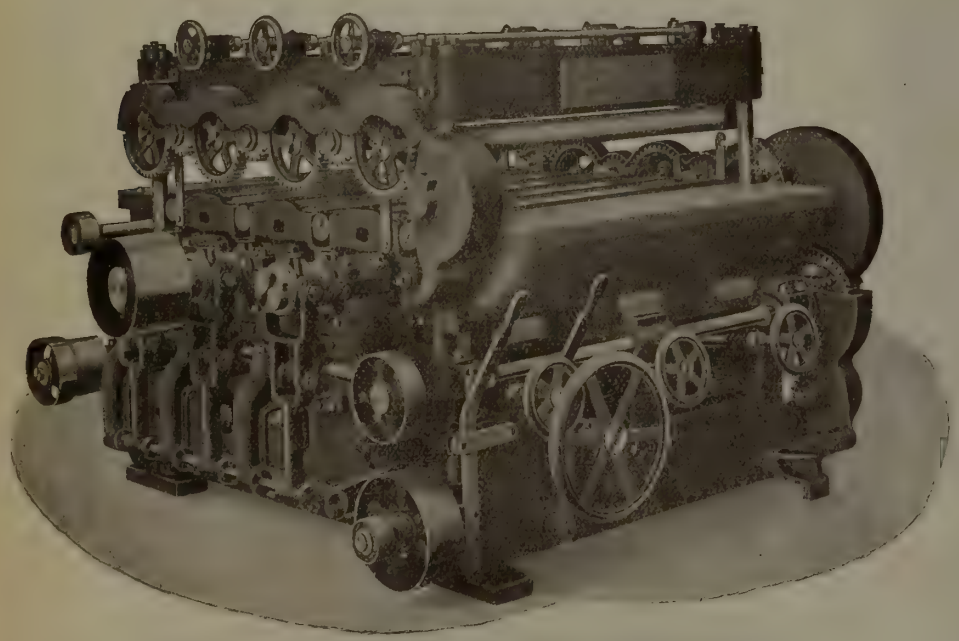
This machine is made exactly with the end in view of overcoming trouble with the oscillator. We have accomplished this by our improved method of eliminating wear in the oscillator bearings—these bearings cannot wear as the shaft does not touch their walls —then, again, they are relieved of all weight by pivoting the oscillators to a rigid shaft, shown in the sectional view.

This feature is not found on other makes and contributes largely to the success of our

New No. 225 Triple Drum Sander



The Oscillator



No. 225 Triple Drum Sander

Our New Catalog

on Sanders illustrates this feature of the No. 225 and other salient points on our machine. It also deals with sanders generally—all kinds of sanders. You ought to have a copy—Free

465-485 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

THE WORLD'S STANDARD FOR WOODWORKING MACHINERY

SALES OFFICES

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City

625 Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

532 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

401-2 White Building, Seattle, Wash.

98 Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

139-149 Townsend Street, San Francisco, Cal.

410-412 Nat. Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

164 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

921-922 Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Isn't it Better to Investigate

"The HOWARD" Vulcanizing Process

than to wish you had

Positively the quickest and most economical system known for Drying and Preserving Lumber, Railroad Ties, etc.

POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

Does away with all kilns
Improves quality of all lumber
Increases the crushing strength
Increases the transverse strength
Reduces the weight 30 per cent to 45 per cent
It materially prolongs the life of wood
Eliminates shrinking, swelling and warping
Emphasizes and beautifies natural grain of the wood
Makes fit for commercial use woods not otherwise merchantable
Does away with necessity of maintaining heavy stock of lumber in yards
By this process green lumber taken from the log can be used for building purposes in 2 or 3 days

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We invite Lumbermen and Owners of Woodworking establishments to see a practical demonstration of the process at our plant in Toronto

Descriptive Booklet on Request

Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation
of Canada, Limited

Executive Offices: McKinnon Building - TORONTO

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

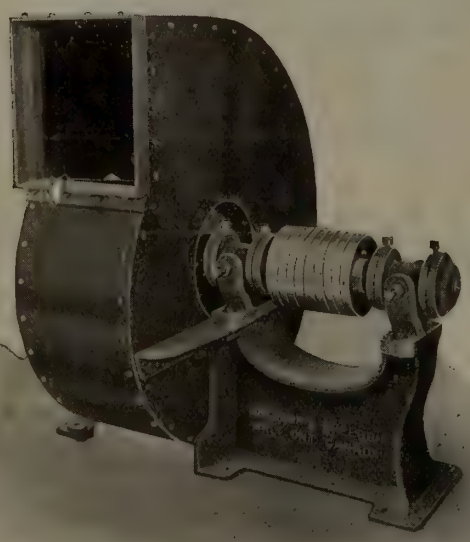
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

The Thomas Pink Co., Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

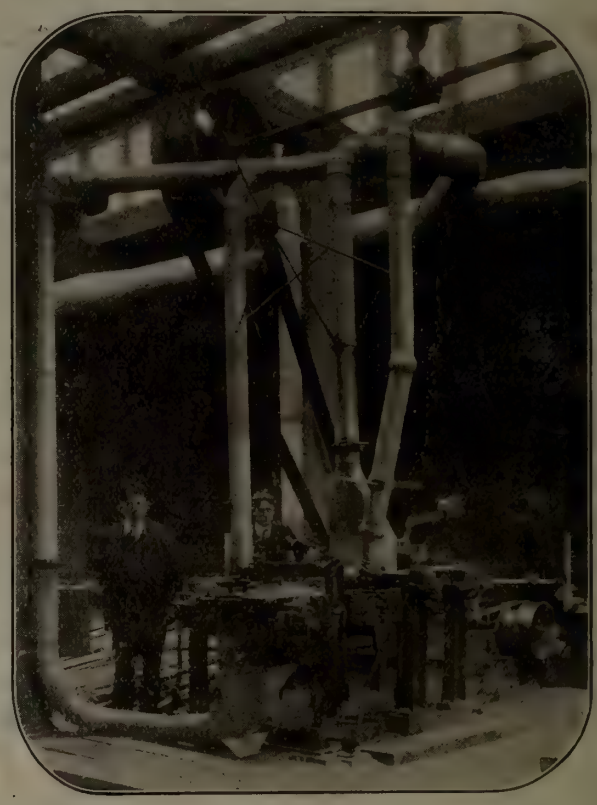
Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

W. E. Dillon Company

Limited

76 and 78 Richmond Street East, TORONTO



Cut shows part of plant installed by us in the Mickle-Dyment Lumber Co's. mill, Toronto, and is one of the most complete plants in Canada. We make a specialty of dust collecting systems and have expert mechanics on this work. Systems designed and installed.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

LOGGING LOCOMOTIVES



Six Coupled, Double End, Tank Locomotive for use in logging districts where construction of permanent roadbed is uneconomical.

This type of locomotive is suitable for roads with

Steep Grades

Sharp Curves

Light Rails

It has a large hauling capacity, combined with light weight per wheel on the rail.

The wheel arrangement, with radial trucks at front and rear, gives good guiding qualities for running in either direction.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA